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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

No. 48.

The Volunteer Review

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

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

- First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
solid nonpareil type.
- Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "
- Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$40 per year.
- Announcements or Notices of a personal or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for each subsequent insertion.
- Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents each subsequent insertion.
- Special arrangements of an advantageous character made with Merchants for the Year, Half Year or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

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

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

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

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

	Cir. Same Weekly		
	Cir. Daily, 1st Sept.	and Tri-Weekly, 1st Sept.	Ir. Weekly, 1st Sept.
1871.	16,700	3,000	8,600
1872.	16,000	3,600	9,000
1873.	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874.	12,000	3,800	17,000
1875.	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CANADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*,

1 copy	\$ 0 30
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	300 00

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

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

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

LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
2. To the person sending 2nd lar't am't 40 00
3. " " 3rd " 30 00
4. " " 4th " 20 00
5. " " 5th " 15 00
6. " " 6th " 10 00
7. " " 7th " 10 00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... 20 00

JOHN DOUGLLA & SON,
Publishers, Montreal.

A REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION AMERICAN ART TASTE.

Prospectus for 1875---Eighth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE JOURNAL OF AMERICA.
Issued Monthly.

"A Magnificent One-ption-Wonderfully Carried out."

The necessity for a popular medium for the representation of the productions of our great artists, has always been recognized, and many attempts have been made to meet the want. The successive failures which so invariably followed each attempt in this country to establish an art journal, did not prove the indifference of the people of America to the claims of higher art. So soon as a proper appreciation of the want and an ability to meet it were shown, the public at once rallied with enthusiasm to its support, and the result was a great artistic and commercial triumph—THE ALDINE.

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

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

PREMIUM FOR 1875.

Every subscriber for 1875 will receive a beautiful portrait, in all colors, of the same noble dog whose picture in a former issue attracted so much attention.

"MAN'S UNSELFISH FRIEND"

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

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

THE ALDINE ART UNION.

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

TERMS

One Subscription, entitling to THE ALDINE one year, the Chromo and the Art Union.

\$6.00 per annum in Advance.

(No Charge for postage.)

Specimen Copies of THE ALDINE, 50 cts.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter, be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or Club rates; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local canvasser, without responsibility to the publishers, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the fac-simile signature of JAMES SUTTON, President.

CANVASSERS WANTED.

Any person wishing to act permanently as local canvasser will receive full and prompt information by applying to

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

68 Maiden Lane, New York.

FASHIONS and GOLD COIN PRESENTS!

Smith's "Instant Dress Elevator."

This CUT shows the proper Part of the skirt (wrong side out), with the "Elevator" inside. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall, or you can keep it raised. It keeps the skirt from the WITH. It Loops the skirt in a Tasteful and Fashionable Manner. It draws all the fullness to the back, making the "straight front." It Saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. Price, 45 cents each. Mailed.

OR the Patterns and Cloth Models of the ENTIRE SUIT will be GIVEN FREE as PREMIUM to any person who sends \$1.10 to us, as one year's subscription to the "PATRIOT BAZAAR."

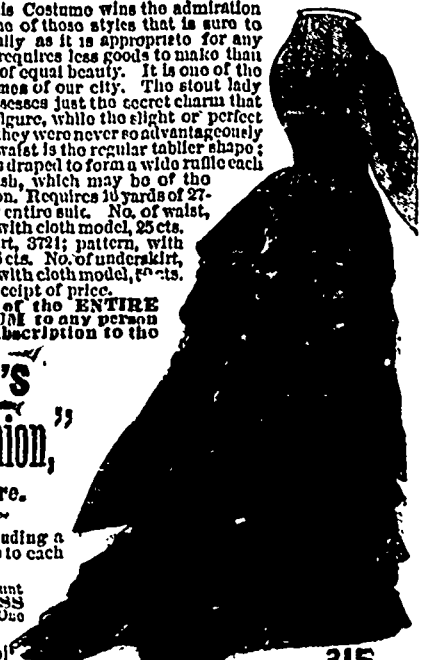
A. BURDETTE SMITH'S
Monthly "World of Fashion,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.
Single Copies 25 Cents.
Subscription Price, \$3 a year, post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send our CERTIFICATES for this amount upon receipt of subscription. TWO of our DRESS ELEVATORS will be given IN PLACE of One Dollar's worth of Patterns, if desired.

The "MONTHLY WORLD OF FASHION," the very finest, most beautiful, attractive magazine to be found in this country, and every person who begins with taking it, will NEVER R discontinue it while it is published.

No. 315. This Costume wins the admiration of all. It is one of those styles that is sure to please, especially as it is appropriate for any material, and requires less goods to make than any other suit of equal beauty. It is one of the leading costumes of our city. The stout lady will find it possesses just the secret charm that improves her figure, while the slight or perfect form may feel they were never so advantageously attired. The waist is the regular tucker shape; the overskirt is draped to form a wide traffic each side of the bust, which may be of the same, or Ribbon. Requires 30 yards of 27-inch goods for entire suit. No. of waist, 323; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of overskirt, 372; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. No. of underskirt, 323; pattern, with cloth model, 25 cts. Mailed on receipt of price.



Smith's Illustrated Pattern Bazaar
Sample Copy, 25 cents.
Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid.
One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

\$4,500.00 IN GOLD COIN TO GIVE AWAY!

We will give \$2,000.00 in Gold Coin to 63 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "World of Fashion" at \$3 each, before March 5, 1875. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	.....\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	..... 200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	..... 150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	..... 120.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	..... 100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	..... 100.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	..... 100.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	..... 75.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	..... 50.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	..... 35.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 63th largest club.

We will give \$2,500.00 in Gold Coin to 133 persons who send us the largest number of subscribers to our "Bazaar," at \$1.10 each, before March 1, 1875. As follows: To the Getter-up of the

Largest Club	.....\$300.00 in gold coin
2d largest club	..... 200.00 in gold coin
3d largest club	..... 150.00 in gold coin
4th largest club	..... 125.00 in gold coin
5th largest club	..... 100.00 in gold coin
6th largest club	..... 75.00 in gold coin
7th largest club	..... 50.00 in gold coin
8th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin
9th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin
10th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin
11th largest club	..... 25.00 in gold coin

and so on to the 133d largest club.

You get a premium for every subscriber you send us. And every subscriber gets a premium.

Both of these Gold Coin Presents offers will be found at full length in the September Number, besides the names and P. O. addresses of 102 persons to whom we have just paid \$2,135.00 in Gold, according to our previous offers. You can write to one or all of them, and they will tell you that we do exactly as we promise.

YOUR BEST way is to send your own subscription to either of our Magazines, when you will get the first number and your Certificates of Premiums, which you can show, and at once begin getting subscribers, or send 25 cts. for one copy. Send stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

A. BURDETTE SMITH,

P. O. Box 5055.

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HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics for the instruction, exercises and maneuvers of RIFLEMEN and Light Infantry—including, School of the Soldier and School of the Company by Brevet Lieut. W. J. Hardee, to which is added Duties of Non-commissioned Officers, Military Honors to be paid by Troops. The articles of war, containing rules by which armies are governed, Relating to Courts-Martial; Suppressing Mutiny or Sedition; Granting Furloughs, Commissary of Musters; Accepting a Challenge; Chaplains; Sutlers; To whom any Officer may apply for Redress; Sentinels; False Alarms; Misbehaviour; Making Known the Watchword; Engineers; Spies; How Courts-Martial must be Authenticated, etc. Sent on receipt of price 1s. 6d. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,
3m.26 3 Sheriff St., New York.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 12th Nov., 1875.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 12 per cent

J. JOHNSON.

Commissioner of Customs

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS will be sold cheap for cash. Apply at this Office.



The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

No. 48.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Ontario Legislature was opened by His Excellency the Hon. D. A. McDonald, on the 25th inst. The House re-elected the Hon. R. M. Wells, Speaker.

The Provincial Government of Quebec has granted to James White, late Emigration Agent in Scotland, thirty thousand acres of land in the Eastern Townships, for a Scotch settlement. Mr. White left for Scotland last week to complete arrangements for the settlement of one hundred families of thrifty Scotchmen.

Mr. Robt. Smyth, of Toronto, bagged 80 pair of ducks at the St. Clair Flats within a very short time. Shooting still continues excellent.

The greater part of the silks and laces stolen from Morgan's store, in Montreal, has been recovered by finding the thieves \$3,000. The goods were stored in a house in Montreal.

A British firm has been awarded the contract for supplying the steam power for the foreign machinery department at the United States Centennial Exhibition, and will send over powerful steam engines from England to perform the required work.

Major Webb, Deputy Land Surveyor returned to Winnipeg on the 18th from the west, and will leave for Ontario in a few days. The block out-line surveys effected by him this season have been in the neighborhood of Fort Kllice and the country lying to the north and west of that point, and have developed fine tracts of the best agricultural land with abundance of wood and water, thus refuting the popular impression that the country above referred to was unfit for agricultural purposes.

Red River navigation has finally closed for the season. The steamer Alpha, which attempted to reach Pembina from Grand Forks during the late thaw, is frozen in about thirty miles south of Pembina. The Kittson Company will team her freight to the line, from whence it will be brought to this city by Provincial teams when slighing comes.

Two hundred car loads of Canadian Pacific Railway iron are lying at Fisher's Landing awaiting the opening of navigation.

Messrs. Carpenter & Co. intend building this winter three barges forty-four feet long, twelve feet beam, and three feet hold, to be used on the Shebandowan lakes.

Settlers in the west are still complaining of the Sioux Indians. A settler near the western limit, named McKinnon, lately had an ox and a cow, and a short time ago another cow, stolen by these Indians. He says unless the settlers are protected from these outrages it will be impossible for them to remain upon their claims.

Volunteers are cautioned against wearing military overcoats in the winter, as the military authorities are determined to put a stop to the practice by proceeding against the offenders in the courts. As the regulations prescribe a fine of \$20 for the offence, those inclined to violate them had better think twice before doing so.

A telegram to Hon. F. Fortin, dated Halifax, 22nd, says: "News received from one of the Magdalen Islands fleet, announces that six vessels have been lost, and only seventeen men saved out of sixty. The greatest fears are entertained with regard to the starvation of the inhabitants of the islands, unless immediate assistance be sent."

Three steamers of the Gulf Ports and Acadian line are still due. The *Ramu* is reported at the L'Islet, and the *Valittiz* is supposed to be ashore at Goose Island.

The annual report of General Sherman, after stating geographical limits of various commands, says:—"The aggregate strength of the line of the army, according to last reports received, is 1,540 officers and 24,031 enlisted men made up as follows: five regiments of Artillery, 250 officers and 2,504 men; ten regiments of Cavalry, 422 officers and 7,206 men; twenty five regiments of Infantry, 848 officers and 11,000 men. Available recruits, hospital stewards, ordnance sergeants, &c., 3,321."

The embalmed remains of Mr. Wilson have been laid in State in the Vice President's room on a catafalque, which occupies the place where his writing table stood, at which he did all his work. The date of his funeral is not yet settled. It is the desire of some of his friends to deter it until Congress assembles.

A Philadelphia special to the *Tribune* says a movement is on foot to assemble a large number of the soldiers of the late war, in this city, at some time during the Centennial. It is proposed to have both the northern and southern armies represented by their leading generals and by thousands of their rank and file from every State in the Union, the purpose being to show to the world, by a grand impressive demonstration, the fact that the men who were in arms against each other a few years ago are now united in celebrating the one hundredth birthday of their country, and are inspired by the spirit of patriotism and feeling of common nationality.

There have been heavy and disastrous gales off the coast of Essex, England. Some fishing boats were lost, and 16 fishermen are known to have been drowned and 14 are missing.

A reform has just been introduced at the British India office, in the shape of a uniform and scientific system of spelling Indian names.

It is no unusual thing to have two crops of blackberries in British Columbia.

The Colonial Office has received a telegram stating that the troops from the British presidency at Perak have shelled and captured two stockades at the village, where Mr. Birch was murdered.

The public prosecutor has applied to the Senate of the State Tribunal to indict Count von Arnim for treason, because of his alleged authorship of the pamphlet which recently appeared. The Senate has decided to answer the application in secret session to-morrow.

Col Valentino Baker is occupying his time in prison in writing an account of his travels in Central Asia.

The London *Times* published a special telegram from Calcutta containing the following in regard to the alleged conspiracy at Rangoon:—"The alarm there originates with a band of Dakoits or robbers who attempted to seize the arsenal. The affair is not believed to have any political significance."

A Berlin telegram to the London *Times* says:—"In the negotiations now proceeding for the settlement of troubles in the Turkish provinces, the programme put forward by Austria includes a comparatively high degree of self-government for the Christian communities in Turkey. Russia seems to demand only a more faithful adhesion to the promises of reform already made by the Porte."

