



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.

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No. 37.

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1776. New York. 1876.

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Monthly "WORLD of FASHION,"
FINE ARTS and POLITE Literature.

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 - Warren Murdock New York
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VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 19, 1876.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The Ottawa Field Battery, under the command of Captain John Stewart, went into camp on the farm of Mr. Marlin, Taylorville, Township of Gloucester, yesterday, to put in their annual drill.

A serious conflagration took place in the village of Almonte on Saturday morning last, by which several of the best buildings situated in the heart of the village were destroyed. The fire originated in the Furniture Factory belonging to Messrs John McGuire & Co. The origin of the fire is not known, but is supposed to have originated in the engine room. The loss is heavy but mostly covered by insurance.

Toronto can now boast in one of her citizens being proclaimed the world's champion Oarsman, in the person of Edwin Hanson, who met with a great ovation from his fellow citizens on his return home from Philadelphia.

The Tecumseh Company have laid before the Attorney General their written report of the finding of the remains of the great chief.

At Quebec on Saturday, at 2.45 o'clock a heavy rumbling was heard, and before the people residing below the precipice had time to rush out of the houses, a tremendous piece of rock, accompanied with heavy stones, shale and tons of gravel fell on top of a building in rear of Mr. Grenier's premises, smashing in the roof and breaking through the timber. Had any one been inside the place at the time, attending to cooking or gathering firewood, they would have assuredly been killed.

A telegram from Victoria, B. C., says:—A Ministerial crisis is impending. Hon. Mr. Brown, President of the Executive Council, has resigned. He was opposed to the demand for the Carnarvon terms, to which the Elliot Government are committed, whilst awaiting new proposals.

At the International match held Creedmoor on the 13th and 14th, at the 1000 yds. range, Milner of the Irish team made fifteen bull's eyes consecutively, aggregating 75 points. This is unprecedented shooting. In another part of today's paper a full account of the shooting of each team is given. The Americans are the winners, the Irish coming next.

A despatch just received from General Sheridan countermands the order to winter a regiment of cavalry on the Yellowstone, which rendered a winter campaign impossible, and indefinitely postpones the subjection of the Sioux. General Terry leaves the field, having accomplished no purpose of the expedition, and with one quarter of his troops killed by bullets or exposure.

A despatch from Los Angeles states a terrible tale of suffering on the Colorado Desert. Henry Smith, from St. Louis, with one companion and a pack train left Yuma Fort, Los Angeles, and wandered four days on the desert without water. Smith opened the veins of his arms and drank the blood, which clotted in his throat. He then cut his windpipe to recover it, and died in a few hours after. His companion reached the station in the last stage of exhaustion.

The report of the arrest of the Turkish officers implicated in the Bulgarian atrocities is confirmed; 15 of them have been sent under guard to Constantinople.

A despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Constantinople says that these are the leaders indicated in the report of Blaque Bris, the Turkish official who had been investigating the atrocities in Bulgaria.

A special despatch to the *Political Correspondence* from Constantinople says that Blaque Bris' report admits that the atrocities were indubitably horrible. It is believed that the report will be suppressed.

The *London Post*, a thick and thin supporter of the Government, conspicuously invites attention to the arrests as evidence that the Porte is taking effectual measures to show its abhorrence of the cruel and deplorable acts in Bulgaria. It says:—We may feel confident that Lord Derby's and Mr. Elliot's interposition has not been without effect in securing the punishment and the relief for the sufferers.

The Eul of Derby's speech in reply to the addresses of two deputations that waited on him on Monday last, on the Eastern question, appears to have been pretty generally satisfactory to the press and public. The agitation about the Government's position on this question is weakening, though it is likely it will be kept alive until after the election in Buckinghamshire, to fill the vacancy in the House of Commons, caused by the elevation of Mr. Disraeli to the Peerage, which takes place on September, 21st, and which is hotly contested, mainly on that issue. A liberal victory there would be regarded as a severe check to ministers.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Gladstone, dealing with the recent speeches of Lord Derby on the Eastern question. Gladstone finds fault with the Government for merely protesting and remonstrating, and concludes with the declaration, "the time has come to say you must let Europe define what is just, and then enact it." The writer expresses his belief that circumstances now demand his early re-assembly of Parliament.

A special despatch to the *Times* from Bel-

grade says:—The Servian line extends from a point a little north of Djunis to Deligrad, a distance of about eight miles, and the number of men bearing arms is about 55,000. Horvatovich commands the left, Tchernayeff centre, and Protich the right at Deligrad. On September 11th the left was at Alexinatz, and the command contained 22 battalions. When it became necessary to abandon Alexinatz, 14 battalions retired, taking with them all the artillery and stores, and those inhabitants who remained when the first evacuation was ordered. Eight battalions under Paponich were not withdrawn.

A Reuter special from Constantinople says, it is stated there that, although the reply of the Porte to the representations of the Powers will formulate the conditions of peace it will leave the conduct of negotiations in the hands of the Powers.

A Reuter's despatch from Berlin says the intolerant measures of the Spanish Government against Protestants are stated to have given rise to frequent exchange of notes between the British and German Governments. It is understood they will address remonstrances to Spain on the subject, and call upon her to act in conformity with her engagements.

The Belgrade special to the *Daily News* says the rain has been falling in torrents for the last two days. The Morava Valley is now a great swamp. By systematically burning the villages, the Turks have destroyed what would have been their shelter, and they are now exposed without cover to the storm. Important military operations are impossible, and a week of rain will render the valley untenable. The Servians have supplies for a year's campaign at Deligrad and Alexinatz. The Turks are obliged to haul everything from Nisch. Their withdrawal to that point is expected.

The *Standard's* despatch from Belgrade says the Turks made an attack on Tuesday, on Malizocnik to prevent the Servians from sending reinforcements to General Tchernayeff, but fighting on the Drina cannot influence the issue of the war at Alexinatz. A correspondent with the Turks says that their plan of operations is to cross the Morava, storm the Servian position at Deligrad, occupy it and then return to take Alexinatz. Both positions are strong, and the task is one of enormous difficulty. The first attempt on Monday to carry out the plan by bridging the Morava was unsuccessful.

The Podgoritzza forces, intended for the relief of Medun, forming the Turkish right wing, were withdrawn yesterday, and their positions were immediately occupied by Servians.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Halifax Field Battery.

(Reported for the Volunteer Review.)

The Halifax County Rifle Association, held their annual competition at Bedford Rifle Range on Tuesday 29th August. The following are the scores made. Snider Enfield long rifle and Wimbledon targets and regulations were used.

FIRST COMPETITION.

Money prizes to amount of \$118, and silver medal. Ranges 200 and 500 yards; 5 rounds at each range. 1st prize, \$15 and silver medal; 2nd, \$12; 3rd, \$11; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$9; 6th, \$8; 7th, \$7; 8th \$6; 2 of \$5 each, 3 of \$4 each, 4 of \$3 each, and 3 of \$2 each.

Sergt Fader, 66th.....	39
Capt Walsh, 63rd.....	39
Surgeon Slayter, 66th.....	38
Asst Surgeon Trenaman, 66th.....	38
Lt McGrow, 1st G A.....	37
Sergt Campbell, 2nd GA.....	37
Ensign Bishop, 63rd.....	36
Ens West, 66th.....	36
Pte McDowall, 66th.....	36
Sergt Piers, 66th.....	36
Sergt Powers, 63rd.....	36
Sergt McLeod, HFB.....	35
Sergt Robson, 1st G A.....	35
Capt Graham, HFB.....	35
Pte Lockhart, 66th.....	34
Sergt Hickey, 63rd.....	34
Gun Adams, 1st GA.....	34
Capt Mumford, 63rd.....	34
Lieut McInnis, 63rd.....	34
Corp Crowell, 76th.....	33

SECOND COMPETITION.

Money prizes (\$115) and gold medal. Ranges 300, 500, and 600 yards—5 rounds at each. 1st prize, \$15 and gold medal; 2nd, \$15; 3rd, \$12; 4th, \$10; 5th, \$8; 6th, \$7; 7th, \$6; 2 of \$5 each; 3 of \$4; 4 of \$3; and 4 of \$2.

Ens Bishop, 63rd.....	56
H J Harris, 1st GA.....	52
Lieut Weston, 66th.....	50
Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	49
Pte Hickey, 63rd.....	49
Lt Harris, HFB.....	48
Gun Gladwin, HFB.....	47
Pte Lockhart, 66th.....	47
Pte Langille, 66th.....	47
Sergt Hickey, 63rd.....	46
Sergt Taple, 63rd.....	46
Corpl Case, 2nd GA.....	45
Sergt Trennaman, 66th.....	45
Ens Gould, 66th.....	44
Pte Wilson, 63rd.....	43
Sergt Langille, 66th.....	43
Sergt Fader, 66th.....	43
Sergt Piers, 66th.....	42
Capt Walsh, 63rd.....	42
Capt Graham, HFB.....	41

THIRD COMPETITION.

Consolation prize: amount \$50; Range 400 yards—5 rounds. 1st prize, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$5; 2 of \$4 each; 3 of \$3; 4 of \$2; 3 of \$1.

Sergt Murray, 1st GA.....	31
Corp Wildians, 66th.....	23
Corp Crane, 63rd.....	22
Pte Kaizer, 63rd.....	21
Corp Carmichael, 1st GA.....	21
Sergt Shand, 1st GA.....	21
Pte Hartle, 66th.....	20

Gun Bland, 1st GA.....	20
Pte Colbert, 66th.....	20
Corp Milson, 63rd.....	20
Gun Marshall, 1st GA.....	19
Ens Egan, 63rd.....	19
Sergt Connors, 63rd.....	19
Pte Morrisay, 63rd.....	19
Sergt Stenhouse, 63rd.....	18
Pte Morris, 63rd.....	18

EXTRA PRIZES.

FIRST COMPETITION.—Best score at 200 yards, 3 dol; 2nd best 2 dol; 3rd best, 1 dol. Best at 300 yards, 3 dols; 2nd best, 2 dols; 3rd best, 1 dol.

