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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. X. OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876. No. 38.

The Volunteer Review
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HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 20th September, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (17)

No. 1.

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Adverting to the second paragraph of No. 2 of General Orders (13), 30th June, 1876, the number of vacancies to be competed for is changed to 24 instead of 36, and two from each Military District instead of three. Also, "vacancies will be awarded to candidates in excess of two," instead of "in excess of three, who obtained certificates in other districts."

Admission of Cadets.

The Gentleman undernamed having passed his examination and been certified by the Board of Examiners has been duly approved for admission as a Cadet to the Military College:

MARKS.
Walter T aylour English. 5.217

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.



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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. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1876.

No. 38.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

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

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

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

Dr. Thomas Lycock, an eminent medical writer and physician to the Queen, is dead.

At Panama, on Sunday the 17th inst., while some cannon were being tested on the beach near the city one of them exploded, killing four persons, dangerously wounded 20 or 40 others, and slightly hurting about eight persons. The President of the State and leading officials of the squad are among the hurt.

The Amended Merchant Shipping law will go into operation in England on the first of November. The law provides that a vessel can take three feet deck load of light woods, such as deals, battens, and boards, during the winter months, but she cannot take more than five spare spars, and cannot take square or other timber, pitch pine, oak, mahogany, or other heavy woods. The law provides a penalty for vessels arriving in Great Britain after the 31st of October or before the 16th of April, should they have deck loads beyond the height prescribed. A clause likely to be obnoxious to the ship owners is that all vessels carrying deck loads in summer or winter must pay tonnage dues on the space occupied on deck by the deck loads, and the captain is bound to have the space measured and entered on his log book.

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

Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Lega-

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Ontario Rifle Association.

(From the Toronto Mail.)

On Tuesday, 29th Aug, the Ontario Rifle Association matches for 1876 commenced on the Garrison Common under the most favourable auspices. The day was delightfully bright and calm, though a light haze which hung over the lake and drifted shoreward, interfered somewhat with the vision of the riflemen. By twelve o'clock the Common presented a fine sight, the numerous white tents gleaming in the sunshine, the bright uniforms of the hundreds of volunteers and the targets looming up in the distance, all tending to relieve and enliven the dull brown expanse of withered grass which stretched away under foot, while a warm hazy sky contrasted sufficiently with the deep hue of the almost rippleless lake that spread away to the southern horizon.

As soon as the firing was fairly commenced a number of invited guests sat down to an elegant luncheon, provided by the President of the Association, in the new Fort.

The party then adjourned to the common, where the firing was in progress.

As will be seen by reference to the subjoined scores the shooting was exceedingly good. Only two of the matches were decided, but the Affiliated Associations' match was in progress at six o'clock.

ENTRIES.

Table with 2 columns: Association name and score. Includes Affiliated Associations (222), Maiden Stakes (118), All Comers' (233).

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated associations. First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize \$15; five prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$1. Total, \$200. Snider Enfield rifle; 200 yards range; seven rounds; any position.

Table of individual scores for All Comers' match. Lists names like P E Evans, BR A, and scores ranging from 30 to 33.

MAIDEN STAKES.

\$100 presented by Mr. E. O. Bickford, with \$55 added by the Ontario Rifle Association match. Open to regularly enrolled volunteers of the Province of Ontario who have never won a prize at any Ontario or Dominion Rifle Association match. Snider Enfield.

Rifle; 40) yards range; seven rounds; any position. First prize, \$20; second prize, \$15; three prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4.

Table of individual scores for Rifle match. Lists names like Lieut Thom, 28th Batt, and scores ranging from 28 to 33.

SECOND DAY, Aug. 30th.

Only two matches were completed, that of the Affiliated Associations which was commenced on Tuesday, and the Ontario match. The match for the President's prize was well advanced, but when gun was fired at half past five o'clock it was still unfinished.

The following are the scores of the matches completed.

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATIONS' MATCH.—Open to all members of Affiliated Associations who are also members of the Ontario Rifle Association. Five prizes to be awarded to the highest aggregate scores made by any five previously named members of any one Affiliated Association. The remaining prizes to individual scores; Snider Enfield rifles; 300 and 500 yards ranges; five rounds at each range; any position.

TEAM PRIZES.—First prize, the Ladies' Challenge Cup and \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize \$10. Total, \$150. The winning Association to have possession of the Cup for one year (subject to the approval of the Council; and to be returned for further competition previous to the next ensuing Association match.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.—First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4. Total, \$200.

PRIZE—WINNING TEAM.

Table of team prize winners. Lists 1st prize (Guards, 187), 2nd prize (Queen's Own Rifles, 177), etc.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZE WINNERS.

Table of individual prize winners. Lists names like Sergt S Bradley, CRA, and scores ranging from 40 to 43.

Table of individual scores for Ontario match. Lists names like Lieut Wright, Kingston, and scores ranging from 37 to 40.

ONTARIO MATCH.

Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations; Snider Enfield rifle; 500 yards range; seven rounds; any position; first prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10; five prizes of \$6; six prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4. Total, \$210.

Table of individual scores for Ontario match. Lists names like Sergt J Mitchell, 13th Batt, and scores ranging from 29 to 32.

At 5 o'clock a meeting of the Council was held.

The letter from Mr. Gordon, containing his resignation of the Presidency of the Association, being read to the Council, it was unanimously resolved that as the terms of the letter do not permit the Council to submit Mr. Gordon's name for re-election, the resignation be accepted, and that the Secretary be desired to convey to Mr. Gordon the Council's warmest thanks and appreciation of his valuable services to the Society and sincere regret that he cannot be induced to retain the office.

THIRD DAY, Aug. 31st.

The weather was not quite so favourable to rifle shooting as that of Tuesday and Wednesday, as there was a little too much wind, but on the whole there was very little to complain of, and on the whole the shooting was very good. The matches completed today were the President's match, for which there were 190 entries the Battalion match with 175 individual entries, and the District match with 144 entries.

The following are the scores as far as completed:—

PRESIDENT'S MATCH.

Open to all member of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution

or through affiliated Associations. Snider Enfield rifle. 600 yards, seven rounds; any position. First prize, \$25, second prize \$20; third prize, \$15; fourth prize, \$12; five prizes of \$10; ten prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4. Total, \$212.

	Pts.
Sergt Mitchell, 13th	32
Pte Omand, 13th Batt.	30
Lieut Pearson, QOR	29
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt	28
P F Ewan, Barrie RA	27
Lieut H J Hill, 10th Royals	27
Sergt Joslin, Huron RA	26
Sergt Moore, 25th Batt	26
Capt Johnson, Halton	26
Sap A Bell, Engineers	26
Major Macpherson, Guards	26
J Bishop, Guelph, RA	25
J Mitchell, 13th Batt	25
Major Gibson, 13th Batt	25
Corp Hilton, 49th Batt	25
Lieut Macnaughton, Cobourg RA	25
Dr McConkey, Barrie RA	25
Pte Tammage, 49th Batt	25
Lieut Tribe, Guelph	25
Sergt Molloy, Kingston RA	24
Pte Pitt, 25th Batt	24
Capt Panton, 20th Batt	24
Pte Metcalf, 25th Batt	24
Sergt Pain, 24th Batt	24
Sergt Flynn, 10th Royals	24
Jas Goodhall, Albert RA, Galt	24
Pte Geo Margetts, QOR	24
Lieut Armstrong, Ingersoll RA	24
Lieut Cruit, Engineers	24

FIFTH MATCH.

Open to regularly enrolled volunteers of the Province of Ontario only; Snider Enfield rifle; ranges 500 and 600 yards; any position.

BATTALION MATCH.—To be competed for by eight previously named officers, non commissioned officers or men from any battalion brigade of Garrison artillery, squadron, or field battery of volunteer militia in Ontario. First prize, Merchants' Challenge Trophy and \$75; second prize, \$50; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. Total \$185. Merchants' Challenge Trophy to be won three times consecutively before becoming the absolute property of winners.

BATTALION TEAMS.

1st prize, 13th Battalion	419
2nd prize, Governor General's F. Guards	382
3rd prize, Wellington Field Battery	378
4th prize, Queen's Own Rifles	351
5th prize, 10th Royals	348

Eleven battalion teams competed.

COMPANY TEAMS.

COMPANY MATCH.—To be competed for by five previously named officers, non commissioned officers or men, from any company, troop or battery of Volunteer Militia in Ontario. First prize, the Brassey Cup (value, \$125), and \$50; second prize, \$40; third prize, \$30; fourth prize, \$20; fifth prize, \$10. Total, \$150. The Brassey Cup to be won three times consecutively by the same company before becoming the absolute property of the competitors.

Seventeen company teams competed.

1st prize, No. 1 Co., 13th Batt	262
2nd prize, No. 2 Co., 13th Batt	260
3rd prize, No. 1 Co., Governor General's Foot Guards	243
4th prize, Toronto Engineers	241
5th prize, No. 1 Co., 10th Royals	241

Seventeen company teams competed.

The shooting in this match also decided the ownership for the ensuing year of the Sir Peter Tait cup, to be contested for by teams of six, but this was a portion of the

score not completed, as already mentioned.

The individual scores were not made out, Pte Disher, of the 19th Battalion, heads the list with 61. Sergt. D. Mitchell, of the 13th Battalion, comes next, with 59, and Corp. Newby, of the Guards, and Gunner Bishop, of the Wellington Field Battery, have 58 each.

FOURTH DAY, Sept. 1st.

There was a fair atmosphere, but altogether too much wind for good shooting, and as the day wore on matters kept getting worse instead of better, excepting perhaps half an hour after luncheon. Towards the close of the afternoon it came on to blow a regular gale, and gusty at that, so that most of the small bore shooting at 300 yards was done under very disadvantageous circumstances.

The "Extra Series" contest was concluded, as well as the first stage of the small bore match.

The remainder of the score in the Battalion Match is as follows.

CANANA COMPANY'S PRIZE FOR INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

First prize, \$25; second prize, \$20; third prize, \$15; five prizes of \$10; five prizes of \$6; six prizes of \$5; ten prizes of \$4; total, \$210.

	Pts.
Pte Disher, 19th Batt	61
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt	59
Gun J Bishop, WFB	58
Corp Newby, Guards	58
Sap Bell, Engineers	57
Capt Bailey, 10th Royals	57
Capt Mason, 13th Batt	56
Pte Jos Masson, 13th Batt	55
Sergt Jack, 10th Royals	54
Pte Murison, 13th Batt	54
Major Gibson, 13th Batt	54
Vet Surg Harris, OFB	53
Sergt McMullen, Engineers	53
Sergt Pain, 13th Batt	53
Lt Cruit, Engineers	53
Sergt Cunningham, 49th Batt	52
L Corp Gray, Guards	52
Pte Clarke, 13th Batt	52
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt	52
Lt Pearson, QOR	52
Corp Hilton, 49th Batt	52
Pte Metcalf, 25th Batt	51
Lt Hughes, 25th Batt	51
Capt Gibson, TGB	50
Pte C Mitchell, 13th Batt	50
Pte Carruth, 49th Batt	50
Major Macdonald, WFB	50
Pte Waldo, Guards	50
Pte G Margetts, QOR	50

The Sir Peter Tait Cup, presented by Sir Peter Tait, D. L., to the Militia of the Dominion of Canada, in commemoration of the visit of Lieut. Col. Skinner, and the Ontario team to Wimbledon, 1871. To be shot for annually by six previously named members from any corps of the militia in the Dominion. The cup to remain in the custody of the Lieut. Governor of the Province of the winning corps for the time being, and to be competed for at the Provincial Match of the Province holding the cup. Won by the 13th Battalion.

Lieut. Unitt, of the 10th Royals made thirty-five instead of thirty two as published. This makes the 10th Royals team fourth instead of fifth in the Battalion match, and the Queen's Own fifth instead of fourth. Both teams made the same number of points, but the 10th Royal team having made the largest score at the longest range the tie was decided in favour of that team.

DISTRICT MATCH.