The Herzegovinian insurgents are meeting with considerable success against the Turks.

News has been received at Ragusa from Slavonic sources announcing that the Insurgents have captured an important fort with all its garrison, which commanded Zeabeci. The Insurgents have also occupied several strong positions in the vicinity of Piva.

A treaty of peace, friendship, maritime commerce and extradition between Spain and Santo Domingo has been signed.

The insurgent leader Carlos Garcia, has been surprised and shot.

The Captain General has left for the interior and arrived at Los Cruices. His headquarters will be in the field.

Additional reinforcements to the number of 1,365 men have embarked for Cuba. General Quesada has captured San Cristobal with the Carlist position in the neighborhood of Pampeluna.

An official despatch from General Quesada announces that Pampeluna has been completely relieved after three days fighting. Twelve battalions of Carlists were routed with heavy loss.

Don Carlos has issued a proclamation, exhorting his soldiers to an energetic resistance to the fresh attacks of the Northern army.

The Bunker Hill Celebration.

(Continued from Page 555.)

In the opinion of General Burgoyne, General Howe's "arrangements were soldier-like and perfect," but the conduct of the battle does not in a military point deserve such high commendation. It was clearly an error on the part of General Howe to divide his forces and make two points of attack instead of one, and an equal error to move up and deploy his columns to fire, in which his troops were at obvious disadvantage from their want of protection, instead of making an assault without firing. He had failed also to recognize the weak point in the line between the breastwork and the rail fence, easier to carry than any other point, and if carried more certain to involve the whole American force. He had sluggishly permitted the erection of the formidable fieldwork of the rail fence, the whole of which had been constructed without any interference subsequent to his arrival on the peninsula, nor when constructed does it seem to have occurred to him that by a floating battery or gunboat stationed in the Mystic River, both of which were within his control, it could have been enfiladed and the force there dislodged at once.

As the British are seen to advance, the orders are renewed along the whole American line in a hundred different forms not to fire until the enemy are within ten or twelve rods and then to wait for the word; to use their skill as marksmen, and to make every shot tell. For although those at the entrenchments and rail fence act without immediate concert, the scarcity of powder and the fact that they are without bayonets and can rely only upon their bullets is known to all. It had been intended to cover the movement of the British by a discharge of artillery, but the balls were, by some mistake of the ordnance officer, found too large for the guns, and afterwards, when loaded with grape, it was found impossible to draw them through the mire ground, so that they afforded, in the first assault, no substantial assistance. The forces of Pigot moved slowly forward impeded by the heavy knapsacks they had been encumbered with, and by the fences which divided the fields, and continued to fire as they thus advanced. As they got within gunshot, although their fire had done but little damage, our men could not entirely restrain their impatience but, as some fired, Prescott, sternly rebuking the disorder, appealed to their confidence in him, and some of his officers, springing upon the parapet, kicked up the guns that rested upon it that they might be sure to wait. This efficient remonstrance had its effect, and the enemy were within ten or twelve rods of the eastern front of the breastworks when the voice of Prescott uttered the words, for which every ear was listening, and the stream of fire broke from his line, which, by its terrible carnage, checked at once the advance. The attacking lines were old troops, and well led; it was sternly returned, but they did not rush on, in a few moments, wavering and struggling under a fire which was murderous, while their own did little execution, Pigot orders his men to fall back. In the mean time General Howe, after unsuccessfully endeavoring with a column of light infantry to turn the extreme left of our line of the Mystic, advanced with the grenadiers directly in front of the rail fence, and somewhat annoyed by the artillery between the breastwork and the rail fence, which here, directed by Putnam, did its best service, as he approached within

eighty or one hundred yards, and deployed his forces into line. As at the redoubt, in eagerness, some of our men fired, when the officers threatened to cut down the first man who disobeyed, and thus rebuked, they restrained themselves until the prescribed distance is reached when their fire is delivered with such telling effect that; broken and disarranged, the attacking force, altho that directly in front and that upon the banks of the river, recoils before it, while many of the British officers have felt the deadly result of the superiority which the Americans possess as marksmen.

Some minutes, perhaps fifteen, now intervene before the second assault, which are moments of enthusiastic joy in the American lines. All see that they are led by men capable of directing them, that they have rudely hurled back the first onset, and that they are not contending against those who are invincible. As they have seen their enemy turn, some of them at the rail fence in their eagerness have sprung over it to pursue, but have been restrained by the wisdom of their officers. At the redoubt, Prescott, certain that the enemy will soon reform and again attack, while he commends the men for their courage and congratulates them for their success, urges them to wait again for his order before they fire. Putnam hastens from the lines, his object being to forward reinforcements and to arrange, if possible, a new line of defence at Bunker Hill, properly so called, where all was in confusion, the men who had reached there being for the most part entirely disorganized.

The horror of the bloody field is now heightened by the burning of the prosperous town of Charlestown. This had been threatened as early as April 21st, by General Gage, if the American forces occupied the town, and the patriotic inhabitants had informed General Ward that they desired him to conduct his military operations without regard to it. Complaining of the annoyance which the sharpshooters posted along its edges gave to his troops upon the extreme left, General Howe has requested that it be fired, which is done by the cannon from Copp's Hill. [The second assault was beaten back as the first, but with even more slaughter, and we proceed to the orator's description of the third assault and the preparations therefor.]

Discipline, which at such moments will always tell, in perhaps half an hour has done its work among the British troops, and no longer self confident, but realizing the terrible work before them the men are throwing off knapsacks for a final and desperate assault. Some have remonstrated, but Sir William, less attractive than his brother, General Lord Howe, less able than his brother, Admiral Lord Howe, who now bears the family title, is a stern soldier, and in personal courage and determination in no way unworthy of the martial race to which he belongs. He feels that his own reputation and that of the soldiers he commands is ruined forever if they sustain defeat at the hands of a band of half armed rustics. Victory itself will now be attended with mortification enough after such severe repulses and such terrible losses. From the other side of the river General Clinton has seen the discomfiture, and, bringing some reinforcements, comes to aid him in rallying his men. Howe has seen, too, what Clinton has observed, the error of the former disposition of his force, and that the weak point of the American line is between the breastwork and the rail fence. Towards this and against the redoubt and breastwork he now arranges his next attack. Cannon are brought to bear so as to rake the inside of the breastwork,

and making a demonstration only against the rail fence that may check any movement upon the flank of his troops, he divides them into three columns. The two at the left are commanded respectively by Clinton and Pigot, while the right he leads in person. They are to assault together, Clinton upon the left, at the southeastern angle, and Pigot upon the eastern front of the redoubt, while Howe's own force is to carry the breastwork and, striking between it and the rail fence, bar the way of retreat. Against this formidable array no other preparation could be made by Prescott than to place at the angles of his redoubt the few bayonets at his disposal and to direct that no man should fire until the enemy were within twenty yards.

The fire of the British artillery, now rendered effective, sweeps inside of the breastwork, and no longer tenable, its defenders crowd within the redoubt. Again the voice of Prescott is heard, as the attacking columns approach and are now only twenty yards distant, giving the order to fire. So telling and deadly is the discharge that the front ranks are almost prostrated by it, but as the fire slackens the British columns which have wavered for an instant move steadily on without returning it. Almost simultaneously, upon the three points which are exposed to the assault the enemy reach the little earthwork which so much brave blood has been spent to hold and to gain, and while they are now so near that its sides already cover them, its commander determined to maintain it to the last extremity, orders those of his men who have no bayonets to retire to the rear and fire upon the enemy as they mount the parapet. Those who first ascend are shot down as they scale the works. . . . In a few moments, however, the redoubt is half filled by the storming columns, and although a fierce conflict ensues, it is too unequal for hope, and shows only the courage which animates the men who, without bayonets, use the butts of their muskets in the fierce effort to stay the now successful assault. As the enemy are closing about the redoubt, if the force is to be extricated from capture the word to retreat must be given, and reluctantly the brave lips which have spoken only the words of cheer and encouragement utter it at last. Already some are so involved with the enemy that they bew their way through them to join Prescott, and he himself is again and again struck at by the bayonet, of which his clothes afterwards give full proof, but defends himself with his sword—the use of it he undertakes. As our forces leave the redoubt by the entrance on the northern side, they come between the two columns which have turned the breastwork and the southeastern angle of the redoubt. These are, however, too much exhausted to use the bayonet effectually, and all are so mingled together that, for a few moments, the British cannot fire, but as they extricate themselves the British reform and deliver a heavy fire upon them as they retreat. In the meantime the attack has been renewed upon the rail fence, but its defenders know well that if they would save their countrymen at the redoubt, they must hold it resolutely for a few moments longer, and they defend it nobly, resisting every attempt to turn the flank. They see soon that Prescott has left the hill, that the entrenchments are in the hands of the enemy at last, and their own work gallantly done, they retreat in better order than could have been expected of troops who had so little organization and who looked for the first time on a battle field. Upon the crest of Bunker Hill (properly so called,) General Putnam with the con-

fused forces already there gallantly struggles to organize a line and make a new stand but without success. Our forces recross the Neck and occupy Ploughed Hill, now Mount Benedict, at its head, but there is no disposition on the part of the British to pursue, for the terrible slaughter too well attests the price at which the nominal victory has been obtained.

The loss of the British, according to General Gage's account, was in killed and wounded, one thousand and fifty four, and it was generally believed that this was understated by him. There was inducement enough to do this, for so disastrous was his despatch felt to be that the government hesitated to give it to the public until forced to do so by the taunts of those who had opposed the war and the method by which it had been provoked.

Sir William Howe seemed to have borne that day a charmed life, for while ten officers of his staff were among the killed and wounded, he had escaped substantially uninjured. His white silk stockings dragged with the crimson stain of the grass, wet with the blood of his men, attested that he had kept the promise made to them on the beach, that he should ask no man to go further than he was prepared to lead.

On the American side the loss as reported by the Committee of Safety was in killed and wounded four hundred and forty nine, by far the larger part of these casualties occurring in the capture of the redoubt, and after the retreat commenced. Prescott, who in the hours that had passed since he left Cambridge had done for the independence of his country work that the greatest might well be satisfied with doing in a lifetime, was unhurt, but as the retreat commenced had fallen Warren, than whom no man in America could have been more deeply deplored.

The orator followed his description with a masterly sketch of the consequences of the battle of Bunker Hill, and of the final success of republicanism in America, and closed with the following peroration:

"We are gratified today by the presence of citizens of Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, as well as of other States of the South. Their fathers were ancient friends of Massachusetts; it was the inspiration they gave which strengthened the hearts and nerved the arm of every man of New England. In every proper and large sense the soil upon which their sons stand is theirs as well as ours, and wherever there may have been estrangement, here, at least, we have met upon common ground. They unite with us in recognition of the great principles of civil and religious liberty; and in pious memory of those who vindicated them, they join with us in the wish to make of this regenerated Union a power grander and more august than its founders dared to hope.

"Standing always in generous remembrance of every section of the Union, neither now nor hereafter will we distinguish between States or sections in our anxiety for the glory and happiness of all. Today upon the verge of the centuries as together we look back upon that which is gone in deep and heartfelt gratitude for the prosperity so largely enjoyed by us, so together will we look forward serenely and with confidence to that which is advancing. Together will we utter our solemn aspirations, in the spirit of the motto of the city which now encloses within its limits the battle field and the town for which it was fought, 'As God' was to our fathers so may He be to us.'"

Altogether, General Devens may be congratulated on having made a magnificent oration, by no means unworthy to follow

those of the great masters who preceded him and whom he has had the daring to follow.

The National Guard.

THE NEVADA BADGE.—In accordance with the terms of the Nevada Badge Match, as published in the *Army and Navy Journal* and in G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., S. N. Y., series of 1875, and on behalf of the National Guard of Virginia City, Nevada, I hereby announce that Company A, Forty-eighth Infantry, National Guard State of New York, having complied with all the conditions of the match, and made the highest score therein, on the 28th of October, 1875, at Oswego, is the Winner of the Nevada Badge for the years 1875 & 1876, the same to be held, in accordance with the conditions of the match, till October 28, 1876. Thereafter the badge is to be subject to the result of challenge from any company or companies of the National Guard, S. N. Y., as expressed in the conditions of the first match, the second match to take place on or after October 28, 1876, strictly under the rules of the National Rifle Association and the terms of G. O. No. 20, A. G. O., S. N. Y., July 3, 1875. The score of the winning company, with the accompanying certificates, are appended hereto.

On behalf of the National Guard of Virginia, Nevada,

Wm. C. Church.

CONSOLIDATED REPORT OF RIFLE PRACTICE by Company A, Forty-eighth regiment, Twenty-fourth Brigade, Sixth Division, N. G. S. N. Y., at Oswego, on Oct., 28, 1875.