200 YARDS.

Lt McInnis, 63rd.....	\$3
Sergt Power, 63rd.....	2
Sergt Piers, 66th.....	1

300 YARDS.

Lt McCrow, 1st GA.....	\$3
Surg Slayter, 66th.....	2
Sergt McLeod, HFB.....	1

SECOND COMPETITION.—Best at 300, 500 and 600 yards, 3 dols; for each range; 2nd best 2 dols; 3rd best, 1 dol.

300 YARDS.

Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	\$3
Gun Adams, 1st GA.....	2
Pte J P Hickey, 63rd.....	1

500 YARDS.

Pte Lockheart, 66th.....	\$3
Ens West, 66th.....	2
Lt Harris, HFB.....	1

600 YARDS.

Pt A Wilson, 63rd.....	\$3
Gun Gladwin, HFB.....	2
Capt Graham, HFB.....	1

Highest aggregate in the first and second competitions.

Ens W Bishop, 63rd.....	92
Sergt H J Harris, 1st GA.....	84

Highest score at 200, 500 and 600 yards Silver cup won by Ens. Bishop, 63rd, 58 pts. Highest score at 200 and 600 yards. The Herbin medal, won by Captain Graham, H.F.B, 40 pts

The annual meeting of the association was held in the Orderly Room of the Halifax Field Battery on Friday evening the 1st Sept, when the above prizes were presented.

On receiving the Herbin medal, Captain Graham said that he had won it twice and consequently it became his property, and that before the next competition he would present the association with a similar medal, to be fired for under the same conditions: It was decided in future to allow any Snider Rifle of Government issue to be used. The competitions to be open to members of the Active and Reserve Militia, members of the Active Militia only being required to appear in the uniform of their corps. Surgeon Slayter, stated that he was informed that the merchants of Halifax intended offering a cup for competition. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year.

- Capt. J. R. Graham, H. F. B.,— President.
- Capt. L. J. Bland, H. G. A.,— Secretary.

COUNCIL.

- Lt. Col. Bremner, 66th.
- Lt. Col. MacPherson, H.G A.

- Capt. Walsh, 63rd
- Lieut. W. Harris, H.F.B.
- Lieut. Weston, 66th.
- Ens. Bishop, 63rd
- Surgeon Slayter, 66th.
- Sergt. H. J. Harris, H.G.A.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Council of Halifax for their donation of to the prize list.

The meeting then adjourned.

The annual match for the silver by the 63rd Battalion will be fired at Bedford Tuesday next. The Mayflower Corp Capt. Mumford won it last year and hold it. Five men from each company competes.

The militia in this City are armed with iron barrel long Snider rifle. Some men have purchased steel barrels and living in their superiority have challenged an equal number with iron barrels to answer to test the question. The challenge will probably be accepted. Practically the two weapons are about equal.

SHARPEN

Dominion Rifle Association.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

The first day's shooting at the E Rifle Range, was, considering the wind blowing across the range, on the very good. The first prize was won by rate Ross, 1st Battalion, with a score of 56 points. Last year Lance Corporal carried off the same prize with a score only 56 points. This year's shooting a marked improvement over that of a year. The following is the score:—

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all members of this Assoc whether by direct contribution or through related Associations.

1st Stage—1st Prize.....	\$30
" 2nd ".....	20
" 15 Prizes at \$10.....	150
2nd Stage—1st ".....	25
" 2nd ".....	20
" 3rd ".....	15

To be shot for in two stages.

1st Stage—Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle Stage, Martini-Henry Rifles, to be issued by the Association.

Range—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Stage, 300 and 1,000 yards.

In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive \$50 and 1,000 yards.

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

The Second Stage to be fired for by the pattern making the highest score in the Stage. Highest Score to receive \$75; Highest, \$50; Third, \$25.

Entrance Fee—\$1. Ranges 300 and 1,000 Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

The prize winners in the first stage follows:—

Pte Ross, 1st Batt.....	62
Sergt McMullen, 2nd Eng.....	59
Major Bell, Cobourg Art.....	57
Pte Waddell, 1st Batt.....	57
Capt Rolfe, 53rd Batt.....	57
Sergt J Hunter, N B Eng.....	57
Pte E McFee, 1st Batt.....	56
Sergt Deslauriers, GGGG.....	56
Corp Symmes, GGGG.....	56
Driver Gray, OFB.....	55
Capt Fiddlayson, MGA.....	55
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	55
Lieut. Whiteman, 60th Batt.....	51

WINNING TEAMS.

First prize, Montreal Gar. Artillery....	\$150
Second prize, 54th Battalion.....	75

FOR INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

Sergt Riddel, MGA.....	40
Qr M Cleveland, 54th Batt.....	30
Capt Patrick, OBGA.....	20
Sergt Edwards, 3rd Batt.....	15
Pte Brodie, 1st Batt.....	10

From the above it will be seen that Quebec teams and members carried off \$320 out of the \$340 given in prizes, although they only had four against six. The following is a complete statement, with averages per team.

ONTARIO.

Governor General's Foot Guards.....	Pts. 223
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.....	195
Tenth Royals.....	226
49th Batt.....	172
42nd Batt.....	176
Ottawa Field Pattery.....	189
	<hr/> 1,181

Average per team, about 197.

QUEBEC.

Montreal Garrison Artillery.....	243
54th Batt.....	235
3rd Victorias.....	228
First Prince of Wales Rifles.....	194
	<hr/> 900

Average per team, 225 points.

THE MCDUGALL CHALLENGE CUP.

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

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Any position. Any competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified. Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

This cup was first competed for in 1868, in which year it was presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall. Last year it was won by Sergt. D. Mitchell, of the 13th Battalion, Hamilton, with a score of 44 points; and this year it was won by his brother, Sergeant T. Mitchell, with a similar score. No one, as yet, has won it twice consecutively, under which rule it is to be awarded.

Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	Pts. 44
Sergt Riddell, MGA.....	41
Gun McDonald, OBGA.....	41
Lieut Macnachten, Cobourg GA.....	40
Lieut Gruburn, GGFG.....	40

PROVINCIAL MATCH.

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

1st Prize, to highest aggregate score, Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value.....	\$1,000
2nd Prize, to highest individual score.....	75
3rd " to 2nd " " ".....	50
4th " to next highest " ".....	25
	<hr/> \$1,150

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

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

The cup was won by the Ontario team. The following is the score:—

Ontario. 1st prize.....	\$1,000
Individual prizes:—	

Pte Morrison, GGFG.....	Pts. 55	Prizes \$75
Sergt Riddle, NGA.....	53	50
Pte Flynn, 10th Batt.....	53	25

AFFILIATED ASSOCIATION MATCH.

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

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	60
Highest individual score.....	29
Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each.....	100
	<hr/> \$280

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

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

The following is the score.

13th Batt Rifle Ass., Hamilton.....	Pts. 74	Prizes \$100
Montreal Rifle Ass.....	65	60
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	29	20
Sergt Harkin, 1st Battalion.....	27	10
Lieut Bright, 50th Battalion.....	27	10
Pte Sheen, 54th Battalion.....	25	10
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Battalion.....	24	10
Corp Vaughan, 3rd Battalion.....	24	10
Pte Wardell, 15th Battalion.....	24	10
Sergt Flynn, 10th Battalion.....	23	10
Corp Symes, GGFG.....	23	10
Sergt Shaw, 54th Battalion.....	22	10
Sergt Hunter, NB Eng.....	22	10

The Mitchells' gained this prize for the 13th Batt.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S PRIZE.

To be open for competition to all winners of Prizes at the meeting of 1874.

1st Prize.....	Gold Medal
2nd ".....	Silver Medal
3rd ".....	Bronze Medal
Range—600 yards. Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Seven rounds. Position—any. Entrance—free.	

Gold medal, Sergt Hunter.....	Pts. 31
Silver medal, Capt Patrick, Ottawa.....	29
Bronze medal, Capt Boyd, NB.....	27

PRIZES TO HIGHEST AGGREGATE SCORES

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

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, Bincular Field Glass presented by J. H. Steward, optician, and.....	\$50
2nd Prize to second highest aggregate score, Lord Burr Telescope presented by J. H. Steward, optician, and.....	40
3rd Prize to Third highest aggregate score.....	30
4th Prize to Fourth highest aggregate score.....	20
5th Prize to Fifth highest aggregate score.....	15
	<hr/> \$155

In this match the following are the winners:—

Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Battalion.....	Pts. 173
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Battalion.....	173
Pte Wardell, 1st Battalion.....	170
Corp Vaughan, 3rd Battalion.....	167
Sergt Riddell, MGA.....	167

The prizes were distributed at the close of the match.

WIMBLEDON MATCH.

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

6 " " " Quebec " ".....	
4 " " " Nova Scotia " ".....	
4 " " " New Brunswick " ".....	
2 " " " Prince Edward Isld " ".....	
5 " " " Dominion " ".....	

Qualifications being the same as in Dominion of Canada Match in addition to which each Competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed

to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian Team in 1877, at such time as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine. Aggregate amount of prizes, \$1,265.

Ranges—500 and 600 yards with Snider Enfield Rifles, and 800 yards with Martini Henry Rifles. Seven rounds at each range. Martini Henry Rifles to be supplied by the Dominion Rifle Association.

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

First Stage—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards Rifles—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Position, any. Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee—\$2 00.