Open to all Members of Affiliated Associations who are also Members of the Ontario

Rifle Association. The first prize to be awarded to the highest aggregate score made by any fifteen previously named members of any one Military District of Ontario, the Vice Presidents of each District to be ex-officio Captains of the Teams. Snider Enfield rifles; range, 300 yards; number of rounds, seven; any position. First prize, silver cup (value \$200) and \$100 presented by Lieut. Colonel Gzowski, ex President O. R. A. Conditions—The cup to be competed for annually, and to remain in the possession of the Vice President of the winning District until next Match. Won by the 2nd military district team.

The 3rd Military District came second with a score of 291, and the 4th Military District third with a total of 234.

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES—First prize, 25 dols; second prize, 20 dols; third prize, 15 dols; five prizes of 10 dols; ten prizes of 5 dols; ten prizes of 4 dols. Total, \$200.

	Pts.
Capt Bailey, 10th Royals	28
Capt Anderson, 10th Royals	28
Lieut Wright, KRA	27
Pte C Wilson, QOR	27
Sergt Cunningham, QOR	27
Sergt McMullen, Engineers	26
Major Gibson, 13th Batt	26
Corp Reardon, Guards	26
Sergt Cunningham, HRA	26
Capt Baillie, HRA	26
Capt Panton, 20th Batt	26
Sergt J Bell, 10th Royals	25
Ens Stonemen, 13th Batt	25
Pte Joseph Mason, 13th Batt	25
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt	25
Pte Carruth, HRA	25
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt	25
Lieut Macnachten, Cobourg	25
Sergt DesLauriers, Guards	25
Lieut Cruit, Engineers	25
Pte Morrison, Guards	25
Vet Surg Harris, OFB	25
Pte Steen, CRA	25
Lieut and Adj Unitt, 10th Royals	24
Sergt Robson, 33rd Batt	24
Sap Bell, Engineers	24
Pte Trelevan, CRA	24
Pte Murison, 13th Batt	24

EXTRA SERIES.

Snider Enfield rifles; 500 yards range; any position; six rounds. Entrance fee, 50c. each time. Competitors to be allowed to enter three times, their highest scores to count, and winners to choose their prizes according to their scores.

	Pts.
Pte Waldo, Guards	29
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt	28
Lieut Pearson, QOR	28
Sergt G Margetts, QOR	28
Sergt McMullen, Engineers	28
Pte P F Ewan, Barrie RA	27
Sergt J Mitchell, 13th Batt	27
Sap J Little, Engineers	27
Pte Schwartz, 13th Batt	26
Capt Mason, 18th Batt	26

SMALL BORE MATCH, 1st STAGE.—Open to all members of the Ontario Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations. 800 and 900 yards range; seven rounds at each range; any position. First prize, 30 dols; second prize, 25 dols; third prize, 20 dols; fourth prize, 15 dols; three prizes of 10 dols; five prizes of 5 dols. Total, 145 dols.

	Pts.
Lieut Cruit, Toronto	58
Major Gibson, Hamilton	57
Pte Cotton, Ottawa	57
Capt Mason, Hamilton	56
Sergt D Mitchell, Hamilton	55
Col Sergt Cooper, Toronto	55

A Bull, Toronto.....	53
George Lewis, Toronto.....	51
Pte Schwartz, Hamilton.....	51
George Margetts, Toronto.....	51
Jos Mason, Hamilton.....	51
J Little, Toronto.....	50

FIFTH AND LAST DAY, SEPT. 2ND

The only shooting that remained over from Friday evening was the second stage of the small bore match, the score of which was as follows:—

SMALL BORE MATCH, 2ND STAGE.

Open to the highest twenty scores in the first stage only; range 1,000 yards; ten rounds; any position. First prize 30 dols, second prize 20 dols, third prize 15 dols, fourth prize 10 dols, fifth prize 5 dols. Total 80 dols.

	Pts.
Pte Disher, 19th Batt.....	37
Pte Murison, 13th Batt.....	37
Capt Mason, 13th Batt.....	36
Col Sergt Cooper, Engineers.....	32
Sap Bell, Engineers.....	32

The prizes for aggregates were as follows:—

PRIZES TO HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES.

To be awarded to the competitors making the highest aggregate score in the following matches, viz:—

To the highest aggregate score in 1st, 2nd 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th matches, the Governor General's Silver Medal.

To next highest aggregate score in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th matches, the Governor General's Bronze Medal.

	Pts.
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	210
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	200

ELKINGTON CUP.

To highest aggregate score in 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, and 6th matches, the Elkington Cup (value 125 dols.) and 20 dols.

CONDITIONS FOR ELKINGTON CUP.

To be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. Temporary possession to be awarded at discretion of the Council.

	Pts.
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	151

62nd Battalion Club Rifle Competition.

The annual competition of the 62nd Battalion Rifle Club, held at Drury's range, was the most successful and interesting one that has taken place for some time, as the list of prizes and competitors will show. The club is not a new one by any means, having been first formed several years ago; but was re-organized with new Constitution and Bye Laws early in 1873, since which time it has progressed considerably, and the men seem to take more interest in the competitions each year.

The Club is supported mainly by the Officers of the Battalion, the Government not having granted anything towards it for the last two years. They have been assisted, however, by some of our citizens, who have kindly contributed some valuable prizes for competition. A president, secretary, and council of five members from each company arrange the affairs of the club; these are elected annually by the men themselves, who are thus induced to take an interest in, and carry out, the object of the club, which is to promote rifle shooting and to induce the men, especially recruits and young shots, to practice during their leisure time. Men who win prizes in small competitions

like this, thus gain confidence to enter matches of the County and Provincial Associations, which are steppingstones to attaining a place in the Wimbledon team; which is the highest ambition, of all Canadian marksmen. The 62nd Battalion sends two representatives to Wimbledon next year.

The leading prize at the competition was, Major Maher's challenge cup, presented by that officer in 1874, to be competed for annually, the officers of the corps to make up ten dollars to present to the winner each year. The first to win the cup was Quartermaster Sergt. Lenihan, who won it in 1874. Last year Corp. Diamond, of No. 2 Company, was the lucky man, while this year Lieut. W. J. Earle has the honor of holding it.

The president of the club this year is Lt. Colonel Blain, and the secretary, Lt. Magee, and it is mainly owing to their indefatigable energy that the competition was such a successful one. When the bugle sounded "commence firing" there were over fifty competitors on the range, but hardly had a half a dozen shots been fired when the rain came down in torrents, but notwithstanding this the competition proceeded with great spirit, it being dusk when the last shot was fired. The field was in command of Lt. Col. Blain, with Lieut. Magee range officer, while Capt. Likely and Ensign Coster were squad commanders. Owing to the rain and a breeze from the left front, good shooting was almost impossible, the scores made were, however, very creditable.

FIRST COMPETITION.

The following is the prize list in the competition, open to all members of the 62nd Battalion Rifle Club; Wimbledon regulations and scoring; battalion rifles to be used. Ranges 200, 400 and 500 yards; 5 shots at each range.

1st prize, Maj Maher's challenge cup and cash.....	10.00
2nd " Silver cup, valued at \$10, and a bottle of brandy.....	
3rd " Gold ring meerschaum pipe and pound tobacco.....	
4th " Revolver, given by a member of No. 6 Co., value \$8, and cash.....	2.00
5th " Cigar case, given by Ensign Coster, value \$6, and.....	2.00
6th " Cabinet photograph album, given by J. & A. McMillan, value.....	0.00
7th " Lieut. Magee's prize set of knives and forks, value.....	5.00
8th " Mr. Notman's prize, dozen photographs, and cash.....	1.00
9th " Patent vertical broiler and.....	1.00
10th " Hat or cap, given by D. Magee & Co., and cash.....	1.00
11th " Cash.....	3.00
12th " Cash.....	3.00
13th " Cash.....	2.50
14th " Cash.....	2.00
15th " Cash.....	2.00
16th " Cash.....	1.50
17th " Cash.....	1.00
18th " Cash.....	1.00

The prize winners are as follows:—

	Pts.
Lieut Earle.....	52
Sergt A Blain.....	51
Qr Master Wallace.....	43
Lt Col Blain.....	40
Pte C Rogers.....	40
Q M Sergt Lenihan.....	36
Col Sergt Rodgers.....	36
Capt McLean.....	36
Corp Diamond.....	35
Pte White.....	35
Sergt D Conley.....	34
Pte John McKee.....	33

Pte John Brady.....	32
Pte Connaher.....	30
Pte Barker.....	30
Sergt E Conley.....	29
Pte J Murphy.....	29
Capt Likely.....	29

SECOND MATCH.

At half past five the second competition was begun, but on account of the late hour the Council decided to reduce the number of shots to three instead of five. It was open only to non commissioned officers and men of the 62nd Battalion being members of the Club. Range 400 yards; 5 shots:—

1st prize, given by Col. Blain, cruet stand, value.....	36
2nd " cash.....	3
2rd " cash.....	2
4th " cash.....	1
5th " cash.....	1
6th " cash.....	1

Prize winners are as follows:—

	Pts.
Sergt Blain.....	15
Sert D Conley.....	15
Sergt Buchanan.....	14
Sergt E Conley.....	13
Sergt Lenihan.....	13
Pte Connaher.....	13
Pte Barker.....	13

Sergt. Blain and Conley will have to shoot off, to close the fate of 1st prize.

The Rifle Association.

The prizes were awarded to the competitors in the order in which the names are given. The competition for the Wimbledon prize was eagerly watched, and called forth the best efforts of our best shots. Mr. Chambers declined to compete for this prize, as he was anxious that other members of the Association should decide on whom should fall the honor of representing our Province at the headquarters of the imperial contest.

The honor of Manitoba is this year entrusted to Captain David McIntosh, of the Kildonan Infantry Company.

THE HON. HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY CHALLENGE PRIZE.

	Pts.
D McEwan.....	50
J A Shearer, WFB.....	47
H W Hanford.....	33
Capt D McIntosh.....	31
S J Van Kesslaer.....	31
Dan Kagrice.....	31
D Sutherland.....	30
Geo Lindorf, WFB.....	29
A Gillies, WFB.....	30
Major Nesbitt.....	28
T P Murray.....	28
Lieut Reid.....	26
A C McMicken, WFB.....	25
W Anderson.....	25
A McMicken.....	25
Jas Brown.....	24
Wm Fraser, WFB.....	24
Capt Cotton, DA.....	23
H G McMicken.....	23
J R McIntyre.....	23
EC Smith.....	23
Wm Chambers, WFB.....	23
John Hunt.....	21
A Berry.....	21
E Doidge.....	20
G B Gordon.....	19
John Dick.....	19
F F Blanchard.....	18
D McDermid.....	17
O N Bell, WFB.....	17
A McNea, WFB.....	17
Geo Lilliea, WFB.....	16
P Quaily, WFB.....	16

James McDonald	13
J Smith	13
T Hughes	13
G F Carruthers	8

MERCHANTS MATCH.

	Pts.
Capt Cotton	48
Alex McMicken	47
Wm Chambers	45
S J Von Renssler	44
W Fraser	44
A Berry	41
D McEwan	40
D Sutherland	40
G Lindoff	39
H W Hanford	39
H G McMicken	38
T P Murray	37
A Gillies	35
J Lillies	35
J A Wright	33
W Anderson	33
J R Mcntyre	33
F Ticknor	33
D McIntosh	33
J Cathcart	32
J Dodds	32
J A Shearer	31
P Quealy	30
W W McMillan	29
Major Nesbit	28
W D Taylor	28
G B Gordon	28
G Laing	26
E C Smith	26
Lieut Reid	25
D McDermid	23
Thos Black	23
J Dick	22
J A Payne	21
F F Blanchard	20
A Thom	19
J Brown	18
A C McMicken	17
D Kgarice	17
E Doidge	5
C N Bell	4
G Larwill	0

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.

