

expected. The "Idler," "Wanderer" and "Tidal Wave" maintained their good reputation, as would the "America" but for a misfortune; but the "Countess of Dufferin," it must be said, disappointed everybody who saw her from the beginning of the regatta until she dropped far astern on Friday night, on her homeward bound passage. She did not sail well either on a wind or going free, and certainly did not manifest any of those points of which she must be possessed to compete successfully with the "Madeleine" in the approaching struggle for the Queen's Cup. Wind and circumstance in the Brenton's Reef Regatta favored her apparently, and, unless she were more out of trim than any yacht in these waters has ever been known to be on the day of a regatta, she is not a wonderful boat, or likely to show her heels to one out of every three vessels in the New York Squadron. Still a great deal of allowance may be made for her having just come off the screw dock the morning of the race, and her additional ballast having been put on board a few hours before she started. And it may be further claimed that this was only her trial trip, and that her gear was not in that apple pie order which would secure its working to the best advantage. All this admitted, the plain facts remain that the "America" would have beaten her several hours had not accident prevented her, and the "Tidal Wave" did beat her easily, notwithstanding that the latter never used all even of her working canvas, and was obliged to scud under bare poles for three hours on Friday night, owing to stress of weather. As matters now stand, the "Countess" has been badly beaten by the "America," which, although the last into New York, must have overhauled the Canadian badly during the final twelve hours of the ocean race, having suffered serious disaster, and lost several hours in repairing damages. So it may be seen that we have not much to fear from Major Gifford's vessel.

In describing the race, it says the "Countess" was out sailed on different occasions by every one of the other yachts and only made up her loss owing to the fickle nature of the breeze, and the fact that disaster occurred to the running gear and sails of the "America." A heavy gale blew while the yachts were coming home to Sandy Hook from Montauk Point, and they had to shorten sail, and several were obliged to scud before the breeze for several hours. The

OFFICIAL TIME OF THE RACE.

is given as follows:

Yachts.	Brenton's Sandy Hook		
	Start	Reef.	Light.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Idler.....	4 12 20	6 37 16	12 33 46
Tidal Wave..	4 13 59	6 27 35	2 40 00
Wanderer....	4 13 29	6 48 45	2 42 20
Countess of Dufferin..	4 14 58	7 17 05	3 30 00
Idler.....	4 12 53	7 19 52	4 00 00

The "America's" disaster prevented her beating the "Countess of Dufferin" nevertheless she overhauled her easily after repairing damages. Both vessels gave up the race.

The race was from Sandy Hook lightship, to and around Brenton's Reef lightship, near Newport, R. I.—N. Y. Sun.

London, July 29 Soderhamn, a maratime town of Sweden, was almost totally burned on the 22nd instant. Great distress prevails. The damage amounts to many million crowns.

The Indian War.

J. S. Poland, Captain of the 6th Infantry, writes from Headquarters Military Station, Standing Rock, D.T., under date of July the 24th, to Adjt.-General's Department, Minn., St. Paul, giving an Indian account of the battle of Little Big Horn on June the 26th. The account does not differ essentially from the reports already published. It says, however, that Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. Crazy Horse, with a large band, and Black Moon, were the principal leaders on the 25th of June. Kill Eagle, chief of the Blackfeet, afterwards unbraided Sitting Bull for not taking an active personal part in the engagement. Kill Eagle states that he was forced into the fight, and that he desires to return to the agency, and that he will return to the agency if he is killed for it. The general outline of the Indian report concurs with the published report. The first attack of Reno's began well on in the day. The Indian report give about 300 whites killed, and does not say how many Indians were killed. A report from another source says the Indians obtained from Custer's command 593 carbines and revolvers.

An official telegram from Camp Brown, Wyoming, to Omaha, Neb., says Indian scouts sent out from here report hostile Indians moving south-east—number unknown but believed to be large. This corroborates reports received from other sources. Large numbers of Indians are doubtless making for the agencies.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 2.—Geo. Powell, bay contractor at Fort Fetterman, arrived here to night and brings the following:—Yesterday evening about 30 Indians attacked the wagon train of A. H. Reel, loaded with Government stores for that port, killed and scalped the wagon master, Geo. Thrastler, who was riding ahead, and wounding the teamster, also killed four horses, ten cattle and burned three wagons, with their contents, consisting of flour and bacon. It is thought the Indians will be very troublesome on this road for the rest of the season. Last Friday 44 head of horses were run off by them.