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

1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	75
3rd ".....	50
7 Prizes, each \$20.....	140
10 " " \$10.....	100
	<hr/> \$165

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

Presented by the President of the Association, Lt Col. Gzowski, \$250, distributed as follows:	
1st Prize.....	\$100
2nd ".....	80
3rd ".....	70
	<hr/> 250

Seventeen Prizes, amounting to... 550 Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made.....\$800

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

The following are the winners of prizes in the first stage of this match:

Sergt J Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	Pts. 60
Pte Ross, 1st Batt.....	54
Capt Patrick, OBGA.....	51
Capt Fothergill, 34th Batt.....	51
Pte Marshall, 49th Batt.....	51
Corp Reardon, GGFG.....	50
Lieut Doherty, PEI Art.....	49
Pte Morrison, GGFG.....	48
Pte Matthews, 3rd Batt.....	48
Corp Thompson, NB Engineers.....	48
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	48
Pte G A Shaw, 54th Batt.....	48
Lieut Wright, 50th Batt.....	47
Sergt McMullen, 2nd Eng.....	47
Sergt Riddle, MGA.....	46
Capt Thomas, 54th Batt.....	45
Capt Gibson, Toronto G A.....	45
Capt Bailey, 10th Batt.....	45
Sergt Hunter, NB Engineers.....	44
Lieut Hartt, 62nd Batt.....	43

The prize winners in the second stage are as follows, and comprise the Wimbledon team for 1877:—

Sergt J Mitchell, 13th.....	Pts. 78
Corp Shives, 62nd.....	77
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th.....	76
Capt Gibson, Toronto GA.....	76
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th.....	75
Capt Boyd, 54th.....	74
Capt Thomas, 54th.....	73
Gun McDonald, OBGA.....	72
Pte Shaw, 54th.....	72
Pte Ross, 1st.....	70
Lieut Hartt, 62nd.....	68
Lieut Balfour, late 8th.....	66
Pte Morrison, GGFG.....	64
Pte F S Vaughan, 3rd Batt.....	64
Lieut McNaughton, Cob Ar.....	63
Pte Marshall, 49th.....	62
Capt Fothergill, 34th.....	61
Sergt K Matthews, 3rd.....	59
Corp Reardon, GGFG.....	59
Sergt Hunter, NB Eng.....	59

The following are the fifteen chosen by the Association:—Gunner H. Johnston, O. B. G. A.; Gunner McDonald, O. B. G. A.; Sergt. John Mitchell, 13th; Major W. R. Ball, 41st; Pte. A. F. Cotton, G. G. F. G.; Sergt. M. Deslaureis, G. G. F. G.; Lieutenant MacNaughton, Coburg Garrison Artillery; Corp. D. M. Fiolayson, M. G. A.; Pte. F. S. Vaughan, Victoria Rifles; Lieut. Balfour, late 8th; Sergt. John W. Larkam, 1st Battalion; Capt. Boyd, 54th; Col. G. B. Beer, 74th; Corp. Shives, 62nd; Pte. McDougall, 3rd Queen's.

After the firing in the Wimbledon match was finished, the registers and members of the Local Committee fired a match with the following result:—

	Pts.
Col Jackson	34
Capt Walsh	32
Col Panet	28
Ens Gauthier	26
Mr Wobster	25
Col Bacon	21
Lient Billings	20
Lieut Aumond	20
Capt Stewart	19
Mr Jaryis	15
Col Fletcher	13
Mr Stewart	12
Major Mathews	9

Col. Gzowski, before the meeting closed, called the competitors together and congratulated them on their shooting. He said the Wimbledon scores were fifteen per cent. better than last year, and hoped when the team reached England next year they would keep sober, abstain from smoking, and not fall in love. They should leave Canada with the intention of bringing back the Kolapore Cup.

Three cheers were then given for the Queen, Col. Gzowski and the Dominion Association, when the big gun boomed forth and the competitors dispersed.

International Rifle Match.

THE CANADIANS LAST ON THE LIST.

AN IRISHMAN MAKES FIFTEEN BULL'S EYES CONSECUTIVELY.

Creedmoor, 13th.—Teams. Each team shall consist of eight men. Members of the various teams participating must be native born citizens and natives of the countries they respectively represent, except in the case of teams representing a Provincial territory of a government, in which case a resident in the Province will be sufficient, provided the member is a native born subject of the parent country.

Rifles—Any, not exceeding ten pounds weight; minimum pull of trigger, three pounds.

Distances—800, 900 and 1,000 yards.

Number of Shots—Thirty at each range, by each competitor. No sighting shots. Match to last two days. Competitors to fire fifteen shots at each distance upon each day, commencing at 800 yards.

Position.—Any, without artificial rest.

Entrance Fee—None.

Previous Practice.—Competing teams shall be allowed the use of the range for one week previous to these matches, but on the days of this match no person will be allowed to shoot on the range at any of the distances prescribed herein except as a competitor.

Captains of competing teams shall elect two referees, and the referees so chosen shall appoint an umpire, whose decision in all cases shall be final.

Prize An American Centennial Trophy. Such trophy to be shot for in each subsequent year, upon the same terms, in the country of the team holding it, at such time and place as said team, or a majority thereof, shall prescribe. Each member of the winning team to receive a medal representing the trophy and also the medal of the United States Centennial Commission. Each competitor in this match will receive a diploma issued by the United States Centennial Commission.

Sights, targets, marking and scoring in the following matches to be according to the printed regulations of the National Rifle Association of America.

The following are the scores of each member of the competing teams at the different ranges:

AMERICAN TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Darkin	69	65	67
Farwell	70	66	56
Weber	68	69	65
Gildersleeve	70	69	65
Fulton	66	64	70
Bodino	69	57	63
Rathbone	70	66	63
Allen	68	62	68
Grand total	1,577.		

SCOTTISH TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Boyd	66	62	63
Whitelaw	64	65	66
Thorburn	65	70	67
Clark	65	68	65
McVittie	71	71	69
Fraser	67	67	62
Rae	71	63	62
Mitchell	66	62	73
Grand total	1,587.		

IRISH TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Fenton	65	66	69
Joint	65	64	59
Rigby	69	69	68
Ward	64	65	65
Milner	67	60	71
Johnson	75	67	64
Dyos	66	65	61
Goff	64	62	66
Grand total	1,582.		

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Smith	69	66	52
Sleep	69	69	61
Lynch	65	64	66
Draper	60	59	54
Wardell	71	64	56
Geo	65	68	63
Kling	69	68	69
Slade	63	66	64
Grand total	1,545.		

CANADIAN TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Gibson	64	59	61
Cotton	67	59	52
Adams	69	67	66
Cruit	67	62	59
Bell	65	64	71
Desber	62	57	61
Mason	63	64	64
Morrison	64	57	59
Grand total	1,490.		

THE SECOND DAY'S SHOOTING.

Creedmoor, Sept. 14.—The great International Rifle Match is concluded, the American team winning by 22 points; the Irish team second, 42 points ahead of the Australians, the Canadians being last.

The following are the scores of the individual members of teams at the different ranges of 800, 900 and 1,000

AMERICAN TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Darkin	66	68	54
Farwell	68	59	68
Weber	67	61	65
Gildersleeve	68	61	71
Fulton	66	62	58
Bodino	65	69	62
Rathbone	65	72	66
Allen	60	68	65
Grand total	1,519.		

IRISH TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Fenton	68	62	69
Joint	64	62	62
Rigby	62	62	67
War J.	66	54	65
Goff	56	60	55
Milner	62	61	75
Johnson	61	62	67
Dyos	63	62	71
Grand total	1,522.		

AUSTRALIAN TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Smith	59	67	63
Sleep	64	60	61
Lynch	61	62	64
Draper	61	60	67
Wardell	67	56	54
Geo	72	62	62
King	68	61	61
Slade	70	66	69
Grand total	1,517.		

SCOTTISH TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Boyd	66	59	71
Whitelaw	65	57	64
Thorburn	73	57	64
Clark	67	61	61
McVittie	60	61	62
Fraser	60	59	53
Rae	67	61	60
Mitchell	63	47	57
Grand total	1,475.		

CANADIAN TEAM.			
	800	900	1,000
	yds.	yds.	yds.
Gibson	69	54	60
Cotton	66	60	60
Adam	66	60	64
Cruit	55	57	54
Bell	63	57	63
Disher	55	53	55
Mason	60	59	61
Morrison	50	55	59
Grand total	1,433.		

For the two days shooting the totals are:—Americans, 3,126; Irish, 3,104; Australians, 3,062; Scotch, 3,061; Canadians, 2,923.

At the 1,000 yards range Milner, of the Irish team, made a perfect score of 15 bull's eyes, aggregating 75 points, which is the highest can be made at any range. After the shooting had ended and its result announced deafening cheers rent the air, and the best shots of both teams were cheered individually.

Addresses congratulatory of the result of the shooting were made by Major Fulton, of the American; Major Leach, of the Irish; Captain McDonald, of the Scotch; Captain Norris, of the Australian, and Major O'Reilly, of the Canadian teams.

Milner, of the Irish, Bodino, of the American, and Dyos, of the Irish teams, also delivered addresses, and the great crowds separated with uproarious cheers for all teams.

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The Volunteer Review

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1876.

TO CORRESPONDENTS—Letters addressed to either the Editor or Publisher, as well as Communications intended for publication, must, invariably, be pre-paid. Correspondents will also bear in mind that one end of the envelope should be left open, and at the corner the words "Printer's Copy" written and a two or five cent stamp (according to the weight of the communication) placed thereon will pay the postage. No communication, however, will be inserted unless the writer's name is given, not necessarily for publication, but that we may know from whom it is sent.

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

In order that our reader may fully understand the nature of the dispute between the Council of the Nova Scotia Rifle Association and the Executive Committee of the Dominion Rifle Association, we copy below the Memorandum of which the Nova Scotia one published in our last is the reply and which should have preceded it, so that our readers will have both sides of the question, and will thus the better be enabled to draw their own conclusion as to which are right. However, without taking part with either side in the discussion, we may be allowed parenthetically to observe, that Wimbledon is to Great Britain what Ottawa is to the Dominion of Canada, and yet neither Scotland nor Ireland have protested against the National Rifle Tournament being annually held there on account of its centrality.

MEMORANDUM.

Upon the resolution of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia, passed 31st July, and the accompanying Circular communicated to the President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, under date 8th August, 1876.

This Resolution refers to, and is probably intended to embody a declaration of dissatisfaction communicated to the Secretary of the Dominion Association, under date 18th August, 1875.

On the present occasion, the Nova Scotia Association advises its members not to take any part in the approaching competition at Ottawa, and appoints a committee apparently for the purpose of endeavouring to frustrate the main object of that meeting.

The resolution of 1875 led to correspondence between the Executive Committee of the Dominion Association and the Provincial Associations of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and it was believed that the objections to the arrangements for the Dominion Matches had been removed, and that the difficulties which stood in the way of the attendance of marksmen from the Maritime Provinces had been narrowed down to that of expenses incurred by competitors coming to Ottawa. It was understood that in future the Provincial Association would make such provision for sending their representatives as would overcome that difficulty.