	Pts.
T P Murray	56
J R Mcntyre, WFB	52
W W McMillan	52
A McMicken	50
E Doidge, WFB	50
H G Micken	48
F F Blanchard	47
Capt Cotton, DA	47
G Lindoff, WFB	46
W Fraser, WFB	46
Alex Ferguson	45
S J Van Renssler	45
G Lillies, WFB	44
H W Hanford	43
Major Nesbitt	43
A Gillies, WFB	42
J Dick	41
J McEwan	41
A Berry, WFB	40
J A Shearer, WFB	40
W Chambers, WFB	39
D Sutherland	39
D McIntosh	39
D Kgarice	39
W Anderson	39
E C Smith, WFB	32
A McNee, WFB	31
P Quealy, WFB	29
G B Gordon	28
A C McMicken, WFB	28
T Black	28
W T Taylor	27
J Brown	26
Lieut Reed, PBI	14

VICE PATRON'S MATCH.

	Pts.
G Lillies, WFB	39
W Chambers	38
A McMicken	35
A McNee, WFB	34
D McEwan	34
E C Smith, WFB	34
D McIntosh	31
T P Murray	28
E G Conkling	26
J Hunt	26
J A Shearer, WFB	26
S J Van Renssler	26
A Ferguson	24
D Kgarice	23
W W McMillan	22
H G McMicken	21
E Doidge, WFB	21
Capt Cotton, DA	19
A Gillies, WFB	18
J R Mcntyre, WFB	17
W Fraser, WFB	17
H W Hanford	16
A C McMicken, WFB	16
A Thom, WFB	16
G Lindoff, WFB	15
T Black	13
W N Kennedy	11
G F Carruthers	8

AGGREGATE SCORES.

	Pts.
A McMicken	283
D McEwan	274
Capt Cotton, DA	272
W Chambers, WFB	270
T P Murray	267
S J Van Renssler	263
H W Hanford	257
J A Shearer, WFB	251
W Fraser, WFB	251
D McIntosh	247
E C Smith, WFB	239
D Kgarice	238
G Gillies, WFB	238
A Gillies, WFB	237
J R Mcntyre	231

NATIVE'S MATCH.

	200 yds.
Capt McDonald, PBI	15
J Rodway, WFB	5

CONSOLATION MATCH.

	Pts.
W W McMillan	30
D M McIntosh	29
G Laing	27
Major Nesbitt	27
J A Payne	24
H J Shelton	24
E G Conkling	23
J Brown	22
G B Gordon	21
J Hunt	21
A C McMicken, WFB	15
A Thom, WFB	22
W N Kennedy, WFB	12
T Black	11
G F Carruthers	9

The Sixth Fusiliers.

THE ANNUAL COMPETITIONS.—SERGT. RIDDLE, M.G.A., WINS THE GOLD MEDAL PRESENTED BY THE "Herald" STAFF—FULL DETAILS OF THE SHOOTING.

The annual competition at the Rifle Range, Point St. Charles, under the auspices of the 6th Fusiliers Rifle Association, took place on Saturday last, and attracted considerable interest among the volunteers belonging to the several city corps. The day was delightfully fine, but not all that could be desired by the competitors, as the sun threw its rays aslant the targets, and the wind varied at short intervals, first coming from one and then another quarter, making

calculations a most difficult matter. The competitions commenced with the Maiden Stakes at nine o'clock in the morning, followed by the Association and Battalion Match, which were open to members of the 6th alone. The first two were completed, but the last mentioned was adjourned at three o'clock, that being the hour at which it was arranged to commence the competition in the open match. By the hour mentioned, there could not have been less than three hundred volunteers on the field, including representatives from every corps in the city and others from Three Rivers. Apart from a desire of each corps to vanquish their comrades of others, considerable interest was centered in this match by reason of the extra prize, a Gold Medal, presented by the staff of the *Montreal Herald*, and the conditions upon which it was given were approved by all. The Engineers and Cavalry failed to send in representatives, but these corps are seldom represented in battalion matches. The shooting on the whole was very good, and the full details given below will be of interest to all.

An amusing incident, or rather accident, took place early in the day, and afforded an extra topic for conversation. Lieut. Samuel Stewart misplaced his confidence in a horse which Major Gardner had been riding from range to range. All who are acquainted with the range ground know of the existence of the dyke or drain into which the sewage from the houses in Point St. Charles courses on its way to the river. Mr. Stewart thought the Major's horse would jump the drain, but alas for the uncertainties of irregularly trained fencers, he couldn't, or rather didn't, on this occasion. Mr. Stewart mounted and the horse went at the ditch, but when he should have made the leap he placed himself in the natural attitude of a camel, the consequence being that the Lieutenant a moment after was up to his hips in some of the most disagreeable liquid and nauseous sediment to be found in the neighbourhood. The horse getting his back up a little too high, overblanced himself and went in also. When Mr. Stewart was abstracted he stood on the side he had longed to reach on horse back, a sadder and wiser man. When the horse was hauled out, the discomforted jockey, mounted again, and on his march to the river to take a swim, he could not have failed to hear the hearty laughter of his comrades. The Regimental Wg advised "Sam to beware of all concentrated essences, and camel backed horses in future," and so far as this same horse is concerned, the advice will no doubt be taken. The following Executive Committee managed the whole arrangements, in an admirable manner:—Lieut. Col. Martin, President; Major Sinton, Sergt. Major Pittigrew, Qr. Master Sergt. Gough, Col. Sergt. Dennison, Lieut. Mackinnon, Secretary; Lieut. Blacklock, Treasurer; Major Gardner, Executive Officer. The following is the detail of the shooting:—

THE MAIDEN STAKES.—Open to men of the Regiment who have never won a prize at any meeting; any position; entrance fee:

	Pts.
J McDonald, No. 6	20
W Irving, No 6	20
A Sergeant, No 6	18
R Bray, No 5	17
T McVie, No 5	17
A M McGuire, No 1	17
W Morrice, No 5	13
G Dickson, No 6	13
J Bromley, No 1	13
W Falconer, No 1	13
W Keating, No 5	13

(For continuation see page 457.)

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The Volunteer Review

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 26, 1876.

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. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

WE have for the past *nine* years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year *free*. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Force—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

WHATEVER may be the calibre of the military and Naval Ordnance of the future, the Mechanical Scientists of the present day have furnished the world with two specimens of Artillery unrivalled in size and power.

The Woolwich *infant* designed by officers of the Royal Artillery and known as "81 ton Gun," has been familiar to our readers since its first trial—we have now to record a later test.

"The experiments were resumed on Tuesday, the 25th June. When the bore was 15½ inches calibre, as much as 310 lbs. of the modern cube powder was fired, the limit being thus fixed because it was impracticable to consume and convert into gas a larger quantity within the bore. The increase in the barrel has necessarily augmented its capacity, and although it has to some extent thinned the walls, the gun is theoretically

regarded as capable of an endurance much greater than any to which it has yet been subjected, and Colonel Younghusband, in ordering it to be loaded with 320 lbs. of cube powder behind its 1700 lbs. shot, did not by any mean consider that he had reached finality. Indeed the stupendous charge, though it drove the mighty projectile into the sand butt at a measured velocity of 1469 feet per second, did not produce any inordinate strain upon the gun, the ingenious gauges by which the operators are enabled to feel its pulse while at work, recording throughout the trials a regular average pressure of merely twenty-one tons upon the inch. The energy exerted by this extraordinary round is calculated at 25,435 foot-tons, the concise way of saying that the force of the blow it would strike would be equal to the power required to lift all those tons a foot high. Only four rounds were fired, considerable time being occupied in examining the gauges and making calculations. At present only one description of powder, the one and a half inch cubes, has been fired with the gun in its present state, and that is the powder believed to be the most suitable for . . .

"Four more rounds were fired on Wednesday, the weight of the charges being 300 lbs., 330 lbs., 340 lbs., and 320 lbs. The weight of the projectiles fired was 1700 lbs., 1700 lbs., 1700 lbs., 1700 lbs. The muzzle velocity reached was 1487, 1479, 1494, and 1472. The mean pressure in foot-tons per square inch was 20.2, 20.6, 21.5, and 20.3. The total energy developed in foot-tons was 24,339, 25,782, 26,308, and 25,539.

"In two of the rounds fired on Wednesday, a new feature was introduced at the instance of the committee. This was the igniting of the charge at a point in the centre of its diameter, and about 16 in. from the rear of the charge, the cartridge being about 52 in. in length. An open wicker basket was inserted in the cartridge in making it up, leaving an opening at the rear end in line with the axial thread through which the charge was fired. The object of this system of exploding heavy charges, which is known as central ignition, is to stimulate the rapidity of ignition of the entire charge, with the view of preventing localisation of the pressures. Rapidity of ignition is not to be confounded with rapidity of combustion. While it is desirable that the gasification of all the atoms composing the charge should commence as simultaneously as possible, it is essential that the combustion of the charge should be graduated and retarded in reference to the greater or less quantity of powder present. If ignition is not simultaneous, then the powder gases first developed are projected violently upon the unignited cubes of powder, and great local pressure is created in the powder-chamber without a corresponding increase of general pressure.

"The 81-ton gun has now fired a total of 87 rounds, 21 of which were fired with the original calibre of 14½ in.; 32 rounds with a 15 in. calibre; 21 rounds with the same calibre and a 16 in. powder chamber, and 13 rounds with a 16 in. calibre—87 rounds. It is satisfactory to know that up to the 74th round, when the gun was sent in for reboiling, not a flaw or strain was discoverable. After the 87th round had been fired a critical external examination of the gun showed that the gun, the gearing, and the carriage were alike in perfect order, and there is no doubt that an internal examination of the weapon will disclose a similar condition of things.

"For the present the trials are suspended, but they will be resumed shortly, probably with still heavier charges than those here recorded. It would appear as if the com-

mittee were approaching a conclusion as regards the proper charge for the gun with its present calibre. The weight of the projectile has been settled, and so far the 1½ in. cube powder appears to be the best suited for the weapon."

The celebrated "100-ton gun" has been constructed at the Elswick Iron Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, by the celebrated by Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, who may be called the inventor of modern Rifled Artillery and munster guns.

In order to enable the Italian Royal Navy steamer *Europa* to come alongside the wharf at the Iron works a swing bridge moved by hydraulic power having two navigable spans of 100 feet each had to be constructed—its magnitude may be understood from the fact that the moveable part of the longest structure of the kind ever heretofore built was 800 tons, while the construction under consideration weighs 1500 tons.

To the following description of the 100-ton gun, which is copied from *Engineering*, we may add, that the weight of its carriage will be *thirty-five* tons—the cartridge will be 52 inches in length and 15½ inches in diameter, the powder will be cubes of one and one half inches a side—the projectile will weigh 2000 lbs. of chilled iron, it is *four* feet in length. *Engineering* says:—

"The 100-ton gun which left the Tyne a few weeks ago, for the Italian arsenal of Spezia, is the heaviest and most powerful piece of ordnance in the world, being 20 tons heavier than the huge guns with which it is proposed to arm the *Inflexible*. It is constructed on the well-known Armstrong principle, the inner barrel being of steel, rifled with twenty-seven grooves, the spaces between which are about equal to the width of the grooves themselves. The weight of the gun is 101½ tons; its extreme length is 32 ft. 10 in.; the length of the bore is 30 ft. 6 in.; and the diameter is 17 in. The outside diameter of the gun at the muzzle is 29 in., that at the breech being 77 in. The barrel is in two pieces, made into one in the building up. There are three layers of coils over the thickest end of the gun, and the steel tube is in two pieces, joined by a double ring, so as to make one tube. The rifling is an increasing spiral, on what is called the parabolic development, winding up with a twist of 1 in 45 calibres. The depth of the grooves is ¼ in. throughout. Rotation is given to the projectile, which quits the gun at a velocity of about 1,400 ft. per second, not by the usual studs fixed in the projectiles to fit the grooves, but by a copper gas check fixed into the breech end of the shell, which has projections upon it corresponding with the rifling grooves of the gun. Where the check bears against the shell, the shell is so formed that the check on being crushed against it by the pressure of the explosion and the charge presses firmly about it, and the gas check being caused to rotate by the rifling grooves causes the projectile to turn to take the same rotation. The loading gear is hydraulic.

