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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, AUGUST 5, 1876

No. 32

The Volunteer Review
 Published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING at
 OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON
 GERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corre-
 spondences should be addressed.
 TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly
 in advance.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications regarding the MILITARY OR
 NAVAL Volunteer movement, or for the Editorial De-
 partment, should be addressed to the Editor of
 THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW, Ottawa.

Communications intended for insertion should
 be written on one side of the paper only.

We cannot undertake to return rejected com-
 munications. Correspondents must invariably
 send us confidentially, their name and address.

All letters must be Post-paid, or they will not
 be taken out of the Post Office.

Adjutants and Officers of Corps throughout the
 provinces are particularly requested to favor us
 regularly with weekly information concerning
 their movements and doings of their respective
 Corps, including the fixtures for drill, marching
 out, rifle practice, &c.

We shall feel obliged to such to forward all in-
 formation of this kind as early as possible, so that
 it may reach us in time for publication.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion, measured by } 10cts. per line.
 solid nonpareil type.

Subsequent insertions..... 5cts. " "

Professional Card six lines or under, \$6 per
 year; over six lines and under fifteen, \$10 per
 year.

Announcements or Notices of a personal
 or business nature. In the Editorial, Local or
 Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents a
 line for the first insertion and 12 1/2 Cents for
 each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of Situations Wanted, Fifty Cents
 for the first insertion, and Twenty-Five Cents
 for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements of an advantageous charac-
 ter may be written with Merchants for the Year, Half
 or Quarter.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

The friends of healthy literature have, by per-
 severing diligence, placed the Montreal *Wit-
 ness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The
 paper is distinguished by its high quality of
 reading, and of what is
 called "the daily witness" to the people to more
 than 100,000 copies. A clergyman has lately
 written for the *Witness* hundreds of subscribers
 and he holds the intention to make this one of
 the best things in the present and every future
 of our time, as he holds that by no other means
 can he so much for the future of a neigh-
 borhood as by placing good reading in every
 hand.

Several attacks upon the *Witness* during
 the past three years, culminating in
 the late year called "The Ban" of the Roman
 Catholic Bishop of Montreal, although not other-
 wise favorable circumstances, have done a great
 deal to concentrate and intensify the zeal of the
 friends of Temperance, and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the
Witness had been followed up for six months
 with the most untiring efforts to break down
 the paper on the part of the most powerful ultra
 opposition that could be organized on earth, and
 has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least
 of those Roman Catholic readers whose good
 will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give
 us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of
 those who value free speech and freedom of reli-
 gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-
 tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, comparati-
 vely small, amounting to about 50 out of 13,000,
 or less than four per cent, and does not affect us
 peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation
 equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily
 city press, probably the majority of our old Ro-
 man Catholic reading being such still.

The progress of the paper may be gathered
 approximately from the following figures:

	City Daily.	Tri-Weekly	Ir. Weekly
1871	10,700	3,600	3,100
1872	10,000	3,600	3,000
1873	11,600	3,600	3,750
1874	12,900	3,800	4,600
1875	12,400	3,200	4,700

We have good reasons to be specially desirous
 to reach the whole country this winter, and have
 the *Witness* presented earnestly to the notice of
 every family. To this end we have determined
 to depart from the usual course of allowing our
 publications to commend themselves on their
 merits alone, and to inaugurate on a large scale a
 competitive effort on the part of all our subscrib-
 ers to increase the subscription list. This competi-
 tion will last during the month of October, and
 will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found
 below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with
 the *Witness*, we may say that, for twenty-nine
 years it has labored for the promotion of evangeli-
 cal truth, and for the suppression of the liquor
 traffic. Our efforts to produce a *Christian Tem-
 perance Newspaper*, unattached to any political
 party or religious denomination, seeking only to
 witness fearlessly for the truth and against evil
 doing under all circumstances, and to keep its
 readers abreast with the news and the knowledge
 of the day. It devotes much space to Social,
 Agricultural and Sanitary matters, and is espe-
 cially the paper for the home circle. It is freely
 embellished with engravings.

The *Weekly Witness* has been enlarged twice,
 and nearly doubled within four years, and is the
 very most that can be given for the price—\$1.10
 per annum.

The *Montreal Witness* (Tri-Weekly), gives the
 news three times a week, and all the reading of
 the *Daily Witness* for \$2.00 per annum.

The *Daily Witness* is in every respect a first
 class daily containing much more reading mat-
 ter than the papers which cost twice as much,
 for \$5.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers.
 Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside
 their own are entitled to the following discounts
 on such subscriptions:

Daily Witness	50c.
Tri-Weekly	35c.
Weekly	25c.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "CA- NADIAN MESSENGER."

THE PIONEER PAPER.

The *Messenger* is designed to supply the homes
 of the Sunday School scholars of America with
 family reading of the most useful and interest-
 ing at the lowest possible cost. It consists of
 eight pages of four columns each, and contains a
 Temperance department, a Scientific department,
 a Sanitary department, and an Agricultural de-
 partment. Two pages are given to family read-
 ing, two to large type for children, and

one to the Sunday School lessons of the Inter-
 national Series, and a children's column. The
 paper is magnificently illustrated. There has
 been a very rapid increase in its circulation dur-
 ing the past year, namely, from 15,000 to 25,000,
 and the ratio of increase rises so rapidly that the
 proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the
 latter figure before the end of next year. This
 has been, as a result of this prosperity, some im-
 provement in the style of the paper, and it will,
 of course, be possible to introduce more and more
 improvements as circulation grows. Most of the
 growth of the *Messenger* has been by the volun-
 tary recommendation of it by friends who have
 formed their own opinion of its worth, and by
 the introduction of it into Sunday Schools. Your
 correspondents say that their Sunday Schools are
 more interesting and better attended since it has
 been introduced.

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*:

1 copy	\$ 0.30
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.50
100 copies	22.00
1,000 copies	200.00

* Surplus copies for distributor as tracts, twelve
 dozen for \$1.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the *Domino*-
 has, during the last few months, very considera-
 bly improved, and it is intended to improve on
 the present as much as the previous is an im-
 provement on the past, and the Magazine of
 next year will be read with an ease and pleasure
 greater than hitherto. When we say that these
 improvements are not to be marked by any
 change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50
 per annum. Hitherto the *Domino* has been
 clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00,
 which it will be simply impossible to continue
 now that one fifth has been added to its bulk,
 along with better paper and printing. The *Domino*
 is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Wit-
 ness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than
 ever before. Twenty-five cents, instead of fifty
 will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining
 for us new subscribers at full rates, the induc-
 ment to subscribers being now put into the
 magazine itself. The object of the publishers of
 the *Domino* is to develop a native Canadian
 literature, and very much has been accomplished
 in this way during its history of nine years. In
 the age of the magazine being that of the Dominion
 of Canada. Those interested in the same object
 will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do
 what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary
 success, what we presume a magazine in Cana-
 da has ever yet been for any length of time.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest amount of money on or before 1st Nov., as payment in advance for our publications..... \$50.00
2. To the person sending 2nd largest amt. 40.00
3. " " 3rd " 30.00
4. " " 4th " 20.00
5. " " 5th " 15.00
6. " " 6th " 10.00
7. " " 7th " 10.00

Five prizes of \$5 each for the next largest amounts..... \$20.00

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,
 Publishers, Montreal

THE BEST INVESTMENT!

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

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

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

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

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

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,

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

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

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

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS. HOW TO PURCHASE!

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

A Palace of Industry.

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

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HON. W. L. GRANT, Vice-Pres't

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- N. Y. City
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NOTE. - \$5 will purchase a Fraction participating in

MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

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

195,900. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the

MONTREAL STAR

have now (it is estimated) an audience of One Hundred and Ninety-five Thousand Readers, which makes them the most widely circulated and influential newspapers published in Canada.

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

\$500 CHALLENGE,

That it is the FASTEST-CUTTING SAW in the world.

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

E. M. BOYNTON,

13-1 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. STRIXSON & Co., Portland, Maine, 1y-10

\$275.00

PARLOR ORGAN EARNED BY A LADY IN TWO WEEKS

CAUVASSERS Wanted, male or female. Send 10 cents for sample Magazine and full particulars. Address ZER. CRUMMET'S MAGAZINE, Washington, New Jersey.

CANCERS

Removed without pain, or the use of either caustics or the knife, and radically cured. If painful, and an open ulcer formed, medicines will be sent by Express to give prompt relief. Consultation by letter, One Dollar. Send 50 cents for Book with descriptive Cases, References and Testimonials.

Drs. PARK & McLEISH,

No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 1y-10

THE WEEKLY SUN.

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and everything connected with them will be fully and freshly reported and expounded in THE SUN.

The Opposition House of Representatives, taking up the line of inquiry opened years ago by THE SUN, will sternly and diligently investigate the corruptions and misdeeds of GRANT'S administration; and will, it is to be hoped, lay the foundation for a new and better period in our national history. Of all this THE SUN will contain complete and accurate accounts, furnishing its readers with early and trustworthy information upon these absorbing topics.

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the preparation for it, will be memorable as deciding upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

The WEEKLY SUN, which has attained a circulation of over eighty thousand copies, already has its readers in every State and Territory, and we trust that the year 1876 will see their numbers doubled. It will continue to be a thorough newspaper. All the general news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment; and always, we trust, treated in a clear, interesting and instructive manner.

It is our aim to make the WEEKLY SUN the best family newspaper in the world, and we shall continue to give in its columns a large amount of miscellaneous reading, such as stories, tales, poems, scientific intelligence and agricultural information, for which we are not able to make room in our daily edition. The agricultural department especially is one of its prominent features. The fashions are also regularly reported in its columns; and so are the markets of every kind.

The WEEKLY SUN, eight pages with fifty-six broad columns is only \$1.20 a year postage prepaid. As this price barely repays the cost of the paper, no discount can be made from this rate to clubs, agents, Postmasters, or anyone.

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty-eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c. a month or \$6.60 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address, THE SUN, New York City.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and seal boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

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

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

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

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a list of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers giving the best value proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printed over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, & Social, Fashion, and other special class journals very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 300 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising, many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like know.

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



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AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1876.

No. 32

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

A CABLE despatch from London, England, says—"The Province of Quebec loan was issued today at 98½. The Times says, the London Joint Stock Bank, acting as agents of the Merchants Bank of Canada, invite subscriptions to a loan of £860,000. This is the railway loan of which so much was heard last year but which could not then be floated on its merits, and that being so we cannot but regret that an institution like the Joint Stock Bank has had anything to do with it or with anything that savors of loan financing. Apart altogether from any question of rivalry and in railway property it is not in the interest of Canada that the money should be borrowed here by her Provincial Governments. Quebec at present is the only Province that has a foreign loan. The existing one of £800,000 is quite as much as it can carry. There was a deficit in the local budget last year, we believe, although the Provincial Treasurer in his memorandum does not state it, he giving the income only. If another £40,000 or £45,000 be added to the yearly burdens that deficit cannot fail to increase for the Province is extremely poor and sources of revenue are very few. Besides the contribution from the general taxation of the Dominion the chief source of revenue is the sale of lands but that is likely to decrease rather than increase. Nothing can take its place but direct taxation, which can hardly we believe, be imposed. If the Province is determined to make more railways, which, like those it already has, cannot pay, why does it not use the available assets which its treasurer claims to have? He says there is a balance of saved money now in the treasury in cash of \$1,017,371; further, that \$3,000,000 is expected from the Dominion Government as the Province of Quebec share of certain assets. Let the Province use that money and whatever savings it can scrape up, rather than impose a burden on its population of disastrous severity. Several of our colonies are threatening to get into serious difficulties by their over eager borrowing, and this Quebec Province threatens to head the list. We should be doing it a great injury to give it money. All the other papers merely notice the issue of the loan without comment, but the old Quebec loan which yesterday was 101 has fallen to 97, owing to the comments of the Times."

A cable despatch from London dated August 11th says:—"In the House of Commons, this afternoon, in consequence of Mr. Disraeli not having fixed a day, Sir Wm. George Granville Vernon Harcourt reluctantly postponed the discussion on the Ex-

tradition question to next session of Parliament, unless the question should be settled in the meanwhile."

The Router Telegram Company announces that the great Northern Telegraph line to China and Japan, which was interrupted July 31st, is now working and communication is also complete with Australia and New Zealand, which broke six months ago, that having been repaired.

