

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:
Commentaires supplémentaires:

- Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur
 - Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées
 - Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
 - Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
 - Pages detached/
Pages détachées
 - Showthrough/
Transparence
 - Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression
 - Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue
 - Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index
- Title on header taken from:
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:
- Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison
 - Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison
 - Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1876.

No. 34

The Volunteer Review
is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING
at No. 150 1/2 Rideau Street, OTTAWA, Dominion of
Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.
Subscription price—TWO DOLLARS per an-
num payable in advance.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
First Insertion, measured by wets. per line.
solid nonpareil type, 5cts. "
Subsequent insertions, 5cts. "
Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per
year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per
year.
All Announcements, Notices of a personal or
business nature in the L. B. or Local or Corres-
pondence columns, 25 cts. a line for the first in-
sertion and 12 1/2 cts. for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements of Situations wanted 0 cts. for
the first insertion and 25 cts. for each subsequent
insertion.
Special arrangements of an advantageous char-
acter made with Merchants for the Year, Half
Year, or Quarter.

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either
caustics or the knife, and medically cured. If
careful, and medicines formed, medicines will
be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Con-
sultation by letter, 0 cts. Send 50 cents for
book with description of Cancers and Tes-
taments.

Dr. PA. K. McLEISI,
No. 21 East 10th Street, New York.

\$275.00

**PARLOR ORGAN EARNED BY A LADY IN
TWO WEEKS**

MANVASSERS Wanted, male or female. Send
25 cents for sample Magazine and full parti-
culars.
Address ZEN. CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE, Wash-
ington, New Jersey.

\$5,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Edi-
tion of the
MONTREAL STAR

now (it is estimated) an audience of One
hundred and Ninety-five thousand Readers.
Each makes them the most widely circulated
Industrial newspapers published in Canada.

WENTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE.
It is the **FASTEST-CUTTING SAW** in the
world.

order to introduce my unrivalled Cross-Cut
saws to the Canadian market, I will send my
saws to any address at 50 cts. per foot for
in advance for one month. This is one-half
list price. Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents
sought.

E. M. BOYNTON,
80 Beekman St., N. Y.

TO \$20 per day at home. 8 copies
worth \$1 free. STINSON &
Portland, Maine. 11-10

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately com-
plained to DUNDAS DICK & CO. about their
SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that some-
times they cured miraculously, but that a patient
of his had taken them without effect. On being
informed that several imitations were sold, he
inquired and found his patient had not been tak-
ing DUNDAS DICK & CO'S.

What happened to this physician may have
happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO
take this method of protecting physicians, drugg-
ists and themselves, and preventing OIL OF SAN-
DALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules
will continue to do so, for they contain the pure
Oil in the best and cheapest form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandal-
wood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists
and Perfumers in the United States combined,
and this is the sole reason why the pure Oil is
sold cheaper in their Capsules than in any other
form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding
every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being
required to insure a safe and certain cure in six
or eight days. From no other medicine can this
result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO'S. SOFT CAPSULES
solve the problem, long considered by eminent
physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and dis-
tasteful experience in swallowing, which are well
known to detract from, if not destroy, the good
effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat
boxes, of 10, 25, 50, and are the only Capsules
prescribed by Physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor Oil and
many other nauseous medicines can be taken
easily and safely in Dundas Dick & Co's Soft Cap-
sules. No Taste. No Smell.

These were the only Capsules admitted to
the last Paris Exposition.

Send for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in
the United States, the Territories and the Domin-
ion of Canada, having a population greater than
5,000 according to the last census, together with
the names of the newspapers having the largest
local circulation in each of the places named.
Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recom-
mended to advertisers as giving greatest value in
proportion to prices charged. Also, all news-
papers in the United States and Canada printing
over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Relig-
ious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Med-
ical, Musonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commer-
cial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Mus-
ical, Fashion, and other special class journals;
very complete lists. Together with a complete
list of over 500 German papers printed in the
United States. Also, an essay upon advertising;
many tables of rates, showing the cost of adver-
tising in various newspapers, and everything
which a beginner in advertising would like to
know.

Address **GEO. P. ROWELL, & CO**
41 Park Row, New York

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Cen-
tennial 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 im-
portance, 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, tak-
ing up the line of inquiry opened years ago by
THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate
the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S admin-
istration; 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 con-
tain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing
its readers with early and trustworthy informa-
tion upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with
the preparations for it, will be memorable as de-
ciding 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 Re-
form, and as electing that candidate. Concern-
ing 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 circula-
tion 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 news-
paper. 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 de-
partment especially is one of its prominent fea-
tures. 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 \$1.20 a year postage pre-
paid. 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,
50c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition
extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling
agents.

Address,
THE SUN, New York City.



CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,

OTTAWA, 11th July, 1876.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN
INVOICES until further notice, 10 per cen

J. JOHNSON,

Commissioner of Customs.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, **FREE OF CHARGE.** This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. **JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.** 20-6m

Try It---and You will Always Use Wood's Improved.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair restorer, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and *don't be put off with any other article.* Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto. 33-1y



Canadian Pacific Railway.

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this Office up to Noon of **WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER** next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 114 miles, viz:—The Track-laying and Ballasting only, of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Track-laying and Ballasting, of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

For Plans, Specifications, Approximate Quantities, Forms of Tender and other information, apply to the office of the Engineer in Chief, Ottawa.

No Tender will be entertained unless on the Printed Form, and unless the conditions are complied with.

By order, **F. BRAUN, Secretary.**

Department of Public Works, **OTTAWA, August 1st, 1876.** 31n.31



NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Ottawa, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 31st July last, has been pleased to order and direct, and it is, thereby, ordered and directed that the Order in Council passed on the 15th June, 1876, authorizing the free entry of changeable guano cars manufactured by The National Car Company, of St. Albans, New York, and the material necessary for repairing them, be rescinded, and that, hereafter, all foreign materials imported into Canada for the repair of foreign railway cars disabled en route shall be subject to the duties prescribed by the tariff on such materials.

By command, **J. JOHNSON, Commissioner of Customs.**

A. BURDETTE SMITH'S

Monthly "WORLD of FASHION,"

FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, Three Dollars a year post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send *Certificates* for this amount upon receipt of subscription.

Read the "Great Centennial Offer" below to those who will take an interest in our "World of Fashion."

This overskirt is quite different from any other, though very simple and graceful. The cash or paper back effect is produced by the novel way of draping, and, though it has the appearance of a separate part, it is all one thing, and one of its chief attractions is its convenient shape for making over by any other pattern. It is intended for any kind of goods, and will be a great favorite for wash materials the coming summer. Paris houses are now using it for their model in preparing suits for the spring season.

Price of Pattern with Cloth Model, 50 Cents, Mailed



SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR. This Cut shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (over and side cut), with the "Elevator" fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall. It keeps the skirt from the Filth. It Loops in a fashionable manner. It saves more than *Ten Times its Cost.* It can be changed from *One Dress to another.* A great convenience and saving, when used in the Common House Dresses. Price, 45 cents each.

The above Pattern with Cloth Model complete, and One Dress Elevator, will be sent, post-paid, in one package to any person who will send **Sixty Cents** with their name and address to **A. BURDETTE SMITH, 911 Broadway, New York City.**

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.

GREAT CENTENNIAL OFFER! Any person who will promise to try to get up a Club for our Three Dollar Monthly "World of Fashion" will be made a yearly subscriber to it, and will get the regular Premium, if they will include \$2.25 to us before the 5th of March next. Now is the time to get the finest Magazine in this country and get UP A CLUB TOO. You will find no trouble in getting up a Club after you get your first Copy and Premium. Send at once.

Great inducements to Agents who will make a regular business of Canvassing for either of our Magazines. Address very plain. Send Stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

A. BURDETTE SMITH, 911 Broadway, New York City.

AGENTS WANTED

For our New Book:

"MARVELS OF PRAYER."

—BY—

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH,

Containing history and incidents of the Old Fulton St. Daily Noon Prayer Meeting. This work supplies a want long felt by the Christian public and sells at sight. Agents everywhere are doing handsomely. We allow large commissions. Send for circulars and terms, or, to save time, enclose one dollar for canvassing outfit complete.

EVANGELICAL PUB. CO., 103 Fulton St., New York 1m.17

P. O. Box 268.

THE

BEST INVESTMENT!

AN

INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

WHOLE BONDS, \$20 EACH,
HALF " \$10 "
QUARTER " \$5 "

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

All Bonds participate in each Series drawing until redeemed. Each Bond will receive more than its cost. All the risk a purchaser runs is the loss of a portion of the interest. A whole Bond must receive one of the following Premiums:

\$21, \$50, \$100, \$200, \$500, \$1,000, \$3,000, \$5,000, \$10,000, \$35,000, \$100,000.

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,

And in April, June, July, September, October, December, 1876.

BUY A BOND NOW AND IT PARTICIPATES IN EVERY DRAWING TILL IT IS REDEEMED.

Fractions of Drawing Bonds, in March 6th Premium allotment, \$5 each.

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

Remit by Express, Postal Order, Bank Draft, Certified Check, Registered Letter, or Order through any Bank or Banking House, payable to the order of the Secretary of The Industrial Exhibition Company, 12 East 17th Street, New York. Specially chartered by the State of New York for the purpose of building in New York.

A Palace of Industry.

It is offered and controlled by the ablest and most distinguished business men of New York.

GEN'L JOHN C. ROBINSON, (Ex Lieut. Gov. of New York.) Pres't
HON. W. L. GRANT, Vice-Pres't.
E. B. POSE, Sec.

Directors.

- Gen'l J. Condit Smith Buffalo
- James M. Selover 17 Broad St., N. Y. City
- Paul N. Spofford 29 Broadway, N. Y. City
- Gen'l John A. Corse Chicago, Ill.
- W. F. Sherrill 18 E. 6th St., N. Y. City
- Andrew McKinley St. Louis, Mo.
- G. A. C. Barnett 78 Duane St., N. Y. City
- Lloyd G. Bartlett 61 E. 23rd St., N. Y. City
- R. M. Cushman 48 Broad St., N. Y. City
- G. H. Penfield Hartford Ct.
- A. Wells 67 Duverney Place, N. Y. City
- S. N. Simpson 153 E. 63rd St., N. Y. City
- C. A. Stevens Appraiser, C. H., N. Y. City
- Hon. W. L. Grant Covington, Ky.
- J. S. G. Burt Cincinnati, O.
- E. A. Boyd 79 Murray St., N. Y. City
- Geo. W. Quintard 177 West St., N. Y. City
- Geo. W. McLean, Pres't N. Y. Stock Exchange
- Gabriel Netter, Banker, 52 Exchange Place, N. Y. City
- Albert L. Catlin Burlington, Vt.
- Wm. F. Drake, Drake Bros., Bankers N. Y.
- John J. Anderson St. Louis and New York
- Warren Murdock New York
- Hon. John C. Robinson, Binghamton, and N. Y. City.

Trustees of Mortgage.

L. W. Winchester, Treas. National Express Company, N. Y. City
Geo. A. McDonald 23 E. 21st St. N. Y. City
NOTE.—\$5 will purchase a Fraction participating in

MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.



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. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1876.

No. 34.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The news from British Columbia is not of an assuring character. The Governor General is reported to have refused to receive an address from the people of Vancouver Island, reflecting on the course taken by the Canadian Government in refusing to build that section of the railway—but that the petition should be sent to the Colonial Office. He, however, assured the people of Victoria that the main land line would be built as speedily as possible, and that a fair compensation or an equivalent would be given the Islanders in lieu of the road. The *London Times*, which by the way is very hard on Canada just now, is pointedly down on the Canadian Government on this same question. It says:—"At this crisis of confederation Lord Dufferin intervenes, and visits Vancouver Island to tranquilize the excited feelings of the colonists. British Columbia's bargain has been broken and a subsequent compromise repudiated, these events forming a scandalous chapter in Canadian History. The Pacific Railway being promised, British Columbia entered the Dominion. Sir Hugh Allan's operations involved the Macdonald Ministry in ruin. Mackenzie, embarrassed by financial difficulties and Canadian discontent throws the Pacific scheme overboard." The *Times* then gives the history of Mr. Mackenzie's negotiations with British Columbia, and says:—"The Columbians are indignant. Secession, however, is a political impossibility. The Colonial Office can only exercise moral pressure on the Dominion Government, but such pressure must be firmly and energetically applied. The Canadians must be told they are playing fast and loose with a solemn engagement, jeopardizing their young national credit, and discrediting the English name of which they profess to be proud."

The Island of St. Paul, in the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, was visited with a terrific water-spout on the 18th instant. The House of Refuge, stables, barns and outhouses, with their contents, were taken up bodily and dashed to pieces by the waterspout. One man was unfortunately killed, and the rest of the staff of the Humano Establishment narrowly escaped a dreadful death.

Mr. Speers, an Ontario cattle dealer, has received a letter from a gentleman in England offering to invest from £20,000 to £100,000 sterling in the business of exporting meat, cattle and horses from Canada.

The soundings for the channel tunnel to connect England and France will be finished by the end of August. The engineers report that the results are very satisfactory.

Advice received from Cape Coast Castle dated August 2nd, state that the King of Dahomey has confined all the Europeans at Whydah in their houses, and threatens to massacre them. The English are not the only Europeans there, for only a day or two ago it was stated that this barbarous monarch had seized a number of Frenchmen as hostages to secure peace on the part of Britain. It is probable also that there may be Dutch and Portuguese traders at the port, so that this step on the part of the King will embroil him in a conflict with three or four nations. Even regard for his savage female body guard would not prevent summary and severe vengeance being taken on the King and people of Dahomey, if the former carries out his threats; and it will not be safe for him even to keep the Europeans in confinement. Such a policy will cost the King of Dahomey very dear.

Earl Russell has written a letter to Lord Granville, arguing the necessity for an autumn session of Parliament. He declares that the barbarities perpetrated in the Turkish provinces call for a determined combination of the powers.

The Eastern war is likely soon to be brought to an end, as Prince Milan has consented to an armistice. And a Constantinople despatch of Aug. 26th says the preliminary negotiations for peace were opened the night previous between the foreign ambassadors, in consequence of the step taken by Prince Milan. A Vienna despatch also says—"It is asserted here that at the preliminary peace negotiations between the Signatories of the Treaty of Paris including Russia, it was proposed as a basis that Prince Milan should be retained on the throne; that Servia should pay a war indemnity, and that Turkey should have the right of placing a garrison in a Servian fortress on the Turkish frontier." Whether the recent victories said to be gained by the Servians over the Turks will affect the peace negotiations remains to be seen. Success at this time may be considered unfortunate, as it doubtless will be made use of by the war party to prolong the struggle; but on the other hand it may help the Servians to secure better terms. The following are the latest items of news from the seat of war.