This conclusion was justified by subsequent events, for although representatives from both Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were present at the last Annual Meeting, and although members of the Council representing those Provinces were present at the subsequent meetings of the newly elected Council, no proposals were submitted for changing either the mode of selecting the Wimbledon Team or any other of the arrangements for the Annual Competition.

It is hardly possible that the Committee appointed by the Nova Scotia Association under the resolution of the 21st July could have been expected to succeed in bringing about any change in the programme for the meeting appointed for the 5th of September. The Committee had not prepared its circular until the 7th of August. It was not likely to reach the Associations for which it was intended before the 12th. Some days would then be necessary for bringing together fairly representative meetings, and an expression of the opinions of the Associations to which the Circular was addressed can hardly reach the Executive of the Dominion Association much before the end of the present month. A meeting of the Executive would require further time, and it is therefore quite obvious that no time would remain to change the programme and give the necessary publicity to such change—if any were agreed upon—before the 5th of September.

But even if the Executive were willing to waive their own convictions as to the best mode of selecting the Wimbledon Team, and the disposition of the prize lists, what assurance could they have that they could determine anything more acceptable to Nova Scotia? The Council of the Nova Scotia Association has offered no suggestion on the present occasion, and in 1875 their resolution expressly declared that they were "not desirous of advocating any particular method of selecting the Team." It is evident therefore that any new scheme might be as objectionable to them as the present one seems to be. Even if the Dominion Executive could be quite sure of finding some plan that would satisfy the Nova Scotia Association, is it certain that the Ontario and Quebec Associations would be equally satisfied? and are the views

of those Provinces to be disregarded? All these considerations are so evident that they must have presented themselves to the authors of the Circular. In the second paragraph of the Circular reference is made to discussions, which are said to have taken place during the matches at Ottawa last year, and the Committee allege that alterations were made in the regulations on that occasion to meet the views of the representatives from the Maritime Provinces. As no meetings, either of the Association or of its Council, were held during the last Annual Competition, the discussions referred to must have been of an informal or merely conversational character and were not communicated to the Dominion Association. Lt Col. Ritchie, one of the signers of the Circular, when receiving the London Merchants' Cup, as the representative of Nova Scotia, is reported as having expressed unreserved satisfaction on the part of himself and the other representatives from his Province, with the manner in which the competitions had been conducted, and with all the arrangements in connection therewith.

The alleged changes in the programme for 1875 were of so rival a character, that it is difficult to understand why the Committee has referred to them, especially as they had no reference to the selection of the Wimbledon Team, nor did they affect any of the objections raised by the Maritime Provinces. They consisted in the omission on account of unfavorable weather, of firing at some of the ranges, to bring the competition to a close within the time originally intended. Apparently the reference is intended to assume the nature of a complaint that the changes have not been introduced in the arrangements for 1876. If that is the intention, it has no force, because with a view to shortening the time requisite for the completion of the competitions shooting at several ranges has been omitted and the number of matches has been reduced from 10 in 1875 to 8 in 1876.

There is one other point in this second paragraph of the circular to which it is necessary to refer. Reference is made to promises alleged to have been made by the President of the Dominion Association at the last general meeting in a manner which implies that those promises have not been fulfilled. The President promised that all suggestions made to the Council should have the fullest consideration and that so far as might be consistent with the general interests of the Association they would be acted upon. These promises have been redeemed both in the spirit and letter. Not a single suggestion has been offered by any Association, either Provincial or local, but suggestions have been kindly submitted by individuals, and some of them have been adopted.

The Nova Scotia Committee admits that apart from the Wimbledon competition they have no material objections to offer to the prize list and regulations of 1876. They confine themselves to the easy though not very convincing assertion that objections "will be obvious to any one accustomed to manage rifle matches." It remains only therefore to consider their objections to the regulations for conducting the competition by which the Wimbledon Team is to be selected.

Until some other method of selection has been suggested, and approved by all who are interested, the assertion that there are insuperable objections to the selection by a match at Ottawa, may be sufficiently answered by the contra assertion that only is such a mode of selection—at Ottawa or some other central place—good in theory but that it is equally good in practice. That it is the only mode by which a practical or useful comparison of the shooting qualities of the marks-

men of the Dominion, under equal conditions, can be made and that either with or without the co-operation of the Provincial Associations it is the only method by which the Executive of the Dominion Association can arrive at a satisfactory conclusion.

But the gist of the Committee's objections to the regulations for this match is that it is to be held at Ottawa and that therefore competitors from Nova Scotia will have to travel further to take part in it than competitors from some other Provinces. As no other place is suggested, and as no place can be selected that would not be nearer to some riflemen than it would be to others, the only inference from such an objection is that in the opinion of the Committee there should be no such match at all, nor any competition for Dominion prizes and as a logical consequence no Dominion Rifle Association; a conclusion to which the Dominion Association can not assent.

The Executive of the Dominion Association would gladly remove what appear to be the main difficulties in the way of the attendance of marksmen from Nova Scotia. But it is impossible to abridge distances, and there does not appear to be any possibility of placing all marksmen on a footing of equality as to the cost of reaching Ottawa—or any other place—short of paying the travelling expenses of all who did not reside where the matches are held. As the Executive have no funds at their disposal for such a purpose, there is no alternative but to leave the removal of this difficulty of expense to the marksmen who desire to become competitors, to their friends and to the respective Provincial Associations. In doing so, the Executive has full confidence that when the matter is dispassionately considered in the respective Provinces by men who have the promotion of good rifle shooting and the interest of the whole Dominion at heart, and when generosity is above the influence of sectional jealousies, a satisfactory solution will be found.

It is unfortunate that the authors of the Circular confine themselves to finding fault and to the imputation of improper motives. Had they suggested some other method of making the selection of competitors for the Wimbledon Matches, good might have followed the consideration of their suggestions, even if they had been rejected. They will hardly deny that the first nomination of competitors in proportion to the number of members on the Council from each Province, and the selection of the best shots from the previous matches is a fair starting point. This narrows the objection to the appointment of five competitors by the Dominion Council. This Council the committee says should not be allowed to nominate any. Why not? Is not a Council which by election represents the whole Dominion as competent to make a good selection in the interest of the Dominion as they are? Or in case the number nominated by the Provinces and selected from the several matches should be insufficient, or suppose—as unfortunately is likely to happen on the present occasion—that one of the Provinces failed to make any nomination at all, should there not be some means for filling the vacancies? So also with reference to the nomination of fifteen competitors in the second stage of the match by the Executive Committee. Why should they not nominate them? Clearly the nomination can not be made until the first stage has been completed, for it can not be known until then who will be selected in that part of the competition. It is certain that at this juncture all the Provincial Associations will be duly represented on the ground by part-

ties either qualified or authorized to select for them? On the other hand, is it not obvious that with all the scores made by competitors during the whole meeting before them the Executive is the best qualified to act in this matter?

The authors of the Circular arrive at the conclusion, that the Council of the Dominion Association ought not, either as a whole or by their Executive Committee to have any voice in this matter. They lay great stress on the fact that, seven of the members reside in Ottawa, a fact which they seem to consider incoincident with honorable conduct or generous impulses, and they impute inferentially, that because the Meetings of the Executive are held in Ontario, and because most of the business is necessarily transacted by gentlemen residing at Ottawa, these gentlemen regardless of the interests entrusted to them, and without any desire to secure to best available marksmen, will certainly prefer inferior men from Ontario to better ones from Nova Scotia.

As the Executive Committee is appointed by the Council elected from all the Provinces, has taken care to nominate an Executive in whom they have confidence, it is only fair to assume that they would desire for their own credit, to secure the best marksmen to be had, without regard to the Provinces in which they reside; and in order to do so, discard all sectional feeling, and act with a single eye to the triumph of Canadian Rifles in the Mother Country.

If the Nova Scotian Association labours under the unhappy impression that the larger Provinces desire to take advantage of it; if it has no confidence in the honor or good sense of the Executive of the Dominion Association, why has it not, at a suitable time, suggested changes in its personnel. Such suggestions would, have tested the willingness of the Dominion Association to give their proposals a favourable consideration, and without doubt their representatives, whether direct from Halifax or resident in Ottawa, would receive the consideration to which everything emanating from that Province is entitled.

Or, if Nova Scotia believes that the Executive of the Dominion Association has failed in its duty in the past, why has that failure not been pointed out? Was there any objection to the selection of competitors for places in the Wimbledon Team in 1875?

Did the Executive in making its selection display any sectional bias? Did the representatives from Nova Scotia make any suggestions as to that selection that were disregarded? Or was there any other act of commission or omission to which the Committee desire to take exception? If so, it had better be stated.

Finally, while the Executive of the Dominion Association would gladly remove—if that were possible—all difficulties in the way of obtaining the co-operation of the Provincial Association of Nova Scotia, and while they feel the utmost regret at the course which that Association has seen fit to pursue, they are unable to discover any means whereby this much desired object can be accomplished. They have therefore no alternative but to submit themselves to the influence of time which they do confidently believing that they have done all that lay in their power towards removing the sectional jealousies which unfortunately exist.

On behalf of the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

C. STUART, LIEUT.-COLONEL,
Secretary Dominion of Canada,
Rifle Association.

OTTAWA, August 19th, 1876.

We are indebted to the correspondent of the United States Army and Navy Journal for the following account of the removal of the wounded in the late battles:—

"After Custer and Reno's battle on the Little Horn, the removal of the sick and wounded became a subject of serious consideration. No ambulances could be got into the country, and the nearest point to water transportation was twenty-two miles distant. Rafts were advised, but the Little Horn is so narrow, shallow and tortuous rafts could not be got down it. Then it was determined to carry the wounded by hand, but the soldiers were six hours in making three miles, and it took 150 men to move the litters. Lieut. G. W. Doane, Second U. S. Cavalry, proposed to General Terry that if he would halt for half a day he would provide horse litters for the sick and wounded. A detail of men was placed at Lieut. Doane's service. He had no nails, but horses were shot and skinned for rawhide, which is the Indian's substitute for a nail; he had no rope, but the rawhide answered also for this. Two poles 13 feet long and 3 inches in diameter are laid side by side, 3 feet apart; and then two cross pieces 7 feet apart (the length of a bed) were laid across the poles and bound to them with rawhide. Next, a network of rawhide was woven from one pole to another, just as we used to cord a bed with rope. Two loops at the ends reaching like a bent bow from one pole to another completed the litter. A mule was backed in the front end between the poles, which extended along his side like a pair of shafts, and the loop placed over a pack saddle. Another mule was led into the rear end of the poles, with his head towards the front mule's tail and the loop of rawhide placed over the pack saddle and the litter was ready for transportation. A soft bed of grass, blankets and robes was then made on the rawhide cords, and the man laid on it, with his head toward the front mule's tail and his feet under the rear mule's nose. It was astonishing how these litters would carry. The spring of the side poles and the giving of the rawhide destroyed all jolt, and after a little travelling the mules would take a uniform step, and even trot without hurting the wounded. Forty-two of these litters were made in half a day, and the wounded taken in six hours over a distance it would have required three days to carry them by hand. Even the setting down and picking up of a hand litter, the wounded said caused them more pain than the trotting of the mules with Mr. Doane's ingenious contrivance."