"The weight of the armor-piercing projectile is 2,000 lb., and that of the proof shot 2,500 lb., being 1,240 lb. more than that of the 81-ton gun. It is calculated by Captain Noble that the work developed by the shot when it quits the muzzle will be about 39,000 foot-tons, as compared with a power of 24,000 foot-tons realised in the 81-ton gun, or 30 per cent. greater. The aggressive force of the shot is estimated as equivalent to piercing

an armor plating 30in. thick, with the usual backing of teak. The cartridge measures 52in. in length, and 16½in. diameter. It is made up of 360lb. of pebble powder, in blocks of 1½cu. cube. Instead of being mounted on a gun-carriage of the usual ponderous description, the gun is elevated on a pair of small trunnion blocks, connected with compressors, which are placed immediately behind the trunnions, so that the strain of the recoil is directly given off in the line of its action. These blocks with their accessories will weigh 35 tons, and the compressors, used for the purpose of running the gun in and out, will be worked in common with all the other mechanism of the gun by hydraulic power, applied at a pressure of 800lb. to 900lb., from a pumping engine which may be erected in any part of the vessel.

"Built for the Italian Government, this monster piece of ordnance is the first of eight guns to be placed on board the turret ships *Duilio* and *Dandolo*, built the one at Spezia and the other at Castellamare, near Naples. The first of these vessels was launched at the arsenal of Spezia a few weeks ago, but it will yet require twelve months or thereabouts to complete her armament ready for delivery. Each vessel is furnished with two turrets, which, instead of being in the centre line of the vessel, are placed towards the sides, so as to get a clear fore and aft fire from either turret. The inside diameter of either turret is about 26ft., and the outside 23½ft., while each will weigh, including its guns, about 7,000 tons. Each turret will be able to make one complete revolution in about a minute, and will be provided with hydraulic locking bolts of sufficient power to stop the turret at a moderate speed, and stay it in position during the operation of loading."

"The *Vasco de Gama*, the first ironclad possessed by the Portuguese government, had a successful trial trip lately. She is a swift, handy, and powerful sea going ironclad, mainly intended for the defence of the Tagus and of Lisbon harbor. Displacement tonnage, 2,479 tons; length over all, 216 ft.; breadth, 40 ft.; depth, 25 ft. She is fitted with a ram, and has in her fixed octagonal battery, which projects beyond the sides between the funnel and fore-castle, two rifled 26 centimetre steel Krupp 400-pounders, firing ahead, which can be trailed that the shot will converge at a distance of 300 yards. There is also a 15 centimetre stern-chaser, throwing shot of 110 lb. Four smaller guns are provided for signalling and other purposes. She also carries a Gatling gun, by Armstrong. The engines are vertical twin-screw engines; nominal horse-power, 450; they developed 3,625 horse-power during the trial. The vessel, with her engines, cost about £125,000. The average speed attained has at the rate of 13½ knots per hour. The ship turned in 430 ft., and occupied on the average about four minutes in the operation.

"In the *Wespe*, recently launched a Bremen, we have the first of a series of five vessels which are being constructed by the Germans as a solution of the difficult problem, in designing vessels for coast defence; (the combination, namely, of light draught of water with the capability of carrying a heavy gun, and of tolerable speed with easy manageableness.) The dimensions of the *Wespe* are as follows:—Length, 142ft.; breadth, thirty five feet; draught, ten feet. She will be driven by two engines capable of developing 700-horsepower, and will attain, it is calculated, a speed of from nine to ten knots. She will be able to carry sufficient coal to steam at full speed for forty hours.

Her bow will be protected with armour-plating eight inches in thickness, and her deck will be covered with three inch plates. The hull is divided into numerous watertight compartments, and she will carry a 30½ centimetre gun behind an ironclad shield in her bow. Altogether there can be no doubt that the five vessels of the *Wespe* class will constitute a formidable addition to the more essentially defensive portion of the German Navy."

The "Report on the State of the Militia for 1875" drew attention to the defenceless state of our seaboard and commercial cities, and advised a supply of 64 32 pounder guns as a means of defence.

Vessels of the type of either of those noticed in the foregoing paragraphs would be far more to the purpose although the cost would be considerably greater.

"The new pontoon rafts which are about to be supplied to the whole of the Indian troop-ships were tried at Southsea last week, in obedience to the instructions from the Horse Guards. The rafts were three in number, and consisted of four cylindrical pontoons, each measuring 35ft. long by 4ft. 6in. in diameter, firmly lashed together, and having a platform built on the top, with projecting rails, and a long brow working from a derrick mast. Having been constructed in the harbour, the rafts, which were manned by a number of white-jackets from the *Excellent*, were towed to a spot west of Southsea Castle, where several detachments of troops had been mustered for the purpose of being exercised in embarking and disembarking. Everything being in readiness by about half past ten, the rafts were drawn into shallow water by means of drag ropes, and the brows run down. Into the first raft a complete subdivision of the 16th Brigade of Royal Field Artillery were embarked, with a couple of field pieces and their limbers, and all weights carried on service, together with the horses (twenty-two), gunners, and drivers of the subdivision; the second raft embarked six nine pounder field guns, with limbers, &c., and 160 men belonging to the Royal Marine Artillery, by whom they were manned. The third raft was intended to accommodate three detachments of 150 men each, in full marching order, selected from the 2nd Battalion 21st Fusiliers, the 49th Regiment, and the 52nd Light Infantry. When, however, about 230 men had been embarked, it was found impossible to stow any more on the platform, although there was an abundance of surplus buoyancy remaining. When all the men, guns, &c., had been received on board, each raft was taken in tow by a small steam launch and taken about half a mile from the shore to show the ease with which the great floating masses can be managed. The whole exercise occupied a very short space of time; no hitch occurred to either horses or guns, and the experiment was considered very satisfactory. The troops having disembarked, the three rafts were towed into harbour by the *Camel*. The naval part of the exercise was under the direction of Captain Brandreth, of the *Excellent*, while the military arrangements were superintended by Colonel Petrie, C. B., R. A., assisted by Lord William Seymour, assistant-quarter-master-general of the Southern District, and Colonel the Hon. E. G. Curzon, 52nd Light Infantry. Lieutenant-General Sir Hastings Doyle was also present with his staff."

This above paragraph which is copied from

the *Naval and Military Gazette* is a vast improvement on the old mode of loading by boats.

Our contemporary does not state how the pontoons were constructed or of what material.

"Some particulars respecting a collision between the *Monarch* and the *Raleigh* in the Mediterranean on the night of the 27th ult. have been received. It appears that the fleet were steaming in three lines in close order, the *Hercules*, 16, iron screw ship, Captain Bawden Smith, the flagship of Vice Admiral the Hon. Sir James Drummond, commander in chief, who was on board, leading out of the line, and the *Triumph*, 14, iron screw ship, armour plated, Captain George Parkin, bearing the flag of Rear Admiral E. B. Rice, leading the other. When the signal was hoisted shortly before midnight to "Alter course to port in succession six points," the *Triumph* attempted to obey the Commander in Chief, but at that moment her steam steering gear went wrong and put the ship to starboard instead of port, and for a moment the ship was unmanageable. The *Invincible*, 14, double screw iron ship, armour plated, Captain C. T. Jago, was astern of the *Triumph*, and apparently decided that Admiral Rice's ship was going the right way. They thus followed the *Triumph*, and very nearly caused the loss of their ship. The *Monarch*, 7, iron screw turret ship, armour plated, Captain Michael Culme Seymour, was on the starboard side, and the movement on board the *Invincible* brought the latter ship right across the bows of the *Monarch*, on board which ship the officers were providentially keeping a sharp look out, so that they were able to reverse the engines full speed, and thus save the *Invincible*. The latter is a sister ship to the *Vanguard*, and if a collision had occurred the same results would probably have happened as in the case of that unfortunate ironclad. Astern of the *Monarch* came the *Raleigh*, 22, iron screw frigate, sheathed with wood, Captain George Tryon, C. B., and those on board the *Monarch* having their attention attracted to the *Invincible*, forgot to haul down their light at the peak, and thus the officers of the watch on board the *Raleigh* had no means of knowing that the *Monarch* had stopped and was reversing her engines. The result was that the *Raleigh* ran into the *Monarch*, but just as they closed Captain Tryon put his helm to port, and thus averted a worse accident. As it was the *Raleigh* carried away the *Monarch*'s spanker boom, Captain Seymour's galley, and part of the woodwork, and lost her own port quarter boats.

The above paragraph from the *Naval Gazette* of 16th August, suggest the enquiry as to whether *close order* is advisable or possible in naval tactics under the existing condition of the elements of *speed* and *handiness* in the British fleet.

On what theory is this practice of *close order* based, or who is the "Clerk of Elder" that lays it down as imperatively necessary for vessels over three hundred feet in length to manoeuvre with their bows (or rams perhaps the most correct term) within a few feet of each others rudders? so that if any thing goes wrong with the "steam steering gear" two or three of the best vessels in the squadron are likely to be put hors de combat if not sunk outright by their unmanageable momentum.

Is it necessary with *monster artillery* to keep *tactical units* in such dangerous proximity to each other—or will future conflicts be decided by allowing the vessels of a fleet to rush into each other, with full heads of steam and then realise the tragedy of the famous Kilkenny cats. Our naval authorities had better take care that their tactics are not taken from the *Potsdam* parade.

We copy the following letter addressed to the Editor of *Montreal Gazette* on "team shooting," for the practical lessons therein taught on the science of rifle team shooting. It is not the best individual shots that make the best teams, but steady average shots working together; and this was the secret of the American team's success in the late international matches at Creedmoor, which has constituted them the champions of the world. If our team for the next Wimbledon expect to be successful in again winning the Kolapore cup they must be first well practised together either in this country or in England before the great contest comes off.

Sir,—Your friend, the *Witness*, undertook lately to instruct our Canadian riflemen in the science of rifle team shooting. Some of the principles referred to are doubtless correct enough, but had our ranges been visited during rifle matches these years past, those same principles might have been seen in practice. Here in Montreal we used to have two noted teams—the "Royals," under Capt. Esdaile, and the "G. T. Rifles," under Capt. Wall, who followed the principle of helping one another. We have now another team, the Artillery, under Major Fraser, who evidently achieve their repeated successes in the same manner. Colonel Hanning, with famous Danvillomen, and other teams in Ottawa, Toronto and Hamilton could also be named. In 1866, a little book, on team shooting, was published by "A man of many ways;" it refers to those general principles, and gives the author's experiences in various team matches. He says that a team in good practice can frequently in matches exceed their individual practice, simply from the assistance they derive from their comrades. To secure knowledge of individual peculiarities it is absolutely necessary to practice together and exercise careful observation; the averages soon rise then under the supervision of a competent leader, and the desired result of victory is gained.

The American gentlemen, who have now become noted, visited our ranges some three years ago, and reported on their return home that the Canadians had a far greater number of experienced first-class shots than they had, especially with the military rifle (the Snider), and that though they considered their military rifles better, they would have to practice constantly if they wished to beat those Snider shots." The recent Creedmoor matches, it is true, have been shot with small-bore rifles, but still the Americans soon learned the first principles of practising together and helping one another, and have thus attained their remarkable victories.

As for the Canadian team, it was in reality an Ontario one; still the material was unquestionably good, but, as they seem to allow themselves, they had not sufficient practice as a team for so severe a contest. That they were beaten, as a team, does not make them any the less first class individual shots, and nothing would please them better than to meet their opponents on some neu-

tral ground, like our ranges at Point St. Charles."

"AN OLD SHOT."