A special to the *Standard* from Alexinatz says Gen. Tchernayeff attacked An Sab at noon on Wednesday. Twenty Servian battalions, with two batteries of artillery, passed through the valley leading north-east of Alexinatz to the Turkish headquarters. The movement was discovered by the Turks, who went to meet the column. The Turks held their ground although the Servians were superior in numbers. The losses of the Turks were heavy; nearly all their officers were

killed or wounded. The Servians fought under shelter of the forest, but at six in the evening retreated to Alexinatz. Their total loss was 1,000 killed and wounded.

A special to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says:—"General Tchernayeff has telegraphed Prince Milan that the Servians won a great victory on Thursday. General Horvath abandoned the pursuit of the Turks at Forcaba, and attacked the rear of the Turkish right wing. Tchernayeff at the same time attacked the Turks in front. The Turks were routed with a loss, according to Tchernayeff's despatch, of 16,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners. Thirty-one Russian officers were killed in this battle."

A despatch to the *Times* from Vienna says Crete is beginning to cause uneasiness in Constantinople. The Porte's refusal to grant the concessions demanded by the Cretans has revived the animosities between the Christians and Mohammedans. This state of things has already led to bloodshed at Fethio. It is a quarrel between a Turk and a Greek, the latter was shot. This was the signal for a gathering, and before the authorities could interfere, eight Turks were killed and several Greeks were wounded. The riot was followed by a panic; all the shops were closed; the Christians barricaded their houses, and the Turks encamped in the streets. A portion of the Turkish fleet has been despatched to Retimo, and troops have been asked for from Constantinople.

The *Standard's* correspondent with the Turkish army, telegraphs under date of Nisss, Sunday afternoon, as follows:—"Yesterday and today severe fighting resulted in a complete Turkish victory. The Servians were every where driven back, and their losses must be very great. This is later than the intelligence from Servian sources, which claim a victory on Thursday."

A despatch to the *Standard* from Alexinatz says:—"Authentic accounts show that the battle which was claimed as a success by Tchernayeff really resulted in a victory for the Turks. Fazol Pasha, commander of a division of the right wing on Thursday, fearing attack in the rear fell back. The Servians attacked all along the line on Friday, but the Turks drove them back. There was heavy fighting on Saturday, but after five hours' incessant conflict Tchernayeff's attempt to cut off Fazol Pasha from Eyoub Pasha failed and the Turks were completely victorious."

A telegram to the *News* from Vienna, says:—"Arrests of Russian volunteers for Servian continue to be made in Hungary. The Russian consuls have protested, and there is great indignation in Russia over the detentions. The latest case is that of the arrest of 14 persons, one of whom was a lady. All had passports, but they were thrown into prison."

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Province of Quebec Rifle Association.

(Reported for Volunteer Review.)

FIRST DAY.

The eight annual meeting of this Association commenced on Tuesday, 15th inst., at the ranges, Point St. Charles, before a large assembly of volunteers from all parts of the Dominion, and a fair attendance of the general public. Among the executive officers present were: Lieut. Col. Fletcher, Lieut. Col. McEachern, Lieut. Col. Bacon, Lieut. Col. Hanson, Lieut. Col. Dorsonnens, Lieut. Col. Bethune, Lieut. Col. Hannings, Major Fraser, Major Aylmer, Capt. Esdaile, Capt. Thomas, Capt. Johnson, Capt. Boyd, also Lieut. Col. Rowe, 60th Batt; Major Morgan and Capt. Scott, 5th Batt.; Capt. and Adj. David, 6th Batt; Capt. Atkinson, 5th Royal Fusiliers; C. A. Coates, M.D., Surgeon 51st Batt. Among the competitors and visitors present were: Messrs. Wright, Cleveland; Ross, Turnbull, the brothers Mitchell, of Hamilton, and Mr. Chambers, of Manitoba, members of the Wimbledon Team, and the following among others from other towns and cities:—*Hamilton*—Capt. Mason, Lieut. Adams, and Pte. J. Mason. *St. Catharines*—Mr. Disher. *Ottawa*—Major McPherson, Messrs. Todd, Thoop and Reardon, Surgeon Mallock, Sergeant Sutherland, Sergeant Dolauriers, Lance Corporal Newby, Pte. Cotton and others of the Governor's General's Foot Guards; Capt. Mowat, Mr. Johnson and Surgeon Harris of the Ottawa Brigade Artillery. *Toronto*—Messrs. Bell, Cruit, Flynn, Little and Wilson. *New York*—Mr. Fisher of the Amateur Rifle Club. *Quebec*—Mr. Blacktin, Mr. Ray, also Sergeants Hawkins, McKane and Baxter of the 8th Battalion. *Hastings, Ont.*—Corporal Milton, Ptes. Carruthers and Marshall, 49th Battalion. *Guelph*—Messrs. McDonald, Marcon and several others.

The first competition commenced at 10 a.m., with fine but sultry weather; strong light; and a variable east wind, blowing in fitful gusts across the range. After the heavy storm which prevailed at midday, the wind fell, and although the sky was somewhat cloudy, the targets were clear and some excellent shooting was done. For the first match there were upwards of 100 entries. The following are the conditions and result of the match:—

COMPETITION I.—THE QUEBEC VOLUNTEER CHAMPION MATCH.—Open to all bona fide volunteers in the Province of Quebec; 1st prize cup, value \$50; National R.A., silver medal, value, \$25, and in cash \$20; 2nd, \$20; 3rd, \$15; 4th, \$12.50; 5th, \$12.50; 5 prizes, each \$10, \$50; 10 prizes, each \$5, \$50; 5 prizes, each \$4, \$20; in all, 25 prizes.

Long Snider rifle, Government Pattern. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Number of rounds at each range, five (5). Entrance, 50 cents.

WINNERS

	Pts.
Pte G W O Grady, No 3 Compny, 3rd Batt, VVR	62
Sergt White, 54th Batt.	60
Sergt Sharp, Three Rivers Batt.	59
Corpl Finlayson MGA	57
Sergt Hill, 1st Batt. PWR	57
Pte G A Shaw, 54th Batt.	57
Lieut McArthur, Mon Cavalry.	57
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt.	57
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.	55
Sergt Hawkins, 8th Batt.	55
Pte Ross, 1st Batt. PWR.	54
Sergt Riddie, MGA.	53
Pte Wardell, 1st Batt. PWR	53
Capt Rolfe, 53rd Batt.	53

Sergt McKano, 8th Batt.	52
Gun Farrer, MGA.	52
Pte Long, 1st Batt. PWR.	52
Pte E Savage, 79th Batt.	52
Capt Scott, 8th Batt.	51
Corpl Vaughan, 3rd Batt. VVR	51
Sergt Edwards, 3rd Batt. VVR.	51
Pte Stonhouse, 1st Batt. PWR.	51
Pte McAffee, 1st Batt. PWR.	51
Pte Belcher, 3rd Batt. VVR.	50
Corpl Reddie, 5th Batt.	50

The proceedings this morning will commence with the Frontier stakes, open to all members of the P. of Q. R. A., whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations, for which there are already 139 entries, being 10 more than for the same match last year. Other members of the New York Amateur club and corps in Ontario and Quebec are expected to arrive today.

SECOND DAY.

The matches of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association were continued yesterday in presence of a number of spectators. The entries for the various competitions were very large, and some capital shooting was made. The Battalion Match which was looked upon as the chief event of the day, was carried off by the Three Rivers representatives, while the first individual prize in this competition also fell to a member of the same battalion. The following are the prize winners in the various matches; the Sixth Competition for the Association Match was not concluded when firing ceased for the day.

Competition II.—The Frontier Stakes.—Open to all members of the P. of Q. R. A., whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations. 1st Prize \$20; 2nd \$15; 3rd, \$12.50; 4th, \$10; 5th \$7.50; 5 Prizes, each \$5, \$25; 10 Prizes, each \$1, \$40.

Long Snider Rifle, Government pattern; or any other military rifle, with open sight; calibre not under 50 minimum; pull of trigger, 6 lbs.; weight, not over 10 lbs. Range, 500 yards; number of rounds seven (7). Entrance, 50c.

	Pts.
Mr Blacktin, Stadacona RC.	34
T Mitchell, VRC, Hamilton	32
Quar Master Cleveland, 54th Batt.	32
Sergt Holtby, MGA.	31
Sergt Hawkins, 8th Batt.	31
Capt Sharp, 3 Rivers Batt.	31
Corpl Dawfall, 8th Batt.	31
Corpl Thoop, GGFG.	30
Pte McNichol, 53rd Batt.	30
Sergt White, 54th Batt.	30
Corpl Gowan, VVR.	30
Surg Malloch, GGFG.	29
Pte J J Edwards, VVR.	29
Sergt Coucu, 3 Rivers Batt.	29
Sergt Geo. Disher, VRC, Hamilton.	29
Pte R McFee, PWR.	29
A Bell, Toronto RC.	29
Pte Turnbull, PWR	29
Pte Murphy, 5th koyals.	28
Sergt Lukin, PWR.	28

Competition III.—The City Stakes—Open to all members, as in Competition II—1st prize, \$20; 2nd prize, \$15; 3rd prize, \$12.50; 4th prize, \$10; 5th prize, \$7.50; 5 prizes, each \$5, \$25; 10 prizes, each \$4, \$40; in all, 20 prizes.

Rifles, as in Competition II.—Range, 600 yards; number of rounds, seven (7) Entrance, 50c.

	Pts.
W Cruit, Toronto RC	26
Sergt Holtby, MGA	25
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt	25
Major Fraser, MGA.	25

T Mitchell, VRC, Hamilton.	24
D Mitchell, VRC, Hamilton.	24
Sergt Riddell, MGA.	24
Sergt Blackhall, MGA.	23
Sergt Sharp, Three Rivers Batt.	23
Corpl Graig, GGFG.	23
Sergt Shaw, 54th Batt.	22
Mr. Wilson, Toronto RC	22
Corpl Reardon, GGFG	22
Lieut McArthur, Mon Cavalry	22
Quar Mr Cleveland, 54th Batt.	22
Lieut Bockus, 60 h Batt.	22
Corpl Gowan, VVR.	22
Corpl Finlayson, MGA.	22
Pte Morrison, GGFG.	21
Sergt Edwards, VVR.	21

Competition IV.—The Battalion Match.—To be competed for by five officers, non commissioned officers and men of any volunteer regiment in the Province of Quebec, having affiliated with the P. of Q. R. A.: 1st prize, silver cup, value, \$50, and cash \$25; 2nd prize, \$25; 3rd prize, \$15; highest individual score, \$15; second, \$10.

Long Snider Rifle, Government pattern; ranges, 500 and 600 yards; number of rounds at each range seven. Entrance, \$2.50 per Batt. No one can compete in this match unless six months a member of this corps he represents:

	Pts.
Three Rivers Battalion.	230
1st Battalion Prince of Wales	229
3rd Battalion Victoria Vol. Rifles.	220

Individual prizes in above competition:

Sergt T Copping, Three Rivers Batt.	55
Sergt Fissot, 53rd Batt.	53

Competition V.—The Hythe Match.—Open to all members, as in Competition II.—1st prize, 20 dols. 2nd prize, 15 dols, 3rd prize, 12 dols. 50c. 4th prize, 10 dols, 5th prize, 7 dols. 50c. 5 prizes, each 5 dols. 25 dols; 10 prizes, each 4 dols. 40 dols.

Rifles as in Competition II. Position, kneeling. Range, 400 yards; number of rounds, seven (7). Entrance, 50c.

	Pts.
Capt J J Mason, VRC, Hamilton.	32
Mr Blacktin, Stadacona RC.	32
Pte Sharp, Three Rivers Batt	31
Lieut Wright, 50th Batt.	30
Sergt M J Saucier, 18th Batt.	29
Mr Marcon, Guelph	29
C Wilson, Toronto, RC	29
Pte Mills, 50th Batt.	29
Mr Chambers, Manitoba.	29
Mr McNab, SRC	29
Lt. Col Hanning, 54th Batt	27
Asst Surg McConnell, PWR.	27
Pte R Savage, 79th Batt	27
Sergt Baxter, 8th Batt.	27
Lieut Mooney, 18th Batt	27
Sergt Maj Jameson 60th	27
W M Cruit, Toronto, RC	27
John Little, Toronto, RC.	27
T Mitchell, VRC	27
Corpl Gowan, VVR.	27

THIRD DAY.

The proceedings yesterday opened with fine, clear, and warm weather, and continued very favourable for shooting during the whole of the day; consequently some excellent scoring was made. The Hon. A. B. Vail, Minister of Militia, accompanied by Lt. Col. McPherson, of the Department of Militia and Defence, arrived on the grounds at 3 p.m. They expressed themselves as much pleased with the ranges and the admirable arrangements for the conduct of the matches. Messrs. Cohen and Fiorino, of Philadelphia, Mr. Schaffer, of New York, and other American visitors, also visited the ground during the day. The latter gentlemen took considerable interest in the shooting, especially that of the American Ama-

tour Club. A large photograph, 20 inches by 15, of the Wimbledon Team, taken in front of their tent on Wimbledon Common, was exhibited during the afternoon. The likenesses are clear, and pronounced to be excellent.

The day's proceedings commenced with:

Competition VI.—The Association Match.—Open to all members of the P. of Q. R. A. whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations. Individual Prizes.—1st prize, 20 dols. 2nd, 15 dols. 3rd, 12 dols. 50c. 4th 10 dols. 5th, 7 dols. 50c. 10 Prizes, each 5 dols 50 dols; 5 Prizes, each 4 dols. 20 dols; in all, 20 Prizes Association Prizes.—For the aggregate scores of five previously named members of any affiliated Battalion or Rifle Club residing within the District in which the Club has its headquarters. 1st Prize, 35 dols. 2nd, 25 dols. 3rd 20 dols. 4th 15 dols.

Rifle, as in Competition II; ranges, 500 and 600 yards; number of rounds at each range, five.

This match occupied the whole of the morning, there being 131 entries. A good deal of interest was excited in this match, as Associations from all parts of Canada took part, and the Victoria Club of Hamilton very nearly carried off the first prize. By the following list of winners, it will be observed that the first and fourth of the Association prizes were won by this city, and that it also stands creditably in the individual prize list.