Name and rank.	Yards.	Scores.	Total.
H. H. Herron, 1st Lt.	200.	03300	6
	500.	00000	0-6
T. W. Goodsell, 2nd Lt.	200.	34443	18
	500.	40044	12-30
S. S. Barton, Sergt.	200.	4444	20
	500.	44553	21-41
J. C. Harding, Sergt.	200.	42204	12
	500.	55500	15-27
L. L. Barnes, Sergt.	200.	44344	19
	500.	43435	19-30
Chas. Fingerhut, Corpl.	200.	44555	23
	500.	54445	22-45
L. Dale, Corpl.	200.	44445	21
	500.	00302	5-26
R. T. O'Neil, Corpl.	200.	34034	14
	500.	00000	0-14
A. Kimer, Corpl.	200.	44434	19
	500.	23334	15-34
J. E. Slight, Corpl.	200.	55311	21
	500.	03344	14-35
C. A. Cleming, Corpl.	200.	03340	10
	500.	02000	2-12
L. Miller, Corpl.	200.	45355	22
	500.	45025	16-38
A. J. Hooker, Corpl.	200.	34444	19
	500.	22000	4-23
G. E. Schaffer, musician.	200.	35455	22
	500.	30024	9-31
J. Bennett, Pte.	200.	33444	18
	500.	45544	22-40
C. Cray, Pte.	200.	54455	23
	500.	42054	15-38
Wm. Chauncey, Pte.	200.	45434	20
	500.	34302	12-32
M. Caulfield, Pte.	200.	42430	13
	500.	00524	11-24
A. Cavalier, Pte.	200.	54544	22
	500.	53234	17-39
J. Donovan, Pte.	200.	00534	12
	500.	00400	4-16
A. Harness, Pte.	200.	45444	21
	500.	24304	13-34
Jas. Hughes, Pte.	200.	24444	18
	500.	05224	13-31
Samuel Leighton, Pte.	200.	43443	18
	500.	02000	2-20

1,241

CERTIFICATE NO. 1.

I, Captain A. Curtis, I. R. P., Forty eighth regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., do hereby certify on honor that I personally attended and supervised the shooting of Company A, Forty eighth regiment Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., in the Nevada Badge Match on the 28th of October, 1875, the scores of which are herewith annexed; that said scores are correct, the points recorded being made by the man opposite whose names they are entered, with separate rifles of State pattern, and State ammunition, both unaltered, and under rules of N. R. A., and that all such men are known to me by certificate of company commandant and company muster-roll, to have been duly enlisted members of Company A, Forty eighth regiment, aforesaid, on or before the 3rd day of July, 1875.

A. CURTIS,
Capt. and I. R. P. Forty eighth regiment,

CERTIFICATE NO. 2.

OSWEGO, November 6, 1875.

Captain A. Curtis, Inspector of Rifle Practice
Forty eighth regiment:

Sir: I hereby certify that the members of Company A, Forty eighth regiment, whose names are herewith annexed, were all duly and regularly enlisted before the 3rd day of July, 1875, and are now active members thereof.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
H. H. HERRON,

First Lieutenant Commanding Company A.

CERTIFICATE NO. 3.

I hereby certify that the within score is correct.

EVANS HOOD,
Major and I. R. P. Twenty fourth Brigade.

CERTIFICATE NO. 4.

The within score was made under my personal supervision, and I heroby certify it to be correct.

JAS. MANNING,

Lieut. Col. and I. R. P. Sixth Division N, G. S. N. Y.

The second best score was made by Company I, Seventh Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., at Creedmoor, on some date, the company under command of Captain Casey, having fulfilled all the conditions of the match, Company I made 666 points. The score contained one 36, one 35, one 33, one 32, three 31s, one 30, one 29, one 28, three 26s, one 25, two 24s, three 23s, two 22s, one 21, two 20s, one 19, one 18, three 17s, one 16, three 14s, one 13, three 11s, one 10, two 5s, one 4, one 3, three 2s, and one clean run of misses.

The third score was made by Company II, Seventh Infantry, N. G. S. N. Y., at Creedmoor, on same date, the company under command of Lieutenant Nicol, having fulfilled all the conditions of the match, Company II made 830 points. The score contained one 41, three 37s, three 28s, two 27s, three 24s, one 23, one 22, two 20s, three 19s, five 18s, two 17s, one 16, two 15s, two 14s, two 13s, one 12, four 11s, two 10s, one 9 one 8, one 4, one 3, one 2, one clean string of misses.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

RIFLE COMPETITION.

ANNUAL MATCH OF NO. 3 COMPANY 20TH BATTALION.

The annual Rifle Match of this Company was held at the Rifle Range, Bradley's Farm, Georetown, on Thursday last, Oct. 28:h. There was a large number of competitors present, and everything passed off in the most satisfactory manner. The firing generally was good, the old hands of course coming to the front as usual, but the large number of prizes offered had the effect of causing a much greater interest than usual to be taken in the match by those who had no expectation of carrying off the higher prizes against the more practised shots of the Company. The success of the match was, in no small degree, owing to the exertions of Sergt. Major McKay, Q. M. Sergt. Spiers and Sergt. Lindsay, each of whom might justly claim to be entitled to the medal "for good conduct and long service."

The prizes were distributed at Spears' Hotel, by Capt. Barber to the successful competitors, a list of whom we give below, with the points made by each :

FIRST MATCH.

Open only to members of No. 3 Company. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range.

1st prize, Silver Cup, presented by T. J. Wheeler, and \$5 by Colonel Murray; Sergt. Major McKay, 46 points.

2nd prize, Gold Ring, presented by T. J. Wheeler, and \$5 added by Col. Murray; Corp. Rutledge, 45 points.

3rd prize, Felt Hat, presented by McLeod, Anderson & Co., and \$2; Q. M. Sergeant Spiers, 44 points.

4th prize Half Dozen Cabinet Photographs by H. A. Elderkin, and \$2; Ensign Good willie, 32 points.

5th prize, Pair Bed Blankets, presented by Grant, Thomson & Co., and \$1; Pte Kindrey, 29 points.

6th prize, Tin Tea Kettle, presented by S. Statham, and \$1; Pte. Maw, 25 points.

7th prize, Fancy Vest, presented by W. P. King, and 50 cts.; Sergt. Morrow 27 pts.

8th prize, Crystal Pitcher, presented by

H. McKay, and 50 cts.; Pte. McKay, 27 pts. 9th prize, "Ladies Companion," presented by Dr. Starr, and 50 cts.; Sergt. Taylor, 25 points.

10th prize, Pound Tea, presented by P. Henderson, and 50 cts.; Sergt. Thayer, 22 points.

11th prize, Album, presented by Thos. Ruston, and 50 cts.; Pte. Dade, 21 points.

12th prize, Two Pair Socks, presented by Creelman Bros., and 50 cts.; Sergt. Lindsay, 20 points.

13th prize, 50 cts.; Pte. Cole, 17 pts.

14th prize, 50 cts, Pte Tubby, 17 pts.

15th prize, 50 cts.; Pte. Thayer, 17 pts.

16th prize, 50 cts.; Sergt. Godfrey, 16 pts.

SECOND MATCH.

Open to all but winners of the first four prizes in first match. Range 400 yards. Five rounds.

1st prize, Six Plough Shares, presented by G. C. McKenzie, and \$2.; G. Marlatt, 16 pts.

2nd prize, Claw Hammer, presented by D. Reid, and \$2., R. Watson, 15 pts.

3rd prize, Dagger, presented P. T. McCollum, and \$1; C. Sparling, 14 pts.

4th prize, Whip, presented by J. F. Taylor, and \$1; Pte. J. Cole, 12 pts.

5th prize, Can of Oysters, presented by D. W. McGregor, and 50 cts.; Sergt. Scott, 12 points.

6th prize, Bag of Cakes, presented by T. Statham, and 50 cts.; D. W. McGregor, 12 points.

7th prize, Pipe, presented by W. Thomson, and 25 cts.; Sergeant Morrow 12 pts.

8th prize, Dulcimer, presented by H. McMillan; Pte. W. McKay, 11 pts.

9th prize, Package of cigars, presented by Miss Annie Clark; Daniel McKenzie, 10 pts. — *Weekly News.*

37TH BATTALION JALDIMAND RIFLES.

Subscriptions received in aid of the 9th annual Rifle Match, held at York on 30th September and 1st Oct., 1875:—
County Council grant..... \$50 00

No. 1 Company.

Lt. Col Davis.....	5 00
Capt Williamson.....	2 00
Lieut Cranston.....	2 00
Lieut and Adj. Tuck.....	2 00
Paymaster Rogers.....	2 00
Quarter Master Gill.....	1 00
Capt J. McCornell (Co York).....	1 00
Wm Cutliff (Dominion Hotel York).....	8 00
G W Marton.....	2 00
Duggan Bros.....	2 00
Weir Bros.....	2 00
Samued Frier, (York Hotel).....	2 00
N H Wickett.....	2 00
David Hannah.....	2 00
Wm Young, (N American Hotel).....	1 00
Joseph Emerson (Mansion Hotel).....	1 00
James Kyffin.....	1 00
F O Martin.....	1 00
A A Davis.....	1 00
John Lynch.....	1 00
H H Findlay.....	1 00
F A Nelles.....	1 00
John DeCew.....	1 00
James Shand.....	50
Wm Brown, Jr.....	50
James Stevenson.....	50
A Friend.....	50
Joseph McCarter.....	50
Charles Nell.....	50
A Dunnek.....	50
R Knox.....	50
Geo Gillespie.....	50
R McDonald.....	50
Wm McDonald.....	50
A Friend.....	30
Wm Shields.....	25

A Friend.....	15
J Rofman.....	10
No. 3 Company.	
Capt R L Nelles.....	\$7 50
Lieut Walker.....	7 50

No. 4 Company.	
Wm Hood.....	\$1 00
Geo Richardson.....	1 00
Dr Gahan.....	1 00
Griffith Bros.....	1 00
H J Ince.....	1 00
John Porter.....	1 00
G Eckleston.....	50
F M Moore.....	50
Wm McBurney.....	50
Thos Spavin.....	50
L Waters.....	50
Dr P E Jones.....	50
John Lindsay.....	50
S W Howard.....	50
Joseph Seymour.....	50
John Hager.....	50
P Eckleston.....	50
C Shannon.....	50
Thos Craig.....	50
Samuel Gibson.....	50
A McDonald.....	50
Geo Coulter.....	50
Henry Philips.....	50
Wm Clark.....	25
C E Hager.....	25
John Trotter.....	25
Thos Catherwood.....	25

No. 5 Company.	
Capt Ryan.....	\$5 00
James McFarlane.....	1 00
H G Warmington.....	1 00
Walter Jones.....	1 00
Robert Waldbrook.....	1 00
Mr. Huston.....	50
Thos Robinson.....	50
John Hull.....	50
John Hilligan.....	50
Philip McMannes.....	50
Richard Carpenter.....	50
Wm Lemery.....	50
D Thompson.....	50
Wm Hilligan.....	50
John Givins.....	25
Geo Rudal.....	25
L Alwood.....	25

No. 6 Company.	
Lieut Armstrong.....	\$1 00

No. 8 Company.	
D Thompson, M.P.....	\$5 00
Drs. J. & B. Baxter.....	3 00
Capt Mussen.....	2 00
Lieut Jas Thorburn.....	1 00
A R Atkinson.....	1 00
D G Rogers.....	1 00
W A McFarlane.....	1 00
H Moffat.....	50
C Shell.....	25
P McMullen.....	25
J Hall.....	25

— Grand River Sackem.

Chrysler's Farm.

On the 11th of Nov., 1813, was fought one of the most important battles of the war of 1812 15. It was intended that the day should have been duly honoured on Thursday by the York Pioneers, but owing to unforeseen circumstances the celebration did not come off as expected. This is no reason, but the reverse, why the day and its events should not be recalled with a view to ascertaining what claims they have upon the attention of the present generation of Canadians. Notwithstanding the prejudices of some against the celebration of battle anniversaries as tending to encourage a love of war, and the indifference of others who

see in Canadian history or traditions nothing to compare with those of older and more historical lands, it is a question well worthy of attention whether we can afford to lose sight of the events and incidents which go to make up our chief struggle for political existence. We may never need to draw the sword in defence of our autonomy again; but even so, the memory of the truly heroic contest waged by a previous generation ought to be kept green as furnishing to their successors a noble example of bravery, self-sacrifice, and patriotism—qualities which can never be dispensed with, though the manner in which they display themselves may differ much at different periods of a country's history.

