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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Monday afternoon, 4th inst., a meeting of the Council of Dominion Rifle Association was held, when designs for the Wimbledon Trophy of next year were submitted from Mr. Elkington and Mr. Philips of London, England, and from Messrs. Lyman & Savage Montreal, but no conclusion was come to in reference to them.

The members of the Rideau Club entertained Colonel Gzowski and the Officers of the Dominion Rifle Association, at a ball on Thursday evening in the club building.

The non-commissioned officers and men of No. 7 company, 14th battalion, Pembroke, met on the evening of the 6th and presented their captain, Andrew Irving, jr., with an address, accompanied by a gold medal of excellent workmanship. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by the captain and several residents of the town. The volunteer company of this town is in an excellent condition, as was evinced by their appearance on the evening in question.

Hon. Alexander Morris, Lieut. Governor of Manitoba, has telegraphed the Department of the Interior, that he had just concluded at Fort Carleton a treaty with all the Plain and Cree Indians.

On the 25th ult., His Excellency the Governor General was present at a grand gathering of the Indian tribes at New Westminister. The Viceregal party expected to be absent from Victoria four or five weeks, during which time they would visit Bute Inlet, the coast and the mainland.

A Paris telegram of the 7th to the N. Y. Herald says:—"I have just learned from a reliable source that a fresh disaster has just befallen the Egyptian army of 'Abyssinia.' 1,500 Egyptian troops, with their commander, Rabibe Pasha, have been massacred. The Abyssinians afterwards proceeded to Massaroa which they seized. The garrison and Government officers escaped on board some ships which happened to be in the port and arrived at Suez. The Egyptian Government is contemplating revenge and sending fresh troops to the scene of action. The cavalry and artillery were also being re-organized."

The final step in the Mordaunt case was taken in the Divorce Court, London, when the judge ~~confirmed~~ the order of the registrar by which Sir Charles allows his wife £300 per annum, and £100 for the custody of the child. The custody of the child is vested in Sir Thomas Moncrieff, with access to Sir Charles Mordaunt when he chooses.

A despatch from Semlin to Reuter Telegram Company, announces that the Turks have occupied Alexinatz.

The Standard's special correspondent at

Berlin says:—"Since the declination of Tur key to grant an armistice, the outbreak of a Russian and Turkish war is deemed, in well informed circles, unavoidable."

A despatch from Constantinople to the Daily Telegraph says:—"That the British Government has made strong representations to Turkey, through her Ambassador, that if war continues the Turks must be prepared to see Russia openly giving support to Servia."

La Liberta says the Italian Minister of War, foreseeing fresh complications in the east, intends to recall the officers and men on furlough.

A Reuter despatch from Belgrade says:—"Minister Bistics, in a note touching on Turkish cruelty in Servia, charges that 48 villages in the district of Alexinatz have been burned; that the Turks do not respect the Geneva Convention, and fire on ambulances as soon as the red cross is seen."

The correspondents of the Times and Daily News confirm the report of the outrages committed on women and wounded Servians by Circassians and Bashi Bazouks. The Times correspondent says that when the Turks reach Krusovatz the situation of affairs will be deplorable. The enemy will then command four roads leading to every part of Servia. As the Turks now in the field number 150,000 the country could be overrun in a few days.

A despatch to the Daily News from Deligrad says the war drags slowly and indecisively, and the situation has become more complicated. A little stream rising in the Jastrebatz range, and flowing at right angles to the Morava, enters that river nearly opposite Deligrad. A force gaining the valley of this stream can take the Deligrad position in the flank, and would find an open road to Krusovatz and the interior of Servia, and also to the valley of the Morava, behind the Servian position. It is easy to see the importance of this small valley. A strong Turkish force occupies the Jastrebatz hills. Its object is to gain the stream mentioned, so as to outflank the Servians at Deligrad. Tchernayeff is straining every nerve to defeat their purpose. His weakest point is at the village of Dijunis, where there is a break in the heights now fortified by the Servians, the capture of which is necessary to the success of the Turks. Tchernayeff's strongest fortifications are here. The Turks have advanced and have been repulsed several times.

A despatch to the same journal from Belgrade reports that 220 Russian private soldiers arrived there on Thursday. Their advent is considered significant as well as the Russians who have previously come to enter the Servian army have been officer or red cross men.

Figaro publishes a telegram from Nice under date of the 8th inst., reporting a mutiny aboard the United States Frigate Franklin, at Leghorn. The despatch says the Commander of the Franklin, in order to save the lives of the officers, fired with a Mitrailleuse-Gatling gun upon the mutineers, nine of whom were killed before order was restored.

Dervish Pasha's attack in the south-east on Wednesday was made by several columns, which crossed the Zeta and Moratschar. When repulsed a portion of the Turks were cut off from the fords. They were driven into an angle between the two rivers, and pushed into the Moratschar, which runs between perpendicular rocky banks. The Turkish artillery posted to protect the crossing was ineffectual to check the pursuit, and the slaughter was great. Eight hundred Turks were left dead on the field, and upwards of a thousand were drowned. The Montenegrins lost three hundred killed and wounded.

The Times' Vienna correspondent, discussing the negotiations between the Powers, says:—"With those who have been, and still are, in favor of armistice, the idea of a conference for the regulation of pending questions is gaining ground more and more. The idea was first started by France, and seems to find support with Italy and Russia, the latter, however, not wishing to take initiative steps in the matter. Those who are for taking in hand peace preliminaries simultaneously with armistice, do not encourage the idea of a Conference, which is likely to delay instead of expedite settlement, on account of the difficulty in making a programme for such Conference. The fixing of that programme would, they think take more time than an agreement on general principles of pacification, the details of which could be easily settled by the Ambassador in Constantinople in concert with the Porte. In the face of the new difficulties which pacification may yet present, the reassuring question is the unanimous wish of all the Powers for peace, and therefore the sincere desire to avoid anything which might lead to complications. As a sign of this, is the communication made by Prince Gortschakoff at Warsaw, which is going the round of diplomatic circles. It was made in a way which would show it was meant to become known, and it is as follows:—"Russia wants a period of rest for a number of years, and then, besides, the Emperor is determined to have peace. So am I, and there is every ground to suppose that the Powers are equally desirous to have it; at least so I judge by their assurance that we may reckon on their hearty co-operation with us in this direction."