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# 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. IX

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

No. 36.

### The Volunteer Review

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thorough newspaper. All the news of the day  
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best family newspaper in the world. It will be  
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every sort, but will print nothing to offend the  
most scrupulous and delicate taste. It will  
always contain the most interesting stories and  
romances of the day, carefully selected and legi-  
bly printed.

The Agricultural Department is a prominent  
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mer.

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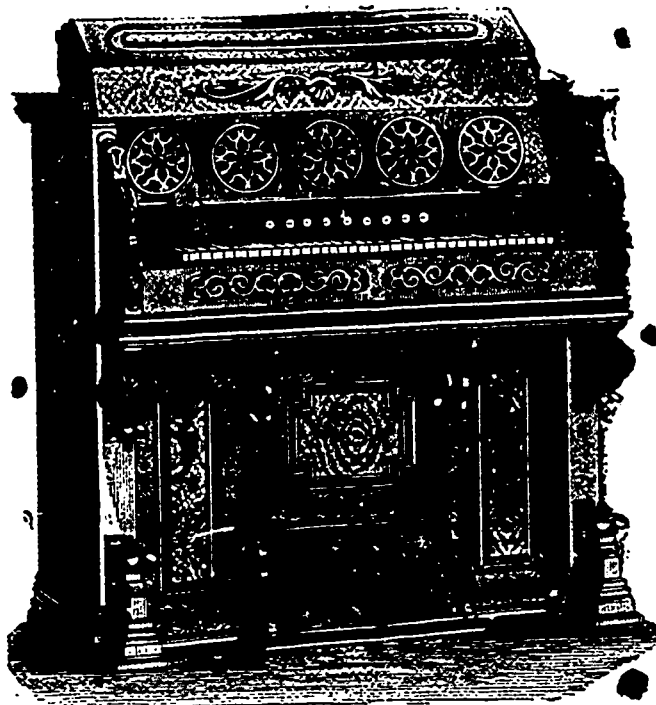
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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

A Journal Devoted to the Interests of the Military and Naval Forces of the Dominion of Canada.

VOL. IX.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

No. 36.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The annual prize meeting of the Ontario Rifle Association opened, Tuesday, 31st August, at the Garrison Common Ranges, Toronto. The Albert Rifle club of Toronto won the Ladies' Challenge Cup and \$50. The Guards' team of Ottawa made the same number of points altogether but at the long range they made only eighty while the Albert Club made eighty-one. Major White of the Foot Guards' won the third prize for aggregate scores and Private Newby of the same company the 9th prize. The latter also won an individual prize at 500 yards. We are also pleased to note that Ottawa has won the district cup by six points. Major White has won the Elkington prize, and private Newby the first aggregate. Ottawa takes about twenty five prizes altogether. Next week we will give the scores of these matches.

We regret to learn of the death of Lt. Col. W. P. Phillips, one of the Brigades Majors of the 3rd Military District, which event took place at Kingston on the 1st inst.

The Hon. Alex. MacKenzie, Prime Minister of Canada, arrived in Ottawa from England on the 1st inst. He received a hearty welcome from the people of Ottawa, all shades of political parties joining in welcoming him back. He was received at the railway station by the members of the corporation, and large numbers of the citizens, who presented him with an address, to which he returned a suitable reply.

Earl Dufferin will sail for Canada on the eighth of next month.

Sir W. O'Grady Haly, in opening the Intercolonial Railroad Bridge over the Miramichi River paid a high compliment to the contractors on the solidity and completeness of the work, comparing the line very favorable with those he had seen in India and elsewhere. The first train having passed over the bridge the party were entertained at a lunch. The bridge is 1,300 feet in length and contains, with the two abutments, six spans.

A Halifax telegram of the 30th ult., says:—"Robbins, the Bear River murderer, was captured at four o'clock this morning. His fire in the woods was discovered by three of the searchers. They crawled up, and after three hours' watching they saw him rise, replenish the fire and lie down again. He was taken before the magistrate, acknowledge the murder, and was committed to Digby jail. Since the murder he has been hiding in the woods. He burned two barns last week, and shot at an ox on Saturday. The whole neighborhood went in search of him. When he was found, three shots were fired at him; but he was not hurt."

The Minister of Marine and Fisheries has directed an immediate inquiry to be held by the Collector of Customs at Sault Ste. Marie, into the collision on Lake Superior between the steamer *Manitoba* and the American propeller *Comet*, by which 11 of the *Comet's* crew perished.

The late yacht race for the town cup of Cowes by the yachts of the Royal Yacht Squadron was one of the closest on record. It was won by one second by the schooner *Corinne*.

Dean Stanley is about to erect in Westminster Abbey a monument to John and Charles Wesley. It is supposed that this act will excite the vigorous opposition of many zealous churchmen.

A despatch from Panama says that articles of peace have been signed by Gen. Del Galio, commanding the forces of the General Government in the United States of Columbia, and Gen. Santimando, of the Insurgent forces, so that all trouble may now be considered at an end.

Webb naked beats Boyton armoured about two hours. The wildest excitement prevails in London, and the press pronounce the swim the greatest physical feat of the century.

The insurrection of the Slavonic population in Turkey is assuming serious proportions, and a religious war is feared. Several towns have been burnt, and many Turkish nobles put to death.

A despatch to the *News* from Bourg La Dame says the general surrender of Zo de Urgel occurred on Friday, and the citadel was handed over to the Alfonsoists on Saturday. Fifty Carlists were killed and one hundred wounded during the siege. Eight hundred prisoners were taken, including three hundred officers. General Jovellar has asked permission to return to Cuba, as he considers his presence here no longer necessary.

A Berlin despatch to the *Times* says a force of Russians have taken the field against Khokand. The rebellion has spread to the southern districts of Russian Turkestan. The town of Khojend is in the hands of the insurgents, whose priests are proclaiming a holy war against the infidels.

The *Daily News* special from Berlin says advices from Herzegovina confirm the report that the insurgents have rejected the advice of the European powers to suspend hostilities, and also that they demand the independence of Bosnia.

The double screw armour plated steamers *Iron Duke* and *Vanguard*, of six thousand tons each, collided in the English Channel on the 2nd. The latter sunk. No lives lost.

The *Times'* Berlin special says that after the recent appointment of Mahmoud Pacha as Grand Vizier, there is less hope than ever of the insurgents coming to terms. Mahmoud is regarded as the champion of absolute government, and his very presence in the Cabinet is calculated to make the insurgents desperate. His appointment, unless a mere caprice, is proof that the Sultan is determined to maintain the system which has produced the present outbreak.

A private letter from Egypt reports great confusion and excitement there in consequence of military preparations. Troops are being despatched to the Abyssinian frontier. At the same time the Khedive expects a call from the Porte for aid in suppressing the Herzegovinian rebellion. All officers on furlough, and among them Col. Lang, have been recalled.

September the 2nd being the anniversary of the surrender of Sedan, it was observed throughout Germany as a holiday, and a day of general rejoicing.

A party of Turks entered Servia, in the neighbourhood of the Stolatz mountains and assassinated several villagers and stole some cattle.

Three battalions of the Turkish expedition which landed at Eleik, have reached Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina. They met with no opposition.

The steady growth of the rebellion may be inferred from the following passage in the Montenegrin official journal, *Glas Cernagova*:—"The insurrection is fast assuming formidable dimensions. Symptoms of serious designs multiply. Men are yearning for war, and oily tongued diplomacy is impatient to prevent them. This time insurrection is sure to result in emancipation. Not rulers but nations will decide what is to be done. If the rebellion becomes general, Servia and Montenegro will not be idle spectators. Now or never."

It is reported in Vienna that Austria has determined to interfere in the troubles in north west Turkey. The insurgents in Herzegovina have met with reverses of late, and the Bosnia rebels have been dispersed. An article in a semi-official journal of Constantinople resents foreign interference, and declares that Turkey is fully able to cope with any rebellion, and will not cede an inch of territory in deference to idle demonstrations.

Four thousand Servians entered the Turkish territory and encamped at Novi, where they seized the telegraph.

Bands of Servians have appeared in the Balkan Mountains, and are endeavoring to incite the Bulgarians to rise against the Porte.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

METROPOLITAN RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The eighth annual prize meeting of this Association, commenced on Friday, the 24th ult. at the Rideau Rifle range. The weather was very favorable for shooting, not the slightest breeze was perceptible, and thus it continued during the firing of the first match, but towards the afternoon a gentle and refreshing breeze sprang up just sufficient to cool the heated brows of the riflemen and hardly strong enough to materially interfere with the shooting. At nine o'clock the bugle sounded "commence firing," and the competitors for the President's match came to the front. For this match Mr. Gilmore presented \$100, which was divided up into thirteen prizes as follows:— 1st prize \$20; 2nd, \$15; 3rd \$12; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$7; four prizes of \$5, and four of \$4.

The range was 100 yards, rifle, long Snider Government pattern or bearing Government viewers' mark. Seven shots. Positions, standing. Open to all members of the Metropolitan Rifle Association. Entrance 50 cts. The match resulted as follows:—

	Pts.	\$
Sergt Walters	27	\$20
Capt Macpherson	26	15
Lieut Savage	26	12
Pte Cotton	26	10
Gun Morrison	25	7
Sergt Sutherland	25	5
Mr Blacktin	25	5
Mr Anderson	24	5
Capt Boswell	24	5
Sergt Grayburn	23	4
Corp Reardon	23	4
Pte Grayburn	22	4
Pte Waldo	22	4

At the conclusion of this match the bugle sounded "cease firing," and the riflemen, with the officers of the Association and members of the press, adjourned for lunch, the caterer for the occasion being Mr. Kavanagh. After lunch the firing again commenced.

THE SECOND MATCH.

This was an association match. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Rifle, long Snider. Five shots at each range. Any position. Entrance 50 cents. It resulted as follows:—

	Pts	\$
1st Prize, cup presented by Mr. J. C. Barber and \$20. Pte Cotton.	39	
Capt Todd	38	\$15
Capt Thomas	35	10
Pte Both	35	8
Mr Blackton	34	7
Pte Throop	34	5
Capt Macpherson	32	5
Gun Johnston	32	5
Sergt Clayton	31	5
Pte Newby	31	5
Sergt Sutherland	31	4
Pte White	31	4
Pte McDonald	31	4
Mr D. Boucherville	31	4
Pte Heron	30	4

THIRD MATCH.

Volunteers' Match. Open to all efficient Volunteers of the of Ottawa and Counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rifle, long Snider; five shots at each range. Position, any. Entrance, 50 cents.

1st prize, Civil Service challenge cup, value \$100, and \$20 pre-

sented by Hon. Jas Skewd, Capt. Macpherson.

Capt Todd	58	\$10
Col Sergt Graburn	57	10
Pte Gray	54	7
Pte Throop	54	5
Pte Cotton	51	5
Pte Newby	53	5
Ers Graburn	53	5
Corp Boswell	51	4
Gun Morrison	51	4
Pte Waldo	51	4
Pte A Heron	50	4
Lieut Walker	49	3
Vet Surg Harris	49	3
Sergt Sutherland	49	3
Corp Lambert	48	3

This concluded the firing for the first day.

FOURTH MATCH.

The first match fired to-day was the Volunteers, conditions of efficiency same as in preceding match. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards. Rifle, long Snider. Seven shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.

	Pts.	\$
1st prize, National Rifle Association of England Bronze Medal and \$20 presented by the Hon. W. B. Val, Capt. Macpherson.	53	
Lieut Harris	51	\$15
Pte White	48	12
Gun Johnston	48	8
Capt Todd	45	5
Sergt Gray	44	5
Pte Newby	43	5
Pte Cotton	42	5
Ers Graburn	42	5
Sergt Sutherland	41	4
Gun Morrison	40	4
Sergt Clayton	39	4
Driver Marlin	38	4
Pte Waldo	36	4

FIFTH MATCH.