The members of the Irish rifle team for America were chosen on the 8th as follows:—J. Rigby, Fenton, Johnson, Milner, Cooper, Joynt, Goff, Greenhill, Thynne, Dyas, and Pallock. The gentlemen who won places in the competition, Messrs. Smythe and Ward, are unable to leave home on account of private affairs. The team will sail for New York on the 25th inst.

The following are the three resolutions to be moved at the meeting on the Eastern Question, at which Lord Shaftesbury is to preside, at Willis's Rooms:—"1. That this meeting, recognizing the importance of the declaration of her Majesty's Government of a policy of strict neutrality in Turkey under existing circumstances, desires to express its emphatic opinion that no moral or material support should be afforded by Great Britain to the Turkish Government as against the insurgent Provinces. 2. That this meeting expresses its deep abhorrence of the cruelties committed by the Turkish irregular troops upon the women and children and unarmed inhabitants of Bulgaria, and hereby calls upon her Majesty's Government to use its utmost influence, whether alone or in co operation with the other great Powers having treaty engagements with the Porte, to require the Turkish Government to put a stop to practices revolting to all civilized nations. 3. That the notorious abuses of Turkish rule in Europe, and the repeated failure of the sultanic Porte to fulfil its solemn obligations, render it hopeless to expect that any settlement of the Eastern question will prove permanent, which does not confer upon the inhabitants of the insurgent Provinces the full rights of self-government."

On the 8th inst. despatches were received at the War Department, Washington, from General Sheridan stating that many of the Indians now coming into the reservations carry arms captured from the 7th Cavalry in the late Custer massacre.

The Porte has diplomatically hinted abroad that he is willing to make peace, if Serbia and Montenegro jointly ask for it, and will allow the Turks garrisons in certain places in Servia. It is reported that in consequence of the defeat at Gurguzovitz, Prince Milan, has asked for the mediation of European Powers.

The Times consider the capture of Gurguzovitz as a severe if not fatal blow to the Servians, and says the Turkish Ministers must be solemnly warned that they will not be allowed to make wanton use of the victory. If they think that on the soil of Servia their troops may safely commit one hundredth part of the atrocities perpetrated in Bulgaria they are the victims of infatuation. Servia is not hid away in a corner. What is done there one day is known the next morning in all the capitals of Europe and if the Bashi Bazouks are let loose on the defenseless peasantry prudential motives of statesmen would form but a sorry barrier against the popular indignation of the countries on whose forbearance the Turks have too long relied. Even repudiation of the Turkish debt did less to give a more just idea of the Ottoman rule than the butcheries in Bulgaria, and a repetition of those horrors in Servia would make a picture of that rule fatally complete. Nor will Turkey be allowed to make such use of her victory as to cancel Servian freedom. Servia is under the protection of the Great Powers, and with them will be the duty of imposing any needful restraints on the impetuous spirit of her people. Whatever may be their faults, they are advancing in civilization as fast as the Ottoman part of Turkey is decaying. Other States than Russia would not be disposed to let them again fall under the rule of Turkish Pashas, or even allow Belgrade to be again occupied by a Turkish garrison.

There is one point in which the Turks and Servians seem to be agreed, and that is that there will be no action on either side to bring about peace, until the Turks are under the walls of Belgrade. It may not be necessary to wait very long for this, for the Turks have been so reinforced in Herzegovina, that although the Montenegrins are stated to have won another victory, they are retiring to their own frontiers. General Tchernayeff will need all his forces to deal with the army in front of him and so the already victorious army, which has taken the positions on the Timok, will be at liberty to attack the fortified defiles between them and the Morava valley, which unless met stronger naturally, can hardly be so difficult to carry as the better prepared positions on the Timok.

The Turkish forces attempted on Tuesday last to break through the Servian lines at Javar, but were completely repulsed. Nearly all of them were killed. General Ranco Ognjenovic maintains his defensive position on the Drina Banja which has been strongly fortified, is held by Leicheroff, while Colonel Bekers army occupies the mountainous on the Timok and Moravia lines.

The Explosion on Board the "Thunderer."

A most serious accident, which resulted in a terrible loss of life, took place on board the *Thunderer*, a twin screw, iron turret ship, armoured, 9190 (.407) tons, 5600 (800) horse power, at Spithead, on Friday last. She had been undergoing a series of trials of her machinery. On Wednesday she got under weigh, but owing to a bad joint in one of the steam pipes the trial could not proceed. On Friday morning she got up steam for a trial of her speed on the measured mile, the ship being in charge of the officials connected with the Steam Reserve. Captain J. C. Wilson, the officer appointed to the *Thunderer*, was on board, but the ship not being in commission, he was not in command. Among the Steam Reserve officials on board were Captain C. L. Waddilove and Mr. John Oliver, Chief Inspector of Machinery; the Dock Yard authorities were represented by Mr. E. Newman, Chief Engineer; and the makers of the engines, Messrs. Humphrys and Tennent, of London, by Mr. Humphrys, jun. It appears that there are nine boilers to provide the engines with their motive powers, each being multitubular and of rectangular construction. About five minutes past one everything was in readiness for putting the vessel upon the measured mile, and the anchor was hoisted. After having run for about eleven minutes in the direction of the Stokes Bay a sudden explosion occurred, with a noise very similar to that of thunder; and in an instant great volumes of steam and smoke rose to a tremendous height, rendering the ship for a few moments indistinguishable from the shore. It was, of course, known at once by those on board, and it was equally apparent to those looking at the vessel from the beach, and who, it should be said, felt the shock of the explosion, that something very serious had happened; and an immediate inquiry soon showed that one of the boilers had burst. Steam continued to rise in dense volumes from the stoke hold gratings, and indeed from every conceivable crevice communicating with the deck, and the utmost consternation prevailed among the whole of the officers and men on deck. Before anyone could face the scalding steam which filled the stokehold and engine room, a general signal was run up by order of Captain Waddilove, who (with Staff Commander Robert Jackson and Mr. Harding, Queen's pilot) was on the bridge at the time, to send a tug and medical assistance. The signal was noticed and acted upon with a promptitude which was no doubt in a great measure attributable to the rising of the steam into the air and the great noise which must have been noticed by the signalmen on duty on board the *St. Vincent*, training ship for boys, Commander Arthur T. Brooke, the *Duke of Wellington*, flagship of the Port Admiral, and at the dockyard semaphore. Within a very short space of time a number of naval surgeons of the ships in port had assembled with various appliances, comprising lint, wadding, bandage, &c., and some were despatched to the vessel, while others made their way to the Royal Naval Hospital at Haslar to assist the medical staff of that institution in the arrangements which were at once made for the reception of any cases. The signal having been made, those on board the *Thunderer* had nothing to do but wait until the steam had sufficiently disappeared to enable them to go below into the engine department. This they were able to do in the course of a few minutes; but it was nearly an hour before the stokehold could be thoroughly explored. Mr.

Humphrys, soon after the accident, ran to the safety valves, which he adjusted, while Mr. George J. Weeks ran to the engines and stopped them. It was subsequently found that the whole of the front of the starboard foremost boiler in the after stokehold had been blown out with such force as to carry away everything it struck. Stokehold plates were torn up, and the whole of the stokehold, and a portion of the engine-room looked a perfect wreck. Lying about in all directions were the bodies of stokers, contractors' men, and workmen from the dockyard. Mr. Slade, the chief engineer of the ship, Mr. Robert Wingfield, engineer, and Mr. Edward W. Thomas, engineer, were also found lying among the debris. The first named officer was much mutilated, and was quite dead, while Mr. Wingfield's head was found at some distance from his body, having been blown over upon some of the other victims. On entering the engine room to attend to the engines, Mr. Weeks found Captain Wilson, who happened to be in the engine room at the time of the explosion, and managed to drag him out and get him on deck, when it was found that his hands were very much scalded. Notwithstanding this, however, he continued to give directions as to the recovery of the other bodies. In addition to those who were dead or unconscious, there were many others who were frightfully burnt and scalded on all parts of their bodies, and who ran about the deck uttering the most piercing shrieks and tearing off their clothes, and with them large portions of skin and flesh. Several of the poor fellows were with much difficulty prevented from jumping overboard into the sea. The whole of the cases were temporarily attended to by Dr. William J. Volatti, of the *Asia*, who was in medical charge of the steam reserve party on board the ship. Those who were still alive were placed in steam launches and taken as quickly as possible to Haslar Hospital, and the dead bodies, to the number of fifteen, were subsequently wrapped in flags, canvas, &c., and taken in a similar manner to the hospital and deposited in the mortuary. The whole of the stokehold and, indeed, the entire engine department was locked up, by order of the captain, as soon as the bodies had been recovered and the necessary work in connection with the ship accomplished. The engines were entirely under the charge of the contractors and their workmen.

The *Thunderer* was taken in tow about half past three o'clock, by the *Echo* and *Camel*, Government tugs, brought into harbour and berthed alongside the dockyard. Large numbers of persons at once thronged to the vessel's side, and the police had a difficult duty to perform in preventing undue haste on the part of those desirous of getting on board. The admiral superintendent of the dockyard (Sir Leopold McClinck), on the mooring of the ship alongside, gave orders that all the dockyard hands on board her should be paid (Friday being pay day) and allowed to leave the yard immediately, so as to relieve the anxiety which was being manifested by their families. As soon as practicable a list of the killed and injured—so far as could be ascertained—was posted outside the dockyard gates.

On the nature of the accident becoming known, the authorities promptly told off working parties from the *Duke of Wellington*, under the command of Sub Lieutenant Loring and Mr. T. Baskerville, boatswain, to assist in conveying the injured and dead to the hospital. As soon as practicable the most serious cases, after having received such attention as the resources of the vessel would allow, were placed on board the *Mineer*,

torpedo launch of the Royal Engineers. The steamer then made for Haslar at full speed. On arriving at the pier many willing hands were ready to assist the wounded men on to stretchers. This, however, was a task of no little difficulty, for, as may be imagined, the poor fellows were so shockingly scalded and otherwise injured, that the slightest movement occasioned the sufferer the most acute pain. Very few could bear any clothing on them—and indeed the explosion had left very little on some—and from their bodies the skin hung in shreds. The suppressed groans of the poor fellows were enough, even though one had not been an observer of their condition, to show how fearful were their sufferings. The injured men having been placed on stretchers, were hoisted on the shoulders of four seamen, and taken to the hospital. Captain Wilson continued to give orders on the pier until the whole of the sufferers had disembarked. On the completion of the work he was conveyed in one of the *St. Vincent's* boats to the dockyard. A number of stretchers were ready on the pier, and each, on receiving its occupant, was slowly carried up the avenue of trees which leads from the pier to the hospital. As every man was brought in he was placed in bed, and zealously attended by the staff of surgeons, amongst whom were Dr. W. R. E. Smart, C. B., Inspector General of Hospitals, Deputy Inspector W. Loney, Surgeon E. W. Lissett, Surgeon Gerard J. Jarvine, Surgeon Kell, Surgeon Wood (*Scrapis*), Surgeon Murry (*Orontes*), Surgeon Volatti (*Asia*). Sometime after all the injured had been landed, a steam launch from the *Duke of Wellington* arrived at Spithead, and her next freight was now more ghastly than that of the former. On the launch coming alongside the pier, a number of inanimate forms, some enveloped in flags, others in blankets and tarpaulins, told their own sad tale. On by one they were lifted on to stretchers; but despite the care that was exercised in their disembarkation, occasionally a shattered limb would protrude, or the disfigured features of some poor sufferer—blackened and begrimed with coal dust—were disclosed. In all, fifteen lifeless bodies were landed, and carried to the Hospital. One poor fellow had his head blown from his body; and whilst the latter was carried on a stretcher, a sailor carried the former wrapped up in a tarpaulin. The bodies were placed in the mortuary, and the capacity of this building was tested to its uttermost. On and under tables the corpses were laid, and the sight presented by the room full of bodies is an easier matter for imagination than description.