Thirteen associations competed for the Association prizes. The following were the competitors and their scores in each of the winning associations:—

	Score.
1ST—MONTREAL GARRISON ARTILLERY.	
Major Fraser.....	31
Sergt Holtby.....	37
Sergt Blackhall.....	34
Sergt Riddell.....	32
Corpl Finlayson.....	38
	<hr/> 175

2ND—V. R. CLUB, HAMILTON.	
J J Mason.....	40
Geo Disher.....	37
D Mitchell.....	37
Lieut Adams.....	32
T Mitchell.....	26
	<hr/> 172

3RD—8TH BATTALION, QUEBEC.	
Sergt Hawkins.....	38
Major Morgan.....	35
Sergt Baxter.....	33
Capt Scott.....	32
Sergt McKane.....	30
	<hr/> 168

4TH—MONTREAL RIFLE CLUB.	
Sergt Wardill.....	40
Pte Imrie.....	40
Pte Gowen.....	31
Pte McFee.....	29
Dr McConnell.....	23
	<hr/> 163

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.	
Capt Rolf, 53rd Batt.....	42
Gun Farrar, MGA.....	41
Sergt Sharp, Three Rivers Batt.....	40
Capt J J Mason, VRC, Hamilton.....	40
Pte E S-vago, 79th Batt.....	40
Pte Wardell, MRC.....	40
Pte Shaw, 54th Batt.....	40
Pte Imrie, MRC.....	40
Lieut Derrick, 60th Batt.....	39
A Bell, TRC.....	39

Sergt Hawkins, 8th Batt.....	38
Corpl Finlayson, MGA.....	33
Sergt Holtby, MGA.....	37
D Mitchell, VRC, Hamilton.....	37
Geo Disher, VRC.....	37
Pte Cotton, GGFG.....	36
Sergt Hill, 1st Co. PWR.....	36
Capt Boyd, 54th Batt.....	36
Lieut Roy, 8th Batt.....	36
Lieut Wright, 50th Batt.....	35

In the afternoon the standing match, for which there were 125 entries, was proceeded with as follows: Conditions—open to all members as in competition VI.—1st prize, 20 dols. 2nd 15 dols. 3rd 12 dols. 50c. 4th 10 dols. 5th 7 dols. 50c. 5 prizes, each 5 dols. 25 dols; 10 prizes, each 4 dols. 40 dollars. Long Snider rifle, Government pattern; or any other military rifle with open sights, calibre, not under 50 minimum; pull of trig or, 6 lbs.; weight not over 10 lbs. Position standing; range, 200 yards; number of rounds, 7.

	WINEERS.	Pts.
A Bell, TRC.....		30
Capt Boyd, 54th.....		30
Pte Ross, 1st Batt.....		30
T Mitchell, VRC.....		30
Pte Stenhouse, 1st Batt.....		30
Lieut Wright, 50th Batt.....		29
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....		27
Corpl Vaughan, 3rd VVR.....		27
Pte Savage, 79th Batt.....		27
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt.....		27
Capt J J Mason, VRC.....		26
Sergt Baxter, 8th Batt.....		26
Sergt Maj Saucier, 18th Batt.....		25
D Mitchell, VRC.....		25
Mr Blactin, SRC.....		25
Sergt Copping, Three Rivers Batt.....		25
Sergt Martin, 79th Batt.....		25
Sergt Couter, Three Rivers Batt.....		25
Gun Johnson, OBGA.....		25
Capt Esdailo, MRC.....		25

FOURTH DAY.
Competition Eight.—Strangers' Stakes. Open to all comers. Rifles optional, small bores or Sniders. Small bores to fire at 300 yards, and Snider at 500 yards; number of rounds, seven. Entrance, \$1 for small bores, and 75 cents for Snider. Twenty prizes. Number of entries, 92 Highest possible score, 35. Resulted as follows:

	Pts.
Vet Surg Harris, OFB.....	34
D Mitchell, VRC.....	34
Lieut Mooney, 18th Batt.....	33
Wm Cruit, TRC.....	32
Pte Brodie, 1st PWR.....	32
Lieut Adam, VRC.....	32
Dr McConnell, 1st PWR.....	32
J Fisher, New York.....	32
T Flynn, TRC.....	32
Sergt Holtby, MGA.....	31
Geo Disher, VRC.....	30
Pte McNicol, 53rd Batt.....	30
Corpl Vaughan, VVR.....	30
Capt J J Mason, VRC.....	30
Lieut Derrick, 60th Batt.....	30
Corpl Throop, GG.....	29
Sergt Riddle, MGA.....	29
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	29
Pte Morrison, GG.....	28
Corpl Finlayson, MGA.....	28

This match was begun Thursday and concluded yesterday morning. The shooting was good, as will be seen by the above score. Dr. Harris and Mr. Mitchell's scores were a tie, being equal in every respect, and so had to be decided by shooting a single shot at 900 yards.

Competition Ninth.—The Ladies' Stakes. Open to all comers. Rifles optional—small bores or Sniders. Ranges, 500 yards for Snid-

ers, and 900 yards for small bores. Number of rounds, ten. Entrance, 75 cents for Sniders, and \$1 for small bores. Twenty prizes, amounting to \$167.50 Number of entries, 116. Highest possible score, 50.

	Pts.
Capt J J Mason, VRC.....	47
H Fisher, New York.....	44
Pto G A Shaw, 54th Batt.....	44
Corpl Vaughan, VVR.....	42
Sergt Riddle, MGA.....	42
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt.....	42
Wm Cruit, TRC.....	42
Sergt Clark, MGA.....	42
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	42
Lieut Adam, VRC.....	42
Qr. Master Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	41
Sergt Sutherland, GGFG.....	41
Capt Boyd, 54th Batt.....	41
A Bell, TRC.....	41
Pto E McFee, PWR.....	40
Vet Surg Harris, OFB.....	40
Capt Todd, GGFG.....	40
Pto Garruth, 49th Batt.....	39
Gun Farrar, MGA.....	39
Sergt T Mitchell, VRC.....	39

Competition Tenth.—Small Bore Championship Match. Open to all comers. Rifles any. Range, 1,000 yards. Number of rounds, fifteen. Entrance, \$1. Fifteen prizes. Highest possible score, 75.

	Pts.
John Little, TRC.....	64
Geo Disher, VRC.....	61
Capt J J Mason, VRC.....	60
A Bell, TRC.....	59
W Cruit, TRC.....	59
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	58
Joshua Mason, VRC.....	54
Lieut Adam, VRC.....	51
Capt Throop, GGFG.....	52
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt.....	51
H Fisher, ARC, New York.....	47
D Mitchell, VRC.....	46
Vet Surg Harris, OFB.....	45
Lieut Mooney, 18th Batt.....	43
Sergt Martin, 79th Batt.....	42

Competition Eleventh.—Consolation Match. Open to all unsuccessful Snider competitors at this meeting. Long Snider rifle, Government pattern; ranges, 200 and 500 yards; number of rounds at each, five. Position, any. Entrance, 50 cents. Twenty eight prizes, amounting to \$125. Number of entries, 71.

The following were the winners and their scores:—

	Pts.
Pto McGilivray, 5th Royal Fusiliers.....	44
Capt Todd, GGFG.....	43
Sergt Wilson, 6th Fusiliers.....	42
T Flynn, TRC.....	42
Capt Balfour, SRV.....	42
Sergt Bruce, PWR.....	39
Sergt Rowe, 60th Batt.....	38
Sergt Sutherland, GGFG.....	38
Ensign Vaughan, 60th Batt.....	38
Maj Atkinson, 5th Royal Fusiliers.....	38
Sergt Deslauries, GGFG.....	37
Pto Foster, PWR.....	36
Maj Morgan, 8th Batt.....	36
J Adam, VRC, Hamilton.....	36
Major Fletcher.....	36
Corpl Copping, Three Rivers Batt.....	36
Pto Brodie, PWR.....	35
Major McPherson, GGFG.....	35
Pto Sweet, 60th Batt.....	35
Capt Bouvier, TA Batt.....	35
Vet Surgeon Harris, OFB.....	34
Corpl Brown, 5th Royal Fusiliers.....	34
Corpl Shepherd, Joliette Batt.....	33
Lieut Mason, Three Rivers Batt.....	33
Corpl Symes, GGFG.....	33
Capt Sully, VVR.....	32
Sergt Gough, 6th Fusiliers.....	32

Aggregate Prizes.—For best aggregate score in matches 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 7, with long Snider rifle, \$20 and Governor General's silver medal; for second best in above, \$15 and Governor General's bronze medal; for the next eight do, (if winners go to D. C. R. A., at Ottawa), each \$5—\$40.

	Score.
Pte G Shaw, 54th Batt, Danville.....	184
Sergt Riddle, MGA.....	183
Capt Rolfe, 53rd Batt, Sherbrooke....	183
Sergt Hill, 1st P of W.....	183
Sergt Holtby, MGA.....	183
Capt Boyd, 54th Batt, Danville.....	181
Lieut Whitman, 60th Batt.....	181
Sergt Hawkins, 5th Batt, Quebec.....	180
Major Fraser, MGA.....	179
Corpl Finlayson, MGA.....	179

For the best aggregate score in matches 8, 9 and 10, with small bores, \$20, for second best in above, \$15. Highest possible score 160.

Capt J J Mason, VRC, Hamilton.....	137
Wm Cruit, Toronto, RC.....	132

By the above it will be seen that five out of the twelve prizes for aggregate scores were taken by Montreal men, and four of these by members of the Montreal Garrison Artillery.

The Association is to be congratulated upon the fact that the number of competitors shows a very considerable increase over last year in almost every match except the Snider Volunteer Champion match, which was made more exclusive than in former years. The firing has been very good, and much interest has been manifested in the various competitions, and the management and conduct of the matches have given general satisfaction to all who have taken part in the proceedings.

Artillery Competition.

One of the best artillery competitions that have ever taken place here occurred yesterday. Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 10 batteries paraded on the south side of King's square at 9.30 in the morning and marched to the Barrack square, under command of Lieut. Colonel Foster. The brigade formed in open column of batteries and wheeled into line. On the arrival of Lieut. Colonel Maunsell and Strange, in a barouche, they were received by a general salute. The brigade then broke into open column of batteries, preparatory to the march past. The brigade marched past and countermarched and marched past left and front, countermarched again and marched right and rear. The brigade wheeled into line, batteries were told off to the different guns for standing gun drill and during that time the fog lifted and they prepared to fire for the officers challenge cup, Lieut. Colonel Strange addressing them briefly before it began.

The scores of batteries and individuals is appended:—

	NO. 2. BATTERY.				Total
	Yards Under	Yards Over	Yds Left	Yds Right	
Sergt Kingston.....	20	on the line			7
Corp B Ring.....	25	"			7
Gun F Estey.....	15				7
Gun Alex Morrison.....	25	"			7
Sergt Cochran.....	35	"			7
Gun D Anderson.....	30	4			7
Gun S Gordon.....	40		1		6
Sergt J Estey.....	20		1		7
Gun D White.....	30		2		7
Corp James Ring.....	50		1		6

NO. 3 BATTERY.			
Sergt Brown.....	90	1	0
Gun J Anderson.....	20	3	7
Gun W Lee.....	15		1 7
Gun A Long.....	90	1	0
Gun Garret.....	70	on the line	5
Gun Morey.....	80	5	5
Bomb R Leo.....	90		0
Gun J Speight.....	8		1 7
Gun C Strayhorn.....	20		1 7
Gun C N Darrah.....	20		3 7

NO. 10 BATTERY.			
Sergt Magee.....	100	12	0
Sergt Langan.....	2		2 7
Gun Daulop.....	100	1	0
Gun W Evens.....	10	2	7
Gun W Lamb.....	13	on the line	7
Gun McNeughton.....	40		3 7
Gun W Hodgkiss.....	80	2	5
Corp Baird.....	100		1 0
Bomb Curry.....	80	1	5
Corp Winburn.....	10	1	7

NO. 1 BATTERY.			
Corp Roberts.....	150		4 0
Gun Day.....	20	15	5
Sergt McGaw.....	80	1	5 5
Corp A Waters.....	12		15 5
Corp F Anderson.....	100		4 0
Gun John Henry.....	1		4 7
Gun G Morse.....	70		1 0
Gun Edward Davis.....	40	6	6
Gun Morse.....	30		1 7
Gun McAfee.....	3		2 7

The cup was, therefore, won by No. 2 Battery. Nos. 1, 3 and 10 began first, and alternated firing 33 guns. No. 2 Battery then handled the guns and fired their contingent. Nos. 3 and 10, who were a tie, divided second and third prizes (\$20 and \$10) between them.

Colonel Peters and Major Underhill were the markers, and at Landers were range officer.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION.

The firing in the first match was finished soon after two o'clock, and the four batteries then affiliated with the Dominion Artillery Association, and eight competitors from each battery were selected, each to fire three shots—one common shell and two diaphragm shells. Lots were drawn by Col. Strange, who acted as battery marker, for the men to come to the guns. The 53rd shot of that competition, which was made by Sergt. McGaw, smashed the target to pieces, and brought the firing to a close rather summarily about 5.30. The anchor could not be found when looked for, afterwards, Captain Peavost acted as range officer.

The time given each competitor to finish was twelve minutes, but all did their work inside of that time, and two or three in five and a half minutes. This will probably be finished in a couple of weeks. The prizes are one given by the Governor General and gunners' medals.

After the firing was over the men fell in quarter column, and turned to the left and were addressed by Col. Strange.

He said he could not more freely praise the New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery for their drill, for the absence of confusion and talking while at drill, and for the very good shooting, from the fact that they had had no hand in making them what they were—that to those who had preceded him this credit was due, to their own commanding officer, Lieut. Colonel Foster, to Lieut.

Colonel Jago, his predecessor, as Inspector, to their own officers, and, lastly, and not least, to the gunners themselves, for if a man will not be a gunner you cannot make him one, any more than you can make a horse drink, though you can lead him to the water. He feared they would not be able to win the Governor General's prize, on account of the tides of our harbor, which prevented putting out the proper points to mark the ranges.

He had been told that one battery, which had been relieved from drill this year, that of Major Cunard, had notwithstanding, performed their drill, and were there with the others at this practice, without the expectation of pay. This showed the true spirit of volunteering, and pleased him very much. He was pleased that they had stuck to their guns, and were not infantry in blue coats.

He did not know who would win the Governor General's prize, but he had an opinion about who deserved it, which he would not communicate.

Lieut. Colonel Maunsell congratulated the men on earning such commendation from Colonel Strange, and Colonel Foster replied for the brigade, stating that they felt paid for the many years that they had given to the service to find that they had merited the good opinion of Colonel Strange and the same from General Domville, both old and experienced officers belonging to their arm of the service, Her Majesty's Royal Artillery. The men marched up to the city, headed by the band of Charlton battery, and separated on King street.—*St. John's Telegraph*, Aug. 19.

New Brunswick Engineer.

The annual target practice of the New Brunswick Engineers took place yesterday, on the Drury range. The first was for a silver badge, presented by Lieut. Colonel Drury, and silver and bronze cross rifles, presented by Lieut. Colonel Maunsell, D. A. G. The ranges were 200, 400 and 600 yards; standing at 200, kneeling at 400, any position at 600; five rounds at each. Bull's eye counts 4, centro 3, outer 2. The first prize was won by Corporal Hantselpecker, with a score of 43 points; the second by Sergt. Hunter, 41 points.