Small bore and Snider match. Ranges, long Sniders 500 and 600; small bore, 300 and 500 yards. Seven shots at each range. Entrance, Sniders, 75 cents, small bore, \$1

	Pts.	\$
Sergt Sutherland	55	\$25
Vet Surg Harris	51	10
Pte Blackton	48	15
Pte Waldo	48	12
Pte Newby	46	10
Pte Cote	46	8
Pte Martin	45	5
Col Sergt. Graburn	45	5

SIXTH MATCH.

Corporation prize. Volunteers' matches in No. 3 and 4 and resident members of the Association. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Rifle long Snider. Five shots at each range. Entrance 50 cents.

Note— This prize is contingent on the Corporation making a grant to the Association.

	Pts.	\$
Corp Throop	38	\$20
Capt Todd	36	15
Sergt Sutherland	35	10
Major White	34	5
Pte Waldo	33	5
Lieut Walker	33	5
Pte Cotton	32	5
Lieut Savage	31	5
Corp White	28	4
Lieut Harris	28	4
Corp Reardon	27	4
Driver Marlin	26	4
L Corp Carroll	26	3
Driver Gray	25	3
Corp Boswell	25	3

Capt Macpherson	25	3
Gun Johnston	24	3
Pte Newby	24	3

SEVENTH MATCH.

Consolation match. Open to all who have not won prizes in the foregoing. Entrance 25 cents. Such articles as may be donated:—

	Points
Pte White	21
Sergt Yeoman	17
Bandman McEwan	15
Pte M. K. Chais	12
Pte Thomson	10
Sergt Major	5

GRAND AGGREGATE.

1st prize, Ontario Rifle Association Silver Badge and \$10, to best score in matches 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6; 2nd prize \$10

	Points
Capt Macpherson	197
Pte Cotton	193
Capt Todd	192

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

Although the following scores have been very late in coming to hand, we publish them in order to complete the record:

VOLUNTEER MATCH.

Open only to efficient Volunteers, bona fide Members of the 15th and 49th Battalion and No. 7 Company G. T. A. Battalion, in the County of Hastings. Ranges 200, 300 and 500 yards. Number of rounds at each range, 5. Position, 200 yards standing. Other ranges, any position.

	Points
Pte Carruth, 49th	50
Pte Burke, 49th	44
Pte Fammadge, 49th	43
Sergt Harte, 15th Batt	42
Sergt Cunningham, 49th Batt	42
Sergt Marsh, 49th Batt	41
Corp Hilton	40
Pte Marshall	40
Lieut Colborne, 15th Batt	36
Pte Smeane 49th Batt	35
Sergt Gerow, 15th Batt	35
Capt Farley, 15th	35

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

1st A silver cup presented by T. Walls, Esq., M. P. P., and the Ontario Badge, Pte. Fammadge, 40th Batt.

Pte Carruth 49th Batt.	147
Sergt Cunningham 49th Batt.	144
Capt Crowther, GTRB	140
Sergt Hart, 15th Batt.	139

— *Bellville Intelligencer.*

THE WIMBLEDON RIFLE MEETING.

The American Challenge Cup.

The competition for the cup presented by Colonel Lloyd for competition by the American team caused some excitement here, and from the general curiosity with which the riflemen from the United States have been regarded, it is but natural that their shooting should engross some attention.

The conditions were that each competitor should fire 30 rounds at 1000 yards, the highest scorer being entitled to retain the cup, a bronze silver tankard for the year. Six of the eight Americans put in a respectable, the most notable absentee being Col. B. Dine, the champion shot of the United States, who was on the sick list. Their shooting was remarkably fine, but an analysis of the score proves that a British team need

not fear to meet them under any circumstances. As to their style, it must first be remarked that after every shot each American carefully cleans out his rifle—a practice which on no account would be allowed in competitions under the auspices of the National Association, and which certainly is undreamt of in connection with the Echo Shield match. Necessarily the possession of a clean barrel for every shot must prove an advantage which would have to be allowed for in comparison with the shooting of others who are compelled to go on with a match where nothing of the kind is permitted. Most of them fire with a pad between the cheek and the butt of the rifle, which give as comfortable and easy position to take a fine sight. At least one of the team although using a breechloader, loaded from the muzzle, which practice is also disallowed by the National Association. All these little differences between the home and foreign marksmen are as interesting as they are important. As has been said, the weather was not bad for shooting at this time, the light being good and the wind which prevailed being from the right front. The winning score was 133, out of a possible of 150 points, or 13 above an average of centres. Capt. Caulfield only missed once, and his total of 1.6 is 6 over the average of centres. Appended are the detailed scores:—

THE AMERICAN CHALLENGE CUP.

1000 Yards.

	Total.
Major Fulton	133
Captain Caulfield	126
Mr R C Coleman	119
Capt Bruce	117
Mr Ballard	108
Colonel Gildersleeve	105

The test of shooting with a match rifle is in the first ten rounds, for it is in these that the highest skill of the marksman is exhibited, inasmuch as he has to judge of the elevation, the windage, the allowance to be made for haze, defective or too brilliant light, &c. After these niceties have been adjusted, high scoring becomes comparatively a matter of plain sailing. It is interesting, therefore, to make a comparison between the first ten shots of six competitors in any R.F. Wimbledon Cup, who fired at the same ranges, at the same distance, and under exactly similar conditions as the American team. The respective scores are as follows:—

AMERICANS.

Major Fulton	39
Captain Caulfield	39
Mr Ballard	35
Mr R C Coleman	34
Captain Bruce	31
Colonel Gildersleeve	28

Total..... 208

Average per man, 34.33.

HOME RIFLEMEN.

J Ward, 6th Cheshire	46
J Rigby, Irish Rifle	45
H Whitehead, Surrey	44
W Clark, Queen's Edinburgh	41
T Whitelaw, 1st Lanark	41
W H Gilder, 8th Middlesex	41

Total..... 251

Average per man, 42.3.

It will be observed that the lowest score of the home marksmen is above that of the Americans, and that the average per man of the ten rounds is eight points higher for the

natives of Great Britain over that of those of the United States. But take another; the aggregate scores of the first fifteen rounds of the Americans were:—

Major Fulton	62
Captain Caulfield	62
Mr R C Coleman	56
Capt Bruce	55
Mr Ballard	52
Col Gildersleeve	46

Now, the first six men in the Scotch Eight registered with their fifteen shots at 1000 yards, in the Echo Shield match last year at Wimbledon, as follows:—

W Clark	62
Edward Ross	62
R H W Dunlop	62
T Whitelaw	60
R B Bury	51
Sergt W Fergusson	52

The average of the Scotch men was 58.53, while that of the Americans was 55.166. The first six men in the English Eight, with 15 rounds at 1000 yards, had totals of

Major Radcliffe	63
Martin Smith	61
Private Evans	61
Private Hexton	61
Sir H Halford	58
Col Fenton	55

which gives an average of 59.5 per man. In the same way the average of the first six in the Irish Eight is exactly the same as the Scotch division, so that, judged according to the standard laid down—and it is a far one, according to the ruling of experienced riflemen—the American marksmen, are by their shooting to day scarcely up to the highest Wimbledon form.

In the

ALBERT PRIZE.

for the small bore, at 200, 600, and 900 yds., all the American Riflemen entered. They secured 2 out of 40 range prizes:

AGGREGATE PRIZE WINNERS.

	Total.
L S Cortes, Sussex	99
Lieut Wyatt, 13th Salop	99
T Whitelaw, 3rd Lanark	99
E Johnson, London	98
Pte McVittie, Dumfries	97
Sergt Gilder, M.A. (18th)	95

These it will be noticed are all British Riflemen.

THE AMERICAN SCORES.

	Total.
Colonel Gildersleeve	94
Mr L H Ballard	91
Captain Bruce	90
Colonel D'Arcy	87
Captain Caulfield	84
Captain Coleman	83
W Yale	77

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The following Rifle practice of No. 5 Company, D. R., at their ranges at Birkford on August 1st, may be of interest to some of our readers. Ranges 200 and 300 yards.

	200	300	T'l.
A Hamier	13	8	21
Sergt Bussell	14	11	25
R Cotton	12	13	25
Fraser	8	8	16
F Brown	9	8	17
G Whale	10	7	17
W Brown	8	9	17
H Parfield	15	13	28
G Radfield	11	8	19

J Whale	12	10	22
B Boney	11	9	20
R Muir	12	11	23
J Stevenson	9	7	16
J Clement	10	11	21
Capt Wetmore	11	17	28

PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The annual Competitions of the Provincial Rifle Association opened at Frederikton yesterday morning. The arrangements carried out in contemplation of the match by the local Association have been highly approved, and thus far everything is working with the utmost satisfaction. The weather was delightfully fine at the opening, with a slight wind from the right which maintained all day, or until the firing ceased. About 100 marksmen, gathered from all parts of the Province are present taking part in the matches.

We append the matches and scores up to date.

FIRST MATCH.

	Pts.
National Silver Medal and \$120. 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each Range:—	
Lt G H Cogle, 74th Batt., Medal and \$15	39
Pte Perkins, 71st	29 \$10
Gun Chas, No 4 Battery	34 10
Sergt Pinder, 71st	37 5
Pte Cranfleire, 67th	37 5
Bomb D F Johnston, No 7 Battery	37 5
Trooper Otty, 8 Cavalry	36 5
Pte Winter, 71st	36 5
Trooper A Longstroth, 8 Cavalry	36 4
Ens Johnston, 71st	36 4
Lt J D Burt, 67th	36 4
Sergt Appleby, 67th	35 4
Corp Longstroth 8 Cavalry	35 4
Qr M Hogg 71st	33 4
Gun F Pallen, 7 Battery	33 4
Sergt Hunter N B E	33 3
Corp Pallen, 7th Batt	33 3
Hun Mills, 10th Batt.	32 3
Capt M'Gee, St. George	32 3
Pte J Denley, R M	32 3
Lieut M'Leod, 67th	31 2
Pte F P Thompson, 71st	31 2
Lieut M'Lean, 2nd	31 2
Capt Bixbey, R M	30 2
Lt Col Beer, 74th	30 2
Pte Nesbitt, 10th Batt.	30 2
Pte Ferguson, 6th	30 1
Pte C W Hart, R M	30 1
Lt Dobbie, W F A	30 1
Sergt F Sproul, 8 Cavalry	29 1
Major Ketchum, 67th	29 1

SECOND MATCH—All COMERS.

Open to all. Entrance 50 cts. Ranges 500 600 yards. 7 Rounds at each Range, Governor General's Medal and \$100

	Pts.
Lt Col E B Beer, 74th Medal and \$10	54
Cornet S Langstroth, 8th Cavalry	53 \$10
Lt Kirkpatrick, 67th	53 10
Capt Parley, Eng	54 10
Lt Johnson, 71st	51 8
Adj O R Arnold, 74th	51 5
Sergt Weyman, 8th Cavalry	50 5
Pte Mills, No 10, Batt.	49 5
Pte Thompson, 71st	49 4
Sergt Carmichael, Eng	48 4
Sergt Loggie, 71st	48 4
Lt Col Morris, 71st	48 4
Sergt T Sproul, 8th Cavalry	48 2
J Perkins, 71st	47 2
Major Suckney, R M	47 2

Lt McLeod, 67th.....	47	2
Trooper Ryan, 8th Cavalry.....	46	2
Sergt Cameron, 73rd.....	46	2
Capt Bixby, R M.....	45	2
Lt Clinch, St George Inf.....	44	2
Gun Chase, No 4 Bat.....	44	2
Pte Baird, 74th.....	44	2
Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....	43	2
Capt McGee, St George.....	43	2

THIRD MATCH.

Association. Silver Cup and \$100. Ranges 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each.