Our Volunteers.

PARADE OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS AND PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENTS.

Last evening the Concert Hall at the City Hall was the centre of great attraction, it being generally known that the Royals, with their magnificent band, and the Prince of Wales', with their fifes and drums, were to muster.

THE ROYALS

mustered about 180 strong, the band having 42 musicians, Colonel Crawford being in command, and the following officers were on duty: Major Campbell, commanding No 1 Scotch Company, Lieut. Grant, and Ensign McLellan; Captain Ostell, commanding No. 2 Company, Lieutenant Winks, and Ensign Hill; No. 3 Company, Captain Geddes commanding, Lieutenant Lyman, and Ensign Lewis; No. 4 Company, Captain Hutchins commanding, and Lieutenant Hill; No. 6 Company, Captain Douglas commanding, Lieutenant Torrance, and Ensign Lindsay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'

were commanded by Col. Bond, the following officers being present: Captains Shepherd, Budge, Watt, Roberts and Stevenson, Lieut. Claxton, Acting Adjutant and Lieut. Taylor. The battalion numbered about 100 men, and the band 22, under Bandmaster Hurst.

The two battalions having fallen in, marched by way of St. Paul and St. Joseph streets to the Camp de Mars, followed by an immense throng of spectators, the Band of the Prince of Wales' playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and a spirited march by the Royals. On arriving at the Camp de Mars, several evolutions having been gone through by Col. Bond's regiment, they were marched back to the City Hall, where Col. Bond presented the prizes won at the late Battalion Rifle Match to the successful competitors, complimenting each receiver on his success, and expressing a hope that the men would continue their target practice, and still exceed the good scores already made by them.

The Royals remained until considerably after 10 o'clock, being manoeuvred by the able Adjutant, Major Atkinson, who handled his men in a most creditable manner. The following is a sketch of the evolutions practiced: The battalion broke into open column on the right on half column distance and doubled into line, the column advanced and retired. This was done with great precision and steadiness, the men marching, feeling the centre, and keeping their dressing admirably. The battalion then broke into quarter-column on the rear company at the double, and advanced at the double, and took line to the left on the rear company and broke into quarter column on No. 3 Company, deployed outward into line and retired. The next evolution performed was that of changing front to the right on the right company, an exercise fraught with considerable difficulty, even to old "liners," and which was wonderfully well executed, and without the least sign of confusion or unsteadiness. They next changed front to the left on the right company, as well as changed front to the right on No. 2 company, which movements were equally well performed. The regiment then broke into column on the right at the double and took up position to march past the Colonel commanding in open column and quarter column distance. The marching was most creditable, especially at quarter column distance, the battalion moving steadily and continuously until passing the commanding officer, when the dressing was remarkable; in fact, an officer present remarked that they were as steady as the "Coldstreams." The regiment then marched back to the City Hall, headed by Piper Weir, and to the strains of "The Campbells are Coming." The pipers caused no end of attraction, and a large number of people followed the regiment to witness the "break off."

The evening was a beautiful one, and perfectly suited for drill. Now that the 65th have obtained their uniforms, we should like to see what they can do, when commanded by such an experienced officer as Col. Labranche.—Evening Star, Aug. 2.

The Montenegrins and their Country.

Montenegro is about the smallest State in Europe which is in a position to declare war. At the last census in 1864 its population was 196,000, a number which, low as it is, exceeds the producing capacity of country, which has a length of about 60 and a breadth of 35 English miles. It is traversed by limestone ridges of the Dinaric Alps, and is a labyrinth of narrow valleys. The people of the country have a saying that, "when the world was made and stones were being distributed over the earth, the bag that held them burst and let them all fall upon Montenegro." The name by which the land is known in Europe is that given it by the Venetians, and is a translation of the Slavic vernacular, "Czernagora," or Black Moun-