The second match was for Major Parks' challenge cup, Capt. Perley's cup, and \$10 cash by the officers. Ranges 400, 500 and 600 yards, five rounds at each. Wimbledon targets and scoring. The following are the scores of the prize winners:—

	Pts.
Sergt Hunter, Major Parks' cup.....	63
Bugler Hartt, Captain Perley's cup ...	51
Sapper Mills, cash, \$2.50.....	49
Corp Hantselpecker, 2.25.....	47
Sapper Parks, 2.00.....	44
Corporal Fanjoy 1.50.....	44
Corpl Thompson, 1.00.....	42
Sapper McRobbie, 50.....	40
Sap O'Shaughnessy, 25.....	40

THE COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION

monthly cup was competed for in the afternoon. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each, Wimbledon target and scoring. Sergt. Hunter, who was the winner of the cup last month with a score of 87 points, wins it this month with a score of 83 points, leading his Captain one point, which was very close and good shooting. Capt. Perley made 34 points at 200 yards, followed by Sergt. Hunter with 32 and Sapper Mills 31. Capt. Perley made 27 points at 500 yards, Sergt. Hunter 28. Sapper Mills got demoralized and fell to 17, and he was considered out of the match. The cup was now be-

tween the Captain and Sergeant. The Captain finishing with 21 and the Sergeant 23— one point ahead. The following are the scores:

	Pts.
Sergt Hunter.....	83
Capt Perley.....	82
Buglar Hartt.....	75
Lieut Hartt.....	74
Corpl Fanjoy.....	73
Sergt Carmichael.....	70
Pte Shives.....	66
Quarter-Mr Wallace.....	63
Corpl Hanselpecker.....	60
Sapper McRobbie.....	57
Corpl Thompson.....	56
Sapper Mills.....	56

The Engineers send a strong team to Sussex, and a good many expect to compete in the county match for the Cup presented by Wm. Elder, Esq., M. P. P. The St. John County are going to have a good team to shoot for it, and will do their best to keep it in St. John. The Engineers' team will be:—

Capt. Perley,	Sapper Nicoud,
Sergt. Hunter,	Sapper Fiske,
Supper Black,	Sergt. Carmichael,
Corp. Thompson,	Bugler Hartt,
Sapper Mills,	Sapper McRobbie.

—St. John Telegraph.

Sussex Competition.

The volunteers have met with very treacherous weather this year in Sussex, and the shooting is considerably below the average.

The 71st Batt. of York is represented by Ensign Loggie, Qr.-Master Lipssett, Color-Sergt. R. Pinder, Pte. F. B. Edgcombe, Ensign Boone, Major Morris, Sergt. Morris, Pte. Perkins, Pte. Whitehead, Pte. Winter, Pte. F. P. Thompson, Pte. E. A. Smith. From the Telegraph we take the following score in the competition for the Association Cup and \$100. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range:—

	Pts.
Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cav. cup & \$20	12
Ens T G Loggie, 71st Batt.....	11 11
Trooper A Langstroth, 8th Cav....	9 40
Ens S McLeod, 67th Batt.....	8 38
Sergt C W Wayman, 8th Cav.....	7 38
Capt Bourne, 67th Batt.....	6 38
Sergt Parlee, 8th Cav.....	5 36
Trooper McAfee, 8th Cav.....	4 36
Lieut C W Drury, No. 1 Bat. of Ar'y	4 36
Color Sergt R Pinder, 71st Batt....	4 36
Lieut Worden, 8th Cav.....	3 35
Pte J Fowler, R M.....	3 35
Capt E Arnold, 74th Batt.....	2 35
Lieut W Clinch, St. George Infantry	2 35
Corp Thompson, N B E.....	2 34
Major Ketchum, 67th Batt.....	2 32
Qr Master Lipssett, 71st Batt.....	2 32
Capt A Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	2 32
Sergt A Cameron, 73rd Batt.....	2 31
Qr Master Wallace, 62nd Batt.....	2 31

The next match was for all comers, with an entrance fee of 50 cents. Ranges were 500 and 600 yards, and for small bores 700 and 800 yards, seven rounds at each range. Ensign Loggie, who used a Henrie muzzle loader at this competition with a range of 200 yards longer than the others, did not succeed very well. This is the result of this match:

	Pts.
Lieut Hartt, 62nd Batt.....	\$15 56
Qr Master Lipssett, 71st Batt.....	12 54
Major O R Arnold, 74th Batt.....	11 50
Sergt Sproul, 8th Cav.....	10 50
Bugler Utty, 8th Cav.....	9 49
Major Ketchum, 67th Batt.....	8 48
Pte Miller, 74th Batt.....	7 45

Capt Perley, N B E.....	6 41
Capt Bourne, 67th Batt.....	5 43
Sergt E A Morris, 71st Batt.....	4 43
Major Morris, 71st Bat.....	3 43
Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	3 42
Sergt Apploby, 67th Batt.....	2 42
Bugler T Hartt, N B E.....	2 42
Sergt Carmichael, N B E.....	2 41
Sergt Parloe, 8th Cav.....	2 41
Sergt A Hay, 7th Bat. of Artillery..	2 40
Pte Smith, 71st Batt.....	2 40
Pte J D Perkins, 71st Batt.....	2 40
Pte S W Boyer, 67th Batt.....	2 39
Sergt A Cameron, 73rd Batt.....	2 38
Pte G Chaso, R M, Charlotte.....	2 38
Lieut Earle, 62nd Batt. St John....	1 38
Sapper J McRobbie, N B E.....	1 38
Trooper A Duffy, 8th Cav.....	1 37
Capt Likely, 62nd Batt.....	1 37
Pte J Fowler, R M, King's Co.....	1 37
Corp G F Thompson, N B E.....	1 36
Lieut Cogle, 74th Batt.....	1 36

A portion of the result of the third match is given below. It was to have been concluded today.

	Pts.
Pte J H McRobbie, R M, St. John....	32
Lt Drury, No. 1, Battery of Artillery...	32
Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....	31
Capt Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....	31
Major Morris, 71st Batt.....	31
Gun C N Darrah, No. 3 Bat. of Art'y..	30
Corp G F Thompson, N B E.....	30
Sergt W Parlee, 8th Cavalry.....	29
Pt L Chase, R. M., Charlotte.....	29
Sergt James Hunter, N B E.....	29

The best of feeling prevails in the Corps, and the friends in Sussex are doing their best to entertain the brave Volunteers when not engaged in shooting.

Lieut. Colonel Maunsell is in command of the Camp, and Lieut. Colonel Macshane is acting as Umpire. Major Staples of the 71th Batt. is Range Officer.—N. B. Reporter, Aug. 23.

King's County Rifle Association.

The annual competition of the King's County Rifle Association was held at the Mill Brook Range, Kentville, on Thursday last. Sixty-eight Competitors reported themselves to the Range Officer, and the firing commenced at about 8.30 o'clock. The day was excessively hot, and considering that the shooting was done against the sun, the scores obtained were very good.

In order to complete all the Competitions on the programme in one day, it was found necessary to cut down the number of rounds at the 600 yard Range to three; so there were only 13 rounds fired on the Second Competition. "Wimbledon" Targets were used, and no sighting shots allowed at any range.

Great credit is due to Major Belcher for the very efficient, and impartial manner in which he conducted the Competition. Annexed is the list of winners of prizes, with the points obtained:—

1ST COMPETITION.

Ranges 200, 400 Yards, 5 Rounds.

	Pts.
Pte Will Webster, 68th.....	\$8 46
Sergt Leander Keddy, 48th.....	6 45
W K Bennet, R.....	5 44
Lt Roscoe, 68th.....	4 44
Sergt McNeil, 68th.....	4 43
Everet Eaton, R.....	3 42
Joseph Taylor, 68th.....	2 42
Paymas' Eaton, 68th.....	2 41
E Roscoe, R.....	2 41
G VanBuskirk, 68th.....	1 41
Corpl Sheffield, Cavalry.....	1 41

Trooper W B Moore.....	1 38
Major Belcher, 68th.....	1 38
Lt Harris,.....	1 38

2ND COMPETITION.

Ranges, 300, 500, 600 Yards.—only 3 rounds at 600 Range.

	Pts.
Everet Eaton, R.....	\$10 48
G VanBuskirk, 68th.....	8 46
Sergt Keddy, 48th.....	6 45
W K Bennet, R.....	5 44
Corpl Sheffield Cavalry.....	5 44
Capt Borden, 68th.....	4 43
Pto Ward Weathers, 68th.....	4 42
Lt Roscoe, 68th.....	3 42
D Bertaux, R.....	3 40
Stephen Harris, R.....	2 39
L Schofield, R.....	2 38
J A Ward, 68th.....	2 37
E Farnham, R.....	2 37
Will Webster, 68th.....	1 36
Noble Lyons, R.....	1 36
Paymaster Eaton, 68th.....	1 36
Joseph Starr, R.....	1 34

CONSOLATION COMPETITION.

400 Yards,—3 Rounds.

Pte C E Bennett, 68th.....	\$4 14
S Cochran, R.....	3 14
Sergt Bishop, 68th.....	3 13
W H Fellows, R.....	2 13
Andrew Wood, R.....	2 13
W G Beals, R.....	1 12
S D'El, R.....	1 12
Capt Beckwith, 68th.....	1 12
Joseph Beckwith, R.....	1 11
Trooper J R Webster, Cav.....	1 8
Sergt Haywood, Cav.....	1 8

—Western Chronicle, Aug. 16.

The Canadian Sioux.

A private letter from Ottawa says that the Dominion Government intend to send large presents—the best means to win the Indian heart.—to the Sioux of the Northwest and the Blackfeet for their loyalty in declining to take part in a general uprising of the Indians on both sides of the line, and join in a war against the Americans, who, the letter states are driving the main body of the Sioux nation to extremity. The presents all consist of blankets, clothes, calicoes, axes, &c., and will not include arms in any quantity, which might be turned against our troops.

At this critical moment this action on the part of the Dominion Government is to be appreciated, for the hostile tribes banded together against us are already too numerous for the five thousand troops in the field. If the Sioux of the North-west were to join the bands of Sitting Bull, the body of savages thus assembled would be greater than our small force of cavalry could cope with, with the decisive success which the cause of civilization calls for. These northern Sioux and the Blackfeet are hardy and brave, and capable of moving rapidly from point to point, but, at present, turn their arms against the buffalo instead of against the human breast. They are on good terms with the settlers of the Canadian North-west owing to the conciliatory policy of the Dominion Government, which treats them in the old polite way of the French—that is, by flattering the chiefs and filling their lodges with presents suitable for domestic and hunting purposes, excluding fire arms, as far as could be done without exciting the anger of the savages, and, when directly asked for the weapons, giving those of an inferior quality, but richly mounted, to the leading braves.—N. Y. Express.

the metropolitan volunteers made an exceedingly good appearance as a rule, there were many corps from the provinces, as from Nottingham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Devon, which were not a whit behind them, and a few who might fairly challenge the best of them, whether as regards physique, training, or soldierly bearing generally."

For a more detailed account we have republished on an other page the Report which appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of 5th July.

Broad Arrow says with reference to the universal pleasure pervading all classes as to its success:—

"The Volunteer field-day at Tring on Easter Monday was notoriously a failure. The Volunteer march past in Hyde Park was a brilliant success. The difference in the result of the two gatherings is not difficult to account for. On the first named occasion the whole of the manoeuvres were palpably unreal. The proceedings altogether were transparently sham. The result was that the whole affair was treated as a joke. The most glaring tactical blunders were committed, and laughed at. The men would hardly attempt to skirmish. Some gave themselves up altogether to skylarking, others were simply bored, others deeply disgusted. Hence the proceedings throughout were characterised by an utter absence of "verve." In Hyde Park, on the contrary, the business, so far as it went, was real. There was a certain task definitely set before the Volunteers, which it was within their power to accomplish, and they felt that it was expected that they would acquit themselves creditably. It was felt also that the vitality of the whole movement would be largely judged by the way in which the force assembled in Hyde Park performed the work they had come to do. Hence every man did his best. There was an earnestness of purpose depicted on the faces of the men as they passed along the saluting base which guaranteed success. A certain amount of drill presupposed, the issue of a march past depends upon every individual man devoting for the time being his sole and undivided attention to what he is about. A single careless or inattentive man in the ranks will throw out a whole company, and, may be, the whole battalion; and, therefore, the success which attended the ceremony on Saturday was a certain proof that every man's heart was in his work, and also that when this is the case our Volunteers need not fear the comparison of their performances even with those of Regular troops."

The following General Order has been issued on the occasion of this creditable display:—

"His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has great pleasure in conveying to Major General His Serene Highness Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar the extreme satisfaction of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the appearance and movements of the several corps assembled under his serene highness's immediate command, on Saturday evening last, in Hyde Park, for his royal highness's inspection. The steadiness of the troops under arms, and the precision of the march past, elicited his royal highness's highest praise, as reflecting equal credit upon officers and men, for the care and attention devoted to those details so essential and necessary for the attainment of military efficiency. His royal highness desires to express his acknowledgments to His Serene Highness Prince Edward for the excellent manner in which all the prelimin-

ary details and arrangements were made by which so large a force was placed in position, in the limited available space, as well as for the perfect manner in which the ground was kept clear of all obstruction. The expression of his royal highness's great satisfaction is likewise due to Lieut. Colonel Henderson, C.B., and the officers under him, for the admirable manner in which the police performed their duty, in facilitating the passage of the troops through the very difficult traffic of the streets of the metropolis. In conclusion, although not coming within the usual provisions of a military general order, His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge cannot on this occasion withhold his testimony and high appreciation of the extreme orderly conduct of the vast mass of general spectators, who required little more than a mere sign from those in authority to keep outside the prescribed limits marked out for the movements of the troops, thus displaying that natural spirit and love of order of which the nation may be so justly proud."

Whenever any great danger threatened the Empire the popular instinct, far more keen and discerning than that of the most subtle of Statesmen, always provided the necessary means of resistance. A comparison of a similar Review held seventy three years ago will be interesting.

The subjoined return of Volunteers of all ranks actually present under arms at the review of Metropolitan Volunteers by King George the Third, in Hyde Park, on the 27th and 28th October, 1803, is interesting, as affording a comparison between the numerical strength of the available Volunteer Force at the beginning of the century and at present:—

Reviewed on the 27th October, 1803.—Loyal London Volunteer Cavalry, 217; Honourable Artillery Company, 391; 1st Royal East India Volunteer, 610; 2nd ditto, 630; 3rd ditto, 585; 1st Loyal London Volunteer Infantry, 737; 2nd ditto, 677; 3rd ditto, 684; 4th ditto, 790; 5th ditto, 501; 6th ditto, 617; 7th ditto, 401; 8th ditto, 777; 9th ditto, 651; 10th ditto, 657; 11th ditto, 233; 1st Tower Hamlets Volunteers, 359; Whitechapel Volunteers, 415; Mile-end Volunteers, 333; St. George's in the East Volunteers, 230; Rotherhithe Volunteers, 183; Shoreditch Volunteers, 231; Bromley Volunteers, 175; Bethnal Green Volunteers, 199; St. Catherine's Volunteers, 121; Christ Church Volunteers, 184.—Total of all arms under arms on 27th October, 12,401 of all ranks.