	Pts.	
Sergt Loggie, 71st Cup and \$20.....	42	
Lt Johnston, 71st.....	42	\$10
Sergt Carmichael, N B E.....	40	10
Lt Clinch, St George Inf.....	39	8
Sergt A Cameron, 73rd.....	39	5
Lt Col Morris, 71st.....	39	5
Qr Mr Hogg, 71st.....	38	5
Ens Boone, 71st.....	38	5
Pte Perkins, 71st.....	37	5
Lt Fraser, 7th Batt.....	37	4
Corp Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....	36	4
Sergt F Sproul, 8th Cavalry.....	36	4
Bomb D T Johnston, 7th Batt.....	36	2
Sergt Weyman, 8th Cavalry.....	35	2
Gun Mills, 10th Batt.....	35	2
Qr Mr Sergt Lipsett, 71st.....	35	2
Sergt R P Pinder, 71st.....	34	2
Sap McRobbie, N B E.....	33	2
Cornet S Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....	32	2

The weather opened beautifully on the second morning and there was some excellent scoring at the 500 yards range for the Association Silver Watch. It is idle to conjecture as to the winner, since the 200 yards may change present appearances.

FIFTH MATCH.

Ladies' Cup and \$80; ranges 500 and 600 yards. 5 rounds at each Range.

	Pts.	
Qr Mr Sergt Lipsett, Cup and \$15.....	45	
D F Johnson, 73rd.....	40	\$10
B Pallen, 7th Batt.....	40	5
J Denley, R M.....	39	5
Capt Bixby, R M.....	39	4
Sergt Loggie, 71st.....	37	4
A Langstroth, 8th Cavalry.....	37	4
Lieut Johnston, 71st.....	35	4
Lieut G M Coughle, 74th.....	35	4
Major Morris, 71st.....	35	3
Pte H H Pike, 62nd.....	35	3
Sergt F Sproul, 8th Cavalry.....	34	3
Sergt A Cameron 73rd.....	34	2
Lieut M Lean, 62nd.....	34	2
D Carmichael, N B E.....	33	2
M Patchell, 71st.....	33	2
J W Fraser, 7th Batt.....	33	2
Adjut O R Arnold, 74th.....	33	2
Lieut M Leod, 67th.....	33	2
F P Thompson, 71st.....	32	2

It is somewhat remarkable in connection with the Ladies' Cup that Sergt. Lipsett won it in 1872, tied for it in 1873, tied again in 1874, and wins it a second time in 1875. The Cup becomes the property of the marksmen winning it twice in succession.

The firing for the Prince of Wales Challenge Cup then commenced at 400 yards. Not yet completed.

SEVENTH MATCH.

Battalion Match, open to 5 men from the various Military Corps in the Province. Ranges 400 and 500 yards, 5 rounds at each Range.

First Prize.....	\$40
Second Prize.....	25
Third Prize.....	15
Fourth Prize.....	10
Fifth Prize.....	10

This Match was won by the gallant 71st with a splendid average score.

	Points.
71st Battalion.....	212
N B Cavalry.....	207
Artillery.....	198
67th Battalion.....	171
N B Engineers.....	170
74th Battalion.....	160
62nd Battalion.....	148

It is expected the Meeting will close tomorrow.

The prizes will be publicly presented on Thursday evening.—N. B. Reporter August 25th.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

The annual firing of Company H, 66th Vol. Batt. Infantry, took place at Bedford yesterday. This Company, with Capt. Hart's, and the drum and fife corps of the Battalion, numbering in all about seventy five men, arrived on the ground at 9 a.m., and firing commenced at 9.30. Major Reeves and Lieut. B. A. Weston opened the fire by both scoring bull's eyes, but soon the register showed centres and inners, with an occasional outer and miss; and at the six hundred yards many that looked forward to wearing either the officers' or company medals, had to give way to those that were behind them at the shorter ranges. At the conclusion of the firing Dr. Clay, a resident of Bedford, who had been watching the firing for some time, addressed the men, complimenting them on their soldierly appearance and the officers on the good order that prevailed. The prizes and prize winners were as follows:—

	Pts.
Officers' Medal and \$5, won by Pte. Merson.....	129
Company Medal and \$5, won by Pte Carter.....	127
\$5 won by Lieut B A Weston.....	122
Corp Marks.....	120
Pte R Hooper.....	114
Corp Wm Levy.....	113
Pte E Hooper.....	107
Pte Wm Hooper.....	99
Major E H Reeves.....	95
Pte W Linteman.....	70
Pte J Linteman.....	70
Additional prizes:—	
Best score at 200 yds, Pte Carter.....	39
Best score at 400 yds, Pte R Hooper.....	42

—Acadian Recorder, Aug. 27th.

Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

We direct the special attention of all those who intend taking part in the Dominion Rifle Matches, which commence to day, to the addition of the Agent General of Canada's prize of \$100 to the programme and also to the Steward, Optician, London, prize, as well as to the alterations in the Wimbledon match.

The ranges are completed with nine of the new "Brunel Targets." The iron frames of the targets were manufactured for the Militia Department by Mr. Fleck of Ottawa, and the embankments and other works on the ranges have been carried on under the superintendence of Mr. Mathews, contractor, Ottawa.

Mr. Bethune, Manager of the Montreal Telegraph Company, is now engaged in laying down a wire to the catso of the ranges, to connect the several firing points with the markers in the butts. Under the new system of signalling, by this arrangement, a great saving of time will be effected.

The Montreal Telegraph Company will establish an office at the ranges during the days of the competition.

The marking at the butts will be performed by men detailed from the Governor Gen.

eral's Foot Guards, Ottawa Field Battery, and Brigade of Garrison Artillery, in charge of a non-commissioned officer, the whole being under command of an officer, for discipline.

A regular camp will be formed, under command of the D. A. G. of this district. Meals and refreshments will be supplied on the ground, by a person duly authorized.

The Treasurer, Col. Macpherson, has received from England a supply of steel Snider rifle barrels, to be disposed of to members of the Association requiring them.

Sketch of the Famous Wimbledon Range.

The well-known English rifle ranges at Wimbledon Common may be reached from London by the Wimbledon station, on the main line of the Southwestern Railway, Waterloo Bridge station, or from Putney station on the Richmond line of road. Also a very good way to get there is from London Bridge by the Brighton & South Coast Railroad. Leaving, noisy, dusty, smoky, tumultuous London behind him, the traveller skims for a time along the banks of the Thames. Presently he gets out of the suburbs and into the green, flowry fields that skirt both sides of the now bright river, which, from time to time, meets or recedes from his view as the locomotive that whirls him on turns the curves of the road to Wimbledon. He is out of the smoke, din and dirt of the metropolis, into the health-giving atmosphere of the country. The change is at once sudden and delightful.

In about an hour's travel from London, in a south westerly direction, the lover of rifle-shooting is set down at Wimbledon station. The station is something like a mile and a half from the rifle ranges, and if the marksman or spectator is not fond of "footing it" on the hard but dusty high road leading to the common, he chooses between hiring a cab or taking an omnibus. The town of Wimbledon is a quiet, out-of-the-way place, prettily nestled among clumps of trees, partly concealing and partially revealing its neat cottages, with their well-kept gardens and pretty lawns. Occasionally, too, a handsome villa raises its head among the foliage, giving evidence of taste, refinement and wealth. Past these, taking the road to the left, the traveller is soon on the Common, of which that part abutting on the road to Putney forms the range belonging to the National Rifle Association.

On it is to be seen a spread of canvass that puts one forcibly in mind of a permanent military camp. Well gravelled roads lead from point to point between the different ranges, branching out a little distance from the main entrance. The entrance, near the town, is by a broad drive to a double pavillion, used by the Council for occasions of ceremony. Passing the grand entrance, one gets into the centre of the group of official tents set apart for the use of the Council, the secretary and clerk, for transacting the business of the meeting, there are among them two armories, two ammunition tents and a laboratory. The range of offices terminates on the left with a spacious marquee, where all kinds of refreshments are to be had at very reasonable prices. The main entrance, and the National Rifle Association post and telegraph offices, are on the south-east side of the main enclosure. The "tradesmen's entrance," on the northeast side, leads by a wide road directly to the regimental camps and north ranges. At the west side of the camp, facing the north ranges, are to be found the staff camp, stores, windmill and lavatory. The Put-

ney entrance is on the south side of the common. Here there is an enclosure for carriages and equestrians. On the road westward, between this point and the main entrance, are to be found quarters for military officers and country rifle associations. From the Wimbledon station entrance, toward the southwest, a tramway, beginning at the 600 yards butts leads up to the exhibition tent. This last named place is used for exhibiting shields, cups, medals and other prizes that are to be shot for. Beginning on the north side the butts are ranged in the following order:

Pool targets, 200 and 500 yards; the running deer, 120 yards; two 200 yard ranges; two 500 and one 600 and 800 yards carton butts; the 1,000 yards range, behind which is the grand stand; and lastly a group of five 600 yards ranges, terminating the grounds on the west side. Between the last of these butts and the west side fence is a military camp and a canteen.

The ground is not level, but considerably broken up, so that instead of firing over a level plain the rifleman finds himself on many of the ranges planted before a target with a ravine or gulch between him and the mark. Whether this slight drawback exercises any influence on the men's shooting can best be determined by the American and Irish teams, who have shot both at Wimbledon and Creedmoor.

#### THE BRITISH NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

The National Rifle (British) Association owes its origin to the volunteer movement in England. This military revival, so to speak, was initiated at a time when Great Britain imagined (rightly or wrongly) that she had something to fear from the growing power of France under the second Empire. The idea of forming the National Rifle Association in connection with the volunteers was first conceived of the Hyth drill camp in 1859. The Volunteers, who headed the Hyth movement in conjunction with the London Rifle Brigade, soon after the idea had been breached, drew up a set of standard rules and regulations fixing an annual rifle gathering to be held every year, to compete for silver challenge medals to be held and worn by the winners during the ensuing twelve months. Earl Spencer was at the head of many other prominent gentlemen, who with him had initiated the plan of Hyth, and the head of the Council on the part of the London Rifle brigade was the Right Hon. David W. Wife (Lord Mayor.) These two embryo associations with identical objects in view, had a joint meeting to form the National Rifle Association, under the presidency of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary of State of War. At this gathering Earl Spencer presided. The result of their joint deliberations was the organization of the National Rifle Association. His Royal Highness the Prince Consort was declared patron; the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert became President, and a board of forty trustees chosen from among the high aristocracy together with a council of twenty-six members was selected from among many distinguished men to direct its affairs. The Secretary who was then chosen, Captain Edmund, St John Mildmay, is still in office. At a meeting soon afterward, held in London (1859), under the chairmanship of Lord Elcho, the annual subscription of members was fixed at one guinea and life membership at ten guineas.

On the 2nd day of March, 1860, a circular, over Lord Elcho's name, was issued to commanders of volunteer corps, inviting them to request that the men of their respective regiments would subscribe half-a-crown annually (sixty-five cents) in support of the

National Rifle Association. This circular was liberally responded to throughout the country and subscriptions flowed into the Secretary's hands for all quarters.

As the time for the prize meeting for 1860 approached many places were suggested and inspected. Woolwich, Epsom, Aldershot, Cobham &c.—but none of them appeared to possess the requisites necessary to a permanent national rifle range. Space, safety, accessibility and nearness to London, together with picturesqueness of situation, were qualities only to be found in the site at Wimbledon Common. This place was first suggested by Captain Mildmay. Earl Spencer, one of the most active participants in the association, the lord of the manor, at once placed it at the disposal of the Council. Captain Kennedy soon surveyed the place, and reported favorably to the Horse Guards.

It was proposed to place ten pairs of targets across the common facing the east at distances of from 700 to 1,000 yards from the road forming the common's western boundary. These ranges were designed to be used up to 600 yards. Four long ranges for 1,000 yards were also laid out in the same parallel line of fire as the 600 yards butts, but not to be used simultaneously with them. The general line of fire is from east to west, and the various lines converge somewhat toward the centre. Behind the targets the prolongation of the lines of fire extend over the common for about 1,400 yards. The firing points are situated so as to avoid every possible probability of accident.