Whatever variety of opinion may exist respecting the question at issue between Great Britain and the United States, there can be no doubt about the practical injustice inflicted on Canada by the attempt to subjugate her. In point of fact the movement was earnestly and vigorously opposed by many of the better minds amongst American statesmen, as well as by large sections of the people, and more especially the inhabitants of New England. The odds were very much against Canada at the commencement of the struggle. What is now the Province of Ontario contained at the time a population of only 80,000, and Quebec of 200,000. To defend a frontier of 1,700 miles in length there were less than 5,000 regular troops of all kinds, only a third of whom were stationed in the Upper Province, in which the bulk of the fighting was done. These were supplemented by Canadian volunteers, who played an important part in the war, but who were badly trained and worse armed, though full of spirit, energy, and patriotic enthusiasm. That a population so small, so poor, and so straggling should have maintained for three years a successful war against an adjacent country with a population of eight millions, and separated from them by no formidable natural barrier, is of itself sufficient to stamp the episode as one of the most interesting in recent history. Nor will the admiration which such a defence is calculated to excite be at all diminished when we turn our attention to the details of the war. Excellent generalship, military fortitude, and individual heroism meet us on every hand. In the great majority of the battles and skirmishes the Canadian troops were victorious over forces far more numerous than themselves, and when defeated the ignominy of the disaster was generally mitigated by the reflection that it was due more to the overpowering numbers of the foe than to any lack of either skill or bravery on their own side.

Three times during the summer and autumn of 1812 were attempts made to invade and conquer the Upper Province. The attempt of General Hull to enter from Detroit resulted in the capture, by General Brock, of himself, his troops, his stores, and the fort in which he had taken refuge. A few weeks later an effort to enter the Niagara peninsula was made by Gen. Van Ranselaer, but his army was repulsed at the battle of Queenstown Heights, where Brock was killed. The insignificant movement of General Smyth, with the same object in view, closed the first season's operations. In 1813 the war was conducted on a more extended scale, and embraced a greater variety of engagements, the principal of which was the one which took place on Chrysler's farm, on the bank of the St. Lawrence. The season had been disastrous for the Canadians. The town of York, now Toronto, had been captured. Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, had been destroy-

ed. The attack on Sackett's Harbour had proved a failure, and at the battle of Moravian Town General Proctor had been defeated, and Tecumseh, his Shawanee ally, killed. These successes led the invaders to think of capturing Montreal, and with this object in view, while General Harrison remained to complete the conquest of Upper Canada, General Hampton was posted at Chateaugay and General Wilkinson ordered to descend the St. Lawrence for the purpose of effecting a junction with him. Wilkinson, after threatening Kingston with an army of nearly 10,000 men, took his flotilla down the river without serious interruption, until he was compelled to land for the purpose of making preparations to run the rapids, which lay between him and the object of his expedition. The invading force had been closely followed by a handful of British troops under Lieut. Colonel Morrison, who landed his men and drew them up in a highly advantageous position on Chrysler's farm. A skirmish between two small bodies of troops brought on a general engagement, which lasted from early morning till late in the afternoon. Though described by General Wilkinson and many American historians as a drawn battle, the American force left the field in the utmost confusion, and the British commander was only prevented from following up his advantage by the exceeding smallness of his force. General Wilkinson withdrew to a point a few miles down the river, where he learned that General Hampton had been defeated by De Salaberry, and forced to retire to Lake Champlain. He then crossed to the American side, and placed his army in winter quarters. The number of casualties was very much greater on the side of the invaders than on that of their pursuers, General Covington, one of the best of the American officers, being amongst the slain.

The battle of Chrysler's Farm is important for its consequence rather than for what it was in itself. It was one of the causes which operated to save Montreal from capture, and, coming at the close of a season of disasters, it did much to restore public confidence and enable those at the helm of affairs to make adequate preparation for the next year's operations. But viewed simply as a battle, the engagement is worthy of attention for the skill and bravery manifested by the British commander and his troops. So much is this the case that one critic has said of it:—"This battle is, in the estimation of military men, considered the most scientific military affair during the late war, from the professional skill displayed in the action by the adverse commanders; and when we consider the prodigious preparations of the American Government for that expedition, with the failure of which their hopes of conquest vanished, the battle of Chrysler's Farm may probably be classed as the most important and the best fought that took place during the war."

From British Columbia comes the news that on June 13th the U.S. steamer *Saranac*, Captain Queen, was lost on Pender's Rock, in Seymour (or Yaquina) Narrows of Johnstone's Straits. An officer of the Navy, who has had probably more experience in these waters than any other, and who has repeatedly passed through this channel, informs us that it is hard, with our present meagre details of the wreck, to account for the loss of this ship, except upon the hypothesis of the stupidity, gross ignorance, or carelessness of the pilot. The rock is exceedingly well known, and has been marked on the charts at least since 1868. It is a "bayonet"

rock with about 18 feet on it, and is almost directly in mid channel; but it is avoided with the greatest ease by keeping either shore close to—the water being so bold that a ship may run her yard arms into the cliffs without touching the bottom.

Seymour Narrows are from 700 to 1200 yards wide, and the pass or "reach" about 1½ miles long. In consequence of the contraction in the breadth of Discovery Passages, otherwise known as part of Johnstone's Straits, the tide rushes through these narrows with great velocity, as high as 10 knots per hour at spring tides, and it is therefore requisite to choose either slack water or the early part of favorable tide to pass through, as during the greatest strength of the current a boiling race extends across and steering becomes more or less difficult. The shores of the pass are high and rugged, and there is no good anchorage until Otter Cave is reached—a distance of over 10 miles from the rock on which the *Saranac* struck. Ships as large as H. B. M. ship *Satellite*, a vessel considerably larger than the *Saranac*, have passed through the pass repeatedly without the smallest difficulty. We shall, therefore, await the details of the *Saranac's* loss with considerable interest.

The *Saranac* is a side wheel steamer, built at the Navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., at a cost of \$400,000, and launched in 1848, and is at present classed as a 2nd rate, of 1238 tons (2150 displacement), and 11 guns. She has been in the waters of the Pacific ever since 1857, when she went out under the command of the late Captain John Kelly. Her loss recalls to mind the somewhat similar case of the U. S. steamer *Suwanee* lost in Lone Tree channel, Shadwell Pass, near the northern end of Vancouver's Island, in 1868. The difference, however in the two cases consists in the *Suwanee* striking on a comparatively unknown rock, unmarked in the charts, while the *Saranac* was lost upon one perfectly well known. The *Saranac* went down in deep water, while the *Suwanee's* smoke stack and hull long remained to mark the existence of the rock which now bears her name in Lone Tree passage.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal.*

The steam capstan of Admiral Porter's torpedo boat *Alarm* was tested on the 21st by Captain F. M. Barber, of that vessel. A four fold purchase was used to run out the gun (weighing, with the carriage, about 50,000 lbs.,) which was done in one minute. With a two fold purchase it was done out in 38 seconds, and with a single whip it was run out in 15 seconds, and run in in 9 seconds. We congratulate Admiral Porter on having the first gun run in and out by steam, in the U. S. Navy, and also in having such live officers as Messrs. Barber, Paine, Hadden and Windsor. Though this machine was designed to hoist the anchor only, these wide awake officers have applied it, also, to the purpose of handling the guns. The engines are under the deck, are composed of two cylinders, 5 inches diameter and 8 inches stroke of piston, and are connected directly to a spiral gear, the wheel of which is on the spindle of the capstan and the worm upon the crank shaft. The wheel has 50 teeth and 1½ inches pitch. The engines made 400 revolutions per minute and the capstan 8, which will take in 8 fathoms of chain per minute. The engine was designed by P. A. Engineer Baird. Electric bells are being arranged on board the *Alarm*, by Captain Barber, for signalling to the engine room, to the magazine, and to the torpedo bar room, all of which, automatically, repeat back the signals sent from the pilot house.—*U. S. Army and Navy Journal.*

CONTENTS OF No. 17, VOL. IX.

POETRY:—	
<i>The Maldon's Last Farewell</i>	502
EDITORIAL:—	
<i>The Bunker Hill Celebration</i>	558
<i>Heavy Rifled Guns</i>	568
<i>French Heavy Guns</i>	560
<i>News of the Week</i>	553
CORRESPONDENCE:—	
<i>Milfont</i>	560
RIFLE COMPETITION:—	
<i>Northumberland County Rifle Association</i>	555
SELECTIONS:—	
<i>The Bunker Hill Celebration</i>	551
<i>Heavy Rifles</i>	563
<i>Heavy Rifled Guns</i>	562
<i>French Heavy Guns</i>	563
<i>Across the Continent</i>	561
MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS	550



The Volunteer Review,
AND
MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1875.

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

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

We copy from the *Globe*, in another page, an article on the battle of "Chrysler's Farm" fought on the 11th November, 1813, for the very just tribute it pays to the Canadian Volunteers and the important part they played in that most gallant of all the episodes in the military history of the British people. The study of the official despatches of that great contest is the most instructive that a military student could turn his attention to.

It is plainly shewed that the successful defence of a country does not depend on exquisite skill in minor tactics, but in the adaptation of major tactics and strategy to the topographical features of the country and the necessary military organization to the social condition of its people.

The *Globe* says the "Canadian Volunteers were badly trained and worse armed." they were peaceful citizens, young professional men studying for the bar, the church or mercantile pursuits; the farmer or plough man, the hardy and fearless French Canadian voyageur and backwoodsman, aided by the semi-civilized Indian; a force all told of 10,000 men, for whom the whole provision made by the Imperial Government was a musket, bayonet, cross bell, and pouch, with 60 rounds of ball cartridge, a single

blanket, and one pair of shoes per man for a three year's campaign, and they never got any more. The writer of this asked one of the survivors, a gentleman of high rank, how they were supplied with food, clothing, necessaries and ammunition? The answer was—"Sir, when we wanted these things we took them from the Yankees, even to the anchors that moored our battaux, or the buttons on our coats; and the late Colonel MATHEWS used to show the uniform jacket he wore at Lundy's Lane, which was made of cloth captured at Buffalo. Such men could not be conquered, in every case where they were fairly led they were victorious, and in the contrary cases it was quite as much the blunders of the officers of the regular service, as the overpowering force of the enemy that was the cause of disaster—the reason is not far to seek—the Volunteers knew the ground they had to fight over; their Regular Officers did not.

The moral of the lesson to us is simply this—that our military system must not be assimilated to any other system, but that it must of necessity be of native growth, inasmuch as the defence of this country as a whole must depend altogether on its population.

Any one who has read the reports on the "defence of Canada," by the able and gallant officers of the Regular Service will be convinced that this is as true now as in 1812-15, for in every case the system they advocate ends where the true defence of the country begins—the most daring not being able to get beyond Kingston (scientifically) while the latest would abandon the whole Western Peninsula in the face of the experience gained by the contest in which "the battle of Chrysler's Farm" was the turning point.

Our artillery readers will find in the present issue of the *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* three very interesting articles relating to their arm of the service. The first is taken from the *London Telegraph*, entitled "The Monster Gun," and gives a vivid description of the great triumph of scientific and mechanical skill displayed in the construction, transport and proof trial of the celebrated *eighty-one* ton gun. The second is from the pages of the *Pall Mall Budget*, and third from *Broad Arrow*, and are entitled "Artillery Experiments," being an analytical survey of the results of the late experiments at Dartmoor.

At first sight the *great range* attained by the monster gun appears to put all other artillery out of competition as *defensive* weapons—but there are obvious physical conditions that limit this quality—for we take it that the weapon will hardly, if ever, be used on a ship or floating battery, but that its ultimate place will be found restricted to harbour defence—in which case it might be met on something like equal terms by the heavily armed vessels of our fleet—for this reason—that very few harbours are so exposed as not to afford cover at

ranges of two or three miles (3,000 to 5,000 yards) for any vessel using heavy shell guns—that an object on shore being stationery would become a much more certain mark for such vessels than they with full powers of locomotion could become to it, and that a fort, rid out town, or any sort of fortification short of a *gun pit* to cover the monster gun will afford an objective point to vessels which they will not fail to hit if under cover, and in any case the mark presented will be so small, and by its mobility so intangible that little risk will be incurred in engaging the great gun. This whole subject is entirely novel and will open a new page in the history of modern artillery.