It would appear notwithstanding recent mechanical improvements and the approval of a "board of Ordnance officers" that the military weapon known as the Springfield carbine issued to the mounted troops of the United States Army, is not by any means a perfect or reliable firearm. The following letter of the gallant soldier who was fortunate enough to bring his command out of the disastrous action on the Little Big Horn in which his superior officer, a wing of his own regiment perished, will show the necessity of caution in adopting patterns of arms without sufficient trial.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH CAVALRY,
CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER,
July 11th, 1876.

General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A.:

I have the honor to report that in the engagement of the 25th and 26th of June, 1876,

between the 7th Cavalry and the hostile Sioux, out of 380 carbines in my command, six were rendered unserviceable in the following manner (there were more rendered unserviceable by being struck with bullets): failure of the breech block to close, and leaving a space between the head of the cartridge and the end of the block, and when the piece was discharged and the block thrown open, the head of the cartridge was pulled off, and the cylinder remained in the chamber, whence with the means at hand it was impossible to extract it. I believe this a radical defect, and in the hands of hastily organized troops would lead to the most disastrous results. The defect results, in my opinion, in two ways: In the manufacture of the gun the breech block is in many instances so made that it does not fit snug up to the head of the cartridge after the cartridge is sent home, and it has always been a question in my mind whether the manner in which it revolves into its place does not render a close contact almost impossible to be made; another reason is, that the dust, always an element, to be considered on the battle-field, prevents the proper closing of the breech block, and the same result is produced. There may be a want of uniformity in the flange of the head of the cartridge, which would also render the action of the extractor null, in case it was too small, although, when the shell was left in the chamber, the head would not be torn off. I also observed another bad fault of the system, although it did not render the guns unserviceable, viz., the weight of the breech block is such that the hinge on which it revolves is very soon loosened, giving to the block a lateral motion that prevents its closing.

I can also state that the blowing up of the breech block was a contingency that was patent to members of the Board which adopted the system, and induced strong opposition to it on the part of a minority.

I send you these observations, made during a most terrific battle, and under circumstances which would induce men to fire with recklessness, as our capture was certain death and torture, and the men fully appreciated the result of falling into the hands of the Indians, and were not as cool, perhaps, as they would have been in fighting a civilized foe.

An Indian scout, who was with that portion of the regiment which Custer took into battle, in relating what he saw in that part of the battle, says that from his hiding place he could see the men sitting down under fire and working at their guns—a story that finds confirmation in the fact that officers, who afterwards examined the battlefields as they were burying the dead, found knives with broken blades lying near the dead bodies. I also desire to call attention to the fact, that my loss would have been less had I been provided with some instrument similar to the trowel-bayonet, and, I am sure, had an opponent of that arm been present on the night of June 25th, he would have given his right hand for 50 bayonets. I had but three spades and three axes, and with them loosened ground, which the men threw into piles in front of them with tin cups and such other articles as could in any way serve the same purpose.

Very respectfully,

M. A. RENO, Major 7th Cavalry,
Commanding Regiment.

Amount of Ammunition Expended:

Carbine, 38,030 rounds.
Pistol, 2,954 "

We copy this letter as well as the remarks of the U. S. Army and Navy Journal because

our own force is armed with a rifle which we believe to be the best military weapon in existence—the Snider-Enfield—and we know it has stood heavier tests than ever the Martini-Henry; but it is necessary that in all cases in the field or in store careful attention is the principal requisite to keep the arms in effective condition. Is it not just possible that the exigencies of active warfare with troops practically demoralized by constant forced marches prevented that care of arms so necessary when the marching is both delicate and complicated.

This is a very interesting question, and we quite agree with our contemporary in the style of arm necessary for Indian or any other warfare in which celerity of movement and efficiency in action with *little care* is requisite. He says:—

“The Springfield Carbine, as at present constructed, is evidently imperfect and not adapted to the uses of our Cavalry. The most recent complaints come from the commanders of two regiments serving respectively in Texas and Wyoming. Major Reno, 7th Cavalry, reports several radical defects which came under his notice at a critical moment, and Colonel Mackenzie 4th Cavalry, has applied to have his regiment armed with the Winchester rifle, thereby preferring to transform his light horsemen into mounted infantry, rather than risk any more campaigns on the merits of the present carbine. In this connection we publish the views of the Ordnance Office on a letter from Captain Reilly, Ordnance officer on General Sheridan's Staff, who comments on Colonel Mackenzie's request. The Ordnance Office furnishes the result of comparative tests of the Springfield carbine and Winchester rifle now in use on the frontier. However, all the tests in the world made at Springfield will not weigh very heavily against actual field tests made by the troops. A short barreled long range, light, strong rifle, to be slung and carried like the present carbine, is wanted by the most active and essential part of our Army; that portion which is brought in closest contact with the Indians and which should be armed and equipped to have at least an equal chance for success with the enemy. The man who supplies this want first will make his fortune and gain an immortality more enduring than marble. We invite the serious attention of arms manufacturers all over the world, although we would prefer that American ingenuity and American hands should fashion the weapons for American soldiers.”

It is abundantly evident that the real test of arms, tactics or strategy must be made on the field of battle, and the experience acquired by Major RENO goes far to discredit the tests of the Ordnance Bureau; but it has yet to be proved whether the requisite care was taken of the arms which displayed such defects when submitted to the crucial test of actual service.

We leave this question to the consideration of our readers, more than one of whom are capable of dealing with it in all its bearings, appending the letter and documents referred to by our contemporary.

SPRINGFIELD VS. WINCHESTER.

The following official reports with reference to the complaints made by cavalry officers on the Springfield carbine, are published as in-

teresting and as additional to the letter of Major Reno to the Chief of Ordnance on the same subject, published in the *Journal*, Aug. 19th:

ORDNANCE NOTES.—LVI.

WASHINGTON, August 17, 1876.

Headq's Military Division of Missouri,
Office of Chief Ordnance Officer,
Chicago, Ill., August 2, 1876. }

Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: As telegraphed to you today, Colonel Mackenzie requested Winchester rifles for the Fourth Cavalry. I informed the Lieut. General that we did not furnish these arms, but that by using the rifle cartridge in the carbine some causes of complaint would be removed; or, if this was not sufficient, the calibre .45 rifle could be issued to replace the carbine, thus making the regiment mounted infantry. The Lieutenant General awaits Colonel Mackenzie's arrival here before taking decided action in the case. I quote this as an illustration of the dissatisfaction with the carbine; and while it is impossible to gratify all the caprices of officers, yet the very general complaints at the inefficiency of the carbine must be based on some real grounds. Its defects are inaccuracy and short range. It may be said that it is not expected to be as complete as the rifle in these respects, but the nature of our cavalry service demands equal capabilities in both arms, and I think this can be obtained by adopting, instead of the carbine, a longer arm, of the dimensions of the officers' model of Springfield (sporting) rifle and using the 70 grain cartridge in it. I would suggest setting the front and rear sights as far apart as possible, the rear sight being on the top of the small of the stock. In general, I would suggest getting out of the gun everything possible, running the arm to its extreme limits of range and accuracy. This model should also be provided with a ramrod, to remove cartridge shells which the extractor fails to eject, and to clean the arm.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. W. REILLY, Captain of Ordnance,
Chief Ordnance Officer.

(First Indorsement.)

ORDNANCE OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, August 4, 1876.

Respectfully referred to the Commanding Officer of National Armory for report.
S. V. BENET, Brigadier General,
Chief of Ordnance.

(Second Indorsement.)

NATIONAL ARMORY, August 8, 1876.

Respectfully returned to the Chief of Ordnance.

For Captain Reilly's information I would state that the most powerful Winchester rifle for frontier service carries a cartridge of 40 grains of powder and 200 grains of lead; the extreme range for which this arm is sighted is 300 yards. The cartridge of the Springfield carbine contains 55 grains of powder and 400 grains of lead, and is sighted for an extreme range of 1,300 yards. The penetration of the Winchester rifle, in fact, at a distance of 100 yards, is less than one half of that of the Springfield carbine at the same distance, and not so much as the penetration of the latter arm at the distance of one half a mile. I hope in the course of today or tomorrow to forward a report of a very careful test of the Winchester rifle now used on the frontier.

As regards a ramrod for the carbine, I can only say that it has *always* been customary to issue wooden rods with carbines, in the

ratio of one to ten. It would appear from late experience that every carbine should be provided with a rod. I would recommend for this purpose a rod made in sections, screwed or hinged together after the manner of the one submitted from this Armory March 13, 1875, and referred to in my letter of that date. Such a rod could be easily carried in the soldier's pocket, or in some part of his equipment. The changes proposed by Captain Reilly of lengthening the barrel, affixing to it a ramrod, and changing the position of the sights would require much time and expense to accomplish. Before making such very important changes in the model of an arm, the opinions of officers from the field should be submitted to a Board to test their practicability and desirability. Knowing the Springfield rifle and carbine to be more powerful and accurate than any arms of their kind ever before issued to our troops, I am at a loss to understand the "general complaints of their inefficiency" to which Captain Reilly refers. I have carefully examined many of the bi-monthly reports, where commanders of companies are required not only to report their opinions of the arms in their charge, but to specify in detail each and every defect of arms and ammunition that comes under their observation. So far as I know the complaint of inefficient range has not been made in a single instance in the nine years that the Springfield system has been in use. On the contrary, a reduction of the charge has been asked for on the ground of severe recoil. I hope that Ordnance officers serving with troops will make personal investigations into all complaints of defects of arms and ammunition, and that specimens of defective arms and ammunition will be forwarded to this Armory for further examination. It is important to know whether the trouble is in the arm or the ammunition, or in both. I would also call attention to the importance of officers reporting, in their bi-monthly reports, the date of the fabrication of the ammunition. This point seems to have been omitted, in some instances, when it had a very important bearing in investigating causes of the defects complained of.