The National Rifle Association held their first great prize meeting at Wimbledon on the second day of July, 1860. For a couple of weeks before the meeting it had rained very hard and the Council were greatly discouraged by the dreary prospects which lay before them. Fortunately, it cleared up the day before the meeting; the roads dried and the ground became firm, and the hopes of the riflemen grew buoyant. On the 2nd of July, the day being lovely, Her Majesty the Queen graced the inaugural ceremonies with her august presence, and fired the first shot. Mr Whitworth had a fixed mechanical rest in which the rifle to be used by royalty was firmly laid. A silken cord had been fastened to the trigger and it was handed to Her Majesty by Mr Whitworth. She pulled it slightly and discharged the rifle the bullet striking within a quarter of an inch of the centre. This target, with the bullet mark in it, has been carefully preserved by the Council, and may now be seen at the Polytechnic Institution Regent's Park.

After the first meeting in 1860 the balance of money on hand showed a surplus of about \$3,024 over all expenses. The total income had been \$42,262 and the outlay \$39,238 in the first year of the association's existence. The programme for 1875 shows that \$45,105 in gold will be given away in prizes during the meeting which is now going on.—*N. Y. Herald.*

#### Divers Attacked by a Devil Fish Under Water.

The story of the *pieuvre*, told by Victor Hugo, in his *Travailleurs de la Mer*, which at one time was considered a poetic fiction, has just received another confirmation in a letter published by the *Rappel*, from a diving party now engaged in fishing up the debris of a steambot wrecked on the rocks off the island of St. Honorat. Two of the divers descended at an earlier hour than usual, and were just beginning work, when one of them suddenly felt his legs seized as if in a vice. On looking down he saw the hideous glowing eyes of a *pieuvre* emerge

from the side of a rock. A terrible combat followed. The man tried to disengage himself from the grasp of the slimy monster, but in vain. For the next second the *pieuvre* clasped his arms and his body with another of his tentacles. His comrade now came to his assistance, but on approaching he also found himself suddenly seized by the tentacles of the monster, and rendered powerless. Fortunately one of his arms was still free, and he succeeded in grasping hold of the signal line corresponding with the diving ship above. The alarm was thus given, and in a few seconds several other divers descended with knives and rescued their comrades. The *pieuvre*, which measured nearly four yards in length, and had almost as many arms, or tentacles, as Briareus, was cut to pieces, and brought up in triumph aboard ship.

#### REVIEWS.

We have received from The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay street, New York, the *Westminster Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, and the *London Quarterly* for July. Also *Blackwood's Magazine*, for August. Contents of *Westminster Review*—Sunday and Lent; Macready's Reminiscences; Allotrope Christianity; The Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill; Education in Prussia and England; The Guiowar of Barodu, House Ventilation and Warming; The Evidences of Design in Nature; Contemporary Literature. Contents of *Edinburgh Review*—*Life and Works of Taorvaldsen*; Sir H. S. Maine on Early Institutions; Mencius; The Education of the Children of the State; The Works of Thomas Lye Peacock; The Physiological Influence of Alcohol; Geikie's Life of Murchison; The Early Kings of Norway; Lucreia Borgia; England and Russia in the East. Contents of *London Quarterly*—The First Stewart in England; Jamaica; Virgil in the Middle Ages; Balloons and Voyages in the Air; The Théâtre Français; Falconry in the British Isles; Memoirs of Count de Ségur; Tennyson's Queen Mary; Church Law and Church Prospects. Contents of *Blackwood's Magazine*—The State of the French Army, Nan: a Summer Scene; Rivers—Our Autumn Holiday on French Rivers; Etchings on the Loire; Etchings on the Moselle; Life on the Upper Thames; Taunt's Map and Guide to the Thames; The Dilemma; The Swine-herd of Gadara; My Swan Song; *Odayaôô! Odayaôô!* Review of the Session.

DRUNK UNDER ARMS.—Capt. Vaughan's Company, 63rd Rifles, proceeded to Bedford yesterday for rifle practice. After firing at 200 yards and while the targets were being changed a lunch was spread for the men upon the ground. A gallant son of Mars who had been a little too often at the shrine of Bacchus that morning caused a disturbance during lunch. The Captain ordered him under arrest and he was in course of being marched to the rear by a Non-Commissioned officer with a file of men when some of his comrades undertook to rescue him and a row ensued, Major Dundas, 60th Royal Rifles, the officer in charge of the range, who had been an onlooker from the first interposed at this juncture and ordered Capt. Vaughan to take his men from the Range, at the same time ordering the soldiers who were in the butts marking to be withdrawn from that duty. This is Capt. Vaughan's story as far as we were able to gather. What Major Dundas has to say we do not know. The matter will be the subject of a Court of Enquiry, if it does not take the more serious shape of a Court Martial.—*Acadian Recorder.*



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## The Volunteer Review,

AND

### MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

"Unbribed, unbought, our swords we draw,  
To guard the Monarch, fence the Law."

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1875.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp, according to the weight of the communication, placed thereon will pay the postage.

LIEUT. J. B. VINTER, of Victoria, and Captain, H. V. EDWARDS, of New Westminster, are our authorized Agents for British Columbia.

Our contemporary *Broad Arrow* has at last discovered that the imbecility of his "heroic" friends the Whig, Radicals has not been powerful enough to reduce England to the condition of Holland, although they did make a long stride in the proper direction.

The article on "England as an Ally," is copied from its columns, and we see no reason to doubt the soundness of the deductions drawn, for the simple reason that we believed them all before; but we do find reason to be dissatisfied at the continual tone of self abasement indulged in by a portion of the English press.

They move as if afraid to arouse the dog. What is the reason why England should not be a principal in the next European contest—are her people afraid, are her resources less, or her power in any way reduced?

Did she not rescue alone, and single handed, that very same Prussia from the grip of the Giant of the age, the first Napoleon, under whose heel her teachery and imbecility had placed her—and is it not in her power now to reverse the process. If England had been the Ally of that great soldier would the loss of his Russian Army have liberated enslaved Europe?

Prussian Generals and Statesmen know full well it would not, and that it is only English imbecility to which they owe trust in holding even what they have.

Their Germanic Federation is a wall built with untempered mortar, if struck hard it will fall to pieces; and what then?

There is an old rhyme which says:

"The Pope the Devil and the Russ,  
Again in Germany are loose."

How far have present complications brought about by the Federal Chancellor gone to illustrate the sentiment?

If England then trusts the Whig Radicals, with the Harlequin schoolmaster at their head, with power during the remainder of the century, she may look out for the loss of Belgium and have to play second fiddle in some Continental Confederation.

France and Prussia have had their bust; it is England's turn to take up the conqueror, and of her alone is he afraid.

The only enemy England need fear is her "heroic" politicians—statesmen they are not.

#### ENGLAND AS AN ALLY.

The object of England's power, old as it is, yet ever attracts fresh interest and attention it is easy to understand why this should be so. The strength of the armaments of neighbouring nations is constantly changing, both in themselves, absolutely and relatively, in proportion to the increase or diminution of the power of other countries. It is clear that the forces of most continental lands are rapidly approaching the same relative position which they have occupied for centuries. The expedient of universal conscription, invented and carried out by Prussia, is being almost universally adopted by the other nations of Europe. When it has reached its full development, Germany will no longer be any stronger than her neighbours than she was ten or twenty years ago. Her recent great successes have been obtained mainly through her having gained a good start in the race of universal armaments. For the future, Prussia with general conscription; or if there be any difference in the power of the two countries, it will be estimated by a comparison of population, of wealth, and of military genius. Every continental nation will shortly be as strong as it can possibly become. Unless one nation lags behind in establishing a system of universal service—an event which does not seem likely to happen—all will soon bear to one another the same relation as in the past. An event like the Franco-Prussian War, in which victory was, so to speak, snatched by Germany, will become impossible. A great country with a vast population and huge resources will, of course, be stronger than a small country with few inhabitants and little wealth; but two countries, about equal in numbers and possessing about the same amount of money will not be likely to fight, so unequally in the future as was the case in 1870-71.

England has indisputably gained by the events of the last few weeks, on the continent. It is not so much that her position has in any respect altered, as that circumstances have occurred which have shown that her opinions are treated with greater respect than she has herself supposed would be likely to be the case. While an extreme of self-consciousness is undoubtedly as injurious to the character of nations as of individuals, it is distinctly right that every country should not live in an atmosphere of

self-deception with regard to its own power. This has been too much the case of late years with us. Fortunately, we have not been cheating ourselves with regard to a power and influence not possessed by us; on the contrary, we have been misled, mainly by the journalism of the daily press into the belief that our position in the European family of nations had been almost wholly forfeited. Thoughtful persons, whose sources of information lie beyond the columns of the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph*, and *Standard*, have been greatly amused in observing the astonishment of these sheets at the discovery that England shares with Russia the full credit of having averted a European war. It is beside the point for our present purpose to determine whether English diplomacy did or did not intervene with active results at Berlin. We are inclined to think that there was no need, or at least no immediate need, for such intervention. But this much remains certain, that diplomatic and journalistic Germany entertained the idea of British mediation with the utmost respect. "Our Own Correspondents" in the various capitals of Europe have so long been dazzled by the mighty armaments which they have been accustomed to see, that they have acquired the habit of measuring the power and influence of nations solely by the number of troops which can be brought into the field. Thus the slender battalions and squadrons of their native country have caused these gentlemen unduly to depreciate the weight of Great Britain as a mediating power. They, in their turn, have misguided the leading article writers at home and thus England has been for a generation sunk in the ignominious belief that her power and influence on the continent were reduced to nothing.

A very little consideration will show that the alliance of this country is worth keeping even by the strongest nations of Europe. The balance being, as we have said, nearly evenly divided between the great Powers under the new system, a country which could without any very great or exhausting effort, de-patch at a few weeks' notice a body of 70,000 or 80,000 men, and keep it up to that number when reduced by the casualties of war, is evidently an ally whose friendship is worth gaining at any possible cost. That is what England could undoubtedly do easily. Her Reserve Forces would enable her to spare almost every man of the Line, and in a short time the Militia, and perhaps the Volunteers, would afford a large number of recruits for the Regular Army. Thus her greatest efforts would not be made in the first weeks or even months of a contest; as time passed on her strength would increase. We have no doubt that, had it been our policy to fight side by side with France during the recent war, we could have sent 50,000 men across the Channel within a few weeks of the first outbreak, and these would have become 100,000 or 120,000 before the end of the winter. It is not too much to say, that with such assistance, France, taken unawares not so much by the Prussians as by the breakdown of her own system as she was, would have been placed at the close of the contest in a very different position. Above all, the power of England is not subject to such severe strain as that of every other European nation. The effort necessary for maintaining even 100,000 men in arms would be of course serious; but it would be a trifle to us in comparison with the exhaustive sacrifices which must be made by any Continental State in a war under the system of universal conscription.

But the point of greatest importance in considering the power of England lies in her

great maritime strength. We never for a moment admit that her military establishment, backed as it is by a strong and double reserve, is to be despised; but the preponderance of naval forces is indispensible. Other nations have armies first and fleets afterwards; England has a fleet first and then an army. Our fleet, as is fitting in the case of a sea-girt country, is essentially our first line. We are not nearly so much impressed with our own maritime power as our neighbours are; and whilst our newspapers have been bemoaning the paucity of our battalions, other countries have had their eyes fixed upon those armour-clad turret vessels which are the subject of the envy of every country in Europe with a sea-board. The fact of the vigorous efforts which Prussia is constantly making to alter the laws of maritime warfare ought to convince us. She looks upon us with respect, and it would be a relief to her to know that England had got her wings clipped. Mighty as are the armaments of continental Powers on land, their fleets are nothing by the side of that of England on the blue water. Our Navy is not the growth of a day. Vast changes have, it is true, been made in the last few years in the system of maritime warfare; but we have maintained our position of superiority relatively to the fleets of other countries. Why, then, should it be surprising that Germany, France, and Russia should treat the alliance of England, and her interposition in matters of common interest to every member of the family of nations, with the greatest deference?