The question of military organization is still agitating the public mind in Great Britain. The press, as a general rule, holds fast by recent traditions, and can by no means conceive the idea of an *armed nation* outside the barrack yard, and even at that, it cannot get beyond compulsion. The following paragraph is an amusing instance of this state of feeling:

"The proposals of Mr. Clode for reorganising our defensive forces may do good, though not exactly in the way the author intends. In brief they consist mainly in dropping the pretence that the ballot still legally exists for the general Militia—'the sword within the sheath,' as it was well called during the late session, those who used the phrase knowing well that the weapon had rusted in its case beyond all use—and in applying it universally to produce a local or sedentary Militia throughout the country, including all able to bear arms, except the Volunteers, and subject to the same sort of exercises as the latter force. The Militia proper would be commanded by ex-Line officers chiefly, and approximated closely to the regular troops. Now the value of such grand schemes as this one depends not on that of the ideal standard they suggest. This is not attainable in any case, if by it a really armed nation be meant. The most deliberate attempt to realize this, made under a very strong and popular Government, has failed altogether, judging by recent analysis of the recruiting details of Germany. But if the proposer seeks no more than to enrol some hundreds of thousands of males of all classes, and to get them to carry rifles in their hands for a few days a year, under the notion that they are thereby defending their country, then he is flying in the face of all modern experience, and, if believed in, would be spreading a mischievous delusion. But this will hardly prevail. Such a discussion fairly continued must tend towards truth."

The Mr. Clode referred to is the "Historian of the British Army," and his scheme is founded on the sound practical common sense view of the subject. Its only weak point is to be found in the proposition to hand over the command of the *Militia proper* to ex-Line officers. As the whole force would be local, it should be commanded by local men to make it popular, and also to inspire that confidence, without which, any military organization is useless. A great objection to the employment of ex-Line officers in such a capacity arises from the fact that so-called

Liberal ideas and heroic deeds has tended to democratize the regular army to such an extent that it would be difficult, if not impossible, to get the sons of English farmers, squires, or the upper classes to follow the lead of men who had no social standing, and only a few years barrack yard service to qualify them for distinction.

The following leading article under the title of "Our Militia" appeared in the *United States Army and Navy Journal* of 18th September, will, carry comfort to those politicians and others who deem the Canadian militia an useless organization, because it is too numerically weak to stand against the overwhelming force our neighbours could bring to bear against us, and that it therefore provokes aggression. A careful study of our contemporary's article will show that neither of the theories are true, being mere assumptions based on no fact whatever.

In order to preserve international peace the fact of being sufficiently strong to enforce national pretensions is the chief factor in the problem.

Our contemporary is wise in counselling his countrymen to pay more attention to primary military organization, although there is small fears that either Great Britain or Canada will needlessly provoke a contest where the risk would be so great and the possible realized profits so very small. Still such a contingency is amongst the possibles, while it is quite within the bounds of probability that the people of the United States or its Government might bring about such a catastrophe when people least expect, and it would be an act of insane folly on their part to court a repetition of what occurred at the opening of their great contest.

As an epitome of the state of the militia in the various states of the Union the article is valuable—as it is also in the aspect which the efficiency of our own organization bears by comparison.

We have undoubtedly the most effective force on this continent, but its organization has been as yet only half developed. We are deficient in Cavalry, Artillery, Engineers, Commissariat and General Staff; but designed solely for defence, we can await the guarantee of those branches which will make our Military Institutes perfect.

"The months of August and September have been distinguished this year by an unusual number of Militia encampments, especially in the Eastern States. Massachusetts has had three, each of a week's duration, at intervals of two weeks, and in each case a mixed brigade of the three arms was put into camp. In Connecticut two regiments went into camp as a brigade for a week. In Vermont, the State regiment and battery camped for a week, and in Rhode Island a New York regiment was under canvas for eight days. We recorded recently a similar camp in Ohio, and two camps each of a regiment have been indulged in by German Brooklyn regiments near their city.

"In all these cases the members of the Militia regiments left their private business, and gave up their time to drill and instruc-

tion for the purpose of learning their duties as soldiers. In Massachusetts, Connecticut and Vermont they received transportation to and from the place of encampment, and pay while thereat, boarding themselves. In New York and Ohio the efforts were wholly voluntary. In the former State the men receive only arms and part uniform, with camp equipage. In the latter they receive nothing at all. The question arises, after seeing these camps as now conducted—can not they be improved? The amount of instruction and benefit received varied greatly. In all, one thing was imperatively demanded, proper and rigid instruction. Compared with regular camps the discipline of all was very deficient. It would make General Scott turn over in his grave, were he to know that the common hour for taps was 11 p.m., and that silence and darkness thereafter were more the exception than the rule. The sentry patrol and provost duty in all these camps was very lax, and policing almost an unknown art to all appearance. The sanitary arrangements were poor in all, tents never being ditched, while sinks were always insufficient. In one camp, the men had no great coats except for the guard; in all the observance of military courtesy was decidedly loose, when compared with a regular army standard.

"Such is the dark side of the picture; the reverse is much more cheering. Having visited several of these camps, we observed one comforting fact. Without exception the men were both willing and anxious to be instructed, and as a rule the officers were eager to acquire knowledge. Of real courtesy there was plenty. Only ignorance of etiquette lay at the foundation of the military solecisms noticed. Compared with the standard of the camps of last year, which we visited, the improvement, in Massachusetts especially, was very marked. Everyone was trying to do his best, and if he erred it was due to want of knowledge not of zeal.

"But one thing was patent, after seeing all these camps, that our present Militia system is both weak and inadequate to the demands of a war, even with such a power as Canada, assisted as she would be by England. The whole number of troops that passed through a mere semblance of instruction this year was less than eight thousand men, of whom seven were in New England. In Canada during every year, thirty thousand militia go through a course of camp training, and every three years a fresh supply go through the same course. It has been frequently said that our Militia must be our main dependence in case of a war, but what sort of dependence could be placed on our present militia as it stands? Without a common system, totally dissociated from the regular Army that should be their model and guide, the Militia force of the various States in question goes on, groping blindly in the dark, with none to show them the true way to the art of war. Only one thing they possess in a few cases, such as the Seventh New York, Fifth Maryland, etc., a remarkable precision of movement in drill, due solely to the intelligent material in the ranks. In other cases even this saving clause must be denied, and the regiments of Militia are too frequently armed mobs. In the three States where camps are ordered and paid for, this state of things does not exist to the same extent. While in those States there may not be the proficiency in drill of the aristocratic volunteer corps we have mentioned, there is yet a greater amount of real discipline and subordination, and the regiments, if green, are yet real regiments of young soldiers, who could

easily be made into good soldiers. In one State, Connecticut, thanks to the influence of an old West Point graduate at the head of affairs, they have a compact and soldierly little brigade, which six weeks hard duty would solidify into excellent troops. In Massachusetts, through attempting to do such, the State has hitherto done but little to make soldiers of her Militia, far less possible officers. Instead of a compact brigade of infantry she has an unwieldy division of mixed troops all very green, and a class of officers, as a rule, far from well instructed. New York, with still greater sagacity, has tried to keep up eight divisions, and has none which is totally reliable. Little Vermont has only just come to her senses; and her single regiment in due time promises to be an efficient body. Of all the rest, the less said the better. Pennsylvania follows the lead of New York in inefficiency, and the other States east of the Rocky Mountains have no Militia worthy of the name save one regiment in Chicago. On the Pacific coast, California has at last commenced operations in the right way by raising a small and compact force. Still better and setting an example which her sister States would do well to follow, she has taken advantage of the help of the Army officers stationed on her coast, and the account of field days at San Francisco are full of the names of regular officers helping their brethren of the Militia and instructing them in their duties.

"Such is the present unsatisfactory state of our American Militia, and it must be owned that the outlook is far from cheering in case of trouble. What little Militia we have is in some respect better than that of 1860-61, but it is not yet a force which would be of the least use in actual warfare, saving only the Connecticut brigade, and the few crack regiments of Militia elsewhere, in which high military spirit and *esprit de corps* compel a proficiency to which the State contributes nothing. The Massachusetts division, while fully equipped and full of possibilities, as yet lacks the stability of a thoroughly organized body, and the Vermont regiment is still younger in the field. Two more years will improve them wonderfully if they are taught in a good school.

But at present that is wanting—the school. We have one for the Army, we need one for the Militia, such as they have, or had once, in Canada. We need badly, very badly, yearly camps of instruction in as many States as possible, wherein the garrisons of our harbor forts, the occupants of all posts not needed against Indians, may enjoy a few weeks under canvas, and where the Militia of each State, brigaded together with the regulars for nonce, may learn under the control of regular officers the real meaning of camp life and duties. Reduce the force of each State to the very minimum. Let that minimum be composed of educated intelligent men, such as fill the ranks of the Seventh, Twelfth, and Twenty-second New York, the Fifth Maryland, the Second Connecticut and others, and let those men undergo yearly a thorough course of real instructions, under regular officers and beside regular troops, and the benefit can hardly be estimated. Instead of a rotten reed, which will break again as it broke at Bull Run, we should have a strong staff. We should have a force of men fit to turn at once into non-commissioned and subaltern officers at the very commencement of a war, and able to drill any quantity of infantry recruits, leaving to the thoroughly competent graduates of West Point the higher branches of the service, while ultimate rank might be determined by merit alone."

WE do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions our correspondents may choose to express. We feel bound to give space to any article of a non-political character that is not subversive of discipline nor libellous. In fact to whatever a gentleman and a soldier may write within the limitation defined, although our own opinions might be directly opposed to the line of argument followed. Acting on this well defined principle, we give our readers a letter from a distinguished and talented officer writing under the *nomme de plume* of "War Office," because it expresses, to a certain extent, the feelings of a large class in our service respecting the management of our "War Office," and the line of thought to which existing anomalies give rise in reflecting minds at a distance from "headquarters."

Our correspondent would find no difficulty in accounting for meagre subscription lists to a journal whose only recommendation is that it claims to deal with military and naval subjects exclusively, if he were cognisant of the fact, that the majority of officers are already over taxed with the support of their companies, and that as a consequence, our circulation is confined to the Field Officers and to such of the Regimental Officers as are desirous of perfecting themselves in the knowledge of the profession. The non-commissioned officers, as well as the rank and file think they have sacrificed enough in time and money by entering the service, and it must be confessed they are right. The world cannot shew a brighter example of patriotism or disinterested devotion to the interests of a country than that exhibited by the *unpaid* and *unbought* Canadian Army. Having paid this just tribute to the force we must disabuse our correspondent's mind of what we hold to be a grave error in which he is not singular however, by stating that no Government, to our knowledge, have ever used the force for political purposes of any kind—the patronage connected with the organization remains, as a matter of course, in their hands—but it cannot be shown that this has in any one instance since the first inception of the organization been unworthily, unjustly, or in any way used to the prejudice of the interests of the force or of the country.

The *civilians* who have successively filled the position of War Minister in our economy have dealt fairly and intelligently with the force—its inception is due to one of them—and the only reason we have to wish that a *soldier* should fill the place is the hope that the development of the organization would follow as the result of matured professional experience gained in the ranks of the Canadian Army.

Of the distinguished and gallant soldiers referred to by our correspondent, one at least thoroughly understood the full value of our militia law—his recommendations with respect to the Staff College are already in process of being carried out—in other re-

spects the attempts to assimilate the organization to the regular army were of such an impracticable character and so totally opposed to the genius and social condition of our people that our War Ministers were fully justified in placing the valuable suggestions offered amongst the past historical records of the Canadian Army.

Our correspondent will recollect that we have an "active force" of 43,000 officers and men, that our general and local staffs are the *smallest* and *cheapest* of any military force of corresponding strength in existence or on record, and that we greatly mistake the feelings of the Canadian people to His Excellency the Governor General if they would not be quite willing to give him a dozen A. D. C.'s if he required them.

We have no doubt our clever Finance Minister, or somebody for him, pointed to the well established fact that with 43,000 Canadian British subjects in arms the surplus money savings of the British capitalist would be safer, more remunerative, and altogether a better investment in Canadian Government securities at 4 per cent. than in those of the United States, Italy, Turkey, or Russia at seven or ten per cent., and the best of it is, they believed that to be the case.

We are thankful to our correspondent for his appreciation of our labors, and we hope to continue in the course that will earn the approbation of those like himself capable of forming an opinion, and we shall repay his compliments by wishing to see him in the office of War Minister, when we shall not fail to remind him of his good intentions.

Our object, however, in expressing a wish to see a soldier in that position has been already explained; there happens to be a very fair sprinkling of volunteer officers in the House of Commons, but they are hardly ever heard of on any question affecting the force except it is some proposed innovation at total variance with its interests and opposed to the almost universal sense of the country. Yet even this is hardly to be wondered at—the idea of unlimited power is too much for human nature—especially that of a militia Colonel when the *ballot* is concerned.

The following notice of an historical ship is copied from the United States *Army and Navy Journal*. It suggests the enquiry as to how many vessels of our costly ironclad fleet will number in *seventy-seven* years with all the repairs which can be put on them in that time:

"We have already stated that the old frigate *Constitution*, after having lain on the stocks at the Navy-yard for several years a dismantled and apparently rotten hulk, has, at last in accordance with a suggestion some time since made in the *Journal*, by special order from the Navy Department, been placed in the hands of the carpenters, and is now undergoing repairs with a view of being exhibited during the centennial year.