"In the *Revue Scientifique* there is an interesting extract from a work now in the press by General Brialmont, entitled "La Défense des Etats et les Camps retranchés." The controversial points, it says, are these:—1. Ought permanent entrenched camps to contain a line of forts only, or an enceinte or body besides? 2. How should the latter be constructed? 3. How should the line of forts or the entrenched camp be constituted? As to the first point, General Brialmont observes that since the blockades of Metz and of Paris the favour with which the line of forts combined with the enceinte was viewed, has much abated, and that the suppression of the latter has gained partisans. Nevertheless, his opinion goes the contrary way; and he maintains that, had not Metz and Paris had enceintes, the Prussians might, after the battle of Gravelotte and the engagement at Châtillon, have forced the beaten armies either to capitulate or to evacuate their positions. Had Metz and Paris had nothing but detached forts, the former would not have kept the Germans at bay for two months and a-half, nor the latter for four months. The victors would have penetrated into the interior of the line of forts, and, pursuing the defeated army, would have forced it to lay down its arms or to continue its retreat beyond. This first point being disposed of, General Brialmont examines how the enceinte should be constructed. According to the best military authorities, an enceinte fulfils its object completely when it is sufficient to stop a sweeping advance of the victorious army. The Parisian enceinte is much too complicated. It is exposed to the plunging and ricochet fire of the enemy; it is armed with barbette batteries, and has no casemates; for a mere enceinte against surprise it might have been constructed much more economically, with fronts a kilometre in length, flanked by small caponiers, and protected from escalade by a detached scarp. Lastly, how should the entrenched camp be constituted? Small forts flanking each other are less advantageous than large and independent forts. The intervals between them should be calculated on the efficacious range of artillery, which, not being more than 3000 metres, makes 2500 metres an eligible distance. But, as the ground is not everywhere equally favorable, the maximum interval between two forts may be extended to double that distance, and should therefore not exceed from five to six kilometres. The distance of the forts from the enceintes is determined by the necessity of protecting the town from bombardment. The Prussian guns before Paris had a range of 7500 metres, but that is likely to be much improved. The forts should therefore be at a distance of 7000 metres from the enceinte, as it may be reasonably supposed that the enemy cannot establish his bombarding batteries nearer than at 2000 metres from the forts."

The above paragraph is worthy the attention of the heads of our Military College. If we are to defend Canada within the next four generations, it will be by strategy based on General BRIALMONT'S idea; and its study is recommended to our COLONEL VAN VANS and TODDLERBENS.

Boy Jack in the *Naval and Military Gazette* gives the following droll yarns—

"Last week I related an anecdote respecting one of the midshipmen of the *Sultan*.

Here is another about a "young gentleman" on board the *Monarch*. Having reached that important point in his career where the examination for the rank of sub-lieutenant begins, he was ordered in due form to repair on board the flagship, there to pass his examination in seamanship. Most passing captains attach great importance to the way in which the "logs" have been kept, and if Mr. Blank was deficient in one thing, it was in the state of his log books. They were perfectly disgraceful, as he was well aware, and being far from up to the mark in the other subjects, he knew he was certain to be turned buck, if the way he had kept his "logs" was added on to his other deficiencies. But there was nothing for it, and he had to go off the next morning to be examined. As the boat came alongside the flagship, an idea struck him upon which he acted. He took care to be the last one in getting on the steps up the side, and there he paused a moment until the boat had shoved off. So long did he dawdle that the officer of the watch sang out, "Now, then, you reefer, what the dickens are you admiring yourself there for?" Mr. Blank started at the sound of the voice, and neatly dropped all his "logs" overboard. He managed it so artfully that everybody thought it an accident, and long before a boat could pick them up they had disappeared beneath the water, where doubtless the mermaids are vainly endeavouring to decipher the blotted and dirty pages. In tears at his loss he was ushered into the presence of the captains, who, guileless beings that they often are, sympathised with him. They also begged him to dry his tears, for they should give a dispensing order for his "logs," and, making due allowance for his natural agitation, under the circumstances they awarded him a second class certificate. Report has it that Mr. Blank went down the ship's side with his tongue in his cheek, and that much good liquor was consumed at his expense that night in the *Monarch's* gun-room."

Referring to the death of Admiral Sir CHARLES TALBOT, K.C.B., he says:—

"I remember hearing a very amusing 'yarn' of the late gallant officer. He was of an extremely choleric temper, and at the same time soon got out of a passion. Once upon a time—as the story-books say—he was the commander-in-chief at the Nora, and among his servants was a French cook. This individual had at length mastered the mystery of making an English plum-budding, to which luscious delicacy Sir Charles Talbot was very partial. One day, when the plum pudding was placed before Sir Charles, he found it was done so badly that it was perfectly uneatable. With a voice of thunder, he ordered the trembling footman to fetch the *cordons bleus*; and the latter blithely entering, thinking that praise was to be his meet, encountered the gallant admiral, who was standing up with his hands beneath his coat-tails, and purple with rage. "Did you cook this beastly mess, airrah?" "Oui, Monsieur l'Admiral, I did do"—"Taste it, Sir! taste it!" shouted the admiral; and as the unfortunate Frenchman took a morsel, the indignant officer sputtered forth, "Sit down, Sir! D'ye hear? Sit there, Sir, in my chair. D'ye hear? And"—shaking his fist at the fainting man—"sit there to you eat it all." The pudding gradually got down the throat of the erring cook, amid a torrent of abuse, the main grievance being that, as he had spoiled Sir Charles's dinner, so he (the cook) should have his appetite spoiled for his dinner. As he had to eat every atom of the half-cooked "dough" before he was permitted to retire from the room, I have no doubt

that cook has a vivid recollection of his angry but ever kind master. "Mossoo l'Admiral!"

"The former Khan Khudajar, of Khokand, who a year ago fled to the Russian Legation for protection, and leaving his country was confined in Orenburg, will now be moved further into the interior of Russia to Vladimir. His former diplomatic agent in Tashkend has entered the Russian service and been appointed privy councillor. At the same time the emperor has conferred on him the First-class of the Order of Stanislaus, with the distinctions for being non-Christians, as a reward for his services to Russia during the war against the rebels in Khokand. Another subject of Khudajar Khan's who was governor of a district, has been appointed lieutenant-colonel to a cavalry regiment, and received the Order of Stanislaus, but of the second class. He, too, has been placed at the disposal of the Governor General at Turkistan. A third, Bek has had the brevet rank of Major in the Militia conferred on him as well as the third-class of the Stanislaus Order. A fourth has had the honour of being decorated with the same order. All these officers are assigned out of the receipts of the Khokand (Fergana) districts a yearly income of 3500, 2000, and 1000 roubles respectively. The emperor has also granted a pension to Abdu-Rhman the principal chief of the Khokands, who, after a brave struggle, was forced to deliver himself to the Russians, and is now confined in Orenburg."

Russia knows well how to reward those who aid her in carrying out her mission—at the same time JOHN BRIGOR and his friends believe she is the sympathiser and proper protector of the so-called christians in Eastern Europe.

THE *Broad Arrow* thus comments on the raising of the *Vanguard*.—

"It appears that the Admiralty have given up all hopes of raising the ship, and now wish to sell her. We are by no means satisfied with this decision. 'Dead men tell no tales,' it is true, and, perhaps, this is the reason why some officials are desirous of keeping the ship where she is. We fully believe that if the *Vanguard* was raised facts would come to light of the most discreditable character respecting the state of her compartments when she was sent to sea. For our own part, we are not satisfied with the alleged impossibility of raising the vessel. It is not true that she is sinking in the sand, for at that depth, and under a pressure of fifty-three pounds to the square inch, the bottom is as hard as concrete. It is true that some sand has drifted against one side of her, and the longer she remains, of course, the more this will collect."

REVIEWS.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barclay Street, New York, their reprint of *Blackwood* for September. The contents are—A Woman Hater—Desirous Rambles with a Definite Object—Speculative Investments—The Strathmore: Letter from Mrs. Wordsworth, the Lady who survived the Wreck—The Strathmore Mr. Wordsworth's Narrative—Politics and War Reviewed from the Alps: A Wanderer's Letter—The Twelfth of August—Alfred de Musset—Review of the Session;

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW. The real name of the writer must invariably accompany each communication to insure insertion but not necessarily for publication.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, Sept. 22nd 1876.

A monster concert composed of the combined bands of the M. G. Artillery, the Prince of Wales Rifles and the 6th Fusiliers took place at the Rink on the evening of the 15th inst, it was well attended and proved a great success. The Montreal Field Battery of Artillery performed their annual drill in camp at a short distance from the City under the command of Lieut. Colonel Stevenson. Lieut. Col. Labranch, who ingurgated the Montreal Swimming Club gallantly saved a man from drowning a short time since by plunging into the river and at great risk bringing him to shore. Both the bands of the Victorias and the 6th Fusiliers have returned from their visit to the United States, where great attention was shown them by their American brother soldiers.

Captain Joseph Mills (not Miles as he has been called in this city) late of H. M. 13th Hussars, died of Small Pox in Hospital on the 9th inst., his commission date as follows: Cornet 27 June 1863. Lieut. 12 Jan. 1866, and Captain 10th Nov. 1869. After his retirement from the army he served a short time in the North West Mounted Police. The *Reviewed Cavalry Regulations with Plates for 1876*, costs in England four shillings and sixpence sterling, the new system, is on the non pivot drill, as introduced (from the Prussian Cavalry) by the late Colonel Jennings, of the 13th Hussars. every V. Cavalry officer ought to provide himself with the book, if he wishes to carry out the great improvements in this arm of the service. The 5th Royal Fusiliers are to be inspected to-morrow on the Champ de Mars by Colonel Fletcher, C. M. G., D. A. G. 5th Military District this splendid corps of Infantry have been supplied with their new clothing direct from England and will doubtless make a gallant show on the 23rd. Wood has never been so cheap for the past twelve years as at present, and many persons intend using it this winter instead of coal.

The *Allgemeine Zeitung* prints a letter from "an English officer" in Serbia on the conduct of the Turkish and Servian troops during the present war. "Both at the time of their incursion into Bulgaria and since the war has been carried into their own country," he says, "the Servians have been in the habit of setting fire to all the villages which they could no longer hold themselves, have corrupted the streams and wells by throwing into them the dead bodies of animals, and have ravaged the whole country, so as to leave no food for the Turks who were pursuing them."

It is a melancholy truth that the war is now carried on with pitiless cruelty, and that shameful horrors are committed; but it is equally true that the Servians act with just as much barbarity and fanaticism as the Turks. Whether the man is a Circassian or Bashi-Bazouk, or a Servian or Montenegrin, he commits quite as atrocious deeds when his fanaticism is excited. I have seen with my own eyes at least forty or fifty Turkish dead bodies whose heads were cut right off their shoulders, and once I found in Bulgaria a dozen Turkish soldiers whose eyes had been plucked out, whose noses and ears had been cut off, and who were hanging by their legs from the branches of trees. Only the other day Prince Nicholas a Montenegrine, massacred upwards of 400 Turkish prisoners, who had fallen into an ambushade, one after the other in cold blood, and some of the Montenegrin officers made bets as to the number of Turks they could despatch with their handjirs within a given space of time. Now that the deeds of the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks have raised a just feeling of indignation all over Europe, it is fair that the public should know that the Bosnian insurgents first and the Servians and Montenegrins after them have committed and are committing deeds equally atrocious, and that no greater condemnation is due in this respect to one side than to the other."

The Winnipeg Field Battery

This corps went into camp at Little Stony Mountain on Tuesday last. Sergeant Lawler and a detail of four men came out on Monday and pitched the tents and had everything in readiness for the men. The Battery is furnished with two guns, loaned by the officers of Fort Osborne. Tuesday was a fine day, and the company reached their camp in the afternoon, and after coralling their stock and parking their artillery guard was mounted, and the boys enjoyed their first soldier's supper of bread and tea.

On Wednesday it rained steady all day, so that there was no drill, but the boys found plenty employment in cleaning up their accoutrements and harness. The first Battery orders issued contained the following list of non commissioned officers:—Sgt. Major, J. H. Kennedy, G. S.; Sergeants, P. Lawler, H. Stavelly, C. W. Allen, M. S., and H. Walker; Corporals, R. Scott, Wm. Laurie, E. Clement Smith, and J. A. Shearer; acting-corporal, G. H. Walker; Bombardiers, Andrew Elliott, and R. Kennedy; acting-bombardier, J. Moyses

The following is the camp routine: Reveille, 5.30 a.m.; drill 6.30 to 7.30; breakfast, 8; hospital call, 9; guard mounting, 9.45; orderly room, 9.30; drill, 1 to 1.2; dinner, 1 p.m.; drill, 2.30 to 4.00; tea, 5.30, retreat, at sunset; first post, 9 p.m.; tattoo, 9.30; lights out, 9.45.