England has two duties distinctly marked out for her at the present time. The first is to keep up her naval superiority at any cost. The second in order, but not in importance, is to raise her system of land armament to such a point as would ensure, first, security against invasion—which is not, indeed, our present subject—and, secondly, a real influence in continental complications. We are so old-fashioned as to believe in the much abused theory of *balance of power*. We look with dislike at the preponderance of any one country; and we are convinced that the influence of England, first as a peace-maker, and then, if necessary, as an ally, would be exercised wholly and powerfully for good.

OUR neighbors have been amusing themselves and such proposers of the outside barbarians, as their spicy journals reach, with dismal tales of the disadvantages the heir of the House of Argyle submitted to in marrying a daughter of our most Gracious Sovereign. In order we suppose to truly exhibit his supposed sufferings the following *jeux d'esprit* has appeared in a London journal—it is entitled:

THE FATE FORLORN OF MARQUIS LORNE.

(From the London Hornet)

I am a blighted being; of Scotch extraction, And this is how I became blighted. The tale is a harrowing one, but it may be warning to others who would tread the path which leads to royal altitudes royal mockery, royal snubs, and all the rest of it. Here, then, is my pitiful story. When you have wept over it sufficiently you can send your pocket handkerchief to Mrs. Stirling for the royal dramatic *fele*. Somebody else is going to send the one he wept into when he saw Ughlan's Shylock. I will send the

one I weep into every day when my royal blithe whacks —. But this is a digression. I was not reared in the lap of luxury. My parents were poor, but I have no reason to believe that they were wilfully dishonest, and they gave me such delicacies as they could afford. I was reared upon the national diet. Athole brose, hannocks, cockaleekie, speldrins, haggises, kibbicks, nowl-lowdies, scones, and other similar luxuries, made our festive board groan in Gaelic; nor was music wanting, for from an adjacent thicket came the sprightly strains of the Caledonian Cremona, upon which my father was a proficient.

Some of my brothers went into trade, but I was reserved for a higher destiny. I may mention, *en passant*, that had I known it earlier in life I would have made away with myself, but it is now too late. In a neighboring county, the name of which shall never be wrung from me even by torture, lived a princess. It occurred to my father that he would "engraft a slip of royalty upon his lordly line," that is how he put it, and I was the unfortunate victim of the horticultural experiment. The mother of the princess was quite willing to graft her, and chose three young noblemen, of whom I was one. The other two, in a fright, immediately went and grafted themselves elsewhere; and then my father chuckled, and I collapsed into hopeless melancholy, for I knew my doom was sealed.

I spare you the details of the courtship. You are aware that by the stringent rules of etiquette you never address royalty unless you are spoken to, so the conversation was one-sided, and the young lady had to make most of the running. In due time the fatal knot was tied, and if you had seen my respected parent at the wedding you would have imagined that he was the happy bridegroom, and not my blighted self, so proud and exultant did he look.

I had often pictured to myself what marrying a princess would be like, but the reality far exceeded my wildest dreams. I had, in the innocence of my heart, imagined that the barrier between myself and her royal relations would be in some measure removed. But, bless you, I was quite mistaken. You would have thought I had committed a crime. In fact I feel like it, and this idea has so completely taken possession of me that I watch with interest the growth of a look of habitual originality on my face.

Sad to relate, too, I am losing all knowledge of the language of my childhood, and have to school myself in a Teutonic tongue inexpressibly distasteful to me. For certain Teutons have treated me more despitely than anybody, and seemed to think I ought to be ordered off to instant execution as a punishment for my presumption in entering the charmed circle.

In the extremity of my desolation I have made a little song about it. I am told it is rather Pennysontan, but the world will judge. I am sure, however, that if you could see me singing it in solitude to the plaintive music of my beloved bagpipe, and with the tears racing down my nose, you would be moved to pity.

THE POD.

It is a fearful fate, for woe is me! I have the skins and pods of life, and she has the potato always and the pea. Alas, poor Pod, alas I unhappy skin, I'm wearing out; my lineaments so thin Express the wretched soul which dwells within. I wonder that it never her conscience prick: To see Fate play in all these scurvey tricks; She has the half-ponce and I get the kicks. I wonder when I a n laid beneath the sod, Upon my tomb stone, though I may look odd, Men shall inscribe, "Here lies a wretched Pod."

Of course my father likes it. He is not in my position, but looks upon the whole affair as an excellent advertisement for himself and the rest of the family. Possibly it is, but they don't think of me condemned to go about in a lowly four-wheeler with the servants, when somebody, whose name should not be wrung from me by wild horses, rides in State carriages.

Even a worm has a chance of turning, but I don't see any hope of the least opportunity. Should it occur you will hear of it, for there are thoughts within this snubbed and blighted bosom which would make a nigger turn pale, a Jew lend money without interest, a Scotchman voluntarily worst himself in a bargain, and a Roman Catholic kick the Pope.

We hope the above will be a warning to every enthusiastic Republican from Maine to Idaho to avoid the sneers of a Royal Alliance and the disgrace of being the *entle man* usher of his wife.

The *Hornet* in this case has planted its sting pretty smartly, and shows plainly that the worst of all *funkeys* are those *penny-liners* who indite London correspondence from a tavern in the Bowery, or a back ally in Boston, Chicago, or Washington.

A CORRESPONDENT of the United States Army and Navy Journal gives an account of the action at "Olustee" during the late contest, which we have republished on another page for the advantage of our readers.

As an illustration of practical warfare such individual experiences are particularly valuable; incidents are brought out which explain much that is otherwise obscure in official or historical records, and enables military students to grasp the true idea of how "fields are won."

Indian Preparations for the Prince of Wales.

The preparations for the visit of the Prince of Wales are beginning to be made. It is proposed to have a shooting expedition on a large scale in the jungles of Malabar and Parneah, one of the best tiger grounds in Bengal, and a series of questions have been addressed by the Government to the Magistrates of these districts regarding the sport to be expected and the means of conveyance. The natives of Punjab have determined to spend £20,000 in receiving His Royal Highness. The list of troops to be assembled at Delhi camp of exercise has been published, and has been arranged so as to give the Prince an opportunity of seeing some of the most famous regiments of the Bengal Army, as well as specimens of the various nationalities of which it is composed. There will be seven regiments of Bengal cavalry, of which the 10th Lancers, formerly Havelock's Horse, will form one, and the 15th (Cameron's) Mooltanee another. In addition there will be the Central India Horse, and our regiment of Punjab cavalry. The Infantry will include, among others, the 2nd and 11th, two of the few native regiments which stood firm in the Indian Mutiny. It will include, moreover, the 26th, 28th, 31st and 32nd Punjabese, and the 45th or Battery's Sikhs. Four Gurkha regiments will also be at camp, one of them being the 2nd, the corps which, under the name of the Sirmoor Rifles, distinguished itself highly at the siege of Delhi. Two Punjab regiments will represent the infantry of the frontier force.

We have received the prize list of the second annual matches of the Lennox and Addington Rifle Association, to be held at the Napaneo Ranges, commencing at 10 o'clock a.m., on Thursday, Sept. 9th, and following days. Prizes to the value of \$223, will be offered for competition. Also a consolation match will be made up on the ground for unsuccessful competitors. Lieut. Col. FAIRFIELD, President, and Capt. GEO. McLEAN, Secretary. We have also received from the Secretary-Treasurer, Lieut. G. H. Young, a copy of the prize list of the Manitoba Rifle Association, from which we learn that the respectable sum of \$1,076 was offered in prizes. The competition was to take place at St. Boniface, on Thursday, 31st August, and so soon as the scores reach us we will publish them for the information of our readers.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW

HALIFAX, 24th August, 1875.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—Many thanks for your kindness in publishing my rather lengthy communication of 2nd inst., relative to certain staff appointments to the camp at Debert. You are also good enough to add an editorial note thereto, in which you think I must have made some mistake in my statements. It must be remembered that these appointments were made in June. I have nothing to say about the appointment of Major Sutherland, except that he was not the Camp Quarter-Master. As for Major Yeomans, I still affirm that he has not and never had a commission in the Dominion force. My remarks as to the Camp Quartermaster, referred to Robert Christie, who on the formation of the camp, held the position of *Sergeant* in the Cumberland battalion, but which did not prevent his drawing *officer's* pay, &c. The orderly was Mr. John Hawkins Anderson, who was not an officer at that time, as the General Orders (21) published in the Review of 17th inst., reads thus: *To be Ensign from 15th July, 1875, John Hawkins Anderson, Gentleman.* I also have to state that after examining the list of those who passed the Military School at Fredericton in 1872, and which is to be found on page 203, *Militia Report for 1873*, the name of Mr. Anderson does not appear. Trusting you will have no objection to publish this in my justification.

I remain, yours.

FRAPPE FORTE.

Although Mr. Anderson's name does not appear in the report for 1873, we have made enquiry and find that he obtained a certificate from the military school at Fredericton in 1872.—ED. VOL. REV.

## DOMINION OF CANADA.



### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

#### HEAD QUARTERS,

OTTAWA, 3rd September, 1875.

#### GENERAL ORDERS (22).

No. 1.

#### ACTIVE MILITIA.

#### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

##### 1st Regiment of Cavalry.

Cornet and Adjutant Cavendish Neville, V. B., to have the rank of Lieutenant.

##### Ottawa Brigade of Garrison Artillery.

##### No. 1 Battery, Ottawa.

To be 1st Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Blackburn, Gentleman, vice Evans, promoted.

##### 22nd Battalion "The Oxford Rifles."

Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Richardson is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

##### No. 2 Company, Embro.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant William Loveys, V. B., vice Brevet Major George Duncan, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining his Brevet rank.

##### 24th "Kent" Battalion of Infantry.

The resignation of Major Archibald McKeller is hereby accepted.

##### 25th "Elgin" Battalion of Infantry.

##### No. 1 Company, St. Thomas.

To be Captain:

John Berry Campbell, Esquire, M.S., vice Josiah Corlis, whose resignation is hereby accepted

To be Lieutenant:

Sergeant James Turner Farley, M.S., vice Edward Hughes, left limits.

##### No. 4 Company, Wallacetown,

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Andrew Storey Backus, M. S.,

vice Edward Osborné, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank:

To be Lieutenant provisionally:

Sergeant Samuel Matheson, vice Backus, promoted.

##### No. 5 Company, Iona.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant James Morgan, vice Burwell, resigned.

##### 27th "Lambton" Battalion of Infantry, or "St. Clair Borderers"

##### No. 5 Company, Wallacebury.

To be Ensign:

Sergeant Nelson Mortimer Jackson, M.S., vice Nesbitt, resigned.

##### 38th "Brant" Battalion or "Dufferin Rifles."

Lieutenant Colonel William Patton is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

##### 49th "Hastings" Battalion of Rifles.

To be Major:

Captain and Brevet Major Philip H. Hambly, M. S., from No. 1 Company vice James Cummings, deceased.

Lieutenant and Adjutant James S. Hurst, V. B., to have the rank of Captain.

##### No. 1 Company, Belleville.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Edward Harrison, M. S., vice Hambly, promoted.

#### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

##### Shefford Field Battery of Artillery.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

Farrier George Vittie.

##### 3rd Battalion "Victoria Rifles," Montreal

To be Ensigns:

Private Francis Holloway, M. S., vice Oswald, promoted

Private Frederick Arthur Jackson (provisionally), vice Andrews, promoted.