The inquest was opened in a room at the hospital on Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of identification of the bodies and the giving of the legal warrants for interment. Mr. E. J. Harvey, the coroner for the county, was assisted by Mr. W. H. Carrington, the borough coroner of Portsmouth. Little was said by the coroner in his remarks to the jury beyond stating to them the obvious necessity of proceeding at once with that stage of the inquiry. He reminded them, however, that on a future day they would have before them the best scientific evidence procurable. The occurrence was one of the most dreadful he had ever experienced, and one which they could not hurry over. They must give every attention and consideration to the case, and it was evident that the business must be a protracted one. The jury went to the mortuary, and in the performance of a conscientious duty endured as well as might the sickening spectacle they were bound to view. On returning to the room, evidence as to identity was given.

as far as possible, by shipmates of the deceased persons, thus sparing the feelings of distressed relatives. Thomas John Jesse, leading stoker, was able to identify several of the bodies. He was on board the *Thunderer* when the explosion occurred. Mr. Slade and Mr. Winfield were both recognised by him, the latter through the wearing of a pad on one of his legs which the deceased had mentioned to witness a day or two before the accident. The pad was found on one of the legs of the corps, together with a sock marked "W." Other witnesses testified to the acquaintances with and knowledge of deceased persons whose names they gave, and whose remains they identified, and in some cases statements were made that others were also able to speak to the identity of the bodies. It appeared that the men on board the *Thunderer* were drawn from the various ships of war lying at Portsmouth chiefly from the *Asia*, but also from the *Lord Warden*, *Volcano*, *Marlborough*, *Bloodhound*, the *Boadicea*, and the *Inconstant*. Excepting the engineer officers, none of those killed were actually attached to the ship, which has not yet been commissioned; but in view of the state of affairs in the East she was being pushed forward, and was intended to be commissioned in August.

The list of the dead thus identified runs as follows, the ages in each case being the nearest approximation the witness could give:—Mr. Thomas George Slade, chief engineer of the *Thunderer*, between 40 and 50 years of age; Mr. Robert Winfield, an engineer of the *Thunderer*, 40; William Green, leading stoker, 23 or 35; Samuel King, stoker, 25; James O'Brien, first class stoker 46, Henry Dinnam, stoker, 43; David Rex, stoker, 21; George William Adams, fitter in the dockyard, 34; George Frederick Read, stoker, 23; William Gregory, stoker, about 30; James Williams, leading stoker, 40; Joseph Rogers, stokers, 32; Charles Harvey, stoker, 20; Frederick Hendy, stoker, 24; James Farwell, stoker, 24; Henry Jenkins, fitter, 29; John Campbell, stoker, 31; William Downs, fitter, in the service of Messrs. Humphries and Tennant, 40; Charles Wakeford, stoker, 29; Alfred Freeland, stoker, 36; Richard Whittle, leading man of fitters, 45; James Bevis, stoker, 22; William Godden, stoker, 26; John Bellanger, stoker, 30; Richard Longden, stoker, 27; Peter Page, stoker, 37; Thomas Grant, stoker, 27; Arthur Crusha, fitter, 24; Henry Oliver, stoker, 29. At the conclusion of the identification the inquest was adjourned until Tuesday.

The following were lying in hospital on Sunday afternoon:—Thomas Ink, 32, stoker; Charles Edgecombe, 39, stoker; Robert Bennett, 27, stoker; James Petty, 36, stoker; Oliver Greenfield, 20, *Asia*; William Pickett, 27, stoker; George Hughes, 24, engineer's cook; Thomas Warren, 32, sickboy steward; George J. Crookford, 24, stoker; Thomas Sales, 23, stoker; Robert Littlefield, 24, stoker; John Moore, 36, stoker, was Bruce, 26, stoker 1st class, *Asia*, by Brewer, 19, cook's mate, *Duke of Lington*; Thomas Howitt, 25, stoker 1st class, *Asia*; Richard Barnard, 24, stoker 1st class, *Asia*; James Dunning, 24, stoker 1st class, *Asia*; William Meers, 36, stoker 1st class; Peter Bunnington, 45, stoker 1st class, *Asia*; Charles Richards, 28, stoker 1st class, *Asia*; Thomas East, 36, stoker 1st class, *Asia*; John Wheelerbread, 34, stoker, 1st class, *Asia*; H. T. Smith, 27, contractors' fitter; James Perry, 34, skilled labourer, dockyard; Andrew Beard, 24, contractors' engineer; William Bessitt, 47, shipwright; Richard Davis, 34, millwright; David Phillips, 31, skilled labourer, Dockyard; Wm. Kingsworth, 25, contractors' en-

gineer; Henry O. Fibben, 37, contractors' engineer; Charles C. Williams, 14, cork cementer, Dockyard; William J. Slater, 22, shipwright, Dockyard; William Loney, 19, contractors' man; David Peol, 52, engineer, Dockyard; Samuel Stratton, 20, labourer, Dockyard; William Waters, 28, fitter afloat, Dockyard; Henry T. Earl, 23, mould aloft, Dockyard; Frederick Colborne, 20, labourer, Dockyard; George Purkis, 24, boiler maker, Dockyard; Charles Ford, 22, labourer, Dockyard; Stephen Shergold, 45, skilled labourer, Dockyard; William Clemow, 30, shipwright, Dockyard; Thomas Mills, 37, millwright, Dockyard; George Dawkins, 36, shipwright, Dockyard; Charles Hutchins, 28, assistant boiler maker, Dockyard; William Henry Elmes, 24, labourer, Dockyard; George Knight, 35, labourer, Dockyard; John Kerr, 21, engineer's student; Mr. Thomas, engineer, Royal Navy.

The official account of Inspector General Smart is:—"The total number of persons who received injuries was seventy seven, of whom fifteen were killed on the spot; three died between the ship and the shore, and eleven died in the hospital up to noon on Saturday—total number of deaths twenty nine."

Since the hospital report was issued seven more deaths have occurred, making a total of thirty six out of the seventy seven seriously injured. The names of the additional seven are:—Thomas Warren, sick birth steward of the *Asia*; Oliver Greenfield, stoker of the *Asia*; Charles Elcumbe, ditto; Andrew Baird, contractors' engineer; William Kingsworth, ditto; Henry Fibben, 37, engineer; and George J. Cruckford, 24, leading stoker.

One of the engineers had a narrow escape from destruction. A minute or two before the explosion, feeling rather faint from extreme heat below, he asked and received permission from the chief engineer to go up for a few minutes, and thus escaped the fate of his chief. A case of the reverse kind is related of a young man who is said to have felt a presentiment of coming evil, and was reluctant to go on board the *Thunderer*, but being persuaded by his sweetheart went, and was killed by the explosion. After the accident occurred, Mr. J. G. Weeks, engineer, stopped the engines by means of the throttle valves. Making his way through the steam towards the stokehold, he found his hand on a man's shoulder, and feeling three or four on the coat, he knew he must be Captain Wilson, who, being a stranger to the vessel, had lost his way. Captain Wilson asked him the way out, and Mr. Weeks directed him to the ladder, and told him to turn sharp round to the right. Mr. Weeks then went down to the stokehold. The captain subsequently expressed his acknowledgment, and told Mr. Weeks he was a brave man.

In the course of Saturday, telegrams were received at the hospital from the Queen and the Prince of Wales, and from the Board of Admiralty. It is a sad coincidence that the *Thetis* disaster occurred as Her Majesty was crossing from Osborne to Portsmouth about this time last year, and that the present calamity arose also on the very day the Queen was crossing the Solent. The telegram from Her Majesty to Inspector General Smart was received at eight o'clock on Saturday morning, and, referring to a reply to the previous telegram, ran thus:—"Your account deeply grieves me. How are the poor sufferers? What caused the dreadful accident?" The telegram from the Prince of Wales was:—"The Princess and myself are greatly shocked at the sad accident which has occurred on board the *Thunderer*.

Pray communicate our condolences with the wives and families of the killed and our sympathies with the wounded. We are anxious to hear how the wounded are getting on." The following telegram was received from the Admiralty:—"The first Lord and members of the Board deeply regret the sad accident of yesterday, and convey their sincere sympathy to the sufferers, and are anxious to hear how they progress and if anything can be done for them."

After being tugged from Stokes Bay into the harbour, the *Thunderer* was moored at the north corner of the dockyard. No one unconnected with the ship has been admitted on board since the accident, nor will any one be allowed to see the damage done until an official inspection has been made.

Sir Leopold McClintock, admiral superintendent of the dockyard, has notified that the pay of all those dockyard employes who were either killed or injured by the explosion will continue until further notice.

The subscription list in aid of the sufferers is headed by the Queen with £100; Messrs. Humphrys, Tennant, and Co., the makers of the engines and boilers of the *Thunderer*, appear for £500; Mr. Ward Hunt for £50; his four colleagues of the Board of Admiralty for £25 each; the Judge Advocate of the Fleet for £20; Rear Admiral Hall and Mr. Lushington for £10 each; Lord Edward Trevor for £20; and Admiral Duncombe for £10.

Rear Admiral Houston Stewart, the Controller of the Navy, and Mr. James Wright, the engineer in chief at the Admiralty, arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday morning, and, with Rear Admiral Sir Leopold McClintock, the dockyard superintendent, and Mr. W. B. Robinson, the chief constructor of the yard, made a thorough survey of the *Thunderer*. They found the ship below in such a state that it would take months before she can be got ready for the next official trial. The whole front of the starboard boilers in the after stokehold is blown bodily out, carrying with it steam pipes, safety valve box, stop valve box, uptake, and all the connections. One of the smoke boxes belonging to the after stokehold was found close to the engine room, so that it must have been blown a distance of at least 20ft.; another smoke box was found in the forward stokehold, and, as it does not fit any of the boxes there, the presumption is that it belonged to the ruptured boiler, in which case it must have been blown from one stokehold to the other through the door of the intervening bulkhead. Some of the plates of the after stokehold are bent and distorted in an extraordinary manner, but the greater portions are displaced, leaving the double bottom exposed. The boiler having carried away with it the six inch pipe from which the auxiliary engines take their steam, the steering engines were made worse than useless, because they had been detached, and the connexion of the hand gear in the breastwork could not be made. Some of the survivors who were in the coal bunkers at the time state that the coal was violently forced up the stokehold tubes into the upper bunkers, whereby the steam was prevented entering. Otherwise the deaths from scalding would have probably been much more numerous.

The *Thunderer* was to have been ready for sea at the end of the present month. Of course this is now impossible, but it is uncertain whether the exploded boiler will be replaced, at least for the present. She could be got ready for sea again after the damages to the engine room only had been repaired in six weeks' time, should her services be imperatively required. The ship is

provided with nine boilers, and one having exploded, with the other eight she could proceed to sea with the greatest ease, provided they are perfectly safe. It will cost not less than £20,000 or £30,000 to replace the ninth boiler. The reason is because it will be necessary to open the ship up to get the new one into its place, and being decked with iron plates this will entail great labour; the immense turrets must be unshipped, with the 33 ton guns and all the costly hydraulic loading gear, and the whole super structure will have to be removed. It will thus at once be perceived what a very expensive work it will be to put a new boiler into the ship. It is believed that she will be allowed to serve at least one commission without the ninth boiler, and when she next requires a thorough repair it can then be placed on board.

The jury assembled at Gosport yesterday (Tuesday) morning, and proceeded to Haslar Hospital to view the eight other bodies of those who have expired since the opening of the inquest. The thirty coffins filled the ward in which they were placed. Since Saturday lilies and other flowers have been placed on the lids of the coffins. The jury then went to the *Thunder* and inspected the scene of the disaster. The stokehole presented a fearful wreck. The whole front of the fore starboard boiler in the after stokehole had been blown out. The fracture was about twelve feet long by about four feet high. The iron plating was half an inch thick. Huge iron smoke box doors lay in various parts of the stokehole. Fragments of clothing were picked up in various parts. Iron supports were bent into every conceivable shape, and foot plates torn up were met with in all directions. The jury required many explanations, and these were readily afforded by the engineers. Admiral Elliott, who was present on behalf of the Admiralty, expressed their desire to facilitate the inquiry by every means in their power. The force of the explosion had carried all before it. Many poor fellows appear to have been dashed into the engine room adjoining, and been brought into collision with the revolving machinery.

On the return of the jury to Haslar the inquiry was adjourned before any evidence was taken until Thursday week.

Another of the sufferers, Robert Littleford, a stoker, died yesterday.

The Ocean Yacht Race.

DEFEAT OF THE COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN.

New York, Aug. 11.—The yacht *Madeline* started at 11:16, and the *Countess of Dufferin* at 11:17. When last seen the *Madeline* was gradually getting way from the *Countess*. At 1:46 the yacht *Countess of Dufferin* rounded the buoy off Sandy Hook, nine minutes behind the *Madeline*. The *Madeline* rounded the lightslip at 2:52½, and the *Countess of Dufferin* at 2:59½. Both yachts then made for the southwest spit, off Sandy Hook, and the *Madeline* rounded the southwest spit buoy at 3:51½. The *Countess of Dufferin* following at 4:51½. From here to the starting point was the last stretch home, and the interest in the race became more intense. The *Madeline* continued in the lead, and reached the starting point, off the New York Yacht Club house, at Stapleton, Staten Island, passing the line at 5:54 o'clock, amidst the firing of cannon, the screeching of hundreds of steam whistles, and the cheers of the spectators. The *Countess of Dufferin* came home at 6:01, and was also heartily cheered. The distance sailed was about 40 miles, and the *Madeline* won by 6 minutes and 15 seconds.