J. G. BENTON,
Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
August 11, 1876.

To the Chief of Ordnance, U.S.A., Washington, D.C.:
Sir: Pursuant to your instructions of the 2nd instant, I inclose herewith a report of a trial made by Lieutenant Greer at this Armory, to test the comparative merits of the Winchester rifle and ammunition, as sold by the trade for frontier service.

J. G. BENTON,
Lieut. Colonel, Commanding

NATIONAL ARMORY, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.,
August 11, 1876.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of trials with a new Winchester repeating rifle purchased for use at this post. This rifle, model of 1873, weighs 35 lbs.; loaded and with its magazine filled, in all fifteen cartridges, it weighs 9.27 lbs. As originally received it was only sighted up to 300 yards. During the trial a sight graduated from 100 to 900 yards was received from the manufactory. It was fired for accuracy at 100, 300, 500, and 900 yards; for penetration at 100 yards; and for initial velocity. The results obtained are tabulated below in comparison with those obtained by firing six new Springfield carbines, using both rifle and carbine cartridges.

The attempt to get a target at 900 yards was a failure; twenty six shots being fired without hitting the target (12 square,) using different elevations and firing both to right and left. These are believed to have fallen short, as the marker stationed behind the target could not see any of them strike the water, nor could he hear them pass his station. In rapid firing, using the magazine, there is no certainty that the cartridges rising from below will enter the chamber, as is evident from an inspection of the two herewith submitted. The bullet strikes on the end of the chamber, is upset and sometimes wedged so as to require several minutes to extract it. A sliding lid covers the opening in which the carrier block rises and falls; the groove in which the lid slides weakens the side frame at top so that a slight blow will bend it over the opening and prevent the working of the carrier block. During the trial one mainspring was broken.

JOHN E. GREER,
First Lieutenant of Ordnance.

Synopsis of Lieutenant Greer's Tab. Statement.
MEAN DEVIATION.

	100	300	500	900 yds.
Springfield Carbine	R.C. 3.17	8.36	11.03	35.12
Winchester Rifle	C.C. 2.43	7.97	10.05	36.52
	2.27	12.27	21.56	

* Impossible to get any record.
NOTE.—6 carbines used for the test at 100 and 300 yards, and 12 carbines for the 500 and 900 yards distance.

VELOCITIES.

Mean of ten rifle cartridges, Springfield carbine	1337.5
Mean of ten carbine cartridges, Springfield carbine	1167.6
Mean of five Winchester cartridges, Winchester rifle	1127.4

PENETRATION IN WHITE PINE AT ONE HUND YARDS

Names of Cartridges and Rifles.	Mn of five Wt of W of Shots. Bullets. Powder		
	Inches.	Grains.	Grains.
Springfield, calibre 0.45	10.075	415	55
Spencer, calibre 0.50	6.35	318	54
Sharps, calibre 0.50	8.75	470	55
Winchester rifle, cal. 0.41	4.9	200	49

General Rosser replies at length to the letter addressed to him by Colonel Reno, of the 7th Cavalry, and which we published in the *Journal*, Aug. 12th. In substance, his letter is a criticism upon Reno for dismounting and taking to the timber, when his "loss was little or nothing." He says: "you had an open field for cavalry operations, and I believe that if you had remained in the saddle and charged boldly in the village, the shock upon the Indians would have been so great that they would have been compelled to withdraw their attacking force from Custer, who, when relieved, could have pushed his command through to open ground, where he could have manoeuvred his command, and thus greatly have increased his chances of success." General Rosser presents his theory of the engagement, accompanied by an explanatory map, and says:

At the verge of a high bank, the deep stream below, a vast city of Indians before him, your command retreating and the Indians rapidly accumulating in his front and on his flanks, Custer was forced to counter-march and begin his retreat, which he attempted in column of companies. The companies of Tom Custer and Captain Smith, being first in advance and last in the retreat, fell first in the slaughter which followed this retrograde movement, and were found as I marked the line upon the map. Yates' company, with its gallant captain, took up the position on the hill, where all perished, including Custer, the Murat of the American Army, and Cooke, Yates, Tom Custer and Riley, as I have indicated on the map; while a little further on, I re found the remains of

Keogh's and Calhoun's companies, which perished while fighting their way back toward you—a few even reaching the place where Custer first struck the high banks of the river.

All of which statements are asufficiently answered by Col. Reno's official report and his letter, both of which we have published.

In answer to "Sharpnel's" inquiry as to postage rate on communications for the Press, we beg leave to refer him to our published notice immediately under the Editorial heading, he will there find the answer to his inquiry. The cover of a package marked "Printer's copy" must be entirely open at one end, so that the contents can easily be drawn out of the cover by the Postmaster to see that is what it represents itself to be. The postage on such packages is one cent per ounce

WE have received from the Secretary, Dr. K. OLIVER, a copy of the Prize List of the Kingston Rifle Association, but at too late a date to be of any practical value to Riflemen generally, as the matches therein advertised come off today.

The Indian War.

A despatch from Fort Pierre via Fort Thompson, Dakota, reports, as confirmed the massacre of a party of five men near the head of the Scio, on their way to Black Hills, and also that rumours are afloat that two parties, one of fifty Black Hillers who came out to open the Fort Pierre route to Missouri River, and one of twenty men who went to the assistance of the former, had been surrounded by the Indians and the smaller party destroyed. The troops having been withdrawn from Fort Pierre, the miners are no longer detained till sufficiently large companies are formed for protection, but proceeded to the Hills in small parties and thus fall an easy prey to the savages.

General Custer's Remington rifle and the black horse he used to ride at Lincoln have been captured by some Black Hillers from a young warrior killed on the route to the Hills.

A despatch from Bismarck says: A letter from Standing Rock reports the arrival of an Indian from the hostile camp with a message from seven of the hostile chiefs. He says nothing about Sitting Bull, but claims having been with another much larger party. He reports the Indians abundantly supplied with food and arms and watching the men constructing the new post on Tongue River. The Indians at Standing Rock are very turbulent, many refusing to be contented, and others destroying rations issued to them.

CHETESNE, Sept. 16.—A courier who left Gen. Crook's command Sept. 10th, brings the following news: Col. Mills, with 150 men, discovered a hostile Sioux village consisting of forty one large lodges and several hundred ponies, which Mills attacked, and a fight ensued, in which Lieut. Von Leuturiz, of Company C, was seriously wounded in the knee. Privates Medbury and Charles Foster, Company B; Augustus Dow, Company D, and Sergeant Glass, Company E, were wounded, and Private Wenzel, Company A, was killed. Word was sent to Crook, fifteen miles backward of the main column, and he came forward with sections from his cavalry. Crook had kept up a good picket fire during the forenoon, and was very much disappointed because Mills did not report his discovery last night, as there was plenty of time to have got up the entire command, and so effectually surrounded the village that nothing could have escaped.

YOU ASK ME HOW I LIVE *

Living friendly, feeling friendly,
Acting fairly to all men,
Seeking to do that to others,
They may do to me again,
Hating no man, scorning no man,
Wronging none by word or deed,
But forbearing, soothing, serving—
Thus I live—and this my creed.

Harsh condemning, fierce contemning,
Is of little Christian use,
One soft word of kindly peace,
Is worth a torrent of abuse;
Calling things bad, calling men bad,
Adds but darkness to their night;
If thou wouldst improve thy brother,
Let thy goodness be his light.

I have felt and known how bitter
Human coldness makes the world,
E'ry bosom round me frozen,
Not an eye with pity pearl'd,
Still my heart with kindness teeming,
Glad when other hearts are glad,
And my ears a tear-drop studdeth
At the sight of others sad.

Ah! be kind—life hath no secret
For our happiness like this,
Kindly hearts are seldom sad ones,
Blessings ever bringeth bliss;
Lend a helping hand to others,
Smile though all the world should frown;
Man is man we all are brothers,
Black or white, or red and brown.

Man is man through all gradations,
Little reck it where he stands,
How divided into nations,
Scattered over many lands,
Man is man by form and feature,
Man by vice and virtue too,
Man in all one common nature,
Speaks and binds us brothers true.

Napoleon and Leipzig.

I think that it is supposed by most of those who have written of the battle of Leipzig that the town at the time of the battle was fortified. This is a mistake. It was in the days of Seven Years' War surrounded by a continuous *enceinte*, strengthened by some outworks; but immediately after that war the levelling of the ramparts commenced. They were removed very gradually, the last curtain—that in front of Schiller Strasse—having disappeared before the middle of the present century. Therefore, in 1813 Leipzig was not fortified in the sense of being in a condition to stand a siege. Any town may be defended by street and house fighting and this was the sort of resistance that was made to the Allied forces when they broke into Leipzig on the 19th October. No doubt the portions of the old *enceinte* and outworks then existing helped the French regard a little in their resistance; but the whole assault was an affair of only an hour or two. If the walls had been continuous they might have kept the conquerors, or a large portion of them, back for some days, and materially retarded the pursuit.

The Leipzigers have taken pains to mark by a column each of the principal points in the battles, so that a stranger, after a short survey of the ground, finds his comprehension of the awful struggle pretty clear, if he happens to have read a good account of the order of events.