The band played all the evening, and the boys amused themselves in various ways until bed time.

A great and marked improvement is already visible in the bearing of the men and in their proficiency in drill. Major Kennedy is unfortunately suffering from an attack of illness which somewhat interferes with his work. He is, however, admirably supported by Lieut. George H. Young, who is indefatigable in his labours, and looks after things with a promptness that would do credit to an older officer. Shirking finds no favour in this camp.

Dr. Benson pays us a visit every day, and does also Mr. McNece, Veterinary surgeon.—*Winnipeg Standard*,

ONE CENTURY AGO.

BY MRS. AGNES J. RUSSELL.

Go back in thought one hundred years,
 And 'tween the land of which we write—
 What it was then; the hopes and fears
 That dwell in hearts not always light;
 Where now the busy cities stand,
 With towers and domes of priceless worth;
 The forest dense and trackless stand,
 Were claimed by Indians from their birth.
 Where are the men who bravely stood
 In answer to their Country's call?
 From homes wide scattered through the wood
 They came, and nobly risked their all.
 Their forest homes themselves they framed;
 Nor feared the wilds around them spread;
 Mount, stream and lake they call by name,
 And o'er their surface fearless sped.
 The sound of conflict met their ear,
 The red flag waved o'er hill and dale;
 The rights that all men hold as dear,
 Must now be held by leader's bail;
 For near eight years the strife raged on
 'Mid want, and poverty, and death,
 The star of hope had nearly gone,
 When victory twined the crowning wreath.
 One hundred years of time has tried
 The flag of which they fought and won,
 And where are they? They all have died,
 And left to other hands the boon;
 May it be their's to guard it well,
 Where'er it waves o'er sea or land;
 And may the homeless thousands dwell
 Safe 'neath its folds in friendly hands,
 And as in this Centennial year
 From every land and clime has come
 To represent each nation here
 With skill and industry from home,
 May all the nations dwell in peace
 And give to every land its right,
 May hatred, war, and envy cease.
 And when another hundred years
 Are added to the list that's past,
 May this great nation have no fear
 But firmly stand while time shall last.

Deeds of Bashi-Bazouks.

THE AWFUL STORY OF MURDERS IN BULGARIAN VILLAGES.

An Official Report to the American Minister in Constantinople—Thousands of Men, Women, and Children Wantonly Killed.

Constantinople, Aug. 22.—The following is the report of Mr. Schuyler, the American Consul-General, to Horace Maynard, the American Minister in Constantinople:

Sir: During the last winter and spring agents of the Bulgarian Committee at Bucharest made an agitation in Bulgaria for an insurrection against the Turkish Government, and met with considerable encouragement among the younger part of the population. Owing to the betrayal of the plot, the insurrection broke out prematurely on the 1st and 2nd of May.

The Beys of Philippopolis and Adrianople practically seized on the Government, and armed the Mussulman inhabitants of the towns and of the country, arms being sent for that purpose from Adrianople and Constantinople. These armed Mussulmans, called irregular troops or Bashi-Bazouks, were then, together with the few regular troops at hand, sent into a campaign against the Bulgarian villages, for the purpose of putting down the insurrection, and of disarming the Christian population.

The insurgent villages made little or no resistance. In many instances they surrendered their arms upon the first demand. Nearly all the villages which were attacked by the Bashi-Bazouks were burned and pillaged, as were also all those which had been abandoned by the terrified inhabitants. The inhabitants of some villages were massacred after exhibitions of the most ferocious cruelty. These crimes were committed by the regular troops as well as by Bashi-Bazouks.

The number of villages which were burned in whole or in part in the districts of Philippopolis, Koprishka, and Tartar-Bazardjik is at least sixty five, of which the names are as follows:

Villages	Houses	Villages	Houses
Sindjeli	200	Boikovo	60
Stara Novo-Set	300	Dudovo	20
Yuleslunta	90	Kifsaura	700
Krastovo	100	Batak	900
Uzun-geren	70	Vietrona	600
Ereji	200	Streltcha	440
Sry-Gui	45	Radulovo	100
Advadjik	50	Kalaglari	160
Pashutsha	20	Bega	60
Zureortchka	90	Eshi Kashi	80
Yasy Korja	140	Tserovo	150
Kozarsko	110	Panagurishka	3000
Perustitsa	400		

It is very difficult to estimate the number of Bulgarians who were killed during the few days that the disturbances lasted, but I am inclined to put 15,000 as the lowest for the districts I have named.

Perustitsa, a town of 400 houses, and between 3,000 and 4,000 inhabitants, took no active part in the insurrection. When the Bashi-Bazouks appeared before the town they therefore refused to surrender, entrenched themselves in a church, retreating finally to another, and held out for five days, until they saw the regular troops, when the remainder gave themselves up. The church was bombarded, and about 1,000 in all were killed, many of them women and children.

Kussura was nearly twice the size of Perustitsa and proportionately richer, as many of the inhabitants were engaged in the manufacture of attar of roses, and many were merchants travelling through the country. The insurrectionary movement began here on the 2nd of May, but it was not until the 12th that the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Tussum Bey of Karlovo, attacked the place. More than 250 Bulgarians were killed, chiefly women and children. The Turks claim that 14 Mussulmans (in part gypsies) were killed before and during the fight. As soon as the Bashi-Bazouks entered the town they pillaged it and burned it. Subsequently parties carried off all that was left, even to the nails from the doors and the tiles from the roofs. Tussum Bey for this exploit was decorated with the Mejidie.

Panagurishka (Olnik kui) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with Bashi-Bazouks on the 11th of May. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants fled, but about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Both churches were completely destroyed, and almost levelled to the ground. In one an old man was burned alive. Two of the schools were burned the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me, hardly a woman in the town escaped brutal treatment. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off, and were then left to die, unless some more charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. Pregnant women were ripped open and the unborn babes carried triumphantly on the points of bayonets and sabres, while children were made to bear the dripping heads of their comrades. This scene was continued for three days, when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead.

While pillage reigned supreme at Koprishka and last at Panagurishka, at Batak the Turks seemed to have no stronger passion than the thirst for blood. This village surrendered without firing a shot after a promise of safety to the Bashi-Bazouks, under the command of Ahmed Aga of Burutina, a chief of the rural police. Despite his promise, the few at once surrendered, Ahmed

Aga ordered the destruction of the village and the indiscriminate slaughter of the inhabitants, about a hundred young girls being reserved to the conqueror before they should be killed. I saw their bones in the hollow on the hillside, where the dogs were gnawing them. Not a house is now standing in the midst of this lovely valley. Of the 8,000 inhabitants not 2,000 are known to survive. Fully 5,000 persons, a very large proportion of them women and children, perished here, and their bones whitened the ruins. The sight of Batak is enough to verify all that has been said about the acts of the Turks in repressing the Bulgarian insurrection. And yet I saw it three months after the massacre. On every side where human bones, skulls, ribs, and even complete skeletons, heads of girls still adorned with braids of long hair, bones of children, skeletons still encased in clothing. Here was a house the floor of which was white with the ashes and charred bones of thirty persons burned alive there. Here was the spot where the village notable Trandafil was spitted on a pike and then roasted, and where he is now buried; there was a foul hole full of decomposing bodies, here a mill dam filled with swollen corpses; here the school house, where two hundred women and children who had taken refuge there were burned alive, and here the church and churchyard, were fully a thousand half-decayed forms were still to be seen, filling the enclosure in a heap several feet high, arms, feet, and heads protruding from the stones which had vainly been thrown there to hide them, and poisoning all the air. Ahmed Aga, who commanded at the massacre, has been decorated and promoted to the rank of Yuzbashi.

These atrocities were entirely unnecessary for the suppression of the insurrection, for it was an insignificant rebellion at the best, and the villagers generally surrendered at the first summons.

Bucharest, Aug. 22.—Sackfuls of heads were emptied in the street before the Italian Consul's door. There was a steep descent there leading down to the little river, that runs through the town, and the heads rolled down this little hill, tumbling over each other in horrid confusion, as though trying to escape from the dogs that immediately pounced upon them. It is very true that forty young girls were not burned alive at Novi Selo. This occurred at Batak, and there were not 40, but 200 girls, women, and children burnt alive.—*London Daily News.*

Hafiz Pasha's Atrocities.

MURDERS AND HEINOUS OUTRAGES IN A BULGARIAN TOWN.

The Monstrous Bombardment of Panigurishka—A Blood-curdling Recital of Warfare in Europe in the Civilized Nineteenth Century.

The Turkish commander, Hafiz Pasha, in marching through Bulgaria, arrived before the little town of Panigurishka with a regiment of regular troops, two or three pieces of artillery, and a great number of Bashi-Bazouks. It would seem that the insurgents had only about 250 men armed with muskets or rifles. The rest had only knives or pistols, that before these troubles were worn by everybody. One hundred and fifty of the best armed had gone out on one road toward Tatar-Bazardjik to dispute the way, and 100 on the other road; for it seems they did not have spies out to see by which way the army would come. When Hafiz Pasha arrived he found only 100 men to oppose him, and these, frightened at the

great superiority of the force brought against them, ran away at the first fire. It does not even appear that they fired off their guns, for there was not a single Turk killed or wounded. The inhabitants, panic-stricken, had in the mean time attempted to fly; but the town had already been surrounded, and they were either driven back or cut down in the fields. At the approach of the Bashi-Bazouks the inhabitants of eight or nine neighbouring villages, fear-stricken, had abandoned their homes and taken refuge here, to the number of 5,000 or 6,000, and they now filled the streets, crying and screaming with fright. As all resistance had now ceased, or rather as none had really been offered, Hafiz Pasha had nothing to do but march into the town, arrest the leaders of the insurrection, and restore order. Instead of this, however, he brought up his artillery, and without summoning the place to surrender, commenced a bombardment, ruthlessly throwing the bursting shells into these crowds of shrieking women and children. Until midnight the din of the bombardment resounded through the streets. Hafiz Pasha was offering himself a concert. The hoarse roar of his cannon, the screaming of shells, the ear-splitting explosions, mingled with the feeble wail of women and children, made sweet music to his ears, and he prolonged the entertainment. He wished to see it by night, lit up by the fires of burning houses and the globes of flame which leaped from the mouths of the cannon. It was safe and harmless kind of amusement. There were no sterner men there to give him back ball and shell for shell, but only women and children who answered with shrieks and groans; and he continued the joyous concert until midnight. Then the loud-mouthed dogs of war ceased their clamor; they had done their work; it was now the turn of the sabre.

During the night and the next morning the troops and the Bashi-Bazouks entered the place, and then began a scene of pillage, violence and massacre only equalled by that of Batak. Neither age nor sex was spared. The town was pillaged, then fired; about one-fourth of the houses were burned; people were cut down in the streets, on their own doorsteps, slaughtered on their own hearthstones. Old men and women begging for mercy and children and infants screaming in terror, perished alike beneath the swift and certain sabre. It is thought that 3,000 people were killed in this place alone, of whom not 400 were inhabitants of the town, and the rest from the neighbouring villages who had taken refuge here. But we were not greeted here with the scenes of horror that awaited us at Batak. Hafiz Pasha, unlike Achmet Agha, had sense enough to have the bodies buried within the following three days and thus to cover up his tracks.

It has been repeated again and again that these acts were perpetrated by the Bashi-Bazouks only, and not by the regular troops, and a great deal is made of the statement as showing the massacres were committed without the consent of the authorities. If the statement was worth anything the converse ought to be true—that if the massacres were committed by the regular troops, then the authorities are responsible. Now, as it happens, wherever there were any regular troops to commit massacres, they rivalled the Bashi-Bazouks in atrocity. Here, as Mr. Schuyler will show in his report, regular and irregular troops were equally cruel, pitiless, and ferocious, and Hafiz Pasha is no less guilty than Achmet Agha.