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 11th August, 1876.

GENERAL ORDERS (15)

No. 1.

Provisional Battalion on Service, Manitoba.

The strength of the Battalion having been reduced, the following Officers were relieved from service from the dates opposite their respective names, retaining rank on retirement:

Captain W. M. Herchmer from 1st August 1876.

Captain J. E. M. Taschereau 1st July, 1876.

Lieutenant W. H. Nash 1st July, 1876.

Lieutenant H. Martineau 1st July, 1876.

Surgeon Alfred Codd 1st July, 1876.

Quarter Master A. P. Stuart—with rank of Lieutenant, 1st July, 1876.

The following will compose the officers attached for duty with the Battalion with ranks as under:—

Captain—Lieutenant Colonel Allan McDonald.

Lieutenant—Bt. Major Hayter Reed.

Lieutenant (Artillery)—Bt. Captain J. Cotton.

Ensign—Ensign G. Street.

supernumerary Ensign—Ensign C. de Cazes.

The services of Paymaster Morice have been dispensed with from the 20th March, 1875.

No. 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Garrison Battery, Toronto.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Matthew Scott Vankoughnet, Gentleman, vice Green transferred to Field Battery.

Wellington Field Battery, Guelph.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Albert Angus MacDonald.

2nd "Queen's Own," Battalion Rifles, Toronto.

To be Lieutenant:

Lieutenant James Pearson, M. S., from 56th Batt. vice Hamilton promoted.

28th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry, Stratford.

To be Adjutant:

Captain Albert Wm. Dodd, M. S., from No. 2 Company, vice Scott, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Stratford.

To be Captain:

John Robert Hamilton, Gentleman, M. S., vice Dodd, appointed adjutant.

No. 4 Company, Listowell.

The Head Quarters of this Company is transferred from Listowell to St. Mary's.

41st "Brockville" Battalion of Rifles.

No. 1 Company, Brockville.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Sergt. Major William B. Thomson, vice Sheffield, promoted.

56th "Grenville" Battalion "Lisgar" Rifles, Prescott.

No. 5 Company, Ottawa.

Lieutenant James Pearson is transferred to the 2nd Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto.

BREVET.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major James Armstrong, 33rd Wellington Battalion, from 29th June, 1876.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

76th Battalion of Infantry or "Voligeurs de Chateauguay."

To be Paymaster:

Lieutenant François Xavier Roy from No. 2 Company.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

—

Brigade of Garrison Artillery St. John.

To be Surgeon John W. Daniel, M.D., vice, Berryman, resigned.

—

No. 10 Battery, St. John.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Robert Inch, gentleman, vice Till, resigned.

—

62nd "St. John" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign William C. Magee, M. S., vice Sturdee, promoted.

To be Ensign :
George Coster, gentleman, M. S., vice Earle, promoted.

—

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

—

69th "1st Regiment of Annapolis County" Battalion of Infantry.

No. 1 Company, Clarence.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Leonard W. Elliot, M.S., vice Marshall, promoted.

To be Ensign :
Sergeant Charles E. Cornwall, M.S., vice Elliot promoted.

—

72nd or 2nd Annapolis Battalion of Infantry.

No. 4 Company, Middleton.

To be Lieutenant :
Ensign Guilford D. Morse, M. S., vice Parker, deceased.

—

Victoria Provisional Battalion, Cape Breton.

No. 4 Company, Baddeck.

To be Lieutenant :
Charles S. Cameron, gentleman, M.S., vice Foyle, appointed adjutant.

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With reference to General Orders No. 12 of 2nd June, 1876, Lieut. T. G. Wainwright, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery on retiring retains the rank of second Captain held by him in the Artillery of Nova Scotia prior to Confederation.

PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The formation of an Infantry Company at Kildonan, County of Selkirk, is hereby authorized.

To be Captain, provisionally :
David McIntosh, Gentleman,

—

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

—

King's County Provisional Battalion.

No. 2 Company, St. Peter's Bay.

To be Captain, provisionally :
John Scrimgeour, gentleman, vice Ryan, resigned.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally :
Hugh L. McDonald, gentleman, vice Mc. Isaac, resigned.

The resignation of Ensign Peter McKinnon, No. 2 Company, is hereby accepted.

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No. 3.

CERTIFICATES GRANTED.

SCHOOLS OF MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES,

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Halifax City.	—Ensign J. T. Egan, 63rd Batt.
Kings County.	—Sergt. Major E. F. McNeil, 68th Batt.
Annapolis.	—Sergt. Major John H. Charlton, 69th Batt.
Halifax City.	—By. Sergt. Major W. G. Gorbin, 1st Halifax Brig. Garr. Art.
Annapolis.	—Sergt. Charles B. Cornwall, 69th Batt.
Halifax City.	—Pte. Archibald Lockhart, 63rd Batt.

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SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions.	Names.
Cumberland.	—Sergt. G. C. Carter, Cumberland Provisional Batt.
Halifax City.	—Corpl. W. E. Corbin, 1st Halifax Brig. Garr. Art.
do	—Private James Fortune, 63rd Battalion Rifles.

Halifax City.	—Gunner Frederick Crisp, 1st Halifax Brig. Garr. Art.
do	—Private P. J. Cassidy, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Gunner John Givens, 1st Halifax Brig. Garr. Art.
do	—Gunner Henry A. Holder, 1st Halifax Brig. Garr. Artillery.
do	—Battery Sergt. Major Ruben Locke, 2nd Halifax Brig. Garr. Artillery.
do	—Gunner William Bowes, 1st Halifax Brig. Garr. Artillery.
do	—Private Fred. Horwoodman, 66th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Private A. F. Kaizer, 63rd Batt. Rifles.
do	—Private Phillip G. Healy, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Gunner David Silverthorne, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Private Harding B. Sanford, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Sergt. Hugh McPhail, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Priv. William Payne, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Private James Billman, 60th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Private George H. MacIntosh, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Private H. G. Dewar, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do County	—Sergeant Job Carter, 66th Batt. Infantry.
Halifax City.	—Sergt. James Connors, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Gunner John Graham, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Private John P. Hohey, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Corporal James Vaughan, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Private John Menger, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
Cape Breton.	—Private Alex. McKinnon, Victoria Provisional Battalion.
Annapolis.	—Ensign L. W. Elliott, 69th Battalion Infantry.
Victoria.	—Charles S. Cameron.

(For continuation see page 384.)

CONTENTS OF No. 31, VOL. X.

POETRY:—	
Church Bells.....	570
EDITORIALS:—	
Our Commercial Marine.....	363
Canadian Team at Wimbledon.....	367
Mobilization of British Army.....	367
The Turko-Selavonic War.....	367
Ocean Yacht Race.....	368
Canadian Retaliatory Measures.....	369
Now of the Week.....	361
RIFLE COMPETITIONS:—	
Canadian Team at Wimbledon.....	361
Canadian Team at Albur.....	270
Prince of Wales' Rifles, Montreal.....	370
Little Match, British Columbia.....	371
Shooting at Bedford, N.S.....	371
Majol G.'s Battery of Artillery.....	371
Competition for International Team.....	372
SELECTIONS:—	
France's Second Empire.....	362
The Ocean Yacht Race.....	362
The Indian War.....	363, 365
Our Volunteers—Montreal.....	363
The Montegrins and their Country.....	361
The Abyssinian War.....	369
Bottoms of the Ocean.....	370
Boyhood of the Duke of Wellington.....	372
REVIEWS.....	372



The Volunteer Review,

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 15, 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 the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed hereon 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 *ter*. 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.

A FURIOUS accident attended with loss of life occurred on board the *Thunderer* on the 14th July.

This vessel, one of the most powerful of the British Navy, was engaged in preparing for a trial trip when one of her boilers exploded killing over twenty persons and

wounding more than double that number, a proportion of casualties which might be expected in a hard fought engagement.

The modernized British fleet is in presence of serious disadvantages as compared with its predecessor, inasmuch as its propelling power is a more destructive agent, and the slightest carelessness in dealing with it is sure to be attended with disastrous consequences.

If such an accident had happened in the midst of an action it would totally disable the vessel, the need therefore for directing the attention formerly bestowed on seamanship on the mechanical corps of stokers and engine-drivers is apparent, and has led to that neglect of naval training which has furnished Mr. J. Ruskin with material for the following sarcastic illustration, in a letter to the editor of *Fraser's Magazine*, on "modern warfare":—

"It is true that the ingenuity of our inventors is far from being exhausted, and that in a few years more we may be able to destroy a regiment round a corner and bombard a fleet over the horizon; but I believe the effective result of these crowning scientific successes will only be to confirm the at present partial impression on the minds of military and naval officers, that their duty is rather to take care of their weapons than to use them. 'England will expect' of her generals and admirals to maintain a dignified moral position as far as possible out of the enemy's sight; and in a perfectly scientific era of seamanship we shall see two adverse fleets affected by a constant law of mutual repulsion at distances of 200 or 300 miles."

A contemporary moved by the same spirit gets off the following:—

"The boiler explosion on the British iron plate turret ship *Thunderer*, July 14, off Portsmouth, England, by which twenty persons were killed and sixty wounded, will revive the distrust entertained in England regarding the efficiency of the navy. The disabled vessel is one of the four great steamers which form the "first class" of the British ironclad fleet. She carries four 35 ton guns, weighs 9 157 tons, and has space for 1,600 tons of coal. She is, accordingly, of greater account than the *Vanguard* the loss of which made the English people fear that their naval officers and sailors lacked ability to manage ironclads of the proportions which modern warfare demands. September 7, 1870, the *Captain* with 500 officers and men foundered in a gale off Cape Finisterre. July 1, 1871, the *Agincourt* struck on the Pearl Rock off Gibraltar. July 8, 1871, the *Caledonia* ran aground at Santorin in the Greek Archipelago. December 25, 1872, the *Northumberland* collided with the *Hercules*. September 1, 1875, the *Iron Duke* rammed the *Vanguard* and sent her to the bottom. November 20, 1875, the *Iron Duke* came near sinking by the giving way of the spring of the sluice valve. November 28, 1875, the *Monarch* collided with a Norwegian off the Start Point."

With the exception of this melancholy disaster to the *Thunderer* all the others enumerated could have been avoided by that seamanship which "the irresistible logic of facts" compels us reluctantly to believe is wanting.

A full account of this disaster appeared in the columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette*

which we have reprinted in another column, a perusal of which will give some idea of its character. It is reported that it was caused by the valves being wedged down while the boilers were subjected to test by hydraulic pressure and the contractors forgot to remove the wedges, but such a story is hardly probable, as the steam guage must have given indications of the extreme pressure long before the accident occurred.

The matter will no doubt be thoroughly investigated, but it cannot fail to create great uneasiness respecting the efficiency of the ironclad fleet.

"Since the civil war in America, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, there have been no opportunities of testing the capabilities of land fortifications for withstanding a serious attack by modern ironclads. The Franco-German war, rich as it was in lessons and experiences of land warfare, did not furnish any instances of combats between floating and fixed batteries, and the question of the superiority of one over the other in the present days of thick armour and heavy guns has yet to be settled. The opinion prevails among military minds in Germany that well appointed land fortifications would bear off the palm in the event of a duel with vessels of war. They argue that even under the most favorable circumstances, and in a calm sea shots from ships afloat could not hit a target two yards in extent twice running, even at a distance of only two or three hundred yards. True shots, indeed, are a matter of chance, while the guns of the coast batteries, well served, could not fail to be more fruitful of results. One great advantage which favors shore batteries, they say, is the fact that one telling shot from shore may put a vessel and all its guns *hors de combat*, while a fixed battery would not be out of the fight by one single shot, however telling. The ships would also have to count with another enemy, whose destructive capacity has yet to be learnt, viz: the modern torpedo."

The above paragraph seems to be founded on the idea that a ship attacking a fixed battery on shore must be necessarily at an anchor or bow to, while it is evident that the tactics which will be followed would keep her in constant motion, either describing a great circle or such other manoeuvre as would enable her to enfilade the different faces of the opposing shore batteries and fire her guns as they were brought to bear; moreover she has the advantage of choosing her own position, the fixed battery is stationary, and the accuracy of fire attained by properly trained naval artillerymen is quite as good as that attained by artillery soldiers in fixed batteries. It is the assumption, without the slightest fact to support it, that such is not the case, which has allowed the Woolwich Artillery School to provide guns for the British Navy; and it is in this direction our principal difficulty will be in case of war.

