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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

At Quebec, on the 23rd inst., a meeting of the Lumbermen took place at the Russell House, when it was resolved to call a meeting of the Quebec and Ontario Lumber Association to consider the necessity for further curtailment of the manufacture of lumber, to consider the advisability of forming a Joint Stock Company, for the exportation of deals, staves, timber, &c., to foreign markets, and to call the attention of the Provincial Governments to the destruction of timber by bush fires and prevention of the same.

The death is announced of Mr. Thomas Cuddie, at the age of 85 years. Mr. Cuddie is said to have cut down the first tree in the site of the town of Perth.

A despatch from Philadelphia says:—It is rumoured, it is believed on good authority, that the judges will award to Canada first prizes for woollen goods, furs and commercial wood. The awards will be formally announced on the 27th inst.

Dr. Thomas Lycock, an eminent medical writer and physician to the Queen, is dead. At Panama, on Sunday the 17th inst., while some cannon were being tested on the beach near the city one of them exploded, killing four persons, dangerously wounded 20 or 40 others, and slightly hurting about eight persons. The President of the State and leading officials of the squad are among the hurt.

The Amended Merchant Shipping law will go into operation in England on the first of November. The law provides that a vessel can take three feet deck load of light woods, such as deals, battens, and boards, during the winter months, but she cannot take more than five spare spars, and cannot take square or other timber, pitch pine, oak, mahogany, or other heavy woods. The law provides a penalty for vessels arriving in Great Britain after the 31st of October or before the 15th of April, should they have deck loads beyond the height prescribed. A clause likely to be obnoxious to the ship owners is that all vessels carrying deck loads in summer or winter must pay tonnage dues on the space occupied on deck by the deck loads, and the captain is bound to have the space measured and entered on his log book.

Numerous meetings held throughout England to consider the Eastern question, have passed votes of thanks to Mr. Scuyler, of the American Legation at Constantinople, for the promptitude of his report on the Bulgarian atrocities.

Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Lega-

tion, will go to Philippolis to attend the trials of the authors of the Bulgarian atrocities.

Garibaldi says: "Let Russia penetrate to Adrianople with 200,000 men, as she did in 1828, and all will be settled, but on one condition—that having driven the Turks across the Bosphorus, Russia shall return across the Pruth."

Ex-Sultan Murad, it is said, is simply suffering from alcoholism, having been a drunkard all his life. After his elevation to the Sultanate, he was almost constantly intoxicated with arrack, and could not transact business.

It is stated that Prince Dalgourowski was killed in a duel which he fought with a distinguished Russian diplomatist.

A despatch from Vienna to the *Times*, explains that a difficulty has arisen, because the Porte, before granting a prolongation of the armistice, desires the Powers to give their opinion in regard to its peace propositions. The Powers on the other hand persist in demanding the conclusion of an armistice irrespective of this condition because, as they have from the commencement insisted that an armistice was indispensable, they consider it would be derogative to admit any sort of a compromise on the subject. The Powers also intend this attitude as a concession to Russia, she having throughout negotiations, determinedly supported an unconditional armistice. As the term for which the present suspension of hostilities has been granted draws to a close, the demands of the Powers become more pressing. Some of them have tolerably plainly intimated that the Porte's refusal to grant an armistice would lead to a suspension of their diplomatic relations.

The *Standard's* special from Belgrade dated Sunday evening, says that no news has been received of the conclusion of an armistice yet. England's basis for pacification will fall through. The Russians are determined to carry on the war at any cost. The truce, which ends at midnight, will be followed by an immediate resumption of hostilities. Preparations were making here this morning for continuance of the war, glaringly at variance with the efforts to make peace.

The *Standard's* Belgrade correspondent says that a great war demonstration was made on Saturday on the occasion of the presentation to a Legion of Russian cavalry of a banner sent to Serbia from Moscow. Prince Milan and the Bishop of Belgrade took part in the ceremony. If the 10,000 Russians who have now arrived are like these volunteers, the Turks will have to meet a foe far different from that which they have hitherto encountered. These

men started for the front on Sunday morning, and a Russian General whose name cannot be revealed is the commander of the army of the Moravia, and Colonel Becker will command the army of the Drina. When these changes are effected not a single Serbian will remain in chief command.

The *Times* despatch, dated Belgrade, Sunday evening, says that the diplomatic situation is believed to stand at present as follows:—England has submitted conditions as the basis of peace between Turkey and the Christian provinces of the Ottoman Empire. The other powers have given their assent to the English proposals. These conditions have been communicated to the Porte. If the Porte agrees to them there will be a formal armistice. If it rejects them it rejects an armistice, and hostilities will be immediately renewed. It is stated in official circles that the Turks are willing to remain on the defensive for the present, but it is doubtful if the Serbians will act in accordance with any such a scheme. A semi official intimation says that the war feeling in Serbia runs high. As the feeling at the headquarters of the army of Moravia is in favor of a renewal of hostilities, Gen Tchernayeff will undertake some movement early on Monday morning.

London Sept. 25th.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says: Two statements apparently contradictory, but from reliable sources, have been received from Russia; one is that an order has been issued that no more leaves of absence will be granted Russian soldiers; the other has it that the military districts of Kiev, Jharkov and Odessa, preparations are making for the mobilization of troops; it is claimed, however, that this is but the trial of the system of mobilization and of calling in of reserves is as in yearly practice in other countries.

The latest advices from Belgrade are to ten o'clock this morning, which says no news has yet been received here of the conclusion of the armistice. It is reported that hostilities recommenced this morning at Deligrad.

A despatch from Constantinople says: The Porte has agreed to prolong the suspension of hostilities for eight days; it also expresses the hope that the Powers during that time, will communicate the conditions of peace which they propose.

A later despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople announces that the Ambassadors will communicate on Tuesday to the Porte the formal conditions of peace as settled by the European Powers, the points of which have previously been reported. Russia has given her assent in principle to these conditions. The report that Austria had not agreed thereto is denied,