These massacres were committed by the order of the authorities, and that is why the men who committed them have been rewarded with decorations and promotions.

In Panigurishti we were shown in the ruins of the church, before where had stood the altar, a black spot specked with calcined bones, on which lay a bouquet of flowers. This was the remains of a priest, Theodor Peoff, eighty-five years of age who had been seized and tortured in the hopes of obtaining money, mutilated and maltreated in ways which only the foul imagination of a Turk could invent, then killed and burnt here before the altar. In another place we were shown a black spot where an old blind man, Dondje Stregloyoff, was beaten half to death, and then thrown senseless on a heap of wood and burnt alive.

There was an old man here, Zvatko Boyadjieff by name, a public benefactor, a liberal contributor to the school fund, who in winter supported half the widows and orphans of the place, who was renowned for his charities to Christian and Turk alike. He was likewise seized, tortured and, maltreated. His eyes were put out, and, after undergoing the most fearful torments, he was thrown on a heap of wood fainting or dead, the people do not know which, and burned. They seized the priest Nestor, and cut off his fingers one by one to extort money, and, as the poor men had none to give them, they continued by cutting off his hands, and finally his head. We were shown in the yard of a neat little cottage, embowered in trees, a grave, beside which a woman was kneeling as we passed. It was the grave of a young man of 18 who had just returned home from school when the troubles began, after an absence of two years, and who had taken no part in the outbreak.

They had seized him, and in a mere sport cut off his hands one by one in the presence of his mother, then killed him. What made these acts more terrible was that many of them were committed in the presence of the weeping relatives—wife, mother, brothers, sisters of victims. And they were repeated by the hundred. But it was not only old and young men who suffered; women, young girls, children, infants, were ruthlessly slaughtered. These Turks, these strong, bearded men, picked infants up out of their cradles with their bayonets, tossed them in the air, caught them again, and flung them at the heads of the shrieking mothers. They carried little babes about the streets on the points of their bayonets, with their poor little heads and arms drooping around the barrels of their guns, and the blood streaming down over their hands. They cut off the heads of children, and compelled other children to carry the still bleeding heads about in their arms.

Not a woman in the place seems to have escaped outrage. They all confess it openly. In other places where these things occurred the women have shown a hesitation to speak. Here, however, they did not hesitate to speak out. Outrages were committed so publicly, so generally, that they feel it would be useless to try to hide their shame, and they avow it openly. These acts were committed not only in the houses, but in the streets, in the yards, in the courts.

The crimes that were committed here are beyond the reach of exaggeration. There were stories related us that are maddening in their atrocity, that cause the heart to swell in a burst of impotent rage that can find vent only in pitying, useless tears. We were told of a young girl of sixteen, outraged by three or four Bashi-Bazouks, in the

presence of her father, old and blind. Suddenly she saw one of them preparing, in mere sport, to kill the poor old man, and she sprang forward with a shriek, threw her arms around his neck weeping, and trying to shield him with her own delicate body. It was all in vain, the bullet sped on its course, and the father and daughter—the sweet young girl and the blind old man—fell dead in each other's arms. I should, perhaps, beg pardon of my readers for dwelling on these harrowing details. But everywhere here I see the Turks looking upon the English as their friends and allies, counting upon us for help against their enemies, looking to us for aid and comfort, and believing—most exasperating thing of all—that they have our approval in everything they do.

The British Ambassador's Report.

CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

London, 19th.—The report of Mr. Baring, Secretary of the British Legation, at Constantinople, on the Bulgarian atrocities, is at last published. It is accompanied by a note from Sir H. G. Elliott to Lord Derby, in which the British Ambassador acknowledges that Mr. Baring's report clearly establishes the fact that cruelties had been perpetrated sufficient to justify the indignation which they have called forth. He transmits a letter from Mr. Schuyler regarding the atrocities. The report is also accompanied by the programme of the Bulgarian insurgents, which the Turks claim and Mr. Baring believes to be authentic. This programme provided for a general and simultaneous rising. A large number of villages all of which are named, were to be burned and railways were to be destroyed. The Government stores were to be seized and all Mussulmans who resisted were to be killed, and all Bulgarians who refused to join the insurrection were to be forced into the ranks of the insurgents. Baring, in his report, estimates that in the Sandjok of Philippopolis 21,000 Bulgarians and 200 Mussulmans were killed and 52 villages burned. The Bulgarians burned five small Turkish villages. The report gives a circumstantial account of the destruction of each town. It states that the most fearful tragedy of the whole insurrection occurred at Batak. Hearing that preparations for a revolt were going on here, Achmet Ogha was ordered to attack the town. He summoned the inhabitants to give up their arms, but distrusting his intentions they refused to obey. A desultory fight succeeded, lasting two days. On the 9th of May the inhabitants had a parley with Achmet, who solemnly swore that if they gave up their arms not a hair of their heads would be touched. The villagers thereupon surrendered their arms. Then all the money in the place was demanded, after securing which the Bashi-Bazouks set upon the people and slaughtered them like sheep. About 1,500 took refuge in a church which baffled all attempts to fire it from outside. The Bashi-Bazouks finally climbed to the roof, tore off the tiles and threw burning pieces of wood and rags, dipped in petroleum, among the thickly packed mass of human beings below. At last the door was forced open and a massacre completed. The inside of the church was burned. The only survivor of this slaughter to be found was an old woman, she alone remaining alive of a family of seven. Mr. Baring continues:—I visited this place on the 31st of July. Hardly a corpse had been buried.

Where a man fell there he now lies. In the streets at every step lay human remains rotting and swelting in the sun. The stench was overpowering. Five thousand in all were killed here and about 90 girls were carried off. The surviving inhabitants live in wooden huts outside the village in great misery. To Achmet Ogha and his men belong the distinction of having committed, perhaps, the most heinous crime that has stained the history of the present century. Nevertheless he has been decorated by his Government, as have also several other leaders in these cruelties.

The report concludes:—There was undoubtedly a revolution which had to be crushed by armed force, but the Government is to blame for calling out the Bashi-Bazouks, for had it sent regular troops earlier the Bashi Bazouks would have been unnecessary. The manner in which the rising was suppressed was inhuman to the last degree, 50 innocent persons suffering for every guilty one.

Number and Strength of the Sioux and their Allies.

To understand the extent of the Indian war we now have upon our hands, it is necessary to have a correct knowledge of the position and power of the hostile Sioux and their allies. In one of the late reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs the location of the different agencies is given, with the number and condition of the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is estimated at 295,084. In Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming, there are nearly 70,000, divided as follows:

DAKOTA AGENCIES.

	Men.	Women	Tl.
Sisseton Agency (Sioux).	682	582	1,534
Devil's Lake (Sioux).	434	586	1,020
Grand River (Sioux)	—	—	6,269
Cheyenne River (Sioux)	—	—	6,000
Upper Missouri (Sioux)	1,600	1,395	2,995
Fort Berthold (Gros Ventres, Mandan, and Arickarees)	901	1,202	2,103
Yankton (Sioux)	—	—	1,017
Ponca	383	355	738
Wheatstone (Sioux)	2,350	2,650	5,000
Flandreau special (Sioux)	—	—	100

MONTANA.

Blackfeet Agency (Blackfeet, Bloods, and Pickan-j)	7,000
Milk River Agency (Sioux)	10,625
At other Agencies and wandering	14,000

WYOMING

Red Cloud Agency (Sioux and Cheyennes).	9,37
-----------------------------------------	------

Total number in hostile country 68,008

According to the estimates given in the same report, about sixty per cent. are women; this gives 27,000 Indian warriors within this territory, which, considering the number of bands that have never settled at any of the reservations, is a low estimate of their strength. According to the same calculation the Sioux and Cheyennes, now openly at war, would be able to bring nearly 22,000 men into the field. From all accounts received from the seat of war, one fact seems clear, and it is that the estimate made as to the number of Indians actually on the warpath and operating against the troops is below the real number.

Immediately following the intelligence of the destruction of Gen. Custer, and his command, agents at nearly all the agencies reported the wholesale decampment of the Indians under their charge, all of them

taking care to be well provided with arms and ammunition. The almost helpless position of the troops since the disasters of Rosebud creek and the Little Big Horn river had done much to increase this desertion of the agencies by the Indians, for these victories have given them a perfect confidence in their ability to whip anything and everything white, and this confidence has added a large number of warriors to Sitting Bull's command who would otherwise have consumed their military ardor by dancing buffalo and dog dances and stuffing themselves with rations at their respective reservations.

The Indian question has assumed proportions within the past few months that it has never before had within the history of the country. And this is not surprising, for the treatment the Indians have received at the hands of the Government during the past eight years has been as shameless as dishonest.

It is a fact certified to in one of the late reports of the Interior Department that out of an Indian population of 295,084, the number under the influence of the agency is not more than 37,637. In the same report the estimate for the year was over \$1,000,000. It is provided for in all treaties made with the different tribes that they shall reside on certain established reservations and that their supplies depend on fulfilling this part of the contract. This being the case, the cost of feeding and caring for each agency Indian amounts to about \$250 per year.

Late advices from the West state that numbers of the Indians who fought under Sitting Bull in his several encounters with our troops are returning to their agencies in order to receive food and also medical treatment for the wounded. But these things should not be given them till they are placed in such a condition as to render them harmless for the future.

The writer has, within the past three years, visited nearly all the agencies named above, and had opportunity to judge of the condition of the Indians, and the effects produced by the policy of the Government.

One of the principal sources of trouble has been that the Government has treated the different Indian tribes as so many independent nations. While this is done, and while the Indians are recognized by solemn treaty obligations as independent, it is to be expected that their conduct will be governed by their sense of what independence means.

A just and proper regard should be paid to the rights of the Indians, and a suitable provision made for them, but still they should not be recognized or treated, as far as the laws are concerned, other than as citizens of the Union. In nearly all cases the "treaties" made with the Indians are found incomplete and unsatisfactory to the Government within a few years after the making, and then commences the process of terrorism and fraud on the part of the Indian agents toward their charges, in order to benefit the greater or lesser "Indian Kings" that may be interested in the new deal.

It is impossible for any one who has not been an actual eye witness to the condition of Indian population at the different agencies, to believe that the crime and dishonesty that have been carried on by the agents of the Government could go unpunished for so many years. The most infernal ingenuity could not put in force a system more calculated to keep the Indian tribes constantly at war with us than the policy of the Government. Congress makes ample

provision for the maintenance of the different tribes, but the actual fact is that a system of plunder and starvation has gradually forced the more independent and manly Indians of the Northwest to openly oppose the Government, and assert their rights by force of arms. Who blames them? Treaties broken, promises unfulfilled, starving when plenty is so near at hand, able to obtain rifles, cartridges, and whiskey when they cannot obtain food or clothing, dying from diseases the result of their intercourse with the whites and of the want of medicines and medical treatment—such is a true picture of the average Indian agency during the winter months.

How much of the appropriations made by Congress the Indians actually receive no one can tell. The clothes are of the very poorest quality, and entirely insufficient to protect them from the severity of their northern winter. The blankets supplied are more for ornament than use. Food is usually of the most inferior kind, and scanty in amount, the samples of Indian supplies submitted to the Interior Department at Washington being no criterion of the goods delivered on the Upper Missouri river. Indian agents sell and change the goods under their charge for their own use and benefit.