A man at six hundred yards is no better object to fire at than a quart bottle would be at one hundred yards—taking the *Devastation* as the largest ironclad afloat, the range for close action at three thousand yards it would be no very difficult problem to show that she would present an object less than two

yards in extent to the artillery man in the fixed battery, while he would show at least twenty to her fire,

Moreover she would be constantly in motion at the rate of say eight or nine hundred feet per minute, while his shot would travel thirteen hundred per second, or over the supposed range in seven seconds which she would have moved one hundred and some odd feet during the same time, giving the artilleryman a nice little problem in lateral division to work out. It is an old proverb that a chance shot might kill his Satanic Majesty, and the long shore artillerymen might take it as a piece of comfort being extremely problematical in the supposed case that he would get any other—especially as the ironclad would not be so very foolish as to engage in a duello with round shot or bolts alone.

The Prussians had better stick to the Potsdam parade—they are more at home there than on the vasty deep.

The readers of the *Volunteer Review* will remember that at the commencement of the recent Eastern troubles an article in its pages advocated the solution of the political problem by the establishment of a constitutional monarchy in its European Provinces, and the removal of the Turkish capital to Trebizand.

The following article from *Broad Arrow* of 15th July, under the title of "The Future Sultan," shows that the idea will assume practical shape in the future arrangements of the sick man's property:—

"The establishment of an English and Russian dynasty on the throne of Constantinople being among the possible stage effects at the disposal of sensational politicians, it may not be out of place to consider what benefit England would derive if the Duke of Edinburgh, abandoning Coburg to Prussia, should be selected to share the Eastern throne with his Russian bride. When Servia is crushed, and Montenegro forced back into the cradle of the Black Mountain, Turk and Christian will stand, as they do now face to face, unable under the old regime to live together, and equally unable to separate from each other. More unlikely things have happened in Turkey than the peaceful rule of an English dynasty over an empire of mixed races of fiercely antagonistic religious creeds; and if one prince can look forward with confidence to reign over an empire of Muslims and Brahmins, another with statesmen, instead of creatures of a harem for his guides, might solve the difficulty of Christian and Turk. A pair of scissors or a bow string, more or less, in Turkish history is a slight matter; and assuming that no massacre of Bartholomew is destined to rid European of one or other of the antagonistic points, it is difficult to suggest a more likely to find favour in the future of the union of an English Sultan and Russian Sultana with Pastas and patriarchs, school boards and Army mobilisation. Of course Russia may feel well assured: it is the only form in which a Russian Princess is likely to rule at Constantinople if pleased with the bauble she might be allowed to consider it a triumph of the House of Romanoff.

For our part, what would England gain

by such an accomplishment? Probably the substitution of a strong and unfriendly naval Power in the Levant for the weak but friendly alliance of Turkey, while Italy, France, Spain, and all the maritime and Eastern countries would benefit by the establishment of an independent State sufficiently powerful to defend the Dardanelles from absorption in Russia, and sufficiently weak to secure its good behaviour towards its neighbours. It may well be held that we should not waste a ship or a man to place an English Prince on any throne; but in due course the idea may come to us from St. Petersburg, and we should have but little to say against such a proposal, for if a strict equality of race and religion before the law could be secured as the basis for the reconstruction of the renewed Empire, stability must follow, and unstable elements would rapidly evaporate.

"But if the Turk, by a series of unforeseen misfortunes, should succumb before his rebellious vassals and their supporters, it is difficult to imagine a more probable issue from the destruction of the Turkish Power than the prompt suppression of the ambitious princes who have caused this danger to Europe. There will be an empty throne, and it must be filled; there will be a people to govern, and they must be governed with equity, and not with a Christian repetition of the folly and injustice which has ruined the Turk. Tunis might be spared to Italy, Egypt might take care of itself, and in a few years a just, uncompromising, and strong Government would make Turkey safe and prosperous for her own people, and a safety instead of an anxiety for the rest of Europe.

"Meanwhile, so far as England is concerned, it will please her better to see the renewed strength and reformation of Turkey under her present ruler than to witness the success of the idea which perhaps inspired the conversion of a Russian Princess into an English Duchess."

The Eastern troubles are of such a character as to preclude the possibility of obtaining anything like a reliable account of the actual military events of the struggle between Turkey and her rebellious provinces. All information from the Seat of War is filtered through Austrian, Russian, and Prussian channels, while that from Constantinople is derived from Pashas in command whose interests are concerned in magnifying their own prowess—while the others colour their intelligence according to their own supposed interests. We have therefore refrained from attempting to give our readers any of the so called war news, save short telegraph despatches; but the following description of the Servian defeat at the battle of Satchar by an eye witness, whose credibility is vouched for by the *Daily Telegraph*, is of such a character as to warrant our placing it before our readers:—

"On July 1, Colonel Leschjimin received from the War Ministry at Belgrade the peremptory order to attack the Turkish troops encamped before Widdin, in order to render it impossible that the commandant of that fortress should despatch troops forming part of its garrison to reinforce the garrison of Nisch, against which the main effort of Tchernayeff's army was to be made. The commander-in-chief of the Servian forces did not, of course, propose to himself to reduce the fortress of Widdin with a mere handful of

troops, but, with the small force in question, to keep the Widdin garrison in check.

"Meanwhile Osman Pasha had been made acquainted with Leschjimin's intentions by spies and deserters; he at once telegraphed to Kustchuk, where a force of 10,000 Nizam had been collected, for reinforcements, and Kharum Pasha was sent off at once to join Osman by forced marches, with three battalions of chasseurs, eleven of the Lino, and fourteen companies of *gens d'armes* (Zaptiehs) in all about 8,000 men; so that the Widdin garrison, originally about 15,000 strong, was speedily raised to 23,000—nearly double the strength of the Servian Timok army. As soon as Leschjimin became aware of this he forthwith sent Staff Captain Lukincirovich to the headquarters-in-chief, in order to make known his grave objections to taking the offensive with an army the evident mission of which, dictated by the natural conditions of its position, was for the time being confined to the defence of Satchar. The Timok division had had its headquarters at this place for fully three months past, and Leschjimin had strengthened his position there with half-moon earthworks, constructed with scarp and counter-scarp, and provided with both wet and dry ditches, as well as with appliances for preventing the soil detached from the faces of the work by the enemy's fire from falling into and filling up the ditches. The earthworks were fitted with *banquettes* whereon to mount cannon and infantry, and the position—the only disadvantage of which was that it was commanded by the heights to its north eastwards—had been strengthened in every possible manner. Matters stood thus when Leschjimin, despite his urgent representations to the Commander-in-Chief, received the reiterated order to advance against the Turks, who, in far greater force than his own, occupied a strong position near Kureul.

"At midday on July 2, the Servians crossed the frontier, not far from the village of Vojeka. When the Turkish outposts perceived the enemy, they fired off their rifles shouting loudly, without inflicting any damage, except on a few shakoos, which they knocked off, and then took flight in all directions. The Servian cavalry replied by a few salvoes from their carbines, which, however, took no effect upon the fugitives; and at once was seen what a disadvantage it is, to the Servian cavalry as well as artillery, that their horses, although good strong beasts, capable of considerable endurance, have hardly any of them been trained to stand fire. At Vojeka a considerable number of horses shied desperately, and some few even bolted straight away to the Turks, who caught them, tore their riders off their backs, and cut the unfortunate troopers absolutely to pieces. When the Turks, who, after the *fiasco* of Servian cavalry, displayed great caution in their movements, perceived they had to deal with a strong hostile force, they retreated in good order; and immediately afterwards the main body of the Servian troops commenced its march into Turkish territory. The *avant-garde* (or *tele*) was a squadron of the 4th (Timok) cavalry regiment; then came a section of Guides commanded by a staff captain; then the so-called "Holy Legion," a corps of foreigners composed of three infantry battalions, and three independent companies of chasseurs, which was followed by the divisional commander with his staff and the pioneers of the 4th engineer battalion. The "Kraiva" brigade brought up the rear, three cavalry squadrons, the whole field artillery, and two brigades of militia remaining in the entrenchments as first and second reserve, with orders to follow during the night of the 2d—3d.

"Meantime the Turkish army, about 23,000 strong, of which only 3,000 Redif were told off to cover the place against a possible Servian *coup d'état*, had quitted Widdin and had advanced, under the command of Osman Pasha, in two columns, one *via* Kioz, the other *via* Vasats. The leading files of both armies came into collision a little to the north-west of Karaul; and at that very moment the Servians fell into great confusion, seeing the Turks (who had hitherto been confidently reckoned upon in the Servian ranks as certain to maintain a passive attitude) advance in such overwhelming numbers. Here it might again be readily seen, upon unmistakable evidence, that courage and patriotism in an army are unquestionably factors of great moment, but that real efficiency in the field is only acquired by troops through long exercise and practice. Such roaring, screaming, cursing, purposeless running hither and thither, incessant ordering about, from the general commanding to the youngest lieutenant, beggars description; it was a regular tower of Babel. And when at last we succeeded in opening fire, it was suddenly discovered that the greater number of the men had no ammunition. By the time cartridges had been served out most of the Turks were more or less sheltered from our fire, and all at once the Roumelian Chasseurs, with fixed bayonets at the charge, dashed forward with vehement shouts of "Allah-il-Allah!" upon the "Holy Legion," which, unable to resist the shock, broke up altogether, losing a great many men cut down in flight by the Turkish irregular horsemen, although they begged hard for quarter. To this circumstance is attributable the fact of the far greater loss of the Servians in killed than in wounded. Only when Osman Pasha Ferik (Lieut. General) arrived with his staff on the scene of action were the Turkish soldiers restrained from further slaughter, and ordered to convey the prisoners with good usage to Widdin.

"The Turkish cavalry conducted the pursuit with remarkable energy and intelligence. The free corps of the "Holy Legion" were indeed covered by the Kraina Brigade, behind which they took refuge; but even that body could not withstand the frantic onslaught of the Osmanli troopers, its third battalion took to flight, and the day would have closed with the utter annihilation of the Servians, had not the commander of the 73rd Battalion (4th Kraina) given the word to form square. Although this could not be properly done, clumps of men were drawn together, who broke upon their bayonet points the tempestuous attacks of the reckless horsemen, who charged the Servian infantry again and again, holding the reins between their teeth, sabre in one hand and revolver in the other. In this crisis the Peabody rifles did good service, and the valiant battalion covered the retreat for a full hour, whereupon its commander, Major Vojnarovich (formerly Lieutenant in the Ogulin Frontier Regiment, who would certainly for such a deed of valour have been distinguished in Austria by the Maria Theresa Order) commenced to retire, favoured by the darkness of evening.

"This day, most disastrous for the Serbs, caused them a loss of 600 dead and wounded, three flags (all belonging to the volunteer legion), and one mountain cannon with its team. The Turks, owing to the great superiority of the Servian firearms, suffered as great a loss, especially heavy amongst their cavalry, in spite of the wretched behaviour of the "Holy Legion."

"At dawn of day on the following morning Osman Pasha passed the Servian frontier and took up his position about 3,000 paces from

the Servian entrenchments, and 7,000 from the village of Saitchar, utterly unmolested (by reason of the distance) by the Servian infantry, and only to a trifling extent by the artillery. Major Kadoslavlevich, at the head of two squadrons of the Timok regiment, charged the left wing of the Turks with the greatest gallantry, and caused the Nizam to fall back; but upon the advance of 1,000 Turkish troopers, and the opening of fire by the Roumelian field-batteries, he reluctantly retired. Osman Pasha now commenced his attack, led by the Roumelian battalions of chasseurs (foot). These chasseurs advanced in skirmishing order, and inflicted considerable loss upon our troops, until, attacked by the foreign legion, which thirsted to revenge its defeat of the day before, they were driven back. Then the Turks opened their artillery fire with 36 cast steel field guns, to which the Servian artillery replied with great *vivacités*. But here again was promptly revealed the superiority of the Turkish field material, as well as of their splendidly trained gunners. In vain the Serbs dashed forward twice, Leschjania in their head. The shrapnel of the Osmanli tore terrific gaps through their ranks, and broken-spirited and exhausted they fell back each time.