##### 79th "Shefford" Battalion of Infantry or "Highlanders."

##### No. 7 Company, Lawrenceville.

Adverting to No. 1 of General Orders (22) 23rd October, 1874, that portion removing Lieutenant Edouard Frégeau from the list of officers is hereby cancelled.

##### Dorchester Provisional Battalion of Infantry

To be Major Commanding:

Captain Louis Genest, M.S., from No. 3 Company, vice Fortier.

No. 3 Company, St. Isidore.

To be Captain :

Sergeant Major Edouard Létourneau, M.S. vice Genest, promoted.

To be Lieutenant :

Omer Genest, Gentleman, M.S., vice J. O. Pageau, left limits.

Ensign Joseph Turgeon having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

*Kamouraska Provisional Battalion of Infantry*

No. 4 Company, St. Denis.

To be Lieutenant; provisionally :

Thomas Michaud, Gentleman, vice Taché, appointed Adjutant.

Ensign Ernest Fafard having left limits his name is hereby removed from the list of officers of the Active Militia.

*Rimouski Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Paymaster :

Alphonse Poulin, Esquire, vice Josué Pinault, left limits.

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon Jean Baptiste Romuald Fiset.

No. 4 Company, Ste. Cécile du Bic.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Octave Sylvain, M.S., vice Arthur Sylvain, left limits.

To be Ensign :

Sergeant Alcide Lemay Poudrier, M.S., vice O. Sylvain, promoted.

*Témiscouata Provisional Battalion of Infantry.*

To be Surgeon :

Assistant Surgeon P. E. Grandbois, M.D.

BESTER.

To be Major :

Captain Henri Delagrave, V.B., No. 3 Company, 9th Battalion, from 19th February, 1874.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*New Brunswick Brigade of Garrison Artillery.*

To be Assistant Surgeon :

John Waterhouse Daniel, Esquire, vice Joseph Andrews, left limits.

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Captains, from 22nd July, 1875.

Lieutenant James Devlin, M. S., vice Hugh McIntyre, left limits.

Lieutenant James Sidney Kaye, M.S., vice Warren F. Hatheway, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant, from 22nd July, 1875 :

Ensign Hugh H. McLean, M. S., vice John H. Courtnay, left limits.

To be Ensign, from 22nd July 1875 :

Lieutenant Edward Thankful Sturdee M. S., from No. 4 Company Division, 2nd St. John Regt. Div. vice David G. Smith, left limits.

Color Sergeant Frederick Hammond Hartt (provisionally) vice William R. Henoy, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

The resignation of Ensign George H. Daniel is hereby accepted.

67th Battalion "The Carleton Light Infantry.

No. 9 Company, Peel.

To be Ensign, provisionally :

Sergeant David Sempie, vice Tompkins, promoted.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

72nd or 2nd Annapolis Battalion of Infantry.

No. 2 Company, Wilmot.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Beriah Baker, M. S., vice Charles Cousins who has failed to attend annual Drill for two years.

75th "Lunenburg" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 3 Company, Lunenburg.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant George A. Ross, M. S., from No. 1 Company, vice James D. Hall, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

No. 2.

RESERVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF CARLETON.

No. 2 Company, Division.

To be Ensign :

John Hay Kilburn, Gentleman, vice Samuel Wilson, left limits.

No. 3 Company, Division.

To be Captain :

Charles Scott Emery, Esquire, vice Thos. S. Kearney left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign James R. Tupper Clarke, vice L. R. Harding, appointed to the Active Militia.

To be Ensign :

William Frederick Harper, Gentleman, vice Clarke, promoted.

No. 10 Company, Division.

To be Captain :

Lieutenant Hugh Joyner, vice G. F. Upton, left limits.

To be Lieutenant :

Ensign Henry Alexander Morehouse, vice Joyner promoted.

To be Ensign :

Alexander McIntosh, Gentleman, vice Morehouse promoted.

No. 11 Company, Division.

To be Captain :

Ensign George H. Corbett, vice Isaac H. Carvell appointed to the Active Militia.

To be Lieutenant :

Alexander Lindsay, Gentleman, vice C. West, appointed to the Active Militia.

To be Ensign :

George Riply Smith, Gentleman, vice Corbett, promoted.

REGIMENTAL DIVISION OF SEGBURY.

No. 4 Company, Division.

ERRATA.—Adverting to No. 2 of General Orders (19) of 10th July, 1874, read "To be Ensign: George L. Banks, Gentleman," instead of "Charles H. Banks, Gentleman."

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, LL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia  
Canada.

HOW OLIVER CROMWELL'S HORSES RAN AWAY.—"An Old Cavalry Officer" furnishes to *Land and Water* the following scrap of history, which occurred in July, 1654:—"Among other notabilities Oliver Cromwell ranked as an amateur whip, for I find him driving his own coach and six in Hyde Park, attended by a regiment of guards." It appears that the Duke of Holstein made him a present of a set of gray Friesland coach horses, with which, taking the air in the park, attended only with his secretary, Thurloe, and a guard of janizaries, he would need take the place of the coachman, not doubting that the three pair of horses he was about to drive would prove as tame as the three natives which were ridden by him; and therefore, not content with their ordinary pace, he lashed them very furiously. But they, unaccustomed to such a rough drive, ran away in a rage, and stopped not until they had thrown him off the box, with which fell his pistol fired in his pocket, though without any hurt to himself. Heath repeats the above story without any material difference, and also places the scene in Hyde Park. "The generous horses," he says, "no sooner heard the lash of the whip but away they ran, with Thurloe sitting trembling for fear of his own neck, over hill and dale, and at last threw down the inept governor from the box into the traces." The accident, it is known, nearly proved fatal, for in his fall Oliver's legs became entangled in the harness, and for several seconds he remained in this perilous position. Thurloe, in an awful fright, threw himself out of the vehicle, and escaped with only some slight bruises."

## THE BRIDGE OF LIFE.

Across the rapid stream of seventy years,  
The slender bridge of human life is thrown;  
The past and future form its moldering piers;  
The present moment is its frail keystone.

From "distant art" the arch begins to rise,  
"To dust" the fashion of its form descends,  
"Shall thou return," the higher curve implies,  
In which the first to the last, lowness blends.

Seen by youth's magic light upon that arch,  
How lovely does each far-off scene appear!  
But ah! how changed when on the onward march,  
Our weary footsteps bring the vision near!

'Twas fabled that beneath the rainbow's foot  
A treasure lay, the dreamer to bewitch;  
And many wasted in the vain pursuit  
The golden years that would have made them rich.

So where life's arch of many colours leads,  
The heart expects rich wealth of joy to find;  
But in the distance the bright hope recedes,  
And leaves a cold gray waste of care behind.

A sunlit stream upon its bosom takes  
The inverted shadow of a bridge on high,  
And thus the arch in air and water makes  
One perfect circle to the gazer's eyes.

So 'tis with life; the things that do appear  
Are fleeting shadows on Time's passing tide  
Cast by the sunshine of a larger sphere  
From viewless things that changelessly abide.

The real is but the half of life; it needs  
The ideal to make a perfect whole;  
The sphere of sense is incomplete, and pleads  
For a closer union with the sphere of soul.

All things of use are bridges that conduct  
To things of faith which give them truest worth;  
And Christ's own parables do us instruct  
That heaven is but the counterpart of earth.

The pier that rests upon this shore's the same  
As that which stands upon the further bank;  
And fitness for our duties here will frame  
A fitness for the joys of higher rank.

Oh! dark were life without heaven's sun to show  
The likeness of the other world in this;  
And base and poor would be our lot below  
Without the shadow of a word of bliss.

Then let us, passing o'er life's fragile arch,  
Revered it as a means, and not an end;  
As but the path of faith on which we march,  
To where all glories of our being tend.  
—Good Words.

## Olnstee,

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

Sir: In a recent number of the Journal, a writer, speaking of the battle of Olnstee, suggests that those who were present in that affair should publish their recollections of the engagement, that its importance and character may be more generally known to the Service and the country.

I was there. I heard the crack of the first rifle that opened the engagement. It gave note of a disastrous, yet a heroic day. And I was one of the rear guard, which protected the broken and retreating remains of our little army.

The 20th of February, 1864, found our command, on marches, by fours, on the main road leading from Jacksonville to Lake City. Truman Seymour, of the artillery, then a general officer, was in command. A light cavalry brigade composed of the First Massachusetts, of which Guy V. Henry was colonel, a battalion of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, a crack battalion of a crack regiment, commanded by Atherton Stevens as Major, and Battery B. of the First Artillery, horse, commanded by Samuel S. Elder, and the right. I belonged to this command, and, under Henry, we had been there before, having advanced on a reconnaissance, some few weeks before the time now to be spoken of, to within a mile or so of Lake City; so that the country being to some extent familiar to us, as well as that, properly, the cavalry should have the honor of the fight when by doing the enemy's country, we had the post of honor. I do not

now recall the names of all the gallant hearts that were with us. Yet I remember Hamilton and Langdon, McGree and Myrick, Gibbs and Singer, of the artillery, with their batteries; Jenkins and Athot, Webster and Bowen, of the cavalry, who belonged to our brigade. There were, besides, I believe, two infantry brigades, one under the command of Burton, of New York, and a brigade of negroes, looking like a black division, so strong in numbers were these recruits from North and South Carolina. If my memory is reliable, we numbered about 4,300 men, of all arms.

The night of the 19th of February, we had bivouacked in a magnificent Florida grove and forest, about twenty miles from Lake City, where, in my judgment, we expected to meet the enemy. In other words, we were within easy striking distance of what must, reasonably, have been our objective, and of the advantageous position in which we intended to establish ourselves for the probable contingencies of the campaign. And we smoked, and talked of the fun anticipated in Lake City, which was said to be full of nice people whose husbands and lovers were "gone to the war," as we lay under the mighty branches of the live oaks and pines that covered the face of the earth for miles and miles.

The morning of the 20th found us in the saddle, and the column stood, at daybreak. The sun rose in splendid glory, and once debouched on the road, so level was the country, that those mounted on the right, looking to the rear, could discover the entire column, marching compactly and handsomely, and, I believe, with all the elasticity of gait and cadenced step, which is possessed by a command well drilled, confident in their leader, and hopeful of brilliant victory. I knew that the very air seemed exhilarating to me, and that I found others about me were buoyant in spirits; and we looked to the rear over the marching, swinging column, with feelings of delight that everything was in such fine shape, the troops looked as if they were about to march in service.

My duties that day, at any rate, were with the advance guard. The cavalry and Battery B were old comrades; they had campaigned together, and the cavalry had taken good care that the enemy never had taken one of "their" pieces. Nothing could be finer or more soldierly than the esprit du corps, existing in this really fine brigade. In that flowing summer, when we were under Grant, I remember how, after a separation from the battery of but a few days, the cavalry gave Elder a ringing cheer and clash of sabres, as he joined us.

As we marched, some one near me at the front said that the "Savannah River" was but a short distance to the west of Lake City, and somebody else made the cavalry observation that "if that be so it will be a fine thing for our horses;" and, I remember, I heard some of the troopers who had caught the topographical dat, humming the familiar song in which the words occur.

At short intervals we met volantes and outlying pickets of the enemy. When they did not at once retire, we habitually engaged them. It occurred to several of us and was commented on, that it was strange that we should meet these men so far from Lake City. For we met them first at least fifteen miles east of that point. But as early in the day, they generally fired on sight, no particular attention was paid to the circumstances, though it was of course reported to the general, who was with the main column. At length, however, it was apparent, as we penetrated the country, that

these pickets "hunted in couples," and retired with evident reluctance. They began to fall back sullenly, and firing every now and then, as if they were near a reserve. And while we were occupied in looking after them, and, perhaps, increasing the interval between the column and the advance, we came upon a fine, large residence where the guard were permitted to fill their canteens, and we all took occasion to rinse our mouths and those of our horses, tighten up the saddle-girths, and polish the lenses of the glasses. The lady residing here, as we bade her good morning and familiarly asked if she had any commands for Lake City, where we expected to sleep that evening, told us that we would not get there by night, if ever; that we should probably meet her "husband on the road," and might say, if we pleased, that she was well. I doubt if any of us considered this as other than the way a Southern woman "talks," and nothing was said of it at the time as we knew the general would be there shortly, and, probably hear the same thing.