The following receipt, taken from a report of the Department of the Interior gives a fair idea of Indian supplies:

One pair of bay horses, 7 years old; 1 set of double harness, 1 dozen 17-inch mill files, 2 14-inch ploughs, 2 ox wagons, 6 dozen Seidlitz powders, 6 pounds of compound syrup of squills, 6 dozen Ayer's pills, 1 gallon 96 per cent. alcohol, 3 bottles of rose water, 1 cook stove, 1 M 6,434 8 1/2 inch official envelopes; 1 M double thick white letter envelopes, 1 ream P and P Excelsior leg. cap. 1/2 ream first-class Congress cap, 1 ream quarto post, 1 ream P and P first-class note, 1 seal, 1 penknife, 1 ruling pen, 1 gross pens, 1 dozen lead pencils, 1 cash box, 4 bottles (quart) Arnold's fluid, 4 bottles (8-ounce) mucilage, 2 bottles (2-ounce) carmine, 1 pound of wax, 1 memorandum book, 1 ream of vouchers, one portfolio.

To this receipt the agent makes a certificate in these words:

I certify on honor that I have actually delivered to the chiefs and head men of the Yankton Sioux of all the goods and property mentioned in the foregoing receipt. W. A. Burleigh, United States Indian Agent.

It is hardly necessary to state that the Yankton Sioux Indians, whose Agency the writer visited, had no possible use for rose water, sealing wax, or any of the other supplies.

Until the present Indian policy of the Government is changed—and this can only be accomplished by a total and complete removal of the thieves and vagabonds of the Indian ring and their official accomplices in crime—it is useless for the party in power to say that they wish the Indian war to end.—N. Y. Sun.

The Committee of the Serbian Skupstina have approved the proclamation of Milan King, and call on the Government to cooperate.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a remedy that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. The great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, 233rd House, New York City.

(Continued from page 446.)

ASSOCIATION MATCH.—Open to members of the Association only. 200, 500 and 600 yards, 5 shots at each range; any position.

	200	500	600	Total
Staff Sergt Wilson...	16	16	12	44
Corpl Simcox, No 6...	16	13	13	42
Q Master Sergt Gough	14	17	11	42
Col St Dennison, No 5	17	10	13	40
Pte Keating, No 5...	18	13	9	40
Corpl Anthony, No 5	14	12	11	37
Pte Faulkner, No 1...	16	11	9	36
Pte Metcalfe, No 6...	16	7	12	35
Pioneer Richardson	13	16	5	34
Pte Steel, No 1...	16	17	0	33
Pte Sergeant, No 6...	17	2	10	29

BATTALION MATCH.—Open to all men of the regiment. 200, 400 and 500 yards; 6 shots each range. Any position. Entrance 25 cents. 1st prize, Lieut. Col. Martin's silver cup and \$10. (Cup to be won twice—not necessarily consecutively—before becoming the final property of the winner); 2nd, Major Horne's writing desk and \$3; 3rd, album and \$3, presented by Murray & Co; 4th, satchel, presented by J. Palmer & Son; 5th, hat, presented by Reynolds & Vokel; 6th, \$2; 7th, \$2; 8th, \$1; 9th, \$1; 10th, \$1; 11th, \$1; 12th, \$1. The silver cup presented by Lt. Col. T. Lyman (won last year and now in possession of No. 1 Company) to go to the company showing the six highest scores. To be won two years consecutively before becoming the final property of the winning company, the scores of the staff or bandsmen not to be counted in any company team.

This match was not concluded.

BAND MATCH.—Open to members of the band of the regiment only, 400 yards; 5 shots; any position. 1st prize, a meerschaum pipe; the rest money prizes.

	Pts.
Private McVey	18
Private Russell	14
Private D Campbell	13
Sergeant Reed	13
Private T Walker	10
Private Donaldson	6
Private Walker	0

OPEN MATCH.—Open to all comers for individual prizes, and to any team of five bona fide members of any Battalion, for the Battalion prizes. Battalions to name their representatives before the match commences. Long Snider Rifles, government pattern, and ammunition. Ranges 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots each range. Any position. Entrance to individual prizes, 50 cents. Battalion prizes, \$2.00. 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd \$5; 4th, \$2; 5th, \$2; 6th, \$2; 7th, \$2; 8th, \$2; 9th, \$1; 10th, \$1; 11th, \$1; 12th, \$1; 13th, \$1; 1st Battalion prize, \$10; 2nd, \$5. Extra prize, gold medal, presented by the *Montreal Herald* staff, to be won by the Volunteer making the highest score, in any team of five, competing in the Open Match.

There was considerable interest manifested in this match in consequence of the extra prize contributed as indicated above. It will be seen that the Prince of Wales sent three teams to the fore, the second and third only competing in the Kope of furnishing the winner of the gold medal, whilst the Sixth Fusiliers sent five teams.

M. G. A. TEAM.

	500	600	Total
Major Frazor...	16	19	35
Sergeant Holtby	25	21	46
Sergeant Blackall	24	11	35
Corporal Finlayson...	25	17	43
Sergeant Riddell	26	26	52

Grand total... 211

PRINCE OF WALES REGIMENTAL TEAM.

	500	600	Total
Private Turnbull	13	26	39
Private Boss	22	13	35
Private Brodie	26	19	45
Private Wardell	23	15	38
Sergeant Harkom	23	18	41
Grand total	198		

SIXTH FUSILIERS REGIMENT.

	500	600	Total
Sergeant May	22	11	33
Sergeant Black	26	25	51
Pay Master Sergt Wilson.	19	17	36
Color Sergeant Pennison.	22	4	26
Corporal Simcock	32	14	46
Grand total.	132		

FIFTH ROYAL FUSILIERS.

	500	600	Total
Corporal Peddie	24	20	44
Private McGilvary	18	12	30
Private Murphy	15	9	24
Corporal Brown	19	14	33
Private Clarke	27	15	42
Grand total.	173		

VICTORIA TEAM.

	500	600	Total
Corporal Vaughan	19	8	27
Corporal Gowen	15	24	39
Private McAdam	29	16	45
Private O'Grady	20	18	38
Sergeant Edwards	17	0	17
Grand total.	166		

PRINCE OF WALES—NO. 2. TEAM

	500	600	Total
Private Stenhouse	21	28	49
Private Ivison	28	18	46
Private McAfee	20	21	41
Corporal McAfee	19	9	28
Private McLeod	26	12	38
Grand total	204		

PRINCE OF WALES—NO. 3. TEAM.

	500	600	Total
Private Allan	9	0	9
Captain Mudge	16	23	39
Sergeant Portegus	15	16	31
Sergeant Bruce	25	9	34
Sergeant Batchellor	15	15	30
Grand total	143		

SIXTH FUSILIERS—NO. 2. TEAM.

	500	600	Total
Qr Mast Sgt Gough	13	14	27
Corporal Anthony	24	3	27
Corporal Surgeon	19	12	31
Private Metcalfe	16	9	25
Private Steel	20	2	22
Grand total	130		

The interest in this competition amounted almost to excitement, and the members of the respective corps flitted about from one place to the other tracking the competitors and coaching their comrades in the hope that they might obtain the gold medal for one of their own corps. Nearly every competitor had sighting shots, and these, in more instances than one, proved better ones than the counters that followed. For instance, Corporal Simcock missed the target with his, and with the next seven got the really good score of 32 out of a possible 35, and a member of the Prince of Wales got two bull's eyes with his sighting shots, and a score hardly recording with his next seven.

When the shooting was concluded at the short range, every one recognized the chances of Corporal Simcock, but his score at the long range proved the truthfulness of the *Spiritual* quotation, "The race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong." Notwithstanding Simcock's big score, the crack shots of other corps, with their 26's, 27's, 28's, 29's, and even lower scores, were not chafed in the least, and to the words of discouragement were apt to bid the discouraged "wait a little longer." Simcock signally failed at 600 yards, and the first sign of victory was shown by Sergeant Black's 51. The members of the 6th were jubilant, but whilst they were congratulating the "old veteran," Sergt. Riddell had his orbs well on the little black speck, and just when the men of the 6th were going to host Black shoulder high and waltz around with him, it was whispered around that Riddell of the M. G. A.'s wanted only a centre to tie with Riddell's eye to be ahead. Everyone was on the tiptoe of expectation, and all eyes were on the target. Riddell's turn came and almost momentarily, for Riddell is a quick-sighted shot, a bull's eye was signalled, which was followed by genuine artillery shouts. These even were premature, for, as mentioned, Stenhouse was on the target, and the first register when he fired his last shot gave him 51. The last shot, however, was challenged and on investigation proved to be an inper, placing the latter's score at 49. Mr. Stenhouse, we regret to say, is displeased with the decision. Some member of a rival corps challenged the accuracy of Riddell's rifle, and on the test being applied it certainly appeared that the trigger was weak, but still so near of being accurate that the committee very properly dismissed the objection, and awarded him the first prize.

RECAPITULATION.

1st Prize Battalions, M G A	211
2nd do do Prince of Wales Vol.	198

INDIVIDUAL PRIZES.

	Pts.
Sergt Riddell, M G A gold medal	\$15 52
Sergeant Black, 6th Fusiliers	10 51
Pte Stenhouse, Prince of Wales	5 49
Pte T Ivison, Prince of Wales	2 46
Corporal Simcox, 6th Fusiliers	2 46
Sergeant Holtby, M G A	2 46
Private Brodie, Prince of Wales	2 45
Private McAdam, Victorias	2 45
Private W Brown, 5th Fusiliers	1 44
Corporal Peddie 6th Fusiliers	1 44
Sergeant Perry, M G A	1 43
Corporal Finlayson, M G A	1 43
Private Irvin, 6th Fusiliers	1 42

THE MEDAL.

The medal won by Sergt. Riddell is a trophy which we have no doubt he will treasure. The medal was manufactured by Mr. J. R. Harper, jeweller of Notre Dame street, and like many other productions of his deft fingers does him great credit. On the reverse of the medal the *Herald* device is set out in bold relief, the most minute angles and curves being delicately and plainly brought out. On the obverse, within a wreath, the inscription will be engraved. As a work of art it is a perfect gem and speaks "in letters (and figure of gold) of the workmanship of Mr. Harper. The medal, after being on exhibition a few days next week, will be presented to the victor by Colonel Martin.

There are several matches to be shot off yet, but the date for the competition is not yet fixed.—*Montreal Herald*.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations across the British Empire.

Table with columns: 6th Brigade, 7th Brigade, 8th Brigade, 9th Brigade, 10th Brigade, 11th Brigade, 12th Brigade. Lists regiments and their stations for each brigade.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTIL'Y (Con-), 18th brigade, 19th brigade, 20th brigade, 21st brigade, 22nd brigade, 23rd brigade, 24th brigade, 25th brigade, 26th brigade, 27th brigade, 28th brigade, 29th brigade, 30th brigade, 31st brigade, 32nd brigade, 33rd brigade, 34th brigade, 35th brigade, 36th brigade, 37th brigade, 38th brigade, 39th brigade, 40th brigade, 41st brigade, 42nd brigade, 43rd brigade, 44th brigade, 45th brigade, 46th brigade, 47th brigade, 48th brigade, 49th brigade, 50th brigade, 51st brigade, 52nd brigade, 53rd brigade, 54th brigade, 55th brigade, 56th brigade, 57th brigade, 58th brigade, 59th brigade, 60th brigade, 61st brigade, 62nd brigade, 63rd brigade, 64th brigade, 65th brigade, 66th brigade, 67th brigade, 68th brigade, 69th brigade, 70th brigade, 71st brigade, 72nd brigade, 73rd brigade, 74th brigade, 75th brigade, 76th brigade, 77th brigade, 78th brigade, 79th brigade, 80th brigade, 81st brigade, 82nd brigade, 83rd brigade, 84th brigade, 85th brigade, 86th brigade, 87th brigade, 88th brigade, 89th brigade, 90th brigade, 91st brigade, 92nd brigade, 93rd brigade, 94th brigade, 95th brigade, 96th brigade, 97th brigade, 98th brigade, 99th brigade, 100th brigade. Lists regiments and their stations for each brigade.

Table with columns: ROYAL ENGINEERS, Headquar's, Depot. Lists regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: REGIMENTS, Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations.

Table with columns: ROYAL ARTILLERY, ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, 1st Brigade, 2nd Brigade, 3rd Brigade, 4th Brigade, 5th Brigade. Lists regiments and their stations for each brigade.

Table with columns: Head Quarters, Depot. Lists various regiments and their stations.