"The Turkish artillery then again advanced, and took up position at about 600 yards from the Servian trenches, whilst the infantry, in skirmishing order, took advantage of every surface inequality and of every bush and shrub as cover, Osman Pasha gave orders to storm the positions from the irrational distance of 300 paces, and his soldiers exhausted by the day before's fighting, as well as by forced night marches, rushed forward fruitlessly, with magnificent bravery, against the Servian works, above which still waved the tricolour flag pierced with shot. At last a detachment of Turkish troops, favoured by the windings of the river bank and the rushes growing thereon, as well as by the smoke, which completely hid them from sight, succeeded in turning the Servian flank, and, themselves protected, poured a murderous fire into the defenders of the works. Large bodies of troops and some artillery followed up this detachment, and the Servians ran imminent risk of being cut off and forced to capitulate. Should Saitchar village (in their rear) be taken, they would be caught between two fires and lose their line of retreat. Leschjania, therefore, who had been all the time in the thick of the fighting, gave orders to retreat. The movement was executed in good order till the Turkish troops, for the fourth time in the course of that day, flung themselves with the bayonet upon the Kraina Brigade, which had suffered such heavy loss the day before. This attack was, however, repulsed. The Turkish soldiery posted along the river banks fired persistently upon the horses of the retreating Servian artillery, the consequence of which was that the greater number of the cannon—seven, I believe—stuck fast and had to be spiked, after which they fell into the hands of the enemy, as well as a standard of the Timok regiment, the cornet in charge of which was shot from his horse. The Servian loss was between 1,700 and 1,800 men; that of the Turks, probably, even greater. Saitchar village remains in the hands of the Servians."

Servia enjoys a semi-independence under Turkish rule;—it is governed by a native Prince, and has a representative Chamber called a Skuptchina—it is not under the tyranny of Pashas and had really nothing to do with the troubles in the Herzegovina. In this case, it is the tool of Austria, as she is the tool of Russia; and although Servia has

been brought to the brink of ruin in the intrigue, Austria puts forth her hand as the first to partition the Turkish Empire by declaring her intention to annex Bosnia—in this evil course following the example of MARIA THERESA in the partition of Poland, a political sin avenged by her recent expulsion from Germany by the very powers she aided in that iniquitous transaction.

Russia has been moving the Greeks, and it is evident that the complications will end in a great European contest sooner or later.

Our contemporary the *Citizen* computing the losses of the Servians in the recent battles, sums them up thus:—"The war in the East has proved a horrible business. On the 30th of June 40 Servians were killed; on the 3rd of July, 500 in one engagement, 2,000 in another, and 300 in a third. On the 4th, 200 more were killed. On the 5th instant there were two more encounters, in one of which the Servians lost 700 men, and in the other 200. On the 6th, again, 1,500 Servians were killed, and on the 8th, 500. In nine days the number of the slain Servians amounted to 5,940. At least so official despatches from Constantinople announced. Servian accounts make the loss of the Turks in the same battles even more serious; so that upwards of 12,000 men must be believed to have lost their lives during this brief period. Taking four to one as the proportion of wounded to killed, we arrive at a grand result of 60,000 men disabled in little over a week. Fortunately such murderous work cannot last. The population of Servia may be said to number—upon a very liberal computation, indeed—some 300,000 men capable of bearing arms. If, therefore, 30,000 are killed or wounded every nine days, it follows that in the space of three calendar months there will be no more Servians left to fight!"

By recent intelligence from England we learn that the Hon. BENJAMIN D'ISRAELI is to be raised to the Peerage as Earl BEACONSFIELD. He will, however, still retain his Premiership, and Sir STAFFORD NORCOTE will become leader of the House of Commons. It is the general impression that the Conservatives are weakened by the change, but D'ISRAELI is said to be physically unable to bear the labor of leadership of the House. It is rumored that other Cabinet changes will be made after the prorogation, namely, Sir CHARLES B. ADAMS, President of the Board of Trade, and Lord JOHN MANNERS, Postmaster General, are to be offered Peerages. WILSON SMITH, Liberal Conservative member of Westminster, and one of the joint secretaries of the Treasury, is to replace Sir CHARLES ADAMS, and some subordinate member of the Government to replace Lord MANNERS.

The *London Daily News*, referring to the change, says:—"For more than one session it has been manifest that the task of leading the House of Commons was growing discour-

dentome for the Prime Minister, who never spared himself when public duty demanded his time and energies. His accession to the Peerage is not so much promotion as the development, or rather a crown of oars. The political consequences of the change may not at once unfold themselves. Mr. D'ISRAELI withdraws from the House at the close of the session, in which he has been the centre in strong personal discussions, but it cannot be doubted that his removal was contemplated before these discussions could be foreseen. The transfer of the Leadership is an event far too important to stand alone. Before long further changes must take place to bring the relationship of the Ministers to one another into harmony with the new state of things."

Mr. D'ISRAELI on Friday evening last closed the debate on the Bulgarian atrocities, defending the Government in the course pursued. This, it is believed, is his last speech in the House of Commons. Many papers warmly congratulate Mr. D'ISRAELI on his elevation to the Peerage. The *Times* says he is the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived.

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.

St. JOBS, N. B., Aug. 2, 1876.

DEAR REVIEW,—Our annual drill for 1876, '77 was completed yesterday when we were inspected by Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G., who arrived on the Barrack square, shortly after three o'clock accompanied by Lt.-Col. Macshane, B. M., and Major General Domville, R. A., where they found the N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery under command of Lieut. Col. Foster, and the 62nd Battalion commanded by Major Blain, drawn up in line and were received with a general salute and bands playing. It was expected Lt. Col. Strange would have been present but was prevented by sickness. Lieut.-Col. Foster then took command of the whole force on the ground, handing the artillery over to Major Hunter Peters. Quarter column on leading companies was then formed and wheeled to the left in fours altered and pointed. As soon as the staff had taken up their positions at the saluting point the whole Brigade marched past in column, counter-marched and returned to original ground in quarter column, were counter-marched again and marched past at the double and formed line opposite the saluting base; advanced in review order and saluted again. The artillery were then dismissed and engaged in gun practice. The marching during all these movements was excellent and the precision with which

some companies of the 62nd marched surprised everyone who saw them. The Battalion were then put through the manual exercise by Captain Likely and firing exercise by Acting Adjutant McLennan. Major Blain then formed the battalion into quarter column and deployed into line again, advanced in direct echelon wheeled and formed line. Nos. 1 and 2 companies were then sent out skinning, Nos. 3 and 4 in support remained in reserve, after which Captain and acting Adjutant Hugh H. McLean, undergoing examination for a first class certificate, put the Battalion through some movements, which he did in such a satisfactory manner as to earn the certificate. Lt. Cols. Maunsell and Macshane and Major Blaine were the examiners. The Battalion next formed in quarter columns and was addressed by the D. A. G.

Lieut. Col. Maunsell said he was pleased to be able to congratulate the Battalion on the proficiency attained. He would not trouble them with a long speech, but would merely say that he was glad to perceive that they had taken the advice he had freely given on previous occasions. He hoped the Battalion would continue to improve. Lt. Col. Maunsell now presented prizes to the following successful competitors at the late rifle competition:—

Battalion shot—Bugler Kane.

No. 1 Company—Corporal Sullivan; 2nd best shot, Sergeant Rogers a handsome silver medal in the shape of a Maltese cross, given by Capt. Sturdee and Lt. Magee.

No. 2 Company—Private Vincent.

No. 3 Company—Corporal Naves.

No. 4 Company—Private Barker.

No. 5 Company—Bugler Kane.

No. 6 Company—Private Shives.

He announced that he had asked Gen. Domville to say a few words.

General Domville addressing the men said he had very great pleasure in seeing the Battalion go through drill. He was surprised at the proficiency displayed, knowing the constitution of the Battalion, knowing that there was a large proportion of new recruits, and knowing how long it takes in the army to make the men efficient. He was pleased to see the excellent manner in which the men performed all their movements. Belonging as he now did to New Brunswick, and was likely to be for some time, it was a pleasure and satisfaction to him to see the excellent condition of the Battalion, and to know that if by any misfortune called upon they would be prepared to defend their country. He had been at the Wimbledon camp, in other years, and had been pleased to see the prominent position taken by the Canadian riflemen. In order to make good shooting the officers should be able to place the men so that they could fire with effect, and this can only be done by drill. Of course, many will say that they do not want drill, because they are good shots. This is wrong, however, for drill is absolutely necessary in order that they can be so placed as to make their firing tell. The General next went on to give some plain advice to the officers,—telling them that they should thoroughly learn their duty, and earn the respect of the men, so that if, unfortunately, the day of danger should come, the men would follow them

with confidence. The same remarks would apply to the non-commissioned officers. Subalterns should learn the duties of those above them, and if necessary, be ready to take command. The General complimented Capt. and acting Adjutant McLennan upon the manner in which he had put the companies through the drill. He begged to be excused for making a long speech, but being an old officer, having spent forty two years in the army, he felt interested in the Battalion, was pleased at what he had seen, and hoped the men would continue to improve in their drill.

The Battalion now reformed, and preceded by the Band, had a march through the town,—going through Carmarthen, St. James, Charlotte, King, Prince William, Duke and Sydney streets, and back to the Barracks. There they were briefly addressed by Major Blaine, who in behalf of Lieut. Col. Sullivan, expressed his pleasure at the proficiency the men had attained. The Battalion was then dismissed. It is probable that there will be another street parade in about a month.

The full strength of the 62nd Batt., consisting of the following companies, performed the drill, which is now over:—

- No. 1.—Capt. James Devlin; Lieut. Wm. Z. Earle.
- No. 2.—Capt. E. T. Sturdee; Lieut. Wm. C. Magee.
- No. 3.—Capt. Wm. Farren; Lieutenant A. Thomas.
- No. 4.—Capt. F. B. Hazen; Lieut. Geo. Coster.
- No. 5.—Captain Hugh McLean.
- No. 6.—Capt. H. D. Likely; Lieut. F. H. Hartt.

Of the Artillery only three Battalions have been drilling,—Capt. Armstrong's, Capt. Ring's, and Capt. Kane's. Major Cunard's Battery was "left out" in the drawing that took place. The men laudably continue to drill and to practice firing, although their names will not appear on the pay role.

About two hundred men turned out in the Battalion. The Artillery numbered about one hundred and twenty men.

Yours truly,
MILITEN.

On the 10th of August, a Russian lady fired a pistol at Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister to Switzerland. The Prince escaped unhurt and the lady was arrested. She refused to give any explanation of her motives for the act, but it is understood that she had certain grievances against Russia, and was unable to get justice.

A serious disturbance took place on Sunday evening July 23, between some men of the Wexford Militia and the 95th Regiment, at the Hummington camp, Salisbury, which resulted in the Wexford regiment being disarmed. An unpleasant feeling has prevailed between the two corps, and it culminated in a quarrel in the canteen of the 95th, the men of the latter regiment being driven out of their own tent. A regular fight ensued, to stop which strong armed parties were first called out, and finally all the line regiments in the camp were put under arms. It was found necessary altogether to disarm the Wexford Militia, and strong pickets commanded by officers confined that regiment to its own lines.

A railroad disaster in Spain has resulted in a law providing that when an accident in any way chargeable to the railroad company occurs, the company shall pay \$15,000 to the family of each person killed, \$7,000 to the family of each person incapacitated, and \$5 a day to each injured person until recovery.

THE FLOOD OF YEARS.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

A Mighty Hand, from an exhausted urn,
Pours forth the never-ending Flood of Years
Among the nations. How the rushing waves
Bear all before them! On their foremost edge,
And there alone, life; the Present there
To seas and fountains fills the air with roar
Of mingled noises. There are they who toil,
And they who strive, and they who feast, and
they

Who hurry to and fro. The sturdy hind—
Woodman and delver with the spade—are there,
And busy as lean beside his bench,
And pallid student with his written roll
A moment on the mounting billow seen—
The flood sweeps over them and they are gone.
There groups of revelers, whose brows are
wind

With roses, ride the topmost swell awhile,
And as they raise their flowing cup to touch
The clinking brim to brim, are whirled beneath
The waves and disappear, I hear the jar
Of beaten drums, and thunders that break forth
From cannon, where the advancing billow sends
Up to the night long files of armed men,
That hurry to the charge through flame and
smoke.