## THE BATTLE OPENS.

About one o'clock we discovered quite a squad of the enemy. It looked like a reserve of the picket. We received their fire out of range, and advancing rapidly, they withdrew slowly. The general was informed of this, and the officer who reported it to him said the general told him not to be "alarmed," that it didn't "amount to much." Soon, however, the enemy appeared again, in large numbers, and while they retired they did so in a manner that impressed us we were in the presence of a neighborhood of hostile strength and numbers. It was now about two o'clock. The general, when he received this information, was sitting on the ground by the way side, the column marching rapidly and easily, after its noon halt, and in admirable order. He was, I think taking a "snack" of cold chicken. He immediately rode to the front and conversed with Elder, whose so dierly solicitude had brought him up from his battery to "see the sights," and while the general was discussing the probabilities of a fight there, and taking a hurried glance at the country, we turned a bend of the road, and there, to our surprise, ten miles at least from Lake City, and in a position the strength of which we had ascertained upon the reconnaissance I have spoken of, we saw a brass field piece in battery, on the road, a mile or more away. The enemy had advanced from Lake City in strength, and seized the only position of strategic importance between us and our objective. On his left was a hill, through which a deep cut had been made for the railway. On his right a morass and underbrush, impenetrable and impassable for miles, and between these two points, a level country, heavily thicketed. On this line the enemy had set up his standards, and was established in force, and while we reconnoitred, we could hear the whistles of locomotives from Lake City, and the rattle of trains, as if they had been made to be audible, and evidently active in the enemy's behalf.

Major Seymour had ordered Henry to bring up his command, and put Elder in position; and hurried orders, carried by galloping mules, were given to bring up the column.

Battery B came up at a swinging trot, the drivers and teamsters excited with the enthusiasm of what was before them. They were in battery on the right of the road at a moment; the First was established in support; the battalion of the First went to the left at a trot to look after the enemy's

right, and learn of the chances to flank them. Elder responded to the first shot of the enemy, and in less time than it takes to write it, we know the fate of the campaign was upon us unless we could dislodge the foe. Hamilton and Langdon hurrying out of their line of march, came quickly up and took position on the left of the road, and somewhat advanced as to Elder, and while the Infantry were being posted, opened fire. As fast as the foot troops arrived they were put into line, under fire, and commenced firing, as the enemy had now brought his forces within easy range.

"Ah! Here and there was hurrying to and fro."

We fairly jumped into that fight. Hamilton and Langdon, whom I could clearly see served their pieces with superb fury. I know Hamilton did; he could not do less, though he was terribly embarrassed. It seemed that when we were at Hilton Head, there was a battalion of Gilmour's command, called "Les Enfants Perdus"—chaps that wore baggy breeches, of every nationality, but Scotch, and officered by men, with the exception of Mathon, who were destitute of any experience, and worthless for almost every purpose. So that Gilmour broke up this mob, and filled up Hamilton's, and I don't know but, Langdon's batteries with these lost "sons of guns." They were "vagrom men," indeed. With the prescient insight of battle, the rebel General Colquitt, saw this awkward squad, and charged upon it, capturing two or three of Hamilton's pieces. What a rush they made for those guns! Hamilton raged like a lion. But imprecation nor command could keep these "lost children" up to their duty. I believe every officer of the battery, on duty with it, was wounded. McCrea was badly hit; Myrick lost some of his toes, and was so angry that he refused to obey the surgeon and leave his saddle, while Hamilton, wounded in both hands, I believe, was trying, with ex ample and pistol to keep the flying "children" to their guns. After he was wounded as I approached him, he had his little rein on his arm, and he asked me if I would be kind enough to take his pistol while he dismounted. The old man had been having a "morning" with some of his men, and I reckon he lost some of them in a way that will make it difficult for anything but Gabriel's trumpet to find them. He had got into a worse fix than he ever had "the boys" while he was instructing them, in front of Battery Wagner, in the military art of making "stone fence."

While this had occurred, the fight became desperate. Beyond anything I had, till then known, considering the number of troops we had under our standards. As I began to see our position, and the, apparently, much greater force of the enemy I found myself amazed to see that our men stood as they did. I did not then know, as I afterwards knew, that the rank and file knew, as well as the general, that our only safety, from death, or capture, was in staying until night, perchance, should end the combat. We were fighting, not for victory, but for night.

#### COL NEL HENRY IN TROUBLE.

On Colonel Henry's suggestion I went to General Seymour, to volunteer as aide, for the duties of aides had by this time been so multiplied, that they seemed to be scarce. As I rode over to the position where, on his horse, he had established himself, I met Langdon on foot, with a bridle in his hand, looking like a "las year's corpse." I had not seen him to speak with him since he sketched the bridge at the north fork of the

Saint Mary's, where we had a brush with the enemy. I said to him, "What in the wide—very wide—world is the matter with you?" "Haven't you heard?" he replied. "Hear!" said I. "I can't hear my own ears." His lip quivered, as if the story made his very heart sick, and he turned his face away from me as if he would hide its agonised expression, and he said, "I've lost two of my pieces, and am falling back." There was some friendly imprecation—not unanimo—and I, as diplomatically and graciously as I could, intimated to him that it looked as if we should lose our heads, the whole of us, and left him. On reporting to Seymour he thanked me for the offer of services, and said he had been obliged to use every gentleman of his staff, and told me to go to Colonel Burton and ask him if he could not safely detach a regiment, or, perhaps, 500 men, from his brigade to try and gain the flank or rear of the enemy by his left, moving from our right; that the move was attended with great difficulty, but if possible, at all events, to try it, and he told me to take care of myself, so that I should be certain to reach him with the order. Burton could not detach a man. Said he, "I'll move a man, except as he is knocked over the enemy will charge and I shall be gone up." "Just look here." I went with him, and he showed me a strong line, apparently a fresh one, in his front, and behind this, a reserve, quite as strong, just taking arms from their stacks. I went to the right of our line however, and was glad I did so, for I discovered that even if we had the men to spare, it would have involved a good day's march, or an all night one, to have turned the rebel line and gained its rear.

As I returned to report to the general I met Colonel Henry pulling the accoutrements off his bay horse, which, he said, had been hit by a solid shot—a queer kind of thing to meet down there—and killed. Under the circumstances, and sympathizing with him in his exigency, I let up a little on the severe and exacting reserve I had, habitually, been compelled to maintain towards him—for I was much his subordinate, my grade, I believe, being that of a subaltern—and tried, judiciously, to console him by saying that he had always been a good walker and that if I were not "on the staff" I would let him have my horse. My impression, at the time, was, he failed to see, either in his plight or my presumption, any humor, for he immediately began to say that I was not "much of a cavalry man, anyhow;" and, at that moment of his unpositioned discourse, my horse was totally disabled by a rifle ball, and we stood on a perfect equit., which, for the moment, he graciously recognized.

#### "The combat deepened."

The white troops, who had so long and so well borne the shock of battle, while still resolutely maintaining a gallant, though broken front, were weakened and failing from sheer fatigue and loss, and must be reinforced. The negroes were sent for, and the experiment to them and to us, of putting such a force under fire under such critical circumstances, had to be made.

#### THE NEGROES UNDER FIRE.

The advance regiment was commanded by a Pole, whose name I cannot recollect. He was dismounted at the head of the column, holding the tip of his sword in the left hand while the grips was in his right, and he came up, tearing himself as gallantly as only a soldier can. As he passed me I said,

"I am glad you are here." He replied, "I am glad to be here, I can get these fellows under fire in good shape, they will give a good account of themselves." In a few moments he was killed, while endeavoring to rectify his alignment. But his troops could not be straightened into line. Wherever there was a tree you would see them in a single file, strung out like a file of men inquiring at the general delivery of a post office where mails come only at long intervals. They stayed, to be sure, and most of them were crowded into the fire, but the general was unable to relieve the white troops, as is usual, by substituting them on the line of battle. So they were crowded to our left, and were put in the intervals of the line elsewhere. They soon commenced dropping to the rear; one wounded through the hand, and started at the sight of his own blood, would drop his rifle and with the help of two or three able bodied comrades, would form a procession towards our safe retreat, their eyes, ears and heels sticking out in wonder at the fortune of war. As might be expected of them, as is, to some extent, true of all new troops, particularly when they have lost their commanding officer, they were a mob, and a mob of negroes. Perhaps their regiments were so strong, numerically, that the straggling, undisciplined cowards were never missed. I remember one of their officers, Archie Bogle—whose father is known to fame as the proprietor of "Bogle's Magic Hair-Dye," who always used the stuff on his moustache and hair, and kept them in shape if his personel otherwise was seedy—was captured under the very noses and guns of his men, who had they been soldiers, would have rescued him at once, and easily.

At about 5 o'clock p.m., and this hour was upon us ere we knew it, and a little while after these black troops had been put under fire, every available man of the command had been engaged, and it was at this juncture that the stress of the battle lay heaviest on Seymour's chivalric heart. What a fine gentleman he was, with his love for his profession, his artistic tastes, his æthno-culture, his handsome figure and gracious gallantry. He, long since had discovered the fatal square spread for him, and though he was at one time fairly caught in the toils, he had endeavored to extricate himself by superb and heroic qualities, after he knew his danger. He knew his troops, and every man and every officer on that fiercely contested field did his duty as if the desperate stress of the hour called on him for mortal sacrifice to avert dishonour. And it was made. When grateful, welcome night settled upon us, it found, by the rays of departing day, that over 2,300 of our force were hors du combat; five or six pieces of our artillery were in the hands of the enemy; the ground was covered with the slain and the wounded, but our duty had been fully performed, and the enemy were content to rest themselves in their own position, not daring to measure our strength or further, general, operations.

That night, after gathering together what wounded we could, and dismounting the larger part of the cavalry to give them a chance to ride, the broken, but not dispirited column marched to the rear, carrying its train, and all the impedimenta of war, not in the hands of the enemy. Henry, with the mounted men of his brigade, and Battery B, its guns all present, constituted the rear guard, and delayed the enemy, who followed on the 21st, at respectful distance, engaging him at intervals in the two or three succeeding days, until the Union troops were safe within the lines west of Jacksonville.

This experience, so disastrous and humiliating, was not without its humorous incidents. It chanced to me, as a volunteer aide, to have fine opportunities to observe the manner of the battle and to catch the expressions, and note the hearing of men and officers. And while "I will set down nought in malice," some of these things may, without harm, see the light of day.