Reviewed on 28th October.—London and Westminster Light Horse Volunteers, 77; Westminster Volunteer Cavalry, 225; Southwark Yeomanry Cavalry, 69; Clerkenwell Cavalry, 46; Lambeth Cavalry, 49; St. George's, Hanover Square, Volunteer Infantry, 663; St. James's Volunteer, 651; Bloomsbury and Inns of Court Volunteers, 629; Royal Westminster Volunteers, 901; Prince of Wales's Volunteers, 619; St. Margaret's and St. John's Volunteers, 625; Loyal North Britons, 266; Marylebone Volunteers, 965; Law Association, 335; Duke of Gloucester's Volunteers, 462; Somerset Place Volunteers, 380; St. Giles and St. Geo.'s Volunteers, 605; Clerkenwell Volunteers, 701; Loyal British Artificers, 542; Loyal Britons, 127; St. Andrew and St. George's Volunteers, 514; Queen's Royal Volunteers (two battalions), 946; Knightsbridge Volunteers, 124; St. Clement Dane's Volunteers, 215; 1st Surrey Volunteers, 515; St. Sepulchre's Volunteers, 179; St. Saviour's, 151; Loyal Southwark, 155; Lambeth, 555; Christ Church, 171; St. John's, 148; St. Oave's, 118; Rotherhithe, 168; Duke of Cumberland's Volunteer Sharpshooters, 81; Gray's Inn Volunteer Corps of Rifle-men, 38.—The total of all arms reviewed on 28th October was 14,076 of all ranks; and the grand total of Volunteers of all arms reviewed on the two specified days was 27,077 of all ranks.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of No. LXXXIV Vol. XIX of the *Journal of the Royal United Service Institution*. It contains the following articles:—

Military Bridge construction—Proposed plan of canvas Pontoons, to be made out of ships stores.—The voyage of U. M. S. Chal-

lenger (continued)—Explanation of a Jury Rudder—Military model apparatus—Erratum—(Sir F. Goltz's article) with an Appendix containing the names of Patron, Vice Patrons, officers of the Institution and members—A table of contents of Vol. XIX, and a Report of the Proceedings of the *Forty-fifth Anniversary Meeting*, on the 4th March last. The very satisfactory state of the affairs of this most valuable Institution evinces at once the recognition of its patriotic and scientific usefulness, as well as the efficiency and zeal of the officers by whom its affairs are managed.

We have also received No. LXXXVI, being the first No. of Vol. XX. It contains the following articles.

Proposed new Combinations of Propellers for ships of war—On the casing of the Propeller of H. M. S. *Bruiser*—"Cavalry"—Some special features in large and small grained powders—The comparative cost of the Armies of different Nations and the loss to a country by conscription—The Naval prize Essay (1876) on the best type of war vessels for the British Navy—Discussion on the above—The tactical power of modern Field Artillery on magneto electric light—The Turkish forces and the military aspect of the Eastern question—The Italian Army—Occasion notes and notices of Looks—Recent Reforms in the Russian army—Hugo Helvéy's Tactical Examples—The new French rifle—Notes on Naval Matters—The Royal Navy of England and State Navy of France. *Notice*—Instructions for the Cavalry regiments about to take part in the exercises of the combined Cavalry Division detailed from regiments.

The following notice will show what facilities the invaluable Institution offers to the military students: The council of the "Royal United Service Institution" are most anxious to obtain the assistance of *Scientific* officers of the naval and military services in carrying out a useful practical course of lectures at the Institution during the year 1877. It has been therefore resolved.

1. That the course of lectures shall commence about the 15th of January.
2. That the lectures shall relate to all subjects which have connection with the naval and military professions, to the applications of physical science to military art: Military history and the description of the countries in which the British forces serve.
3. That the Evening meetings shall be held once a fortnight during the season as occasion may demand, officers are invited to read papers or send them to be read. Inventors of articles connected with the naval and military professions will be afforded the opportunity of exhibiting and explaining their inventions. Discussion is invited. The Lectures, the proceedings of the Evening Meetings, and the discussions on a short abstract of them, and the description of inventions, will be published in the journal of the Institution subject to the jurisdic-

tion of the Council and illustrated when necessary by diagrams.

The Council propose to appoint a room in which inventions will be exhibited, and inventors are at liberty to give notice in the professional journals that they are deposited in the Institution.

N.B.—Officers who will favour the Institution with a lecture or a course of lectures are requested to communicate with the Secretary on the subject as early as possible.

By order of the Council.

(Signed) B. BURGESS, Capt., Secretary.

We copy this extended notice as an inducement to our officers to join an institution capable of affording such facilities for a correct knowledge of the scientific and practical duties of their profession. It does not reflect any honor on the Canadian Army that it is represented by two or three names on the Roll of the Royal United Service Institution."

We have received from our Halifax correspondent a lengthy Report of the Provincial Rifle Association's Matches, which took place on Tuesday, 15th inst., at the Bedford Range, but which we are obliged to lay over till next week, owing to the length of the Province of Quebec's matches, a report of which reached us first.

"Further trials of the 51 ton gun at Woolwich were made on Mondays when with a bore enlarged to sixteen inches, and with projectile weighing each over three quarters of a ton, it was again fired with varying charges of powder, and with most satisfactory results. By a coincidence worthy of remark, the Italian Government transport *Europa*, which had brought some Italian powder to the Royal Arsenal, was lying in the river close to the butts, having on board the first of the 109-ton guns which were ordered of Sir Wm. Armstrong for the Italian ironclads, which gun, a 17-inch, has just been turned out at Elswick, and shipped without proof at New castle. Another circumstance of note was the presence during part of the trial of M. MacMahon, who is a lieutenant of French Hussars, and son of the President of the French Republic. He was accompanied by General Connolly, the military attaché of the British Embassy at Paris, and by several French officers, and they had spent the earlier part of the day in an inspection of the Royal Artillery Barracks, taking luncheon at the mess room. The interval since the gun was last fired has been fully occupied in enlarging the bore and re-fitting it, the weight of the gun, being thereby somewhat diminished. The carriage, on the contrary, has increased its weight by some three tons, it having been necessary to raise the trunnions ten feet higher than their original position in order to give the gun sufficient rocking room to allow of ten degrees elevation. No such elevation, nor any at all, is required at the butts; but the carriage, intended in the first place only for this preliminary proof, has behaved so well that it is to be used through the more advanced trials at Shoeburyness, and it has been requisite to adopt it accordingly. The conversion of the gun to a 16 inch bore is a merely experimental proceeding, the policy of which was much debated, but the result, as exemplified in yesterday's practice, has fully justified it.

Five rounds were fired, the projectile of 1700lb. weight and the 17 inch cube powder being employed throughout, the only variation being in the quantity of powder, which, beginning at 250lb., rose by 10lb. at a time to 290lb. This is less than the cartridges which have been fired when the bore was smaller and the shot higher, but the velocities obtained were magnificent in comparison, and the pressures on the bore were low in a most satisfactory degree. The strain, as recorded by the crusher gauges, scarcely exceeded a mean of 21 tons on the inch, which is far below the guaranteed endurance of the gun, and the velocity with which the enormous bolt was hurled through the air, exceeded 1450 feet per second. This, though not equal to the flight of the smaller projectiles, represents a vast increased energy, and, taken into connection with the recent trials at Shoeburyness, it may safely be reckoned that the gun is capable of acting with battering force at a range of four or five miles, while, at its favourite range of 2000 yards, it may be relied upon to hit fairly, and destroy utterly anything the size of a fishing smack or larger. The increased resistance offered by the weightier projectile gave to the reports of the gun a sharper concussion than has been before experienced, but the increased confidence of the spectators is manifested by their nearer approach to the gun as the experiments proceed. Further trials are to be made this week."

We are indebted to the *Naval and Military Gazette* of 26th July, for the foregoing paragraph relative to the trial of the eighty one ton gun with a bore enlarged to 16 inches and a projectile weighing 1700lbs. The use of such monsters must be extremely limited, their powers of endurance have yet to be tested, their cost and weight precluding the idea of general use.

"A preliminary trial of a new leak-stopping apparatus, the invention of Captain Warren, R.N., has been made at Portsmouth on the hull of the *Manly*. In the case of the *Van guard* it will be recollected the water entered the vessel at the rate of seventy tons a minute, so that in ten minutes there would be 700 in the two compartments. Capt. Warren's idea is not to commence operations until the compartment in which a hole has been pierced has been completely flooded. His invention consists of an arrangement to be attached externally by a diver as soon as the compartment is filled, by means of which the vessel is made water tight, and as soon as this has been accomplished the pumps are to be immediately set to work to clear the compartment, all entrance from the outside being effectually closed. The present is the only trial which has been made, and the inventor has undoubtedly succeeded under considerable disadvantages in making an attachment to the iron hull of a vessel without having recourse to drilling. Another trial is to be made of the invention."

Whatever may be the result of the able invention described in the foregoing paragraph, it is evident Captain WARREN is correct in calculating the time at which the leak stopping progress should be commenced—nor can there be a question about the result provided he can find a material strong enough to resist the pressure when the water is pumped out of the flooded compartments as well as pliable enough to take the shape of the side of the vessel and to adhere as

long as the pressure is maintained—for the latter it can be calculated to a pound, and the strength of the material required as easily arrived at.

The traditional *baton* seems likely to shortly disappear altogether from the kussack of the French conscript. From some admirable letters which have recently been published in the *Cologne Gazette*, written by a German officer, we learn that the number of officers promoted from the ranks in the French Army is becoming yearly less; and that it is hoped that the large cadet establishments, which have been either founded or largely reorganised since the war, will by 1880 furnish a sufficient supply of young officers for the whole of the Army. Meanwhile, every effort is being made to yet further increase the number of appointments in the civil departments of the State—in the arsenals, fortresses, factories, and on the railways—to be reserved as rewards for deserving non-commissioned officers. And there can be no doubt that such appointments will be highly preferred by the majority of non-commissioned officers to the gift of a commission. The French officer is miserably paid, and life with most of them is a continual struggle to live, and keep up a decent appearance upon the meagre pittance. Marriage, unless the bride possesses a substantial *dot*, is out of the question; and, indeed, a French officer is forbidden to enter into the state of matrimony, unless he can prove to the proper authorities that his intended wife possesses a certain prescribed income. A commission in the French Army is, therefore, a very questionable prize to a man who, perhaps, having already spent some years in the ranks as an uncommissioned officer, is no longer in his first youth, whereas a comfortable appointment out of the Service will allow him to *ranger* himself as a respectable member of society in his own sphere of life.

If the above announcement had appeared fifty years earlier the French nation would never have suffered the humiliation of 1870 and 1871. But what is to be thought of GLADSTONE, CARDWELL, and the "philosophical" radical efforts to force a similar disastrous system on the English people?

There are several suggestions in the letter of "An Ex-Sergeant" which may be advantageously considered should it be decided to maintain an embodied force of Militia in Manitoba. It is evident the land grant system has not resulted in extensive settlement, and as the warrants are sold at a small price it would seem more desirable that the pay of the men be increased, and land granted only to those who settle.

We have received from the Secretary, Dr. T. KEITH ROSS, the Programme of the third annual Prize Meeting of the Lennox and Addington Rifle Association, to be held at the Napawee Ranges, commencing at 10 o'clock, a.m., on Wednesday, Sept. 6th, at following days. There are five matches, viz: All Comers' Match, \$40; Association Match, \$39; County Match, \$56; Volunteer Match, \$38; and Consolation Match, the prizes of which will be made up on the ground. It is a pity that these matches were not arranged for an earlier or later date, as the time clashes with the Dominion Matches.

Dominton Forces in the North-West.

To the Editor of the Free Press.

In view of the probability of a fresh call for volunteers to serve in the North-West being shortly made, I venture to make a few observations on the system of enlistment practised in the past and to hint that a different principle might advantageously be adopted in the future, believing that the subject is of sufficient importance to Manitoba and the Dominion at large to admit of suggestions from even a very humble source meeting with some consideration.

To take the case of the men of the last draft. They were engaged to serve in the force "for twelve months from the third day of August, 1875, and for twelve additional months thereafter, provided their services be so long required." I quote the text of the General Order of July 2nd, 1875. The Government choose to construe these words as giving them the right to discharge the men at any time they please, without notice and without compensation. On the recent reduction the men had barely completed eleven months' service; so I suppose, if the Government had thought it expedient, they could have deemed it equally just to turn the volunteers adrift after one month's service, that is to say immediately on their arrival in the Province, and that no compensation would have been granted in such case either. They say it is a poor rule that won't work both ways; but should the volunteer not fulfil his bargain through any caprice, his failure to perform his contract would be called by the harsh name of "desertion" and he would be liable to the penalty of death or such other punishment as might be awarded by a General Court Martial.

Our grievances respecting our land warrants are already before the Government and the public, so I need not further allude to that subject except to remark that the uncertainty existing as to the maintenance of the force operates to the hindrance of its members making any arrangements for settlement on their land grants. The Government may say that the men just discharged volunteered to leave the service, which is perfectly true; but it is no less a fact that not an individual non-commissioned officer out of the service would have offered to leave at such short notice, had he not been aware that if he remained his existing rank and pay would have been reduced in the perfunctory manner which seems to govern military, or militia, transactions. They consequently made a virtue of necessity.

The fault seems to lie in the fact that the volunteers, when once they have been attached to the service in the North-West, are entirely at the mercy of their superiors, the force not being constituted under a special Act of Parliament, like the Mounted Police, and no remedy seems to exist for breaches of agreement except appeal to the generosity of the powers that be, and then "while the grass is growing the steed may starve." As an instance, part of the equivalent offered the recruit by the General Order was "free quarters, rations, and uniform clothing during service," together with "a free kit on enlistment." These promises were never carried out in their integrity. No kit of clothing, except a great coat, was issued out until arrival at Winnipeg, and the men had to bear the loss by damage resulting to their own civilian clothing during a fortnight's trip over the Dawson route, during which time they had to camp on the ground. Of course no compensation was offered for this. The free kit was not issued

at Sarnia, as the men when enlisted had been informed it would be, and the large majority of the draft in consequence performed the whole journey to Manitoba unprovided with any change whatever. Of course it is in-ordination for a soldier to speak his mind, so that there was no resource but to "grin and bear it."

The feeling of the Volunteers seem to be that while their employer, the Government, should faithfully fulfil the letter of their contract, a more advantageous prospect should be afforded them of remaining in the North-West on expiration of service, and I feel sure that the great majority would never leave the country were adequate inducements offered them to stay.