The torrent bears them under, whelmed and hid,
Slayer and slain, in heaps of bloody foam,
Down go the steed and rider; the plumed chief
Sinks with his followers; the head that wears
The imperial diadem goes down beside
The felon's with cropped ear and braided cheek.
A funeral train—the torrent sweeps away
Heroes and blar and mourners. By the bed
Of one who dies men gather sorrowing,
And women weep aloud; the flood rolls on;
The wall is stifled, and the sobbing group
Borne under. Hark to that shrill sudden shout—
The cry of an applauding multitude
Swayed by some loud-tongued orator who wields
The living mass, as if he were its soul.
The waters choke the shout and all is still.
Lo, next, a kneeling crowd and one who spreads
The hands in prayer; the engulfing wave o'er-
takes

And swallows them and him. A sculptor wields
The chisel, and the striken marble grows
To beauty; at his anvil, eager-eyed,
A painter stands, and sunshine, at his touch,
Gathers upon the canvas, and life glows;
A poet, as he paces to and fro,
Murmurs his sounding lines. As while they ride
The advancing billow, till his tossing crest
Strikes them and fling them under while their
tasks

Are yet unfinished. See a mother smile
On her young babe that smiles to her again
The torrent wrests it from her arms; she shrieks,
And weeps, and amidst her tears is carried
down.

A beam like that of moonlight turns the spray
To glittering pearls; two lovers, hand in hand,
Pile on the billowy swell and fondly look
Into each other's eyes. The rushing flood
Flings them apart; the youth goes down; the
maid,
With hands outstretched in vain and streaming
eyes,

Waits for the next high wave to follow him,
An aged man succeeds; his bending form
Sinks slowly; mingling with the sullen stream
Gleam the white locks and then are seen no
more.

Lo, wider grows the stream; a sea-like flood
Saps earth's walled cities; massive palaces
Crumble before it; fortresses and towers
Disolve in the swift waters; populous realms
Swept by the torrent, see their ancient tribes
Engulfed and lost, their very languages
Stilled and never to be uttered more.

I pause and turn my eyes and, looking back,
Where that tumultuous flood has passed, I see
The silent Ocean of the Past, a waste
Of water weltering over graves, its shores
Strewn with the wreck of fleets, where masts
and hull

Drop away piecemeal, battlemented walls
Frown idly, green with moss, and temples stand
Unroofed, forsaken by the worshippers.
There lie memorial stones, whence time has
gnawed

The graven legends, thrones of kings o'erturned,
The broken altars of forgotten gods,
Foundations of old cities and long streets
Where never fall of human foot is heard
Upon the desolate pavement. I behold
Dim glimmerings of lost jewels far within
The sleeping waters, diamond, sardonyx,
Ruby and topaz, pearl and chrysolite,
Once glittering at the banquet on fair brows
That long ago were dust; and all around,
Strewn on the waters of that silent sea,
Are withering bilial wreaths and glossy locks
Shorn from fair brows by loving hands and
scrolls

O'erwritten,—haply with fond words of love
And vows of friendship—and fair pages sung
Fresh from the printer's engine. There they lie
A moment and then sink away from sight.
I look, and the quick tears are in my eyes,
For I behold, in every one of these,
A blighted hope, a separate history
Of human sorrow, telling of dear life
Suddenly broken, dreams of happiness
Dissolved in air, and happy days, too brief,
That sorrowfully ended, and I think

How painfully must that poor heart have beat
In bosoms without number, as the blow
Was struck that slew their hope or broke their
peace.

Sadly I turn, and look before, where yet
The flood must pass, and I behold a mist
Where swam dissolving forms, the brood of
Hope,

Divinely fair, that rests on banks of flowers
Or wanders among rainbows, fading soon
And reappearing, haply giving place
To shapes of grisly aspect, such as Fear
Molds from the idle air; whose serpents lift
The head to strike, and skeletons stretch forth
The bony arm in menace. Further on
A belt of darkness seems to bar the way.

Long, low and distant, where the life that is
Touches the life to come. The Flood of Years
Rolls toward it, near and nearer. It must pass
That dismal barrier. What is there beyond?
Hear what the wise and good have said, Beyond
That belt of darkness still the years roll on
More gently, but with not less mighty sweep.

They gather up again and softly bear
All the sweet lives that late were overwhelmed
And lost to sight—all that in them was good,
Noble, and truly great and worthy of love—
The lives of infants and ingenious youths,
Sages and saintly women who have made
Their households happy—all are raised and
borne

By that great current in its onward sweep,
Wandering and rippling with caressing waves
Around green islands, fragrant with the breath
Of flowers that never wither. So they pass,
From stage to stage, along the shining course
Of that fair river broadening like a sea,
As its smooth eddies curl along their way,
They bring old friends together; hands are
clasped

In joy unspeakable; the mother's arms
Again are folded round the child she loved
And lost. Old sorrows are forgotten now,
Or but remembered to make sweet the hour
That overpays them; wounded hearts that bled
Or broke are healed forever. In the room
Of this grief-shadowed Present there shall be
A Present in whose reign no grief shall gnaw
The heart, and never shall a tender tie
Be broken—in whose reign the eternal Change
That waits on growth and action shall proceed
With everlasting Concord hand in hand.

African Exploration.

(Special Despatch to the New York Herald
by Cable)

LONDON, July 25, 1876.—The following is
a summary of what the London *Daily Tele-
graph* prints, giving an epitome of the des-
patches just received from the long missing
leader of the New York *Herald* and Lon-
don *Daily Telegraph* exploring expedition
in Central Africa, Henry M. Stanley.

We are rejoiced to announce that copious
despatches, containing the fullest informa-
tion of Stanley's movements and adventures
in the wild regions around Lake Victoria
Nyanza, have reached us. After a long
and anxious waiting since the receipt of the
last intelligence of the great explorer in
June, 1875, during which doubt and un-
certainty as to his safety caused many to
abandon all hope of his return to civiliza-
tion, Stanley has surprised us with not less
than five letters from the heart of Equa-
torial Africa, full of the most important and
interesting description of that region and
of his own perilous and difficult journeyings
that has reached us since he announced the
discovery of Livingstone.

This despatch bears date July 29th, 1876,
and was written at Mahyiga Island, in Lake
Victoria Nyanza, and describes the explora-
tion's voyage from King Mtesa's territory at
the northern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza,
where Stanley had been visiting the King,
back to the camp at Kaychije.

In the course of this voyage across the
lake Stanley and his party narrowly escaped
from being massacred by the savage and
treacherous natives of Bumbireh, a large
island on the western side of Lake Victoria
Nyanza. The expedition was saved from
destruction during the savage attack only
by the skill and courage of Stanley and his
faithful band of followers, who by the ob-
servance of discipline and the effective use
of their superior arms, beat off the treach-
erous natives. While on the lake the ex-

pedition encountered several heavy storms,
which at times threatened the frail canoes
with destruction. All the party, however,
arrived safely at the camp, after experien-
cing the most remarkable adventures.

The second letter from Stanley is written
from the lake shore town of Dumbo, in Ugan-
da, and is dated August 15th, 1876. Here
the explorer had established his camp on
the main land, but within easy access of the
lake. From Mahyiga, Stanley made an ex-
pedition across the lake to Ukerewe
Island, at its southern extremity, from
whence he recrossed the lake again towards
the region of Uganda, the whole expedition
being transported in canoes. During the
return voyage Stanley inflicted a severe
punishment upon the treacherous savages
of Bumbireh, for the attack made upon his
expedition, as mentioned in the first letter.
The second letter narrates all the incidents
of these exciting voyages.

The next letter from Stanley is written
from Kawanga, on the frontiers of Unyoro,
and is dated January 18, 1876. The letter
describes the march of the gallant explorer
from King Mtesa's capital across the coun-
try to the eastern shore of Lake Albert
Nyanza. This march was made at the head
of a large army, composed of Stanley's own
force and the spearmen of Uganda. The
army encamped on the shores of Lake
Albert Nyanza at Unyampaka, and after
some delay again recrossed the country to
King Mtesa's where Stanley arrived on the
18th of January, the day he forwarded his
third letter.

All the three letters contain particulars of
the highest geographical and ethnological
value. Stanley traversed the country Kab-
barega and visited but did not navigate
Lake Albert Nyanza. This land explora-
tion by Stanley in his march between the
lakes and his short stay on the lake shores
explains why Gessi, of Gordon's force, who
sailed on Lake Albert Nyanza in April
last, heard nothing of the expedition.
Henry M. Stanley is therefore the first ex-
plorer who has penetrated the unknown re-
gions lying between Lakes Victoria and Al-
bert Nyanza, and surveyed their mysterious
recesses with the eye of the scientific travel-
ler. Towering above this vast expanse is
the remarkable mountain Gambaragara,
which Stanley thoroughly explored, and
discovered among its high uplands a pale
faced tribe, who inhabit this wonderful
region, forming a different race of people to
the black skinned denizens of the plains.
Stanley christens the large inlet of the Al-
bert Nyanza on which he encamped with
his army, Beatrice Gulf, in honour of the
Princess of England's royal house.

The next letter from Stanley is dated
March 25, 1876, from Kaniurro, and relates
the story of his final departure from Uganda.
It also gives particulars of his exploration
of the Kageera River, which flows into Lake
Victoria Nyanza, on its west side. It fur-
ther describes the exploration of Captain
Speke's Lake Windermere and the hot
springs of Karagwe. Stanley forwards with
this despatch a sketch map, showing the
hitherto unmapped portion of the Victoria
Nyanza, giving the coast line from the
mouth of the Kageera River on the west to
that of the Shumeeyu River on the south.
The fifth letter is dated from Ubagwe, in
Unyamweze, April 24, 1876, and gives fur-
ther details of the explorations of the inter-
lacustrine region and of Stanley's southward
march toward Ujiji. From Ujiji Stanley pro-
poses to revisit Lake Albert Nyanza by way
of Lake Tanganyika and make a thorough
exploration of the former basin. Stanley's
last letter was despatched when he was

within fifteen day's march of Ujji, where he doubtless arrived last month. He is amply supplied with men and means sufficient to enable him to solve the great problem still left open to his undaunted courage and splendid gifts as a traveller. It will gratify all our readers to know that Stanley mentions in his letters that his white friend, Frank Pocok, is well, and that his own health is unimpaired.

The Bulgarian Atrocities.

DEBATE IN THE BRITISH COMMONS.—THE LONDON "TIMES" ON THE SUBJECT.

London, 8th.—There was an animated debate in the House of Commons last night on the Bulgarian atrocities. The *Times* says: "Once more the massacres in Bulgaria have occupied the attention of the House of Commons. In a few days the members will have separated, but for this we might expect a series of debates, in comparison with which that of last night would be gentle and subdued in tone, for there can be little doubt that we are on the verge of revelations surpassing anything the imagination of civilized man could have conceived. The barbarities of the Tartar conquerors, the wild and senseless destruction of human life which modern students of history have been disposed to look upon as fabulous, find a parallel in the deeds perpetrated within the last few weeks, at a few days' journey from our own shores, in our age. We must turn to Ashantee of Dahomey for anything similar to the ghastly spectacle now presented by a Turkish province, according to the testimony of which there can be no reasonable doubt. The helpless inhabitants of the district about Tartar Bazırjik and Philippoli, men, women and children have been slaughtered by thousands, and their towns and villages utterly destroyed. It seems likely that those whom humane incredulity has led to suppose that the accounts were exaggerated will have to abandon that supposition. The testimony of eye witnesses, and the admission of a member of the British Embassy, charged with the investigation of these massacres, give reason to believe that there has been nothing less than a general massacre of the population, against which the Turkish Government let loose its bands. Furthermore, there is the strongest evidence that these atrocities have not been the work, wholly, or even principally, of the Circassian settlers; but of the Turkish irregular troops, commanded by duly appointed officers, sent into the country expressly to strike terror into the population. What was said last night in the House of Commons shows the astonishment and horror these deeds have aroused. Mr. George Anderson, the Liberal member from Glasgow, introduced the subject, and one member after another rose to express his indignation, and to protest against the attitude of indifference on the part of the British Government, and still more against the official apology which had been detected in the communications. Hon. Mr. Baring, one of the Under-Secretaries of the Foreign Department, assured the Premier was not disposed to treat the subject with leniency, but on the contrary would give it his anxious consideration. It was incumbent on him not to say a word without the gravest circumspection, until he had ascertained the exact truth, but if the atrocities turned out to be true no man would more sternly vindicate humanity. Then the old plea of exaggeration was put in once more, and the news-

paper correspondents were taken to task as persons satisfied with a very small amount of evidence, and who took a great deal of their information second hand. We may venture to suggest to the official speakers that with respect to the business, the time is past when this style of apology will have any effect. Mr. Bourke read a despatch from Mr. Baring, one of the Secretaries of the British Legation at Constantinople, dated July 22, at the outset of the enquiry, in which he cannot estimate the number of victims, and till he has visited the villages, he hardly dares speak, and says Mr. Baring, "but my present opinion, which I trust hereafter to be able to modify, is that about 12,000 Bulgarians have perished. We shall see shortly in what direction Mr. Baring's opinion will be modified, but we fear that if with prepossessions prevalent at the embassy, it should be anticipated that the killed amounted to 12,000. They are likely to surpass very much that number."