The great plain of Leipzig extends in every direction from the town as far as the eye can reach. Except by the rivers that flow through it, it is very little broken even in these days of railways and quarries. In 1813, it was probably, in a general sense, unbroken; and the fullest advantage was in that year taken of its extent for fighting purposes; for round the town, there was not a point of the compass where the battle of the 16th to 19th October did not reach. The principal struggle—where the generals-in-chief on both sides were present, and where the great body of the forces was engaged—occurred to the southeast of Leipzig on the

16th and 18th. To the north-east, Marshal Ney opposed Blücher's and Bernadotte's corps. The Allied forces, as the victory inclined to their side, extended towards each other, and finally touched, thus stretching over more than a half circle from north-west to south-west by the east. On the west, by Lindenau, a corps of Austrians ceaselessly endeavoured to drive General Bertrand's corps off the main road to Erfurth. Thus Leipzig was literally encompassed with armies. It is impossible to conceive that "glorious war, as a spectacle, could be more grandly presented; and if there were in Leipzig at the time any spectator whose affections and possessions were untouched by the war; he must have enjoyed scenes of unequalled magnificence on those autumn days.

"By heaven! it is a splendid sight to see,
(For one who hath no friend, no brother there),
Their rival scuffs of mixed embroidery,
Their various arms that glitter in the air!
What gallant war-hounds rouse them from their lair,
And gnash their fangs, loud yelling for the prey?
All join the chase, but few the triumph share;
The grave shall bear the choicest prize away,
And Hæcce scarce for joy can number their array."

In spite of the magnitude and extent of the order of battle, you realize its general features very readily. There is a village about four miles to the south-east named Lieber-volkwitz, which represents about the centre of the French position of the 16th. An arc drawn through this village, with Leipzig as a centre, and extending from the river, on the right, to the ground in front of Halzhausen village on the left, would pass through the position of the troops handled by Napoleon in person. Of course, the position of the Allies fronted this. It was about the villages right and left of Lieber-volkwitz that the tremendous struggles took place which make up the first day's battle of Leipzig, so far as the main armies were concerned. Napoleon's position from which he ordered the battle on that day, is marked by a pillar south-west of the village of Prebtheida, and Prebtheida is almost on the straight line, and about half way between Leipzig and Lieber-volkwitz.

Furious as it was, the struggle of the 16th was indecisive, and a drawn battle was to Napoleon as bad as a defeat; for the object to be gained by fighting at all was to deliver a blow that might seriously discomfit the enemy, paralyse his efforts, and incline him to treat on terms favourable with the French. A tremendous action had been fought, Napoleon's position was worse than it had been before, he knew that reinforcements for the enemy were at hand, and yet he would decide neither to retreat nor to make a provision for his retreat on a future day. It is so difficult to perceive on what reasonable expectation, or even on what chance, of advantage he resolved to fight again in front of Leipzig, that we are compelled to ascribe the second battle to mere pride and willfulness. Undoubtedly the same kind of obstinacy had succeeded with Napoleon many times before, but those times were very different from 1813. His method of making war took Europe by surprise in his early days; his own abilities, and the fighting condition of his troops, were so superior to what was to be found on the other side, that he might always be said to have a fair chance of success even when things apparently were against him. His justification, then, for running great hazards was in his undoubted moral superiority. But things were sadly changed now. The Allied army was certainly commanded with as much ability as the French; the Allies were en-

couraged to renewed exertions by the glorious impression which they had made on the foe on the 16th; they were provisioned by a proper commissariat, properly sheltered in their camp, and wanting for nothing that soldiers in the field can have; while the French, having plundered and devoured all the goods and victual of Leipzig and the surrounding country, and having no magazine of their own within reach to draw upon, could turn the day's rest which they got on the 17th to small account. Bonaparte was certainly demented and devoted to destruction. He might yet have shown a sufficient front to make good his retreat with what was left to him. But he chose to risk everything upon the bare chance of beating to-morrow that enemy to whom he had yielded ground yesterday—an enemy in many ways strengthened since then; and paid dearly for his choice!

The main armies did not engage on the 17th; and one may suppose, not unreasonably, that both sides were willing enough to take a little breathing time after their exertions of the day before. The reasons respectively assigned for the pause are, on the part of the French Emperor, that he hoped for an answer to proposals which he had made to Austria the night before, tempting her to withdraw from the alliance; on the part of the Allies, that their reinforcements, which they know to be at hand, did not come up till afternoon of the 17th, when it was too late to begin fighting. There was a severe cavalry combat away to the north-east on the 17th; but, except for this, it was a day of comparative rest. Napoleon used it to distribute his troops in a fresh position. He contracted his arc of defence, drawing his forces nearer to Leipzig, and made all the preparation in his power for the mortal agony of the 18th. Probstheida, which had before been his own station in rear of his army, he now made his most advanced point of defence. His right, still resting on the river, was at Connewitz; but his left was able to stretch further north than before, being formed on the circumference of a smaller circle. Thus he covered Leipzig and his only way of retreat more effectually. His own station with his reserves was at the tobacco mill on the Thonberg. It is now marked by a pillar, the mill having been removed. He had yielded two miles of ground in thus changing his position, and brought the war close to the suburbs. Such a din of battle, such a pounding of firearms as Leipzig heard next day, had never been heard in the world before. A spectator inside it—let him look which way he might from steeples, monuments, or point of vantage—saw embattled hosts in deadly strife. From nine in the morning until the fall of night the carnage continued. The whole of Napoleon's action in this encounter may be described as vainly beating himself to pieces against a foe as obstinate and as wary as himself, and in far better fighting trim than he was. In vain he launched his masses of men on point after point of the enemy's line, endeavoring to break it. He yielded rather than gained ground, and the firmness and superiority of the Allies were so marked, that the Saxons and Württembergers who, against their inclinations, had been combating on the French side, went over on the field to the other, and turned their arms against him.

After a time it became so certain that the day must end in the retreat, or attempted retreat, of the French, that Schwarzenberg, the generalissimo of the Allied forces, got his men on the great field south-east of Leipzig as much as possible into shelter,

protecting them by a furious and most powerful cannonade. The fire of the guns was sufficient to baffle the desperate attacks which Napoleon still persisted in making, for the Allied artillery was now superior to his both in numbers and position. And he was soon obliged to direct his attention to a part of the field farther north, where his troops were being forced back almost to the gates of Leipzig. Though the fighting was most desperate in this northern direction, nothing that the French Emperor could do sufficed to check the enemy; and when night fell, his position had become quite untenable, and there was nothing for it but to move off as fast and in as good order as he could.

Do you remember that consulting with his generals on the field after nightfall, the exhausted Emperor fell asleep in his chair, and, on waking up after a few minutes, had lost all recollection of where he was and what had happened? I cannot find out exactly where this council was held, but think it merits a stone to mark it as well as any spot on the field. These few moments of insensibility were all the sleep he got that night; he hurried back to the town at eight o'clock, and was occupied till morning in ascertaining the state of his army and in arranging for the continuance of the retreat, and its protection by a rear guard. It was not his way to acknowledge deficiency on his own part; but I fancy that he must have felt very keenly how the misery in which he and his were now sunk was owing to his own obstinacy and the castles in the air which he had allowed himself to dote upon. Where was now his hope of chastising Prussia, for which he had suffered every dictate of prudence? Where was his cherished *prestige*, relying on which he had declined and neglected to provide any way against adversity? In what a condition was his empire, put together with so much blood and treasure! already falling to pieces, and that which was nominally subject territory not even affording him a safe and unmolested passage back to France? The more I reflect on the condition to which he had now brought himself, the more damaged does his character as a general and ruler appear.

The battles of the 16th and 18th were remarkable for hard fighting rather than for brilliant strokes of generalship. Both leaders had disposed their forces advantageously, and both were prompt at bringing up supports to a disputed point. Wherever a ground of vantage was contended for, thither did each commander accumulate masses of men until the action ceased in that direction, not so much because any marked advantage had been gained as because human effort in that quarter could do no more. The Allies were superior in artillery and cavalry, and the Cossacks, in the course of the 18th, succeeded in overlapping and threatening Napoleon's left flank; but it was on the north, where the Allies had been largely reinforced since the 16th, that the principal impression was made and the French were driven into the suburbs in such sort, that but for the coming of night it might have been hard to secure the town and the line of retreat. Napoleon watched, as of old, for some mistake or some omission on his enemy's part, which might enable him to deliver one of his master strokes and thus to secure the victory; but he watched in vain.

Before he fought the battle of Leipzig, Napoleon must have known that the greatest advantage he could reasonably hope for from fighting was an undisturbed retreat to France. In case of his not being able to deliver a severe check to the Allies he

would of course still have to retreat, but amid circumstances not much more favorable than those which attended his retreat from Russia the year before. Any facility, therefore, which by the skill of his engineers and the exertions of his troops could have been provided for a rapid exodus from Leipzig should have been sought after by him with the utmost earnestness. But it is a truth, never explained, that to the very last he persisted in refusing attention to his line of retreat. When pressed by his generals and staff, he sent Bertrand to keep open the one road to Weissenfels; but beyond this he did nothing. In the marshes to the westward of Leipzig the rivers Pleisse and Elster, often separating and reuniting, run in several channels. The great road crosses several of these channels over bridges; but for a long way north and south of this great road there was in those days no bridge. To make temporary bridges at other points was therefore an obvious necessity if an immense force were to be moved rapidly from the city towards the Rhine. But no representation could induce the Emperor to give attention to this important matter. He might have made bridges before the battle began; he might have made them on the 17th October, which intervened between the two terrible days of fighting; he might have even made them on the night between the 18th and 19th,—but he did not. His mind seemed to turn with some unconquerable aversion from this from this disagreeable duty—among many proofs a most glaring one that his capacity was no longer of that uniform excellence which it once had been. Thus, when the inevitable retreat was ordered, the whole of his immense force, with artillery and baggage, had to depart by one narrow street, the Frankfurter Utrasse, which led over the bridges, and so on by the great highway to Lindenau.