There is nothing remaining of the vessel except the bare hull, and workmen are now engaged in erecting the necessary staging in order to begin the work of replanking her ribs. It is the intention of the Government to have the original appearance of the vessel, both inside and outside, reproduced as nearly as possible. The hull is already copiered, and it is thought that the remaining repairs can be completed in a comparatively short time. The *Philadelphia Ledger* says of the frigate: "Considerable interest will doubtless be felt by the public in the question as to whether any of the original timbers laid in the vessel when she was constructed in 1797 remain. There is a tradition among naval constructors that there are some of the original timbers now in the vessel, but there have been so many repairs to her, and she has been so frequently overhauled that it is almost impossible to ascertain definitely whether such is the fact or not. The *Constitution* was built at a cost of over \$300,000 at Hart's shipyard in Boston, and was launched on the 21st of October, 1797, in the presence of a vast concourse of people. Special care was taken in her construction to use the best live oak timber, and the bending of the planking was done without steam in order that it might be the harder and more durable. Her first commander was Captain James Nicholson, and she started upon her first cruise in July, 1798. In 1804 she was the flagship of Commodore Preble during the bombardment of Tripoli and in the action of the 29th of August before Tripoli. She was run to within a short distance of the fortifications, and after a fierce contest silenced the guns. On the 19th of August, 1812, the celebrated combat between the *Constitution*, carrying 41 guns, and commanded by Captain Isaac Hull, and the British frigate *Guerriere*, carrying 38 guns, and commanded by Captain Dacres, took place off the American coast, in the present track of the vessels from New York to Liverpool. The next action in which the *Constitution* was engaged was an engagement with the British frigate *Java*, of 38 guns, commanded by Captain Lambert. This action took place on the 29th of December, 1812, off the coast of Brazil, and lasted for three hours. A large number of the guns of the *Java* were disabled, her masts were shot away and her hull was badly damaged. The *Constitution*, on the other hand, was scarcely damaged at all. Of the crew of the *Java*, numbering 400, 22 were killed and 102 wounded. Her commander was among those mortally wounded. The loss on the *Constitution* was only 9 killed and 25 wounded. On the 20th of February, 1814, while on her way from Bermuda to Madeira, the *Constitution*, commanded by Captain Charles Stewart, fell in with the British vessels *Cyane*, 36 guns, and *Levant*, 20 guns. After an engagement lasting not quite two hours the *Cyane* surrendered, and two hours later the *Levant*, which had endeavored to escape, having been overtaken, was also compelled to surrender."

A special to the *Daily Telegraph* from Paris states that in the Spanish reply to the Washington Government, nothing is conceded to the United States except that the accused may invoke the aid of counsel before a court martial in Cuba. A telegram from Madrid to the same paper says, so far as can be learned, Spain promises reform in the matter of confiscation of property, but declines to adhere to the Treaty of 1795.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

DEAR SIR,—I was sorry to see that a change in the postal regulations will cause an additional expense to the proprietor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW; as well as pained by an editorial of yours some months ago, clearly shewing that the great advantages of having an Intelligence Department; for such your paper is to the Canadian Army at large, and the only one they are likely to have for some time to come; was not taken advantage of by a larger subscription list. Now it is difficult to know how to deal with officers and non-commissioned officers who are so blind as not to profit by such instruction as is within their reach; nor on the other hand with a Government who persistently refuse to act upon the suggestions made by those officers to whom they give the nominal command of their Militia, vide Reports by Major General MacDougall, Colonel Robertson Ross, and Major General Selby Smyth.

To make the whole militia organization simply an engine to work political party triumphs seems to have been the sole ambition of too many would-be statesmen; while to wait for any improvement—as you suggested lately—until a military man in place of a civilian is obtained for Minister of Militia, is surely meant for chaff; because I should very much like to know what is the object then in having a Major General with two A. D. C.'s gazetted to command the force besides having an Adjutant General. Then His Excellency the Governor General has a Military Secretary and two Military A. D. C.'s. Surely all this is not meant for empty show and to impose upon the British public so as to borrow money in the market at 4 per cent.; I hope not.

There is an excellent paper in this month's Colburn's *United Service Magazine* entitled, "Canada as a Military Power," which I commend to every thoughtful Canadian; every line should be read with care and digested.

I would like to see an annual sum paid out of the militia vote to keep up the VOLUNTEER REVIEW, no mean Intelligence Department to the Canadian Army—particularly as so very small a portion of it goes to the fighting man; equally so as with the English soldier whose hardships in this regard you have recently commented on.

WAR OFFICE.

Pall Mall, 23rd October, 1875.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 18th Nov., 1875.

The "Guibord" funeral of which detailed accounts have been published in every newspaper of the Dominion took place on the 16th inst., and the order of the Privy Council carried out in a manner, most creditable

to the Volunteer force of Montreal, who, under the command of Colonel Fletcher, D. A. General, turned out in such force as to keep in submission the rowdy element had they threatened an outbreak. The Volunteers only received orders to muster on the Champ de Mars (on the morning of the 16th) late in the evening of the 15th, and in response to the call I, 235, comprising officers and men of all arms, were present on parade. The following corps composed the force assembled:

Staff—Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., D. A. General, accompanied by Colonel Baker, Brigade Major; Colonel Lovelace and sub-Lieutenant Porter, of the Hussars, acting as aides.

Cavalry—The Montreal Hussars, Lieut. McArthur, commanding.

Artillery—The Montreal Field Battery, Colonel Stevenson, commanding; The Garrison Artillery, Colonel McKay, commanding.

Engineers—The Montreal Engineers, Captain Levine, commanding.

Infantry—The 1st or Prince of Wales Rifles, Colonel Bond, commanding; The Victoria Rifles, Colonel Bethune, commanding; The 6th Regiment, Hochelagas, Colonel Martin, commanding.

The Police force was under the command of Captain Penton, and were detailed for escort with the funeral cortege. The Mayor and Judge Coursol being also present. The weather was bleak and wet. The Infantry stood the long march round the mountain well; not a single man falling out. At the Côte de Neige village a halt took place, whilst the body of Guibord was (after four years) conveyed at last to the ground, the police bring the only force that entered the Catholic Cemetery. The roughs who were present gave no signs of interfering as before, aware that any opposition, as matters stood, and the military held in reserve at a short distance from the precincts of the Cemetery would have been utterly useless. The grave was subsequently filled up with cement which long ere this has hardened into a mass of stone. A guard was placed by order of Major Hington over the grave during the night, and although threats were muttered that the accursed Guibord's bones would soon be dug up, it is not likely such an attempt will be made. After all was over the troops were marched back to town and dismissed to their respective quarters. We have now, it is hoped, heard the last of the Guibord affair.

On the evening of the 17th the crack corps of Montreal, the 1st or Prince of Wales Rifles were inspected at the Rink by Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., who, accompanied by Colonel Bacon, the Brigade Major of the District, and Colonel Lovelace, of the Cavalry Staff, entered the Hall at 8 p.m., and was received in line at order by the Regiment. After the general salute the Inspecting Officer proceeded through the ranks and minutely examined the arms and accoutrements,

which it is needless to say, were found in excellent order. The Rifles then marched past in quick and double time, and being wheeled into line when on their original ground were put through the manual and firing exercise by Major Bond. Afterwards Colonel Bond took command, and though the Hall was much too limited for six full companies, this well drilled Regiment went through many battalion movements in a steady and soldierlike manner—the wheels in quarter column being done with the precision of regulars, and the formations from column to line equally so, indeed, so orderly and attentive are the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this fine rifle corps on duty that Colonel L——, an old regular officer was heard to remark: "By George! these Volunteer Riflemen seem to be cut out of stone, I never saw steadier troops in my life." At the conclusion of the parade movements the corps was formed into square, and the D. A. General expressed himself well satisfied with the evident zeal and attention evinced by the officers and men in keeping up the name of the Regiment, and mustering as they did in full strength on all occasions; he said he saw before him some men who joined No. 2 company as far back as 20 twenty years ago, when that company was the senior one in the whole wide Dominion of Canada. He could not do otherwise than make a favourable report to the proper authorities of the state of discipline to which the Prince of Wales Rifles had been brought under the command of Colonel Bond, ably aided, as he must have been, by his officers, non-commissioned officers and regimental staff. The force of Montreal was beginning to look something like former days, and he was indeed proud to command a body of men, who at a moments notice, were ready to turn out when called on duty, as did the Volunteers of Montreal on the morning of the 16th November, 1875.

The efficient Drill Instructor of the Prince of Wales Rifles is Sergt. Porteous, who left the regular army in this country when the Drill Instructors received \$100 per troop or company yearly, and were paid direct from Head Quarters. The allowance, I understand, is now only \$40 per annum, and this is paid through the Captains of troops and companies who, in very many instances in the country troops and battalions, conceive they have a right to appropriate the money to themselves. This matter fraught, as it is with some interest to the Drill Instructors, will doubtless soon be looked into by the able authorities at Head Quarters.

X.

This above communication ought to have appeared in our last issue, but was crowded out by the length of the General Orders.—*Ed. Vol. Rev.*

The freight warehouse of the Rome, Watertown, and Ogdensburg Railroad Company at Cape Vincent was burned on the 23rd inst.

"LET THERE BE LIGHT."

Through heaven's clear arch the echoes rang,
When morning stars together sang,
As Nature fresh from chaos woke,
And on her ear the chorus broke,
For her almighty Maker spoke—
"Let there be light."

From star to star the watchword flies;
Each shouts it onward through the skies,
From out the chaos grim and black
It speeds along its shining track,
Till earth the echo answers back,
"Let there be light."

The crimson blushes o'er the sky
Proclaim the lordly day-king nigh,
And manly hearts with rapture thrill,
For, breaking from each eastern hill,
That first command reechoes still,
"Let there be light."

Through deepest ignorance and night,
O! thus may flash the searching light;
And so the densest clouds be riven,
As back the darkness may be driven
By that command in mercy given,
"Let there be light."

When blinded man with trembling saad,
Nor sees, nor knows that loving hand
Now wait to tear the veil away,
And bring the hope of glorious day,
But list to hear the master say,
"Let there be light."

The Monster Gun.

Mr. Robert S. Fraser's 81-ton gun, which was only completed last week, by shrinking on its outer portions, underwent yesterday the trial of its fitness at the butts. Six rounds were fired, with charges of pebble powder, increasing gradually from 170 to 240 lb., the latter being much the largest charge ever put into a gun; and the result has been to establish the perfect success of a system of heavy ordnance invented by the above-named gentleman, who, as deputy assistant superintendent of the Royal Gun Factories, must have had abundant opportunities of noting the comparative qualities in different kinds of artillery. We may say at once that the experiments yesterday have confirmed many of our leading engineers and artillerymen in the belief that it will be perfectly practicable to make guns twice as large and twice as powerful as that which has been triumphantly put to the proof—guns of 120, or from that up to 160 tons, throwing a ton of metal at every shot, and, at the distance of a mile, sending the side of an ironclad with a fissure as large as that which would be made by the ram of the Iron Duke. Nay, the department in which Mr. Fraser has so highly distinguished himself is prepared at once to begin the forging of a gun on the same plan as this giant among giants, but half as large again. Be it remembered that not long ago a 33-ton gun was considered a monster; and here is an "infant," which more than doubles in size any of its playmates on the practice ground of Woolwich arsenal. The new gun, by-the-by, is nearer 82 than 81 tons in weight; and yet, so accustomed does the eye become to these stupendous engines of destruction, the latest and biggest of the school hardly appears to be of an amazing size. It is 27 feet long on the outside, and has a 24 feet bore, the diameter of which is 14½ inches, or a trifle more, to allow windage in admitting a projectile of that same gauge. Externally the gun varies in diameter from two feet at the muzzle to about six feet at the breech. It is in contemplation we believe, to increase the bore to 16 inches, since the proper calibre has been found by experiment to be so high. The rifling is in 11 grooves, and the spiral increases from the powder chamber till the shot leaves the muzzle at a twist of one in 35, having scarce-

ly turned once on its axis inside the bore. This, however, has been proved ample to give it the necessary rotation to the end of its journey. The gun has been constructed of eight separate wrought iron coils, fitted and shrunk one into the other on the Woolwich or Fraser system, which has for several years been adopted in the manufacture of all English ordnance, and is one which, although professedly discredited by most of the great Powers in favour of steel or bronze, is known to be at the present time extensively taken up by several great European nations. A period of about fourteen months has sufficed for the making of this gun; and in that time some of our most distinguished visitors have watched its progress. The company yesterday did not include many persons of note beyond the military and official precincts of the Dockyard and Arsenal. General Carrington, of the United States Army, was present, but he was the only foreign representative recognisable on the ground. The officers and scientific men who followed with the utmost interest the proceedings of the day were Colonel Younghusband, the superintendent, and Major Maitland, assistant superintendent, of the Royal Gun Factories; General Campbell, the late superintendent, who has been actively engaged in the production of this great piece of ordnance, Colonel Field, superintendent of the Carriage Department, with Mr. H. Butter, the manager; Mr. Reuben Meheu, whose special function is the removal of heavy weights from place to place, and whose skill and energy in this branch of engineering replaced the big gun on the rails from which it had been shifted on Thursday; Mr. H. Jones, principal draughtsman; Mr. Chambers, the deputy commissary of the control Department, who has invented a fire and damp resisting receptacle for the storage and shipment of gunpowder and explosives of all kinds; Colonel Wray, Captain Noble, Mr. Rendell, Mr. Boys, Mr. Nursey, C.E. and many others.

