

afterwards marched through the town, headed by their several bands. All the Battalions left for home in the afternoon.

ANNUAL MATCH OF THE TENTH ROYALS.

The following is the score made at the annual rifle match of the Tenth Royal regiment, which took place on the 22nd of August:—

	200	300	400	500	600	T.
Bugler McGill.....	13	17	16	17	15	78
Capt. Little.....	13	16	15	13	11	68
Sgt. Clarke.....	16	14	12	17	9	68
Sgt. Pillow.....	15	12	15	16	8	66
Pte. Sheppard.....	15	14	18	12	7	66
Pte. Moodie.....	16	11	18	11	8	64
Col. Sgt. Phillips.....	14	11	17	15	5	62
Pte. Denison.....	13	11	15	15	7	61
Pte. Bell.....	16	15	16	8	6	61
Pte. Glenfield.....	11	10	15	15	9	60
Sgt. Weston.....	12	12	16	16	4	60
Col. Sgt. Barr.....	14	12	12	7	14	59
Pte. H. Stanley.....	12	11	14	9	11	57
Sgt. Kingsberry.....	12	10	12	13	9	56
Pte. Wardell.....	15	14	16	2	8	55
Sgt. William.....	11	14	14	7	5	53
Sgt. Armstrong.....	12	13	15	9	3	52
Pte. Higgins.....	11	12	14	13	2	52
Corp. Elliott.....	12	13	15	12	0	52
Sgt. Burrows.....	10	11	13	10	6	50
Pte. Williams.....	12	12	14	6	6	50
Sgt. Arnold.....	16	13	15	0	6	50
Pte. Bryce.....	13	10	15	3	5	46
Col. Sgt. Girvin.....	12	9	13	10	0	44
Pte. Weston.....	10	14	12	4	3	45
Pte. Black.....	13	11	7	12	0	43
Corp. Clifford.....	13	6	9	11	3	42
Pte. Gregory.....	11	9	12	7	3	42
Pte. Buchanan.....	9	10	12	9	4	42
Corp. Orpew.....	13	13	6	2	5	39
Sgt. Davies.....	14	10	9	3	3	39
Pte. Neal.....	11	10	7	9	2	39
Pte. Stanley.....	6	13	12	6	2	39
Corp. Tower.....	4	7	10	11	6	35
Corp. Haughton.....	9	9	9	5	6	38
Sgt. Haves.....	9	9	6	12	0	36
Pte. A. Clarke.....	14	9	7	0	4	34
" J. Flavell.....	6	12	13	2	0	33
" Best.....	11	8	12	2	0	33
" Main.....	5	9	11	3	3	31
" Mobly.....	11	3	6	11	0	31
Corp. Lepper.....	10	11	5	5	0	31
Sgt. Maj. Quinn.....	13	4	10	4	0	31
Pte. Firstbrook.....	5	7	13	2	3	30

The 1st Co. prize was won by No. 7 Co. which made a total of..... 322
The 2nd Co. prize was won by No. 4 Co. which made a total of..... 307

The prize list has not been made out yet; but the prizes will be presented after the return of the deputation of riflemen to Fredericton.—*Toronto Leader*.

THE CAMP.

The Annual Drill of the 16th Battalion closed on Tuesday night and the Volunteers proceeded homeward. The inspection in the afternoon gave evident satisfaction to Col. Robertson-Ross who complimented the men and officers on their efficiency and appearance, excepting in the line of clothing which he promised to have improved, although it was not the coat but the heart made the man. He referred particularly to skirmishing and the few movements required in battle and recommended them to become excellent marksmen. He had he said inspected fifteen battalions and the Sixteenth

was the best! The following is the score for the

GOVERNMENT PRIZES.

At a range of 200 and 400 yards (so far as fired):—1st Cor. Geo. Fox, No. 4 Co., \$10, 34 points; 2nd Private D. Vanwort, No. 9 Co., \$5, 33 points.

OFFICERS PRIZES.

1st Alva Hart, No. 9 Company, \$7.50, 30 points; 2nd, Alex. Love, No. 6 Co., \$6.50, 29 points; 3rd Jas Law, No. 8 Co., \$5.50, 29 points; 4th Paul Campo, No. 7 Co., \$4, 29 points; 5th Sergt. Consol, No. 8 Co., \$3, 28 points; 6th Geo. Russel, No. 9 Co., \$2, 28 points; 7th D. Minns, No. 8 Co. \$1.50, 28 points.

The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards; the latter range to be fired at Company Headquarters, which may vary the points of the competitors for the Government prizes.—*New Nation*.