Another very general grievance has been that, the preliminary drill got over, the volunteers are almost exclusively employed on fatigue and in labouring work. They naturally complain of this, as it was not their purpose in enlisting, and some of them could have done far better "on their own hook" at their several trades. Owing to a well never having been sunk at Fort Osborne, it is necessary all through the year—even when the thermometer is forty degrees below zero—for a fatigue party to bring all the water used by the garrison from the river by ox-team, and this is only one of the many avoidable tasks which take up the time of the men to the prevention of their being daily exercised as soldiers.

The principle of enlistment for the military serving here has, under the present Administration as well as its predecessor, been one purely of expediency, owing to which much benefit that might have resulted to the country has never been gained. The idea of giving each discharged volunteer a quarter section of land was doubtless conceived in the hope that the men would settle in the province; but it has been estimated that of all those who have served here not ten per cent have remained. A release from the restrictions of barrack life, invariably tedious in itself, in most cases presents an overpowering inducement to the volunteer to visit his home and disport himself in gay scenes. Besides, very few manage to save money while in the service, and it is of course an uphill task to enter upon land, even such as this province can show, upon insufficient capital or perhaps none whatever. Had a different course been pursued, the Government might have kept a large proportion of these men in the North-West, available for military service; and while Manitoba would have derived the benefit of an assured continuation of protection, she might also have enjoyed the incidental advantage of a permanent increase of settlers upon the soil.

In the first place, the mounted police might well be recruited from well qualified non-commissioned officers and men of the militia. The better paid civil force is at present drawn from precisely the same class as the military rank and file; but surely it would be better to secure men, not only already thoroughly disciplined, but recommended by their officers as possessing individually the high intelligence and exemplary character required in an efficient constabulary.

There seems nothing to prevent the adoption in this country of the system under which the Government of New Zealand has planted in the borders of districts threatened by quasi hostilities a corps of "military settlers." These men as well as their officers are located on public lands that become their own at expiration of service, upon which houses are built for the occupation of themselves and families. They

receive regular pay—small in amount, yet very acceptable to persons desirous of founding a homestead, in return for which they assemble at convenient periods of the year for a few days' drill while at all times they are liable to be called out for active service. It is almost unnecessary to add that, when embodied either for drill or active service, both officers and men receive full regimental pay.

If any such inducement had been offered discharged soldiers to remain in this Province, doubtless many would have availed themselves of it. Such a system would attract to military service young married farmers and mechanics, who, after serving say one year with the colors, might be permitted, as a privilege contingent upon good conduct, to enter the "military settler" branch for four or five years, at the expiration of which time they might be given their discharge together with the patent of the land they had been occupying. At present the Government gives each discharged soldier the equivalent in cash of the cost of his transportation and maintenance to his home. How much better would such a sum be expended in bringing to the Province the wife and family of an able bodied farmer, mechanic, or labourer, or "the girl I left behind me," than in facilitating the departure from this "land of promise" of the bone and sinew by which alone the promise can be fulfilled.

Under the existing system, short though be the term of service, no encouragement whatever is afforded to married members of the force, who are even excluded from certain advantages, in respect to quarters and rations, which the single men enjoy. It is perfectly true that women and children are a serious impediment to the perfect mobility of a "marching regiment" liable to service in any part of the empire upon which the sun never sets; but, should the Dominion Government see fit to reorganize the troops in the North West, some scheme might certainly be devised which would extend to married men or desirous of marrying, certain privileges encouraging them to settle in the country which they are required to protect. Single men of good character might also be granted in untroubled times liberal furloughs limited to this Province, under conditions that would secure their immediately rejoining their corps when wanted. This would at least save the cost of rations, and it is not unlikely many men would gladly accept the privilege on half or two thirds pay.

There is yet another plan by which protection might be afforded to the country at no inordinate expense, and yet men engaged as soldiers not be compelled to work as labourers when such a requirement was not made a condition of their enlistment. In New Zealand there is a force organized under the name of "Armed Constabulary," which is employed when things are quiet upon public works in remote districts, though ready at all times for duty such as devolves upon the police, their officers being *ex officio* magistrates. The employment of the military upon public works in the North-west, particularly large bridges, might well be carried out in districts where the soldiers would not come into competition with civil labor. But, if liable to be so employed when ordered for any other than military purposes, it should be an express condition in the terms of enlistment, and the rate of pay should be raised in proportion. It is also practicable, supposing a battalion of several companies were to be permanently maintained in the North-West, to afford the

(For continuation see page 408)

RIPE WHEAT.

We bent to-day o'er a confined form
And our tears fell softly down;
We looked our lust on the confined face,
With its look of peace, its patient grace,
With hair like a silver crown.

We touched our own to the clay cold hands,
From life's long labor at rest;
And among our blossoms bright and sweet,
We noted a bunch of golden wheat,
Clasped close to the silent breast.

The blossoms whispered of fadeless bloom;
Of a land where full no tears;
The ripe wheat told of toil and care,
The patient waiting, the trusting prayer,
The garnered good of years.

We know not what work her hands had found,
What rugged places her feet;
What cross was hers, what blackness of night
We saw but the peace, the blossoms white,
And the bunch of ripened wheat.

As each goes up from the fields of earth,
Bearing the treasures of life;
God looks for some gathered grain of good
From the ripe harvest, that shining store,
But waiting the shearer's knife.

Then labor well, that in death you go,
Not only with blossoms sweet!—
Not bent with doubt and burdened with fears,
And dead, dry husks of the wasted years,—
But laden with golden wheat.

The Volunteer Review.

The force which was reviewed in Hyde Park on Saturday last by Field Marshal the Prince of Wales exceeded in number any that has been assembled on any previous occasion of the kind. In the great reviews of 1860, when the enthusiasm of the volunteer movement was at its height, the forces which mustered at London and Edinburgh amounted in each case to only about 21,000, while the force reviewed by the Prince of Wales on Her Majesty's birthday in 1864 did not exceed 22,000. The first grand muster purely for the purpose of review since the latter date was that of Saturday, when, after allowance is made for the regulars and militia who took part in the proceedings, it would still as a volunteer review hold the first rank in respect of numbers, while in other respects it is certainly not inferior to any of its predecessors. There never was an occasion of the sort on which the military arrangements were so thoroughly complete and so admirably carried out from first to last, or when more soldier-like bearing, training, and discipline were displayed on the part of the volunteers.

The review enclosure extended south and north almost the entire range of the park from Marble Arch to Hyde Park Corner. The saluting flag was placed on the eastern side about midway in a long row of flags of different colours corresponding with the colours of the tickets which had been issued for spectators who had the privilege of occupying the seats or standing ground in the reserved spaces immediately adjoining the space staked off for the march past. The central space reserved for the royal party at the saluting post was protected by a boarding about seven feet high. On both sides the Lords and Commons and their friends mingled promiscuously, as did the thousands of other ticket-holders who extended on either hand as far as the eye could reach, while the general concourse of spectators crowded up behind the outer fences as already indicated, or moved about with more freedom still further in the rear. The review ground was from a quarter to half a mile in length, with a width of some 300 yards, and the troops who were to march past were massed on the opposite or western side, in front of fences which were similar to those erected on the east side, and behind which again were dense masses of

spectators, extending back over the park ever so far in a less or more crowded state. All around the enclosure and along the approaches to the different gates where the troops entered, the crowding of eager spectators was the order of the day. They occupied every inch of vantage ground; many of them sat out the proceedings on the tops of a variety of vehicles, which in the case of Piccadilly, extended backwards from the gates to considerable distances along the sides of the thoroughfares; the balconies and windows, and even some of the roofs of the houses, in the neighbourhood were all alive with anxious sightseers.

The following shows the corps present:—
FIRST DIVISION.

Major General D'Aguilar, C. B., R. A., commanding
Cavalry and Artillery.—Hon. Artillery Com. Cavalry, 40; Hon. Artillery Com. field guns, 20. To march from headquarters by Moorgate Street, Queen Victoria Street, Finsbury Embankment, Whitehall Place, Horse Guards, the Mall, Constitution Hill, Hyde Park Corner, in time to enter the park at 4 30 p. m. Middlesex Yeomanry Cavalry, 113. To march from regimental headquarters in time to enter the park by Victoria Gate at 4 30 p. m. Total, 173.

1st Brigade.—Colonel Woolsey, R. A., commanding. 3rd Essex Artillery, 410; 9th Kent (60) and 10th Kent (320), 650; 1st London (200) and 2nd Norfolk (400), 600; 2nd Middlesex, 406; 1st Sussex (312) and 5th Kent (71), 383. Rendezvous:—East end of Mall, west of Duke of York's Column. Brigade to assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by the Mall and Constitution Hill, and enter park at Hyde Park Corner. Total, 2170.

2nd Brigade.—Colonel Gordon, R. E., commanding.—3rd Middlesex Artillery, 506; 1st Surrey Artillery, 470; 1st London Engineers, 303; 1st Middlesex, 322; 2nd Tower Hamlets, 367. Rendezvous: West end of Mall opposite Stafford House. Brigade to assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by Constitution Hill, and enter park at Hyde Park Corner. Total, 2268.

SECOND DIVISION.

Major General Erskine, commanding.

3rd Brigade.—Colonel Lane Fox, 48th Brigade Depot, commanding. Honourable Artillery Company Infantry, 258; 1st Administrative Battalion Somerset (307), 1st Devonshire (100), 407; 3rd Administrative Battalion Surrey, 259; 4th Administrative Battalion Surrey, 300; 2nd Surrey, 313; 19th Surrey, 450; 1st Sussex, 341. Rendezvous: Easton Square. Brigade to assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by Eccleston Street, Belgrave Square, Halkin Street, and Albert Gate. Total, 2353.

4th Brigade.—Colonel Hyde Page, 47th Brigade Depot, commanding. 1st Berkshire, 324; 1st Administrative Battalion Surrey, 425; 2nd Administrative Battalion Surrey, 455; 1st Surrey, (255) and 7th Surrey (257), 512. Rendezvous: In Kensington Palace Gardens, North End. Brigade to assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by Baywater Road and Victoria Gate. Total, 2282.

5th Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel Davis, 3rd Administrative Battalion, Essex, commanding; Captain and Adjutant Gifford, 2nd Administrative Battalion, Hertis; major of brigade. 2nd Administrative Battalion, Middlesex, 412; 7th Administrative Battalion, Middlesex, 335; 9th Middlesex, 234; 29th Middlesex, 460; 40th Middlesex, 350; 46th Middlesex, 350. Rendezvous: Sussex Square. Assemble at 4 p. m., march at 4 30 p. m., by Victoria Gate. Total, 2171.

THIRD DIVISION.

Major-Gen Shipley, C. B., commanding. 6th Brigade.—Colonel De Horséy, Grenadier Guards, commanding. 1st London, 560; 2nd London, 400; 3rd London, 705; 21st Middlesex (440) and 50th Middlesex (56), 456. Rendezvous: Horse Guards Parade. Brigade to assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by the Mall, Marlborough Yard, St. James St., Piccadilly, Berkeley Square, and Stanhope Gate. Total, 2121.

7th Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel Viscount Ranelagh, 2nd Middlesex, commanding; Captain Sich and Lieutenant Jones, South Middlesex, aides de camp; Captain and Adjutant Leeason, 3rd Cambridge, major of Brigade. 1st Administrative Battalion Kent, 488; 26th Kent (600) and 4th Kent (70), 700; 25th Middlesex, 553; 49th Middlesex; 358. Rendezvous: Waterloo Place Duke of York's Column. Assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by Pall Mall, St. James Street, Piccadilly, Berkeley Square, and Stanhope Gate. Total, 2059.

8th Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Lindsay, 11th Middlesex, commanding; Captain and Adjutant Campbell-Walker, 53 Administrative Battalion, Kent, major of brigade. 1st Gloucester, 531; 4th Middlesex, 323; 11th Middlesex (500), 1st Middlesex (210), 710; 20th Middlesex, 400; 59th Middlesex, 398. Rendezvous: North side of Portman Square. Assemble at 4 p. m., march at 4 30 p. m., by Seymour Street, Great Cumberland Place, and Marble Arch. Total, 2362.

FOURTH DIVISION.

Major Gen. Primrose, C. S. I., Commanding. 9th Brigade.—Colonel Hon. P. Fielding C. B., Coldstream Guards, commanding. 27th Middlesex, 834; 36th Middlesex, 702; 37th Middlesex, 506. Rendezvous: South side of Portman Square. Assemble at 4 p. m., march at 4 30 p. m., by Seymour Street, Great Cumberland Place, and Marble Arch. Total, 2040.

10th Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel the Duke of Westminster, K. G., 22nd Middlesex, commanding; Captain and Adjutant Bonister, 1st Administrative Battalion Essex, major of brigade. 2nd Middlesex, 400; 15th Middlesex, 324; 19th Middlesex, 553; 22nd Middlesex, 738. Rendezvous: Belgrave Square. Brigade to assemble at 4 p. m., march at 4 30 p. m., by Pall Mall Street and Albert Gate. Total, 2015.

11th Brigade.—Colonel Lord Abinger, Scots Fusilier Guards, commanding. 22nd Middlesex (220) and 4th Sussex (100), 320; 33th Sussex, 340; 1st Administrative Battalion Tower Hamlets, 459; 1st Tower Hamlets, 542; 5th Administrative Battalion West Riding York, 556. Rendezvous: West end of Grosvenor Square. Brigade to assemble at 4 p. m., march at 4 30 p. m., by Grosvenor Street and Grosvenor Gate. Total, 2217.

FIFTH DIVISION.

Major Gen. Parke, C. B., commanding. 12th Brigade.—Colonel Chapman commanding. 1st Administrative Battalion Bedford (360), and 2nd Administrative Battalion Hertis (188), 548; 3rd Administrative Battalion Essex, 400; 5th Essex, 400; Essex, 366; 1st Norfolk, 400. Rendezvous: Hanover Square. Brigade to assemble at 3 30 p. m., march at 4 p. m., by Grosvenor Street, Grosvenor Square, Grosvenor Street and Grosvenor Gate. Total, 2114.

13th Brigade.—Lieutenant Colonel E. R. Cowper, K. G., 2nd Administrative Battalion Hertis, commanding; Captain and Adjutant Schreiber, 1st Administrative Battalion Cambridge, major of brigade. Administrative Brigade Derby, 729; 1st

Administrative Battalion Leicester, 514; 1st Nottinghamshire, 720. Rendezvous: Cavendish Square. Brigade to assemble at 3.36 p.m., to march at four p.m. by Wigmore Street, Duke Street, Grosvenor Square, Grosvenor Street, and Grosvenor Gate. Total, 1963.

14th Brigade.—Lieutenant-Colonel Penton, 1st Sussex, commanding; Captain and Adjutant Dyer, 2nd Administrative Battalion Kent, major of brigade. 6th Lancashire, 803; 33rd Lancashire, 841; 40th Lancashire, 700. Rendezvous: Euston Square. Brigade to assemble at 3 p.m., to march at 3.30 p.m., by New Road, Marlborough Road, Edgware Road, and the Marble Arch. Total, 2343.