The *Times* further remarks in connection with the debate on the Bulgarian massacre: With respect to Mr. Bourke's defence of Disraeli and Sir Henry Elliott, British Ambassador at Constantinople, we desire to speak with due respect for their official obligations. But when the Under Secretary takes it upon himself to rebuke a member for his opinion that Disraeli had treated the subject with levity, and when he says that such an expression did not exist in any of the minds of the members, except those who had just addressed the House, we must beg leave to tell him that his tone is a little too confident. It is time that the Government should be made aware that a more worthy part of England's society was deeply pained by the frivolity of the Minister, as well as by his evident desire to diminish or excuse what had happened. If these massacres bear any proportion to the statements which have been made, and which seem likely to be confirmed, the ambassador's communication to the Government will require some explanation. It is inconceivable that an ambassador should not have been able to obtain information of events at a few hours' distance from Constantinople, and of which numbers of people at that capital had more or less knowledge, yet, two months after this occurrence, we find him writing in a style which might make any one in Europe believe that there were serious doubts as to the character and proportion of the affair. When the inquiry which we are happy to know is not being prosecuted by official investigations, has come to a conclusion, we shall be able to adjudge whether Sir Henry Elliott's despatches convey anything like a fair indication of the events which have occurred.

The *Times* further says:—On this point Lord Harrington spoke frankly and becomingly last night. It seems a remarkable thing, he said, when there has been a slaughter of this description—I do not say whether of cold blood or not—in one of the Provinces of Turkey, that no intelligence of the occurrence should apparently from these despatches, have reached Sir Henry Elliott. I cannot but think, if the hon. gentleman at the head of the Government had been in possession of the information, which ought to have reached him, he would not have treated the first question put to this House in the manner he did. The country will agree in these opinions, and will be anxious to know how such ignorance was possible in Pera and Westminster.

Pickarel fishing is all the rage at Port Colborne at present.

The Turkish War.

HEAVY DEFEAT OF THE SERVIANS. Vienna, 8th.—The *Tablatt* says Turkey will admit the intervention of the Powers in the case of Montenegro, but will refuse in that of Servia. After occupying Belgrade Turkey will order the Skuphtina to elect a new prince.

London, 9th.—A despatch to the *Standard*, dated Paratchin, 6th, says:—The fall of Satchar is confirmed. The Turks who fought a Gurguzovatz advanced down the banks of the Timok, driving the Servians before them. They carried the heights of Satchar, commanding the town and pass of Vlatornic and opened fire yesterday afternoon. Before sunset the Turks were in possession of the town. The road from Satchar, Gurguzovatz and Alexinat to Paratchin, are crowded with Servians who, with their wives, children and goods are flying before the invaders, spreading terror everywhere. The authorities show courage, and deny that Satchar has fallen. They say the peasants are terror stricken because the Turks fired some villages on their march. The country around Gurguzovatz is depopulated and villages all burned. The Servians now build hopes on the expected attack of Tchernayeff on Nisch. The fact that the pick of the Servian army has not been engaged inspires confidence. Tchernayeff has fortified the passes of the Klisura country, which is mountainous, and military operations are difficult.

The *Standard's* Vienna special reports that the Servians are throwing up fortifications at Bozji. A guerilla warfare will be carried on in Southern and Eastern Servia. Of the whole Servian army, only 50,000 men are serviceable. General Tchernayeff has quarreled with Prince Milan, and asked that his resignation be accepted, unless he was given command in chief. The Prince yielded to his demand.

The Paris correspondent of the *Spectator* says:—It is believed in German military circles that the war will end in a fortnight. It is stated that Bismark declared that Germany would not abandon Russia, and if necessary, would follow her into the battle field.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* states that the Porte intends to prosecute the perpetrators of the atrocities in Bulgaria. Fifty officials in that province are reported to have already been discharged for misdemeanors. The Sultan has granted from his private purse \$50,000 for the relief of the sufferers.

A despatch to the *Hour* from Vienna says: It is believed that the Powers have arrived at an understanding in respect to the basis of discussion for an European Congress, to meet in Vienna. The Porte has given its assent in principle to the following points—1st. The re-establishment of statues 'quo ante bellum' in Servia. 2nd. Montenegro, to receive an accession of territory, including a seaport on the Adriatic. 3rd. Bosnia and Herzegovina to be re-united and form one province under a special charter, by which a considerable measure of self-government will be granted.

The *Times* states that at a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, held on Sunday in Belgrade, it was resolved that Russian and English delegates be sent to Prince Milan, to advise him to accept armistice, with the object of permitting European mediation.

A large purchase of arms has been made for Servia in Berlin, for which Roumania promises liberty of transit through her territory. The new Roumanian ministry means war or neutrality favourable to the Servians.

(Continued from page 371.)

Halifax City.	—Private Charles Graham, 66th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Corporal C. E. De Wolfe, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Lieut. H. P. Clay, 2nd Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Private Thomas Lambert, 66th Battalion Infantry.
Cumberland.	—Bugler O. L. Harrison, Cumberland Provisional Battalion.
Halifax City.	—Ensign John Howard, 66th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Gunner Edward Palmer, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
Cumberland.	—Corporal G. Howard Black, Cumberland Provisional Battalion.
Halifax City.	—Private George H. Archibald, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Private Thomas Billman, 66th Battalion Infantry.
do	—Sergeant Richard Gough, 63rd Battalion Rifles.
do	—Gunner John E. Hills, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Gunner John Mahoney, 1st Halifax Brigade Garrison Artillery.
do	—Gunner Lewis Ridgeway, Halifax Field Battery.

Errata.—General Orders 13, 30th June, 1876.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES

Captain J. R. Hutchins, should read Ensign J. R. Hutchins.
 Captain C. J. Geddes, should read Captain C. G. Geddes.

Errata.—General Orders 14, 21st July, 1876.

The initials of Lieut. Dibblee, Woodstock Field Battery, N. B., should read F H J. not F. G.

By Command,

WALKER POWELL, Colonel,

Adjutant General of Militia,

Canada.

The Wimbledon Mooting.

WIMBLEDON, July 24, 1876.

Since writing my last I find that the Victoria Challenge Match, of which I gave you an account, was not for glory alone. The N. R. A. gave each of the winning team a silver cup, and the zoological lamp given by Williams & Bach, of New Bond street, was included in the contest. The latter is not an object of the most refined taste—a monkey (out of whose head is a large paraffin lamp) dressed like a lady, having her boots brushed by a monkey shoeblack, and ex- posing a striped stocking.

The meeting, instead of closing as heretofore with a review, terminated with games after the order of the military sports at Lilley Bridge—foot races, jousts, tent pegging (of which you will remember Miss Thompson's capital sketch in the last Christmas number of the *Graphic*), tent-pitching, wrestling and sword and lance combats, taking one back to the days when the knights of chivalry entered the lists with fair maids' favours in their bonnets. The whole of the sports were arranged by a Mr. Waddell, who proved a friend in need in lending his services when the review was abandoned. The scene was an impressive one. Looking across the common the view suggested Mr. Poynter's picture in this year's Royal Academy, and which many of your readers will have seen, of "Atlanta's Race," especially as one caught a glimpse of a couple of young athletes running in precisely the manner of Hippomenes in the picture. The sports were not perhaps of the first order taken in detail, but generally were a counter attraction to the distribution of prizes by H. R. H. the Duchess of Teck. The latter part of the day's programme began at 4.30, when there was a full dress parade. Colonel Kirkpatrick's men looked smart and were heartily cheered as they entered the enclosure. The guard of honour was composed of the 2nd Middlesex Rifles, the regiment to which the Queen's prizeman is attached. The distribution was a quiet and formal proceeding, but the company was enthusiastic at the end when, to the strains of "See the Conquering Hero Comes," Sergeant Pullman walked modestly forward to receive the Queen's gold medal, £250, and the rifle with which he had won them. Lady Werncliffe had purposed distributing the prizes for the sports, but was prevented by the certificates being incomplete.

In the Scurry Match at 200, 500, and 600 yards, T. Mitchell, of Hamilton, was a winner of a massive casket containing cut glass toilet bottles filled with perfume. If he be a ladies man, and what Canadian is not? surely that prize will solve the doubts of one!

The aphorism that "the world is very small," propounded in "No Thoroughfare," has been strongly illustrated here. Mr. Butler represents British Columbia in the Canadian team. Within the last day or two Mr. Butler was introduced, by a friend whom he had met in the camp, to another Mr. Butler. The names being identical they naturally followed the acquaintance up, and strangely enough their quarters were not within stone's throw of each other merely, but were actually adjoining and within range of the ordinary tones of conversation. On comparing genealogical notes, moreover, Mr. Butler No. 1 discovered Mr. Butler No. 2 to be his first cousin, a member of a family of whom he had often heard far away on the Pacific slope.

The cheers with which the Canadian team was received on Saturday, as mentioned

above, indicates its great popularity, and it would certainly be difficult to find a company of riflemen at Wimbledon better conducted than those from the Dominion. And here I may be allowed to revert to a subject previously touched upon. High praise is due to Colonel Kirkpatrick for the gentleness but firmness of his rule; and to Major Arnold for his ability in seconding the efforts of his chief in administration and in social courtesy. In the qualities that attract the attention of those who admire manliness and independence with gentle behaviour the whole of the team excelled, and I venture to say that everyone of them, coming in contact as they did with crowds of mechanics, labourers, and yeomen, not to mention many of the upper class who influence others, gave a more favourable opinion of Canada than any number of lecturing agents. Lecturing for emigration purposes has never succeeded except under conditions of intense excitement, but a more effective mode of securing emigrants is that which may be called the conversational. In their character of talkers, without design concerning the life and resources of the great Dominion, these Canadians, in the full vigour of their manhood, coming annually to the largest and most comprehensive gathering in Europe, are doing an immense deal of good, and no other proof of the statement is required than that *everybody* visits the Canadian quarters; and on the intermediate Sunday of the meeting one might almost walk across the enclosure on the heads of stalwart labourers, navvies, or other burley toilers.

Almost the last words uttered on the Wimbledon Common were complimentary to the Canadian men. At the close of the Victoria match, after cheers had been given for the winners and the Austrians, Colonel Malcolm, M. P., proposed three cheers for the Canadians, and said they were deserving of the greatest commendation for their pluck in accepting a challenge, the first stage of which involved the use of the Martini-Henry, a weapon with which they were wholly unfamiliar. Coming from one of Colonel Malcolm's official position, he being a member of the Executive Committee, this was not an idle compliment.—*The Mail.*

The Indian War.

Gen. Sheridan forwarded the following to the army headquarters on the 9th:—"Three Crow Indians came through from General Terry on the 19th. At that time all the trails were leading up Little Big Horn mountains, not even a pony track going back. On the 25th or 26th all hostile Indians left the foot of Big Horn mountains, and moved back in the direction of Rosebud mountains, so that it is now impracticable to communicate with Gen. Terry by carrier. I am fearful they will scatter and there is not sufficient game in that country to support them in such large numbers. Gen. Merritt joined me with his command that evening. On the morning of the 14th we will cut loose from the waggons with our 2,000 aggregate fighting men, including friendly Indians and small lots of the hot citizen volunteers. We have done up the River in the direction we suppose the hostiles have gone, carrying with us fifteen days' rations. If we meet the Indians in a strong force I will swing around and fight with General Terry. Nothing has been heard from the Utes yet, but I shall leave instructions if they reach here within a reasonable time to follow on after us. Your management of the agencies will be a great benefit to us here."

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SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this Office up to Noon of **WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER** next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 111 miles, viz:—The Track-laying and Ballasting only, of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Track-laying and Ballasting, of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

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

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

By order,
F. BRAUN,
Secretary.

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

NOTICE.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Ottawa, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 31st July last, has been pleased to order and direct, and it is, thereby, ordered and directed that the Order in Council passed on the 5th June, 1863, authorizing the free entry of changeable gauge cars manufactured by The National Car Company, of St. Albans, New York, and the material necessary for repairing them, be rescinded, and that, hereafter, all foreign materials imported into Canada for the repair of foreign railway cars (disabled on route) shall be subject to the duties prescribed by the tariff on such materials.

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Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

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1776. 1876.

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