On its trial together with the gun was the entirely new carriage on which it is mounted. The sleigh and two trollies composing this carriage weigh together nearly 40 tons, and are principally of iron. The whole structure derives such flexibility from the method of uniting the trollies and the sleigh by pivots at either end, that it can turn the sharpest curves easily and safely. No wonder that Colonel Field, Captain Kemmis, the instructor, and other officers of the Royal Carriage Department viewed the novel and successful gun carriage with admiration and some pardonable pride. Being trained at some short distance, not more than 80 yards or so, before the sand butts and pointed at one of them, with two intermediate screens for certifying the velocity, this truly great gun was loaded at eleven o'clock for the first round. Special rammers, spongers, and other apparatus had been constructed for loading and cleaning this enormous weapon, which will have a range of eight miles, and might be trusted to send a projectile weighing 1,300 lbs., or more than half a ton, from Poplar to Notting Hill, or from Clapham to Highbury. The Maitland platform, which, together with the short section of railway where heavy guns are now always fired at the butts, was invented by Major Maitland, of the Royal Artillery, an officer not less distinguished by military science than by gallantry in action. For the first charge, a sack of pebble powder, weighing 170 lbs., was brought to the muzzle of the gun, and rammed home by half a dozen men with a steel rod or shaft having a transverse bar of some length for a handle. The powder, so

called, is like nothing so much as well picked pieces of coal, such as Mr. Box in the time honoured farce calls his "nubbly ones." Every grain is as large as these peculiar pavingstones named "Birmingham kidneys." Fancy, as the charge of powder for the 81-ton gun, a bolster filled with these black cubes till it is as big as a well fattened porker. Then comes a long drum-shaped shot, or bolt of solid iron, weighing, as we have said, 1,300 lbs. It is flat headed and has eleven spiral rows of square brass studs, three in each row, to fit the rifling of the gun. All these shot have been cast in the shell foundry of the Royal Laboratory, and correspond in size, though not in shape, with the shell or other projectile which will be fired from the gun if ever it be in actual service. On the Maitland platform is machinery for raising the shot to the muzzle and helping to place it within the rifled bore. The missile is rammed down on to the pillow of powder, and then the first berings for all spectators to remove as far as possible to a respectful distance. Of course, the gun is to be fired by electricity; and the insulated wires have their terminus in the proof office, a furlong or so from the firing point. In this office likewise are delicate instruments for registering velocity. One of them, the invention of Captain Andrew Noble, is for the purpose of finding the velocity within the bore, and it measures to the 1,000th part of an inch. This marvellous machine was not applied yesterday to the Fraser gun, and the only velocity taken was by the screens in electric connection with the Belgian instrument of M. Boulangé. When the second bell had rung, people who expected, not unreasonably, that the report would be deafening stopped their ears, and looked anxiously at the gun and at the steep sand hill towards which it was pointed. After the explosion, which was grand and awful in effect, it seemed to be generally agreed that the noise was hardly greater than would have been produced by igniting a charge of 50 lbs. of powder. It may be that tremendous vibrations of the air stop at a certain point as regards what we call sound, and that though we may be positively shaken, as was the case yesterday, and seem to hear the boom, so to speak, with the heart, there is no louder report from 170 lbs. of powder in a gun than there would be from half that quantity. The sand rose like a column to an immense height, and fell in a shower of dry, brownish gold &c. &c. At the same time, high above the rolling clouds of white smoke, went whirling round a curiously well-defined ring, with a noise like that of an Australian boomerang. This phenomenon was seen and heard only after the first shot. The projectile was found to have ploughed its way rather more than 40 ft. into the sand, with a muzzle velocity of 1,393 feet to the second. In order to find the pressure on the chamber of the gun as well as on the base of the shot an increase of contrivance is used, which can be relied upon for as much accuracy as is practically needed. A large copper cap, into which the base of the projectile fits, has, in the space between, a small solid cylinder of copper on which the pressure of the gas acts longitudinally; and after the firing of each round, the length of the compressed cylinder is taken and the force calculated. Thus it was shown that there had been a pressure of 24½ tons per square inch at the breech of the gun and 19 tons at the base of the shot. This was a little more than had been expected; but the velocity had reached a higher figure in proportion; and it was determined to ad-

vance with increased charges to try the gun still further.

Meanwhile a temporary difficulty arose. The rod used to extract the copper cap of the "crusher," or pressure gauge, broke off at a joint in the middle, and was rendered useless. While the reck of the burnt powder was still rising from the muzzle, and the smell of the gas was unpleasant to by-standers, a young fellow in the employ of Mr. Mehen volunteered to creep in and attach a cord to the broken rod. Now, it is known that boys of goodly size have entered the cannon known as *Alons Meg*, at Edinburgh, as also the huge piece of ordnance at Ghent; but it has not been recorded that any human being ever, till yesterday, entered a gun five minutes or so after it had been fired. This smart young workman repeated his attempt again and again, suffering visibly each time, especially in the eyes. He was drawn out quite black, and, though much distressed, could not help laughing. His fifth trial succeeded; and when the copper cap had been pulled out, Major Maitland went up to the young fellow who had done such cheerful service, and who stood rubbing his inflamed eyes to ask him his name. It was Robert Kiddle; and a certain interest was added to the story of his exploit by the statement that he has only been married a week. After the delay caused by this little adventure of the Woolwich Benedict, and after much peering into the gun and its carriage by the proof master, Mr. M. Kewley, and other officials, whose faces are well known on all such occasions, the bell rang for the second round. All that followed was a scarcely varied repetition, the difference being that each of the six rounds brought its progressive addition of 20lbs. or 10lbs. to the charge of powder, with commensurate results. Here is a tabular statement which shows the fact at one view:—

Round.	Charge.	Muzzle Shot.	Pressure on Chamber.	Pressure on Hot.	
	lb.	ft. s.	cc.	cc.	
1	170	1258	1393	142	94
2	190	1259	1523	223	182
3	210	1258	1475	243	198
4	220	1254	1503	222	214
5	230	1260	1550	296	218
6	240	1258	1549	273	—

Inasmuch as the sixth shot was not dug out of the sandbutt last night, the pressure on its base cannot be stated. The recoil of the gun, at each round, was on a nearly level line of rails, about 29 feet. The energy was ascertained to be full 20,000 tons; and it is hardly necessary to say that this was very gratifying to all who take an interest in the new gun.

That the trial of the new arm was a splendid success is matter for public congratulation and national rejoicing, but it is also pleasant to recognize the private share of interest, and the personal triumph so fairly earned with respect to the Monster Gun.

Artillery Experiments.

Although the results of the artillery experiment at Okehampton, which were brought to a conclusion last week, cannot be properly digested until all the details are accurately tabulated, it is not, we think, premature to say that as a whole they are the most important which have ever been carried out with field artillery in this country. We do not know whether it would be going too far to speak of it as an Aldershot axiom that beyond about 1,500 or 2,000 yards field artillery is useless; but it is, we believe, a fact that on several occasions officers commanding batteries have been directed to

cease firing at these ranges, simply because the distance was considered too great for them to do any good, and it is not less certain that a number of dispositions are annually made at our summer manoeuvres on the basis that 2,000 yards is about the outside effective range of field guns. The Okehampton experiments seem to have shown that our present 9 pounders and 16 pounders can be desperately effective at even double this range, and may sometimes be used with no mean effect up to about 5,000 yards, or about three miles. If the Okehampton experiments had taught us no more than this, and if this lesson can be sufficiently pressed home, so as to relieve our field artillery of the fetters which ignorance of its real power frequently imposes upon it, they would not have been instituted in vain. But they have, in fact, taught us a great many things besides this. They have taught us, for example, that so effective are our present field guns and projectiles as to involve any force that might attempt to attack a battery direct in simple annihilation. The guns shoot so hard, the "permissible error" of their shrapnel is so large—in other words, the space covered with their deadly mitraille is so considerable—while the rate of fire attainable is such, that long before the battery could be reached the attacking troops would be cut to pieces. Any one who has any doubts on this subject will do well to refer to the account given by the *Times* of the trials of the last day, from which it appears that in some practice against cavalry targets at 2,000 yards, with Boxer shrapnel and time fuzes, the result of 36 rounds was as follows:—Through, 368; lodged, 131; struck, 954; direct hits of shell, 29; while in some subsequent practice against 400 infantry dummies, specially disposed in positions supposed to be most favourable to the attack, the result of nine minutes' firing at ranges from 1,000 to 200 yards (the dummies being supposed to be advancing as a sort of forlorn hope to attack the battery). 129 rounds were fired, scoring 479 hits on the attacking party, and 99 on the supports. The tremendous power of the Boxer shrapnel with time fuzes has been exhibited in a remarkable manner in the course of these experiments, and artillery officers have now had it impressed upon them, with an emphasis to which no other experimental results have ever attained, that the forward cone of dispersion of a good shrapnel, bursting on a good trajectory, will carry death and destruction over a distance of 300, 400, or even 500 yards from the point of bursting. In fact, these experiments have brought out with extraordinary clearness the real nature of shrapnel fire—namely, that it is in fact a fire of case (the most deadly missile within its proper range known to artilleryists) delivered from a gun the muzzle of which is, so to speak, practically carried forward to a point which is represented by the point of bursting of the shell. This was the original intention of the inventor, who very appropriately called his shell "spherical case shot;" and to this intention the modern adapter of the shell to the requirements of field artillery has adhered—contending unflinchingly, and in spite of much opposition, that the maximum shrapnel efforts could only be attained by the use of a time fuze. This is another of the lessons which has been written out very clearly upon the Okehampton hills. No doubt it has been established that under certain circumstances, as, for example, firing against deep formation, or for finding a range, or for resisting a sudden attack upon an unexpected quarter,

where the ground is fairly favourable, percussion shrapnel is very useful; but it is quite clear that the efficiency of the time shrapnel has been established in a far higher ratio, and that the recommendation of the Dartmoor Committee of 1869, to retain 60 per cent. percussion fuzes, which we ventured to challenge at the time, has thus been decisively overthrown. Indeed, the remarkable results attained by the "water shell" as a percussion shell, coupled with the fact that for the purpose of finding the range a common shell is the most useful of the three on account of the greater amount of smoke given forth by its bursting charge, seem to tend still further to reduce the occasions upon which the shrapnel shell could be beneficially employed with percussion fuzes. The smallest results obtained with the water shell show that this projectile—or rather the occasional adaptation of a common shell to this end—must hereafter find a recognized place among our field artillery projectiles, and will give a lively interest to such experiments as may be instituted with a view to the application of Professor Abel's scheme in other directions, and to the further improvement in detail of the water field shell. Probably it will be found desirable to take steps for diminishing the number and increasing the size of the fragments into which these shells break up.

The value of Captain Nolan's range-finder has again been conclusively established by these trials. When the range was known, the results of the practice were enormously, and Nolan's range-finder enabled the range to be found with such ease and accuracy as to point to the necessity of a signing to this instrument a more recognized place in our field artillery equipment than has been hitherto accorded it. Moreover, it should not be lost sight of that such an instrument is not merely useful in action or at actual practice, but may be profitably employed in the instruction of artillerymen in estimating distances; and among the valuable results of these experiments we must not omit to mention the increased interest in a familiarity with their weapons which such trials are calculated to give, not only to those officers and men who personally take part in them, but to all artillerymen who follow the accounts of the trials. The money expended in the experiments has been well laid out; but it will not have been invested to the best possible advantage if the lessons of these trials be not widely and diligently circulated among officers of cavalry and infantry as well as among all officers of the artillery.—*Pall Mall Budget*.

Artillery Experiments at Dartmoor.