Punctually at 5.30 the Prince was received at Apsley House by a staff that numbered many of the most distinguished of English generals and several attachés of foreign powers, and as the Royal cortege moved across the open space in front of the crowded lines of spectators, a loud cheer greeted the Prince and Princess, who with her children occupied the foremost carriage. On either side of this carriage rode the Prince and the Duke of Cambridge, each in the uniform of a field-marshal, with the blue ribbon of the Garter across the shoulder. The Duchess of Teck and her children occupied a second carriage. Besides the personal staffs of the two Field Marshals, in the brilliantly-arrayed cavalcade that followed the escort of Life Guards were Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, who, as Commander of the Home District, held executive command for the day; Prince Christian, in his grey uniform as honorary colonel of the 1st Berkshire Volunteers, adorned with the Garter ribbon; and the military attachés of the German, Austrian, Turkish, Spanish, and Russian Embassies, the latter in his white uniform and eagle-crowned helmet exciting no little curiosity among the people as he rode side by side with the representative of the Porte. Among the many English officers of distinction present were Major-General Sir Alfred Horsford, Major-General D. Lysons, Q. M. G., and Colonel Elliott, of Balacava renown. The two Indian aides-de-camp in uniforms of dark blue, with broad crimson sashes, blue turbans, crimson lined, yellow breeches, and jack boots, and their two swartly orderlies, who carried the long slender bamboo lances of the 11th Bengal, divided attention with the more superbly attired officer of the Russian Guards. When His Royal Highness took post, with the Duke of Cambridge by his side, in front of the deep array of horsemen that surrounded the saluting point, the Royal Standard was run up, and as its broad field unfolded and fluttered for a moment, the rifles of the double line rattled smartly in the Royal salute, while the massed bands played the National Anthem. With uncovered heads, the Field Marshals returned the salute, and when the arms were brought once more to the shoulder they moved off in procession to inspect the lines, the carriage of the Princess accompanying them. The inspection over, the march past commenced after the usual musical flourish with the band of Major-General Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and his staff, His Serene Highness turning off when he had passed the saluting point, and taking his post behind the Duke of Cambridge. The various corps passed in the order of the list we have given, the cavalry in open column of squadrons and the infantry in quarter column with shouldered arms. The regular cavalry came on to the tune of the "Men of Harlech." They consisted of troops of the Life Guards, Hussars, and Royal Horse Guards.

The spectators generally looked on in silent admiration, but could not resist now and again expressing themselves in cheers. It was no light matter for the Uxbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, the light cavalry, and the mounted artillerymen of the Honourable Artillery Company, to pass in review immediately after such magnificent and thoroughly disciplined troops, but they sustained the ordeal well, and had some cheers for their pains. Next, to the strains of the Grenadiers band and the lively step of "The British Grenadiers" came the various companies of the Household Infantry, whose marching was absolute perfection, and, combined with their excellent *physique* and effective uniform, elicited from the onlookers the most unmistakable manifestations of approval. Again, it was no easy task for the London Militia to follow such splendid soldiers, but again the task was performed in a style which did credit alike to themselves and the important branch of the auxiliary service to which they belong. The Artillery and Engineers also made a praiseworthy appearance and were applauded frequently; and as for the numerous corps of riflemen from town and country, space will not permit us to single out one-half of those who acquitted themselves sufficiently well to command the plaudits of the beholders. Such cheers as marked the progress of corps like the Queen's Westminster, the London Irish, the London Scottish, the Robin Hood's, and the London Working Men's Corps were as freely bestowed at different points of their progress as many others which could be named. While the metropolitan volunteers made an exceedingly good appearance as a rule, there were many corps from the provinces, as from Nottingham, Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Devon, which were not a whit behind them, and a few who might fairly challenge the best of them, whether as regards *physique*, training, or soldierly bearing generally.

The Capture of Osman Pasha.

WHERE THE MONTENEGRINS TRAPPED THE TURKS AND SLAUGHTERED THEM.

Rignsa, Aug. 6.—The left wing of the Prince (Nikita) was at Ueidol, half an hour's march up the valley, and the division of Selim was sent up to this point with the bulk of the artillery, five guns, to turn Ueidol and take the Prince in the rear, while Osman attacked on the Montenegrin right near the road. Mukhtar rested on the road with the reserve. The Montenegrins were conceded, only two hundred or three hundred showing themselves on the ridge, and these retreated as the Turks advanced.

All the force appeared to be on the ridge to the north of the road until Selim reached Ueidol and turned the end of the ridge, when he was greeted with a *caracul* rifle fire from every side, being in a trap from which none of the leading battalions escaped; for, dismayed cut off from retreat, they gathered round the guns and were first shot down at short range, and then, when panic had paralyzed them, massacred by the yataghans of the Montenegrin force. Selim was summoned to surrender, and on his refusing to do so was instantly cut down.

One of the few witnesses who got away to tell the story says that round Selim and the guns were more than a thousand dead. Osman Pasha was allowed to advance, supported by the main body, until they were well engaged in the difficulties of the ground. He was then charged at, and, with his leading battalions, surrounded and

captured. The main body, with whom were about one hundred and fifty Korianici, or Mussulmans of the neighborhood, held out, still fighting against an almost invisible enemy.

The Korianici, quick to perceive that all was over, took to flight; a wild panic seized the whole remaining army, and a headlong flight to the city of Bilek followed. There only they found safety from the quick-footed Montenegrians, who, yataghan in hand, ran them down in the narrow road, despatching them as they went by. Those who sought safety by the mountain side could still less escape; and one of my informants who had been sent out with a provision train from Trebigne to Bilek in the morning and had reached the latter place toward the middle of the afternoon, said that a scattering fire was still going on in the direction of the battlefield, while the road close to the fortified barrack was strewn with dead.

Mukhtar saved himself, they said, by the speed of his horse, which though wounded, carried him to the protection of the rifles of the garrison, and fell under his. — *London Times*.

Sitting Bull a Skillful Strategist.

It must be admitted that Sitting Bull has exhibited military ability of a high order; indeed, he has decidedly outgeneralled the experienced officers who have been sent against him and his despised savages.

When our troops were just entering the Yellowstone region, The Sun correspondent with Crook's command wrote that it was then uncertain whether the expedition would result in hard fighting, or in a search for a needle in a haystack. It now seems that both of these results are probable.

The hard fighting we have already had. The army having been divided into several commands operating separately, if not independently, Sitting Bull sought the two most important of them, and attacking them vigorously in the Rosebud creek valley and on the Little Big Horn river, inflicted such damage as to stop all offensive movements on the part of our troops until they should receive reinforcements. These having been sent forward, it was determined to concentrate them all in one compact body, sufficiently strong to exterminate the whole Sioux nation, if necessary; and finally, after weeks of delay, and a vast expenditure of money, this has been accomplished.

The columns under Terry and Crook met in the valley of the Rosebud creek at noon on Aug. 10, and when these Generals had thus successfully concentrated their forces, they found that Sitting Bull and all his warriors, after having burned over the country for a considerable distance east and west of the Rosebud, had quietly left the country a week previously and gone north toward the Yellowstone, leaving our troops in undisputed possession of the desolated Rosebud valley.

The search for the needle in the haystack has now begun, and is likely to prove expensive and tedious. If the Indians succeed in crossing the Yellowstone, as they probably will, they will have an area of some 300,000 square miles of wild country in which to play at hide and seek with whatever forces may be sent to follow them. — *Sun*.

PEACE PARTY GAINING GROUND.—Belgrade, August 21. Since the Cabinet Council held here on Saturday last, the peace party appears to have gained ground, and an early conclusion of armistice is thought probable.

(Continued from page 405.)

non-commissioned officers and men of best character the opportunity of volunteering for service in companies assigned to particular public works, and to receive working pay upon an authorized scale, whether employed as labourers or mechanics. In this way an adequate force might be maintained for the protection of the country, without its members "eating their heads off": at the cost of the taxpayers of Canada, while Manitoba and the North-West would derive much advantage from the product of their industry.

The allusion in your article on Monday last to the wonderful marching powers exhibited in the Qu'Appelle expedition reminds me that there is one other important matter to which it is essential attention should be given if there be a reorganization of the force. I allude to the condition of the arms and accoutrements. As regards the former, I do not hesitate to affirm that at least fifty per cent are not fit for service, owing to loose breech locks, damaged sights, and injured bores. I speak feelingly on this subject, having nearly lost my eye sight last fall at the Sunnyside ranges, through the breech lock of my rifle flying open when at bull practice. In dragging this very uncanny skeleton out of his closet, I can hardly be accused of telling tales out of school, for, in his last annual report to the Minister of Militia, Major General Smyth says upon the general state of arms in Canada: "The rifles have been in use for so long without examination by an armourer, that I believe I am not exceeding the fact when I say that a large proportion of them are not fit for active service."

I again draw attention to this important defect, and, and earnestly advise that skilled armourers be imported from the Small Arms Factory;" while Lieutenant Colonel Osborne Smith, in his report, dated Dec. 14, 1875, writes: "I have respectfully again to call attention to the absolute necessity of a qualified Armourer Sergeant being attached to this District." The ball ammunition served out at Sunnyside was to a great extent worthless.

In respect to accoutrements, the stock at Fort Osborne consists exclusively of equipment condemned by the authorities of the regular army, as I have been told, shortly after the Crimean war. The sewing is now so rotten that it is a frequent occurrence at guard mounting for a man's pack to fall from his shoulders between the parade ground and the guard house. Not one of the knap sacks would stand the ordeal of a march, and they are in fact of a pattern abolished nearly ten years ago in Her Majesty's army, the infantry of which is now furnished with the "valise equipment" which is easily slipped on or off the wearer without assistance, gives every freedom to the chest and arms, while the weight of the ammunition and kit is so distributed as to cause the least possible discomfort and fatigue. Throughout the Qu'Appelle march the knapsacks and cartridge boxes (with cross belts) of the troops were carried in wagons or they never would have so triumphed us pedestrians. Wearing the valise equipment, however, it would have been possible, had circumstances demanded it, for them to have very easily accomplished as great distances.

The artillery are, I believe, short of many articles of harness. There are no extra wheels in store, and the supply of ammunition is insufficient. The guns themselves, I believe, are in good order.

In any organization, Mr. Editor, it is to be hoped and expected that the Government will provide in every way for the efficiency

and comfort of the volunteers, and fulfil religiously all promises made them. It is not then too much to expect that the latter should yield obedience and faith service as in the past.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
AN EX-SERGEANT.
Winnipeg, July 19th, 1876.

A Great Escape.

On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock p. m., a train of eight or ten freight cars in some manner became detached from a locomotive at the Chaudiere junction station, about six miles from this city, and it being a heavy down grade, started with considerable speed on the branch line towards the Swing bridge, over the Rideau Canal, which at night is always left open for the passage of boats.

An old employee of the road, named Munsie, has charge of this bridge, who with his wife live at the very neat little cottage close to the canal.

Mr. Munsie is an old veteran soldier who has served his Queen and country for a long period, and retired from the army as a sergeant in the R. C. Rifles, having previously earned his promotion by good conduct in the Scotch Fusilier Guards. He has seen active service through the Crimean and other campaigns, and among his acquaintances is greatly esteemed as a man of the most unflinching integrity and honour, one who would sooner die at his post in the discharge of his duty than desert it.

These sterling qualities so often found in the British soldier, were brought out in an unmistakable manner last Saturday night while at his post at the Swing bridge.

Previously to retiring to rest he took a walk around as is his usual custom to see if everything connected with the line was all right, when his quick ear detected sounds of cars in motion some three miles distant; but as the main line to Prescott was in the direction from whence the sounds proceeded, almost any other person would have taken it for granted that the cars were on the main line; not so, however, with the faithful guardian of the bridge. He felt satisfied the cars were on the branch line, but he had no knowledge of any train coming over the line that night, nor was it usual for them ever to go over at night, and not hearing the usual signal of the engine driver's whistle, was at a loss to understand the unaccountable proceedings, but quick as thought, and imagining something must be wrong, with the assistance of his faithful wife, who stood by him in the emergency in a manner deserving of all praise, they managed to get the bridge in a position to allow the train to pass safely over. The time had to be reckoned by seconds, not minutes, a few seconds late and the train would be hurled into a chasm of waters, and possibly the brave man might have paid with his life the penalty of devotion to duty. The bridge had barely been secured when the train came crashing through the gate at the south end of the bridge, breaking it into fragments, but passed over the bridge in safety where its speed was checked. Mr. Munsie having barely time to get out of danger, but having the satisfaction of seeing the train saved from destruction, and possibly the swing bridge and the persons connected with it. Thus some thousands of dollars of valuable property have been saved by the faithful performance of duty by a man and his wife, who, we have no doubt,

"Do good by stealth,
And blush to find it fame."

—Ottawa Times.

A Portuguese Ironclad.

An ironclad vessel, which is to be the first ironclad possessed by the Portuguese Government, and to which the name of the *Vasco de Gama* has been given, had a successful trial trip last week. She has been built by the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding Company. The *Vasco de Gama* is a swift, handy, and powerful sea-going ironclad, mainly intended for the defence of the Tagus and of Lisbon Harbour. Her displacement tonnage is 2479 tons. Her length over all is 216ft.; her breadth, 40ft.; her depth is 25ft. She is fitted with a ram, and has in her fixed octagonal battery, which projects beyond the sides between the funnel and fore-castle, two rifled Krupp 400 pounders, firing ahead, which can be so trained that the shot will converge at a distance of 300 yards. The guns are of 26 centimetres. They are made of cast steel. There is also a stern-chaser, throwing shot of 110lb. It is of 15 centimetres bore, and acting in conjunction with the turret guns at after ports, it can converge with either of them upon an object at 90 yards' distance. An all-round fire is thus attained. Four smaller guns are provided for signalling and other purposes. She also carries a Gatling gun, by Armstrong. Great care has been taken in strengthening the bow, the armour line being carried down to the extreme point of the ram, which is 8ft. below the water line. The ram will thus be firmly supported, and the accident of shots piercing the hull when the bow lifts on the crest of a wave will not be likely to occur. There is a raised fore-castle forward, which was designed for protection against the heavy seas sometimes to be encountered at the mouth of the Tagus. A poop aft covers the stern gun. The vessel is built upon the cellular principle with double bottom, iron water-tight decks and bulkheads, having in all 47 iron water-tight compartments. She is fitted with three masts, and the foremast is square-rigged so that the *Vasco de Gama* will be capable of cruising to the Azores or to any part of the Portuguese colonies. Her draught is 19ft. aft and 16ft. 10in. forward—that is, with 700 round of shot and 50 tons of coal in her, and with all her water and stores on board. The engines are vertical twin screw engines, according to the regulations applicable to engines for the vessels of our own Government. Their nominal horse power is 450; they developed 3625 horsepower during the trial. The vessel, with her engines, cost about £125,000. The *Vasco de Gama* left the Government moorings at Sheerness between four and five, and reached the Maplin just before five. She made four trial trips, the wind blowing up and down the course, a direction considered less favourable than when it blows athwart. The tide was running up. The average speed attained was at the rate of 13 1/4 knots per hour. The ship turned in 430ft., and occupied on an average about four minutes in the operation.