A NOBLE CHARITY.

Whatever may be the national shortcomings of an Englishman, his charities are not marked, as a rule, by the display of any nigardly spirit. John Bull is vehemently denounced by both combatants in the present struggle for his alleged undue sympathy and favouritism for one side or the other. As in the case of the American civil war, England's neutrality has gained for her the ill-will of the rival belligerents, but in one respect at least she is making a noble response to the carpings and bickerings of German and French writers. If any one be entitled to the common sympathy of mankind at such a time, it is the sick or wounded soldier, no matter what his nationality, who is left to die unattended on the battlefield, or whose sufferings are prolonged and intensified for want of proper medical comforts and assistance. Our readers will readily conceive the terrible sufferings entailed by the fearful carnage of the war in France and how inadequate must be the efforts of either army to relieve the dying and wounded. It is computed that at the battle of Gravelotte, which lasted three days from first to last, the total reckoning of killed and wounded would not fall far short of 100,000 men.

"It must be accepted as a fact," says one of the correspondents, "that the wounded in any of these engagements may be left for days on the field utterly unattended." Of all the cruelties of war, this is, perhaps, the most horrible. It is grievous enough to think of the thousands of homes and hearths thus laid desolate; it is shocking to think of towns and villages a few days ago full of prosperous life and now filled with the suffering and the dying; it is painful to read of the railways crowded with trains of goods, waggons "changed into travelling hospitals and filled with hammocks one above the other, each occupied by a wounded man," and of "plaintive voices heard from one end of the train to the other;" it is distressing, also, to think of "the poor families of Lorraine and Alsace, who are driven away from their homes and dying of starvation on the high roads and in the woods of France;" all this is sad enough, but a glance in imagination at those battle fields round Metz is enough to make the stoutest heart shudder. Mitrailleuses and modern field artillery render such scenes unavoidable. To avert them

in any considerable degree, the Ambulance Corps would have to be nearly as large as the army itself. As it is, all Europe seems placed under contributions for surgeons, nurses, lint, and bandages, and the cry is still that it is hopeless to send enough. "The misery," says another Frankfort correspondent, "is beyond all conception, and of doctors and bandages there is an utter failure." "It is no longer war: it is a massacre," said a French official on the field of Gravelotte.

Under these most melancholy circumstances it is satisfactory to note that England does not behold this sad spectacle unmoved. A "National Society for aid to the sick and wounded" has been formed in London. The object is to raise a fund for the immediate relief of sufferers in both armies. In the *London Times* of the 25th ult., we see acknowledged up to that date from various individuals, corporations, societies, &c., nearly \$150,000. This is apparently only the commencement of a good work for subscriptions are still pouring in from all sources. In the list before us there are numerous individual donations of £100 sterling, and some as high as £200. It is not a difficult matter to realize the amount of misery and suffering which will be alleviated by means of this charitable society, and it is most gratifying to chronicle that it apparently receives the hearty support of all classes of the community.—*Frontier News*.

The City Council of Quebec have determined at an informal meeting to pledge the credit of the city to the extent of a million dollars in aid of the North Shore Railway.

The plans of the projected floating bridge over the Hooghly at Calcutta are nearly completed, and a contractor selected. The rates, fixed by referees, are at present before the Government at Simla for final approval.

The famous white cuirassier regiment, of which Premier Bismarck is colonel, is so called from the colour of its uniform. The coats are snow-white, and, what with the bright breast plate or cuirass, and the white plumed helmet, the uniform is about the handsomest in Europe.

It is understood that in view of the recent fires in the woods, it has been resolved to build all the bridges on the Intercolonial of iron. This is a wise precaution, as the loss incident to the burning of any of the extensive bridges, either by accident or as the work of the malicious, would be largely in excess of the extra cost to be incurred for iron.

THE "TORPEDO" QUESTION IN ENGLAND.—The War Office has discovered that the torpedo question has been too long put off or stunted, for other sorts of experiments. It has been therefore, decided this week to form a special committee on torpedoes. Lieut. Col. Nugent, R. E. (who served in the Baltic expedition of 1854), Mr. Abel (chemist to the War Department), Captain Hotherd, R. E., and Lieutenant Anderson, (both of the Telegraphic and Submarine School at Chatham), are appointed to serve on this committee, the first named officer presiding. Experiments are directed to be tried at once with a view of determining whether the "mechanical" or the "galvanic" principal should be adopted as the rule of these explosive defences, which we have been to long without. It is to be hoped that we shall be ready to supply the Thames with them before the French have Antwerp for their fort.