These experiments were continued on Friday week, when the practice was conducted against two targets, each representing a body of infantry composed of front and rear rank, and supposed to be retreating. The ranks were formed of 6ft. square targets, nine being placed in each rank, their situation being on the continuation of the slope of Yes Tor. The Royal Horse Artillery Battery went into action in the morning at 11-30, under the direction of Major Rusk Keene, a half-battery of three guns firing at each target. One half battery fired Boxer-Shrapnel time fuze shells at target No 1, which was placed at the foot of the slope, the other half using Boxer Shrapnel percussion shells at target No. 2, placed up the slope. The ranges in each case varied approximately from 2500 down to 1300 yards, and were judged by the bat-

teries. The object of the practice was to ascertain how many rounds could be fired in seven minutes by each half-battery at each of the four different ranges, and with what results. The following statement gives the numbers of the shells discharged at each of the four ranges, the time of firing being in each case seven minutes:

Light Half Battery at Target No. 1 with Time Fuze.

	Shells.
At range No. 1.....	14
At range No. 2.....	12
At range No. 3.....	31
At range No. 4.....	18
Total.....	65

Left Half Battery at Target No. 2. with Percussion Shell.

At range No. 1.....	24
At range No. 2.....	23
At range No. 3.....	30
At range No. 4.....	23
Total.....	100

It will be seen thus that twenty four rounds were got off at range No. 1; No 2, twenty-three rounds, at range No. 3, thirty rounds; and at range No. 4, twenty three rounds, each series occupying seven minutes. Neither in the practice at this target nor in that of No. 1 did any of the shells have a lateral deviation of more than 10ft.; in fact, only four shells deviated at all.

In the afternoon the Royal Artillery came into action with two of their 16-pounder guns, on the top of Halstock Hill, the object being to ascertain the effect of common powder and common water shells on a house erected on the open at the foot of Mill Tor. It was constructed of granite, the front wall being 20ft. 4in thick, and the rear wall 1ft. 8in. The roof was formed of a couple of 6ft. square targets covered with turf, and two dummies were placed inside. The range was 2000 yards, and it was arranged that the house should be inspected after the first effective round. Water and powder shells were fired alternately, until at the 12th round the shell struck the house at the right hand corner, clearing it away and severly hitting a dummy inside which was placed at one of the holes representing windows. Another dummy placed at the other window had his head cut off by a piece of shell which grazed about twelve yards in front of the house, the fragment afterwards penetrating the roof. After the damage to the house had been repaired the guns again got into action, this time with common shells (powder) only. At the ninth round the shell entered one of the windows and burst inside the house, knocking down the rear wall and clearing off part of the roof, in which there were several fractures.

This concluded the experiments for the day, which had been witnessed by a large number of spectators.

The practice on Wednesday was carried out by the field battery, which took up a position with their 16-pounders on the ridge between the tors and Black Down. The enemy consisted of a regiment of cavalry in quarter distance column, and the object in view was to ascertain the effect of artillery fire with shrapnel shell and time fuzes against a column of cavalry 2000 yards. There were thirty-six rounds of independent firing, and the result was very satisfactory.

A division of two guns then took up a position upon Black Down, the committee remaining in the valley. One gun was a

muzzle-loader and the other a breech-loader, and the guns were drawn up on the reverse slope in such a manner that the gunners could only just sight their guns into the valley, the object being to ascertain which gun would expose its gunners most when so placed. The battery then reformed, to test the various methods of checking the recoil, the guns being placed at the top of a steep slope. The break was found to answer well; but the drag-shoe placed under the gun wheel was found to be more effectual, the gun recoiling only from three to four feet upon the slope.

The battery, changing ground, took up a position at the bottom of the valley, the enemy being represented by a single line of dummies numbering 100, placed one pace apart, with supports 300 yards in their rear, consisting of a single row of dummies 150 strong, one pace apart, and the reserve in the same order and number as the supports. The range was 1000 yards, and the time fuze shrapnel shell was fired. Four minutes were allowed, each gun firing independently, and ceasing when the trumpet sounded. The number of rounds fired was thirty five, and seventy-one of the 100 dummies were disabled. The battery now closed to 600 yards; the enemy was reinforced by fifty men from the supports, and two minutes' firing was allowed, with six gunners per gun, the remainder of the detachment being supposed to be disabled. The twenty-three rounds of time fuze shrapnel shell were fired, and ninety-eight dummies disabled. The battery again limbered up, and closed upon the column, this time with only four gunners per gun; range, 100 yards; time two minutes. Twenty six rounds of time fuze shrapnel were fired, and 127 dummies were disabled. The battery again advanced, passing through the front line of the enemy, which was supposed to have been altogether disabled, and proceeding to within 200 yards of the supports. One minute per gun and three men per gun were allowed. Two rounds of case shot were fired, and seventy-one dummies out of 150 in the supporting line were hit. The battery now advanced to a range of 100 yards and did a minute's firing with three men per gun. They fired twenty five rounds of case shot and shrapnel shell without fuze or plug, the shell being put in the gun point first. This acted quite as well as a case, the flame of the gun causing the shell to break up with terrible effect. 113 out of 350 dummies were disabled.

Anecdote of Sir Charles Napier.

Sir Charles Napier was one of the bravest, one of the most popular, and one of the most successful officers in the British service. A story of his life, if it could be told in the whole as he and his wife and most intimate friends tell it in parts, would be one of the most interesting things ever published. His career in India, for true bravery and well merited success, is almost without a parallel. He it was who enunciated as his maxim in military matters, never to give way before barbarians whatever might be the disparity of numbers; and he never did. His soldiers knew that he would never give way; they believed in him; he inspired them with that confidence and, as a result, going in determined to win or die, they always won, though often arrayed against more than ten-fold their own number. At Mecaneo Sir Charles overcame thirty-five thousand Belooches with two thousand men of his own.

The following anecdote of adventure, which happily illustrates the wonderful

nerve and coolness of this distinguished officer; both Sir Charles and his wife were fond of relating. His wife was a loving and lovable woman, kind and gentle; and in every way worthy of her illustrious husband. The incident happened in India.

Sir Charles and lady Napier were riding one evening unattended, on the Mahables Hills. The sun had just set, the pathway was narrow, bordered on one side by jungle, and on the other by a deep precipice. By and by, turning to his wife rather suddenly, but yet quietly, he desired her to ride on at full speed to the nearest village and send some people back to the spot she had left him, and he furthermore bade her not to ask him the reason why he sent her. She obeyed in silence—wonderful quality for a woman—but then she knew her husband. Yet it was no slight trial of her courage as well as set of her obedience, for the way was lonely and beset with many perils; but she rode boldly and rapidly forward, and gained the village a few miles distant in safety.

The party whom she then dispatched and accompanied met Sir Charles, however, about a mile from the place, following in his ladies track; and he then explained the reason of his strange and unquestionable demand.

He had seen, as they slowly walked their horses, first a pair of fiery eyes gleam at them from the jungle, and then the head of a full grown tiger. He was sure, if they both rode on, that the terrible beast, following the instinct of its nature, would give chase; and he feared, if Lady Napier knew the dreadful peril at hand, that she might be so startled as to be unable to make an effort to escape; or, at least, that she would not consent to his own judicious plan, and leave him alone with the danger. So he tested her obedience, as we have seen, successfully. He remained himself, with only his holster pistols, confronting and controlling the monster with the steady, unflinching glance of his eagle eye, and after a short gaze, and a muttering growl, the tiger turned back into the jungle, leaving him free to follow his wife.

REVIEWS.

The *Markham Economist* comes to us this week enlarged and in a brand new suit of type, which clearly proves that the *hard times* have had no influence on our contemporary—may it ever be so.

The *Illustrated Household Magazine* for November is received, it is a very good number, the articles being well selected, and the original ones ably written. The price of the magazine is 150 per annum, postage 10 cents extra.

We have received the *Edinburgh Review*, for October, from The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay St., New-York. The following is a summary of the contents.

The Financial Grievance of Ireland; Recent Editions of Moliere; Forest Management; The Reresby Memoirs; Ewald's History of Israel. The remaining articles are "Progress of the Kingdom of Italy," "Lawson's Travels in New Guinea," "A Prussian Campaign in Holland," and "The Municipal Government of London," in all of which, but especially the first named, will be found much profitable reading.

The following are the contents of the *Westminster Review*, for October, recently republished by The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, N. Y.; The Marriage

of Noar Kin; Quakerism; Lord Shelburne, the Minister; The Religious Education of Children; The Baroda Blunder; Montaigne; Physics and Physiology of Harmony; Theism; Contemporary Literature; The titles of the remaining articles explain themselves, and as an analysis or summary of them could not be satisfactorily condensed so as to come within the space at our disposal, we perforce content ourselves with saying that they merit more than passing attention. The periodicals reprinted by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co. (41 Barclay Street, N. Y.) are as follows: *The London Quarterly*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, and *British Quarterly Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Magazine*. Price, \$4 a year for any one, or only \$15 for all, and the Postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

ENGLISH MILITIA.—Alfred Chapman, a smart young man, was charged before Mr. Bushby with being a deserter from the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia, and with making away with two "kits" belonging to the Government. Colour-Sergeant Stephen Page said that the prisoner was a private in his regiment, the 2nd Tower Hamlets Militia. He enlisted on the 15th of April during the training, but deserted on the 20th. He had received a bounty, four day's pay, and two kits, which had not been returned; Witness met the prisoner on Thursday night in Whitechapel, and recognized him at once. He stopped the prisoner, and asked him why he had deserted, and he said he was sorry. The prisoner, in answer to the charges, said that when he was in the regiment he made two or three mistakes in the drill, and the sergeant said, "Chapman, I wish you'd go away. I'm sure we shouldn't trouble after you if you went. You're no good to the regiment." He was told that several times, and thought it was the best thing to do. Mr. Bushby could not suppose that the prisoner was told to make away with the kits. He sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of £20, the highest penalty, or in default to be imprisoned for six months, with hard labor.

The *London Times*, writing of the Parliamentary debate on the state of the navy, considers that the speeches of Mr. Brassey and Mr. Bentinck on the one side, and of Reed and Mr. Goschen on the other, left little more to be said either against or for our ironclad navy. Mr. Brassey complains, in the first place, that, in spite of the enormous sum which is placed at the command of the Admiralty, we launch, on an average, only two ironclads a year. The obvious excuse is that the revolution in naval architecture has made it enormously more expensive. Ships of war could once, as Mr. Brassey says, be built for £1,000 a gun, while they now cost £125,000 a gun, and the expense is still increasing. But the fact does not furnish an altogether satisfactory defence, for in 1870 six ships were launched, and among them were the *Hercules* and the *Sultan*, which are still in their own way, unsurpassed. Mr. Brassey enters debatable ground when he casts doubt on the use of armor-plating. But the answer of Mr. Reed is such as to remove grave misgivings. We have always, he said, had ships that could resist the guns of every navy save our own; the armor plating of the *Invincible* will be proof against all the naval ordnance in the world; and it will be time to think of protecting our ships from the 100-ton guns when those weapons shall be put afloat. Mr. Reed thinks that the time has come when the use of steel as a material for the building of ships

will enable naval architects to fulfil a "long-standing dream" by constructing fast vessels of small dimensions. Cruising ships of the *Audacious* class can be built for £250,000 a piece, or less than half the cost of the *Inflexible*. It is satisfactory to know that in the *Shannon* we shall soon have a finer specimen of such a class than any ship afloat, and that the Admiralty is to lay down two vessels of the same type, but calculated to reach a speed of an additional knot an hour. It also intends to build two armed despatch vessels, which are to be the fastest ships afloat, and to be used for the purpose of annoying an enemy's commerce at sea. We live in times when a great battle may be fought a fortnight after the declaration of war, and the fate of a nation determined in a few weeks. These considerations might prompt the Admiralty to build a greater number of small manageable ships. Mr. Brassey urges the Admiralty to place greater reliance on steam rams and torpedoes. He thinks that it is with the ram and torpedoes the battle of the future will be fought.

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT's administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparations for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT's aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

THE WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

THE WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.25 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

THE DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 65c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

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GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Monday, 15th day of November, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 5th sections of the Act, passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's reign, chaptered 8 and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered that the Town of Berlin, in the County of Waterloo, in the Province of Ontario, be and it is hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Guelph, to take effect from the 1st December next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3.15

Clerk, Privy Council.

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1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
1 premium of		1,000
10 premiums of \$500 each		5,000
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27 premiums of 100 each		2,700
48 premiums of 50 each		2,400
900 premiums of 21 each		18,900
Total		\$150,000

APRIL & OCTOBER.		Cash
1 premium of		\$25,000
1 premium of		10,000
1 premium of		5,000
1 premium of		3,000
3 premiums of \$1,000 each		3,000
10 premiums of 500 each		5,000
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The First Prizes being \$20,000 CASH.

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GIVING THE PURCHASERS

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

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DISTRIBUTE IN PRIZES \$100,000

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

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The sale will positively close on

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THE DRAWING OF PRIZES

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

THE WINNING NUMBERS

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

THE PRIZES

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

REMEMBER THIS IS NO LOTTERY.

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

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