Three of the North Pacific codfish schooners have arrived at San Francisco so far this year. The first was the *Selma* on the 2nd of July, with 70,000 fish; the second was the *Alfred Adams* on the 3rd of July, with 62,000 fish, and the *Alaska* on the 6th, with 28,000 fish.

British Columbia has supplied the San Francisco market with 62,805 tons of coal from January 1st to July 12th, 1876. Bellingham Bay coal is now (July 26th) quoted there at \$8, Nanaimo \$8 to \$9, Wellington \$9 to \$9.50, and Seattle \$9.50 to \$10.50 per ton.



**DOMINION OF CANADA.
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

**ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING
AT OTTAWA,
TUESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1876,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.**

All Comers' Match.

Open to all members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through Affiliated Associations.

2nd Stage—1st Prize	\$75
" 2nd "	50
" 3rd "	25
1st Stage—1st	40
" 2nd "	20
" 15 Prizes at \$10	150

To be shot for in two stages.

1st Stage—Snider or Solder Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage—Snider or Solder Enfield Rifle, to be issued by the Association.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Stage, 500 and 1,000 yards.

In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive... \$10
 " Second Highest

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents. Position—any.

The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest score in the First Stage. Highest Score to receive \$25; Second Highest, \$20; Third, \$15.

Entrance Fee—\$1. Ranges 500 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

Dominion of Canada Match.

FIRST STAGE.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide Member of the Corps to which the competitor belongs in 1875, and as having performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf, for 1875-76, or 1876-77, previous to 1st July, 1876.]

Certificates to be signed by the Officer commanding Corps to which the Competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	75
3rd "	50
10 Prizes at \$10	100
10 "	100
Silver and Bronze Badges, value	10

To be competed for in Two Stages.

1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 500 and 1,000 yards. The 10 Competitors making the highest score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.

2nd Stage—Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee, 50 cents.

To be fired for by the first 30 highest scores in the 1st Stage. The Competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$100; the Second Highest, \$50; and the Third Highest, \$25.

Seven rounds each at 500 yards. Martini Henry Rifle to be issued by the Association. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee \$1.

Battalion Match.

To be competed for by Six Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, or Men in any Squadron of Cavalry, Field Battery, Brigade of Garrison, Artillery, or Battalion of Active Militia, and A and B Companies Schools of Gunery.

1st Prize to highest aggregate score	\$150
2nd " to Battalion or Corps making highest aggregate score	75
3rd " Highest individual score	40
4th " to second highest individual score	30
5th " next highest	20
6th " "	15
7th " "	10

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion, Brigade or Corps.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps. Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.

The 1st and 2nd Money Prizes will be paid to Commanding Officers of the winning Corps.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE 200.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

Open to all efficient Militiamen in the Dominion of Canada, being members of the Association. Efficiency as in the Dominion Match. The Cup to be the property of the Member winning it twice consecutively.

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Any position.

Any competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified.

Snider or Solder Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

Provincial Match

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association.

To be shot for by Five Competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association or its duly accredited agent. Where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the Senior Staff Officer in the Province to which they belong. Names of the five men per Province to be given in to the Secretary on or before noon of second day of the meeting.

Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion Match.

1st Prize, to highest aggregate score, Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value..... \$1,000

2nd Prize, to highest individual score..... 75

3rd " to 2nd "

4th " to next highest "

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$15 for each Province.

The conditions of the competition for this Cup are, that the Cup shall be held by the President of the winning Provincial Rifle Association for the year, and then returned to the President of the Dominion Rifle Association.

Affiliated Association Match.

To be competed for by Members of Affiliated Associations, who are also Members of the Dominion Association.

1st Prize.....\$100

2nd "

Highest individual score..... 25

Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each

Description of Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Range 600 yards. Seven rounds. Position any. Entrance Fee—\$5 each Association, and 50 cents for each individual competitor.

The First Prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by three previously named Members of any one Association. The second Prize to the second highest aggregate score made by three previously named members of an Association. Remaining Prizes to highest individual scores.

The Governor General's Prize.

To be open for competition to all winners of Prizes at the meeting of 1876.

1st Prize..... Gold Medal

2nd "

3rd "

Range—600 yards. Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition at Seven rounds. Position—any. Entrance—free.

Prizes to Highest Aggregate Scores.

To be awarded to Competitors making the highest aggregate score in the following matches, viz:—1st Stage of All Comers' Match, 1st Stage of Dominion of Canada Match, " McDougall Cup Match, " Affiliated Association Match."

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, Blue Star Field Glass presented by J. H. Steward, optician, and

2nd Prize to second highest aggregate score, Lord Bury Telescope presented by J. H. Steward, optician, and

3rd Prize to Third highest aggregate score..... 50

4th Prize to Fourth highest aggregate score..... 20

5th Prize to Fifth highest aggregate score..... 15

Wimbledon Match.

FIRST STAGE.

Open to all Competitors making the three highest scores in each competition, to winners of the Governor-General's Prizes, and to winners of aggregate prizes, together with, not exceeding 8 men named by the Ontario Rifle Association.

1 " " " Quebec " "
1 " " " Nova Scotia " "
1 " " " New Brunswick " "
1 " " " Prince Edward Isl'd " "
5 " " " Dominion " "

On application being the same as in Dominion of Canada Match in addition to which each competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian Team in 1877, at such time as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine.

Aggregate amount of prizes, \$1,260.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards with Snider Enfield Rifles, and 500 yards with Martini Henry Rifles. Seven rounds at each range. Martini Henry Rifles to be supplied by the Dominion Rifle Association.

The competition will be in two stages, which shall not be carried on the same day.

1st Stage—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Rifles—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Position, any. Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee \$2.00.

In this stage there will be 20 prizes, amounting to \$165, divided as follows:

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd "	75
3rd "	50
7 Prizes, each \$20.....	140
10 " " \$10.....	100

The Second Stage will be open to all winners of prizes in the First Stage, and not exceeding 15 additional competitors to be selected by the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Entrance Fee—\$2.00. Wimbledon Targets and Regulations. Ranges—500, 600 and 800 yards. Snider Rifles at 500 and 600 yards. Martini Henry Rifles, issued by the Association, at 800 yards. Government ammunition. 7 rounds at each range. Position any. In this Stage there will be twenty prizes, amounting to \$800 as follows:

Presented by the President of the Association, Lt. Col. Gzowski, \$250, distributed as follows:

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd "	80
3rd "	70

Seventeen Prizes, amounting to

Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made.

The prizes in the Second Stage will not be paid until the winners report themselves at Quebec en route to Wimbledon as accredited Members of the Team.

Entries accompanied by amount of Subscription and Entrance Fee to be addressed to the Secretary at Ottawa.

Tent accommodation, with Blankets, can be had by application to the Secretary.

Meals will be supplied on the ground at a reasonable tariff.

Competitors proceeding to Ottawa to secure return tickets from their places of departure at reduced rates, on production of certificates of membership or certificates from Commanding Officers.

The Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway Companies have signified their intention of conveying competitors to Ottawa and back from the 1st to the 15th September inclusive at a single fare for the whole journey. Other lines of Railway and steamboat at one fare and a third for the same amount on production of a quality-ling certificate.

By Order,

**G. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secretary D. C. R. A.**

A despatch to the Daily Telegraph from Paratchin reports that on Tuesday two columns of Serbian troops at Alexinatz mistook each other for enemies and a serious fight took place before the error was discovered.

Some Bulgarian volunteers have shot their commander who ordered them to advance.

The wounded men refused to have an operation performed, as do nine out of ten natures, although they know that death will follow in consequence of their refusal.

A despatch from Vienna asserts that the Pope requires Prince Milan shall address his demands for peace directly to the Turkish Government.

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION
OF AMERICAN TASTE.

Steadily since its inception, THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "piracy." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. This Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

That this progress has been achieved in a period of general financial depression, shows how deep an interest is felt in the enterprise; and now that the support of the American people has brought it triumphantly to the threshold of their continental subjects, the conductors of THE ALDINE are fully impressed with the responsibility of the situation, and are determined to spare no exertion to co-operate with the national idea of demonstrated progress.

Undaunted by the misfortune which in a few moments made ashes and waste of the beautiful work of years, the lapse of a single day found THE ALDINE people housed in larger and finer quarters, and bending every energy to restore and replace their lost facilities. Condolence and sympathy, with generous tenders of substantial aid, poured from every quarter, and while relying wholly upon their own resources, the conductors of THE ALDINE were deeply moved and strengthened for the work by the evidence of the general anxiety for the welfare of their charge.

The idea of THE ALDINE has always been to win its way as a teacher through the interest and affections of the people—to avoid a technical exclusiveness, and to show rather than to talk of art matters. Without abandoning the popular feature, the publishers feel that the time has come for a more particular discussion of topics connected with the artistic and æsthetic culture of our people, and to this end they propose to introduce many new features.

In attempting to describe what THE ALDINE will do, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not do.

It will not be imported from England, and "published" here by the addition of an American imprint.

It will not be foreign to the ideas and interests of Americans.

It will not depend for its American character mainly on added pages from the illustrated catalogues of large manufacturers.

It will not hinder art cultivation by using superseded processes of illustration because the plates are to be had second-hand because there was a popular prejudice, preceding education, that valued "steel-plates" by comparative expense rather than by excellence.

It will be thoroughly American and national, without being narrow or constricted.

It will teach Americans the beauties of their country and the progress of their art workers; but it will also bring home to their fresher examples of foreign masterpieces that shall show the heights to be conquered, and stir the emulation and ambition of our younger civilization.

It will furnish communications on art topics from a corps of regular correspondents at the principal art centres of the world—making a connected contemporaneous history of the higher branches of human industry.

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

The glories of the unrivalled scenery of our country afford an exhaustless field for the exercise of the painter's art. Many attempts have been made to gratify the popular longing for scenes of "home, sweet home," but it will be universally acknowledged that, so far as our illustrated periodicals are concerned, such attempts have hitherto proved miserable failures—mere caricatures or topographical diagrams rather than pictures. It remains for the publishers of THE ALDINE to inaugurate an artistic movement that shall be worthy of the subject—that shall give American scenery its rightful prominence in the pictorial world.

In this age and country of universal travel, it is astonishing how comparatively few are acquainted with scenes not to be viewed from the windows of a railway car. To ordinary American "tourists" the mission of THE ALDINE will be to reveal the undiscovered beauties, to them "so near, and yet so far." To lovers of nature whose privilege it has been to enjoy the realities, these delineations will come as souvenirs in grateful harmony with the pleasures of memory.

1776.

The Aldine and the American Centennial. In accordance with their purpose to give the American people an Art Journal that shall be characteristically their own, the publishers have availed themselves of the approaching anniversary of the birth of the country, to inaugurate that which shall hereafter constitute a principal feature of the enterprise; namely, the artistic illustration of leading historical events in our history. The noble proportions of the THE ALDINE page afford every facility for the most effective rendering of details, without which a succession of pictures on any subject become monotonous and wearisome to a degree.

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arrangements for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere reproductions of the peculiarities of two or three artists, dealing with nature on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-page plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscapes will demonstrate the intention and ability of THE ALDINE of America, to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a healthful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustless as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

PRESENTATION PLATES.

Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number.

TERMS.

The postal edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at \$6 per annum, in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

THE ALDINE COMPANY,

18 and 20 Vesey street, New York.

JAMES SUTTON, President.

ISAAC NEWTON, Jr., Secretary.

HARDEE'S RIFLE & LIGHT INFANTRY

Tactics, for the instruction, exercises and manoeuvres 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 \$1.01. EVERY SOLDIER SHOULD HAVE ONE.

TIMOTHY L. BROPHY,

no. 2 8 Sheriff St., New York.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a Second hand, No. 3 PRINTING PRESS with the old shea for cash. Apply at the office

AN AGENT is wanted in every county for Frank Leslie's Newspapers and Magazines, the oldest established Illustrated Periodicals in America. They are now first offered to canvassers, who will, if they secure an agency and exclusive territory, be enabled to introduce Twelve First-class Illustrated Periodicals, suited to as many distinct tastes or wants, and, with the choice from six new and beautiful chromos, given free of cost to each annual subscriber, be enabled to secure one or more subscriptions in every family in their district. To skillful canvassers this will secure permanent employment, and the renewal each year will be a source of steady and assured revenue. Specimen papers and most liberal terms sent to all applicants who name the territory they desire to canvass. Address, Agency Department, Frank Leslie's Publishing House, 537 Pearl Street, New York. 5-49

JAMES HOPE & CO.,

MANUFACTURING Stationers and Bookbinders, Importers of General Stationery, Artists' Materials, School Books, Bibles, Prayer Books and Church Services. Corner Sparks and Elgin Streets OTTAWA.

Always in stock—A supply of Riflemen's Registers and Score Books; also Literary Account Books, Ruled, Printed and Bound to any pattern with dispatch.

CHOICE PERIODICALS FOR 1876

The Leonard Scott Publishing Co.,
41 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

Continue their authorized Reprints of the
FOUR LEADING QUARTERLY REVIEWS

Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
Westminster Review, (Liberal.)
British Quarterly Review, (Evangelical.)

Containing masterly criticisms and summaries of all that is fresh and valuable in Literature, Science and Art; and

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE

The most powerful monthly in the English Language, famous for Stories, Essays, and Sketches, of the Highest Literary Merit.

TERMS, including Postage:
Payable strictly in advance.

For any one Review.....	\$1.00	per ann
For any two Reviews.....	1.75	"
For any three Reviews.....	2.50	"
For all four Reviews.....	3.25	"
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	4.00	"
For Blackwood and one Review.....	7.00	"
For Blackwood and two Reviews.....	10.00	"
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	13.00	"
For Blackwood and four Reviews.....	16.00	"

CLUBS.

A discount of twenty per cent will be allowed to clubs or four or more persons. Thus: four copies of Blackwood and one Review will be sent to one address for \$12.80; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$18, and so on.

Circulars with further particulars may be had on application.

THE LEONARD SCOTT PUBLISHING CO

41 Barclay Street, New York

A POSITIVE REMEDY

MORTIMER'S

CHOLERA MIXTURE

A PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND—A sure and safe remedy for Diarrhoea and other Bowel Complaints.

At a season when the system is liable to prostration from these weakening disorders, this valuable remedy should be kept in every household. No one can afford to be without it. Price only twenty-five cents a bottle.

GEO. MORTIMER,

Chemist and Druggist,

Snare Street

Ottawa, November 5th, 1875