ELDER AS CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

After Hamilton had been sent to the rear on account of his wounds, and Langdon had gathered up the broken pieces of his battery, I saw Elder frequently, and as I was on friendly terms with him, I watched him serving his pieces—in which I had a special interest—and talked with him about the battle. While the fight on our side was, speaking strictly enough, a sort of general engagement, all arms of the service being engaged, we had, as I remember, no chief of artillery. Hamilton, I believe, would have had that position, and Langdon was next to him in seniority. Both of these, however, were out of the question. When the broken sections were, finally, ordered to the rear and into the road, the chiefs of pieces reported to Elder, where he and I were. I said something to him, and he asked me to "excuse" him, as he believed it looked "as if he was chief of artillery," and his promotion demanded that he devote his "whole attention to duty." And in the ruck of such a melee, he asked me if I didn't think it was a "distinguished honor" to be conferred on him. To my mind, he was the best man on the field that day. I had been in many engagements, and had opportunities, which I never failed to improve, to observe generals and subordinates, under fire and in exigent circumstances. I had always watched for the "sang froid" of the traditional soldier. I rarely ever saw it. Men under fire are oppressed with the weight of stern and exacting solitudes. They are frequently profane and generally excited, though not in the unsoldierly sense of "losing their heads;" but it is rare that one meets a spirit superior to all duty while fully performing it, that bearing itself steadily up to the standard of honor, still seems to be indifferent to the horrors and disgraceable anxieties of actual battle. Colonel I. A. Parker was some such spirit, though he was too cynical. Elder was, and I may say is, one of these. I do not mean that he would ever say "a little more grape, Captain Bragg," though if it were proper he might. Nor "the guard dies, it never surrenders." He, at such a time would, in all probability, have spoken as naturally and emphatically as Cambronne did at Waterloo! But I saw and heard this. Seymour was sitting in his saddle statuesque, and like a general, his disaster looming upon him—over half his men hors du combat. He had lost artillery, and more than all, the ardent and friendly assistance and steady judgment of many of his most devoted and experienced officers. His broken lines were simply holding on. One resolute, concerted dash against them, and night itself, however dark and favorable, could not save him. He was beaten, and almost helpless. I could see his sensitive spirit was depressed. He stroaked his goatee impatiently, as if he wanted to do something with his hands. His exterior was serene, and even gracious, but he was in that peculiar frame of mind which comes particularly, I imagine, in this sense, to commanders, under terrible circumstances of disaster; and he seemed inclined to break through the reserve which hedges in the general, and speak to some one in friendly confidence: Elder was close by, looking at

things in his way, happy that his battery was intact, and Seymour said, "Elder, how does it look?" Twisting his mouth, as he always did, when he was about to sing

"Oh! change the rings with me, my love,  
Oh! change the rings with me,"

and pointing with his long finger, to the huddling niggers on the left, Elder replied, "It looks d—d black in there." Seymour looked at him for an instant, and then everybody broke into a laugh. It did us a "power of good."

Later on, as the general discovered that the enemy were massing with the evident purpose of capturing Elder's battery, he sent an aide to him with word that "the enemy are disposing for a charge, and to take precautions." The young gentleman who delivered this message, not contending himself with the elegant diction of the general, added, "if you don't look out they'll gobble you." Elder looked into the eye of the young man with a sort of superb surprise that anybody should suppose that any enemy could "gobble" his battery with the Fortieth Massachusetts in support, and replied, "Present my compliments to the general and tell him I'm looking for that gobbler."

I saw a gunner of one of the pieces struck in the left shoulder and frightfully mangled. As he fell across the trail of his gun, the only thing he had time to say before he died was, "Sight this piece," I remember Sergeant Fox told me he was a brave and intelligent soldier.

The main column, of our forces, reached the lines in front of Jacksonville, about the night of the 23rd of February. The rear guard reached there on the morning, I think, of the 26th. It has been claimed that the colored troops constituted the rear-guard, and I have seen, in many papers, pretended accounts of their valor in holding the enemy at bay, while the veteran troops escaped. To a soldier, however, discussion is unnecessary. The blacks were all raw troops, generally speaking. The rest of the command were veterans. And it will not be believed that troops commanded by Henry and Elder, Langdon and Hamilton, Stevens and Barton, had a rear-guard of Infantry, not well drilled, nor accustomed to fire, and commanded by captains and lieutenants.

A week after the battle I was one of a party who communicated with the enemy under flag of truce. Thon we discovered that their entire force was represented by them to be in excess of 10,000, though, to my recollection, they did not say how many were engaged. I asked Captain Chisolm, of the Confederate service, who was then present, how many troops he judged we had? and he replied that the prisoners said 5,000, but he believed we had not less than 8,000.

The battle was a desperate one. It was, to some extent, a surprise, but one which, under the circumstances, we could only have been prepared for by holding the very position that the rebels held, and to have done this we should have seized it at the moment Gilmore resolved upon the subjugation of the State. This course would have necessitated an exaggeration of the command, doubling the troops detailed, and these we did not have. It is no matter. The issue of the Florida campaign, no less than of the war, was being decided elsewhere. And upon our return to Jacksonville, after proper rest, we were embarked on transports, and rejoined the grand army, under Grant, from which our brigade had been separated after the battle of Gettysburg.

However disastrous the battle of Olustee was, it was an honor to have participated in it, I saw so much service there, and had so

many glimpses and passages of fun on that occasion, that it seems as if I might write a book about it, and still I leave much unsaid.

Bronze.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING AT

OTTAWA,

Tuesday, 7th of Sept., and following days.

STAFF OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Executive Committee of Council.—Lieut. Col. Brunel, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C.M.G., Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Ross, G.G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Egleson, O. B. G. A., Ottawa; Lieut. Co. MacPherson, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Stuart, Ottawa; Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G. Militia, Brockville, Lieut. Col. Fletcher, C.M.G., D.A.G. Militia, Montreal; Lieut. Col. Beer, 74th Battalion, Sussex, N. S.; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major, Montreal; Major McDonald, Ottawa; Captain Tilton, G. G. Foot Guards, Ottawa; W. McKay Wright, Esq., M.P., Ottawa Field Battery Artillery, Ottawa; Captain Mason, 13th Battalion, Hamilton.

Secretary.—Lieut. Col. Stuart.

Treasurer.—Lieut. Col. MacPherson.

Local Executive Committee.—Lieut. Col. Brunel, Chairman; Lieut. Col. Wily, Director of Stores; Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C.M.G.; Lieut. Col. Worsley, Brigade Major; Captain Tilton, G. G. Foot Guards;

Chief Executive Officer and Commandant of Camp.—Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.G., No. 4 Military District.

Chief of Statistical Department.—Lieut. Col. Bacon, Brigade Major.

Chief of Range Department.—Major White, Governor General's Foot Guards.

Range Officers.—Major Mattice, Brigade Major; Major Macdonald; Captain Perley, Engineers; Captain Mason, 13th Battalion.

Camp Quartermaster.—Captain Grant, Governor General's Foot Guards.

Surgeon.—E. C. Malloch, M.D.

Chief of Police.—E. J. O'Neil.

Armourer.—Mr. H. Cawdron.

PRIZE LIST.

All Comers' Match.

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

1st Prize.	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	40
4th "	30
Prizes at \$10	150

To be shot for in Two Stages.

1st Stage—Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage, any rifle coming within Wimbledon regulations.

Ranges—1st Stages, 200 and 300 yards; 2nd Stage, 800 and 1,000 yards.

In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive.... \$ 40  
Second Highest, "..... 20  
15 next Highest, \$10 each.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 30 cents. Position—Shoulder at 200 yards, and any position at the other ranges.

The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the Highest score in the First Stage. Highest Score to receive \$100. Second Highest

Entrance Fee—\$1.00. Ranges—800 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

Dominion of Canada Match.

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 member of the Corps to which the competitor belongs previous to the 1st of July, 1875, as having performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf, for 1874-5. Certificate to be signed by the Officer commanding Corps to which the Competitor belongs.

1st Prize.	\$ 150
2nd "	50
3rd "	25
10 Prizes at \$10.	100
10 "	50
Silver and Bronze Badges, value.	100
\$475	

To be Competed for in Two Stages, 1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 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.

Snider-Enfield Rifle; Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50 cents. 2nd Stage—To be fired for by the first 30 highest scores in the First Stage. The competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$150; the Second Highest \$50; and the Third Highest \$25. Five rounds each at 500 and 600 Yards. Snider-Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee—\$1.00.

**Battalion Match.**

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

1st Prize to highest aggregate score.	\$200
2nd " to Battalion or Corps making next highest aggregate score.	75
3rd " Highest individual score.	50
4th " to second highest individual score.	40
5th " next highest.	25
\$390	

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

Ranges—300 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 Competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified. Snider or Snider 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 Prize to 2nd highest individual score.	50
4th Prize to next highest.	25
\$1,500	

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges—300, 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.	\$150
2nd "	75
Highest individual score.	25
Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each.	100
\$350	

Description of Rifle—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. Range—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. 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 any Association. Remaining Prizes to highest individual scores.

**The Agent General of Canada Prize of \$100**

Presented by Edward Jenkins, Esq., M.P., London, England.

Conditions same as Dominion Match.	
1st Prize	\$ 60
2nd "	30
3rd "	10
\$100	

Ranges—300 and 500 yards. Rifle and Ammunition—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. Rounds—5. Position—any. Entrance Fee—50 cts.

**The J. H. Steward, Optician, London Prize.**

1st Prize, a Binocular Field Glass, value... \$21  
2nd " a Lord Bury Telescope, " " " 20  
To be open for competition to all members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Range—600 yards. Rifle—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. Rounds—7. Position—any. Entrance Fee—50 cents.

**The Governor General's Prize.**

To be open for competition to all winners of Prizes at the meeting of 1875.

1st Prize.....	Gold Medal.
2nd " .....	Silver Medal.
3rd " .....	Bronze Medal.

Range—500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. 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-Commers' Match," 1st Stage of Dominion of Canada Match," "McDougall Cup Match," "Affiliated Association Match," and the J. H. Steward Prize.

1st Prize, to the Highest Aggregate Score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, and	\$ 75
2nd Prize to Second Highest Aggregate Score	50
3rd Prize, to Third Highest Aggregate	25
\$150	

**Wimbledon Match.**

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.

6 " " " Quebec " " "
4 " " " Nova Scotia " " "
4 " " " New Brunswick " " "
2 " " " Prince Edw'd Isld " " "
5 " " " Dominion " " "

Qualifications being the same as in the 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 1876, 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, \$1,250.

Ranges—200, 500 and 600 yards with Snider Enfield Rifles, and 800 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 on the same day.

First Stage—Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. Rifles—Snider-Enfield. Government ammunition. Position—At 200 yards, standing; at other distances, any. Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee—\$2.00.

In this stage there will be 20 prizes amounting to \$465, divided as follows:

1st Prize	\$100 00
2nd "	75 00
3rd "	50 00
7 Prizes each \$20	140 00
10 " " \$10	100 00
\$465 00	

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—200, 500, 600 and 800 yards. Snider Rifles at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Martini-Henry Rifles, issued by the Association, at 800 yards. Government ammunition. Position—Same as in the First Stage. In this Stage there will be 20 prizes amounting to \$500, as follows:

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

1st Prize	\$100	
2nd "	80	
3rd "	70	
250		
Seventeen prizes, amounting to...		550
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.		
		\$300

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

Entries accompanied by Amounts of Subscription and Entrance Fees 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.

By order,

C. Stuart Lieut.-Col

Secretary



GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA.

Wednesday, 11th day of August, 1875.

PRESENT:

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR OF THE GOVERNMENT IN COUNCIL.

ON the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 8th and 54th sections of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 31st year of Her Majesty's Reign, chaptered 6, and intitled "An Act respecting the Customs," His Excellency, by and with the advice of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that the Town of Ingersoll, in the County of Oxford, in the Province of Ontario, be and the same is hereby constituted an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port under the survey of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Woodstock, to take effect from the 1st September next.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

3in.35

Clerk, Privy Council.



DEPARTMENT OF MILITIA AND DEFENCE.

Tenders will be received until Noon on the 15th Day of September, 1875,

For the supply of

FORAGE CAPS,

Also for the manufacture from Government Cloth of such

JACKETS, TROUSERS and GREAT COATS As may be required for militia purposes during the years of 1875-6.

Patterns may be seen and further information will be given on application.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. POWELL,

Colonel Adjutant-General of Militia. Ottawa, August 17, 1875.



LOCAL AGENTS WANTED!

An Agent wanted for each Town and County in the United States.

Parties desiring to act as agents must accompany their application by a letter of recommendation to the Editor of a newspaper published in the town or county for which agent proposes to act.

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Each newspaper published in the town where agent is located will, if such an agency is established, be given an advertisement, advertising such agency and the Company, and fully explaining the plans, purposes and objects of the Company.

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Each bond participates in four drawings each year, until it is drawn a premium, when it is surrendered, the premium paid, and the bond cancelled.

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