If you stood in the Frankfurter Strasse, you would soon perceive that, such a host pressing into it, a jam could hardly be avoided by any regulation or arrangement; and, if you considered that, while the French were pushing through it, a victorious enemy was forcing his way into the town behind them, you would quite realize the dire confusion which entangled everything in that outpouring. Guns, carriages, cavalry horses, foot soldiers, and camp followers, all struggling along together; narrow bridges in front over which no more than one carriage could pass at a time; an almost endless crowd in rear pressing on with frantic energy. Very soon the parallel and cross streets must have been choked with them too. Then fancy the Allied forces charging into this helpless mass, or mowing them down with case-shot wherever a view of them could be got! Scarcely could soldiers be in a more miserable plight. If the streams had been bridged on ten lines the French army could not have escaped without heavy loss; but when all had to pass by one series of narrow bridges, what a problem was presented! No leader was ever guilty of more unpardonable neglect than Napoleon in this matter. As long as the rear-guard could keep the assailants at bay, the foremost corps continued to hurry across the streams; but it was soon apparent that if any more could get away with their lives for a prey, as the Scripture expresses it, that was as much as could be effected; no more vehicles could pass. So the wretched beings set fire to their waggons and essayed to flee unencumbered. Then when all attempt at resistance was relinquished, and the only remaining hope of evading the enemy was in

the speed of their flight, occurred the dreadful catastrophe with which Cruikshank's pencil made my infant eyes familiar. One of the bridges, whose demolition had been designed to arrest the enemy's pursuit, was, by a plunder, prematurely blown up. This was the incident which crowned the disaster. The small semblance of discipline or order which had remained up to this period was now dissolved. The men rushed into the dark waters, and, being unable to combat the stream, or sinking in the deep mud of its bed, were drowned in numbers. The enemy in great force was on their flank and rear, and the only alternative was death or surrender. Another great French army was ruined, and but a few shattered remains of it were on their way back to tell the tale of woe.

The modern bridge, does not, I imagine, bestride exactly the same space as did this bridge of fate. But close to it there is a pillar commemorating the demolition. The span of it is very moderate; indeed, as you stand looking at it you fancy it does not very much exceed some of the long jumps that you now and then hear of. It happens too, sometimes, that the river has shrunk to a scanty stream, and looks of such a moderate depth that it could hardly present much difficulty to determined men essaying to cross. Everything, however, seems to have conspired on this fatal 19th October, 1813, to make the wreck of the French army complete. A deep flood was rolling between the steep and slippery banks, and the river must have been full for some days, from the depth of mud which is reported.

Among the few who escaped after the explosion was Marshal Macdonald, who boldly swam his horse across; and among the drowned was the brave Poniatowski, who also tried to cross the channel on horse-back, but slipped back on attempting to climb the further bank. His body having been found and recognized, was carried to a room in the basement story of the Rath-haus to await burial, which it received with great solemnity and honour from the Allied sovereigns. It did not, however, remain long in Leipzig, but was exhumed and carried to Warsaw, where it was again entombed. Finally in 1816, it was, by permission of the Emperor Alexander, awarded a resting place at Cracow among the kings and heroes of Poland. I have in vain endeavored to discover the grave in which it temporarily rested in Leipzig; and I am not astonished that there is no record of this particular grave, seeing that within and without the walls there must have been pits and trenches open, into which the dead were being put from morning till night.

The retreat of Napoleon's back to France, across Germany, seems on a careless view to contradict a well-known maxim of war, which affirms that a general whose communications with his base are interrupted, while at the same time he is confronted or followed by a superior force whose communications are complete, is checkmated. The Emperor had undoubtedly been severely beaten at Leipzig; on his rear and on his flank were his victorious enemies; except some magazines at Erfurth, which lay on his route, he had nothing to fall back on; and the Bavarians, in force between him and the Rhine, were waiting to bar his passage. Yet the game was not at an end. He made a retreat, such as it was, to France, and brought a small number of famished and diseased wretches to languish in the fortresses on the Rhine. But I believe his condition, if surveyed carefully, was checkmated. It must be remembered, I am told,

that a general, at whatever disadvantage he may lie, has it always in his power to refuse to lay down his arms, and to endeavour to cut his way through his enemies, preferring suffering and death to the acknowledgment of defeat. The maxim which I mentioned above is framed on the supposition that, where the situation is desperate, common humanity will dictate submission on the best terms that can be obtained. Napoleon preferred that thousands and thousands of his troops should perish by the sword, by famine, and afterwards by pestilence, rather than he should avert useless destruction by composition with his foe. But he did not in the least retrieve his position after this day of Leipzig; he merely drew the war on the soil of France instead of Germany, wore out a few months in unsuccessful defence of his capital, and then surrendered not only his arms but his crown. The days of Leipzig were the days of Fate.

His personal courage, however, is very distinctly witnessed by the records of these events. It does not seem as if he courted, or defied, or despised danger in the chivalrous sense, so much as that his mind was so absorbed in the direction of his battles that he had no place in it for apprehensions about himself. Constantly we read of him standing in situations where his staff and others were being destroyed close to him, and where shot and shell were falling profusely about; while he surveying and contemplating the fortunes of the field, was absolutely insensible to what was passing at his elbows. At Hanau, while he was giving some directions, a shell fell quite close to him. He paid no attention to it, and no one dared to interrupt his speech; but those about him hardly breathed while they awaited the explosion. The missile penetrated so far into the ground that its bursting was harmless. Napoleon does not seem to have been aware that there ever had been any danger. At the passage of the Elbe, when a ball struck some wood close to him, and sent a splinter on to his neck, he so far recognized the danger as to say, "If it had struck me on the breast, all had been over." When he was suddenly recalled to Dresden by the unexpected attack of the Allies, their fire was very hot over a space which he had to pass, and he crawled along there on his hands and knees, but never thought of waiting, or of seeking another path. Nobody has ever given a reason why fortune should constantly favor these strong adventurous men; nor why they should be aware, as they seem to be, that they are proof against accidents that may come to other men. Force of will and physical vigour might be urged as the cause of the men's temerity; but strength of will or of body cannot keep off the strokes of shot and shell!

Most of those who have roamed over the vast theatre of his German defeat, and mused on his fortunes and character will spend some time before Napoleon's portrait by Delaroche in the Museum. The momentous act of his life-drama which was begun at Leipzig, ended at Fontainebeau; and as we look at the fallen hero, the baffled politician, the conqueror who was to conquer no more, we ascertain the goal of his intuition, and recognize the answer to Providence to one who has said, "Tush! God hath forgotten." All is past; all is lost; empire is vanishing away; and the fixed gaze peering into space, and daring to regard neither the past nor the future, offers a terrible lesson. Not a scintilla of comfort derived from honour saved, or duty done, is to be traced in the expression. The glory had departed, and with it had

gone all that could lift up the soul. That look of blank despair tells that nothing is left!

On being cleared of its invaders, Leipzig presented a series of scenes as horrible as the mind can conceive. Heaps upon heaps of dead and dying lay all around and all through it, some of them nearly filling the Frankfurter Strasse up to the fatal bridge. The sick and wounded amounted to nearly forty thousand, besides an enormous number of unwounded prisoners. The resources of the town were utterly exhausted, so that one sees that these wretches who could not get away had but a miserable prospect; yet no anticipation of their misery could correctly foreshadow the event. It is certain that of the innumerable sick and wounded none had bed or shirt; and that a very large number had not even protection from the weather, but lay in sheds and dunghills, and in the streets. Fifty six hospitals were improvised, but these afforded scarce more than shelter from the weather. Medical attendance, appliances, or stores, were procurable in quantity altogether inadequate to the requirements of the occasion. Where the wounded were fortunate enough to find cover, they are described as packed together like herrings in a barrel, and lying in the blood stained rags in which they were brought in from the field. Of course mortification, lock jaw, and other horrors overtook the mutilated. Rough shingles were used for splints, and it is known that amputations were in many cases performed by persons who knew nothing of surgery. The town had been left so destitute of provision of food that it was impossible to feed the immense hosts that were left in it helpless; and it is a horrible truth French soldiers were seen grubbling in the dirt heaps for bones and apple and vegetable parings. In some parts of the town birds and dogs fed on human bodies. To crown all this, a pestilence, as might have been expected, broke out, and afflicted the peaceful inhabitants as well as soldiers.

Where it was so hard to find shelter for the sick, prisoners could not hope to fare very well. These were thrust into any place, no matter how noisome, where they could be secure. Many of them were stowed in the cemeteries, in the vaults with the dead, whose coffins they burned to keep themselves from perishing of cold. The scenes and the suffering were altogether as dreadful and shocking as can be conceived. "It is well," says one of the German writers who recount these things, "that our children should learn with what suffering their freedom has been bought."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

The Timber Display at Philadelphia.

A correspondent over the *nom de plume* "special" writing to the *Lumbermen's Gazette* says:

Scattered throughout the buildings, in all the various departments, are to be found specimens of the timbers indigenous to each of the countries exhibiting, and so it comes to pass that to those who feel an interest in the subject, ample opportunity is afforded to study the textures, color and general characteristics of the timber supplies of the whole world. From the West India Islands and the northern part of south America are specimens of red wood, rose wood, mahogany, &c., while the coarser and less valuable woods may also be studied. It would be impolitic to go into the details, or to give descriptions of each kind, for to do so would consume more time and space than we can

afford. Take Hawaii, for instance, with her exhibit of kou, koa, breadfruit, algeroba, obia, saffron, black koa, sandal orange, ohiahea, kamain, aha-kia, kola, black hoo, mango, huhalo, cocoonut, aiza tamarind, kaw-wila, blue hoo, icaca, and volcano wood; the simple enumeration of all the woods on exhibition would fill a volume. The Orange Free States show specimens of olive wood two feet wide, mimosa wood 20 inches wide, and a section of blue gum 18 inches in diameter. Russia sends several kinds of wood, five being of the *pinus* family, and much resembling the timber of our own continent.

Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Austria, Germany and France, all send specimens of their forests while Spain sends specimens from the mother country and as well from her colonies, one specimen from the West Indies being a mahogany log of 12 feet long and 30 inches square.

In the agricultural building are many specimens of timber, embracing sections of logs of various timbers, and some excellent specimens of sawed lumber; these logs being principally from Michigan. The Savidge & Cutler (Spring Lake) load of logs piled upon a logging sled in the manner used among Michigan lumbermen, attracts considerable attention from the multitudes passing through agricultural hall and out of the south doorway.

The most notable display of lumber, however, is made in the Canadian department, and consists of a building upon pine sills 75 feet in length and 36 inches square. Upon these stand posts 16 feet long of round logs, with the bark on, comprising timber of all kinds. These logs are principally of three feet diameter, of oak, ash, pine, beech, &c., and are placed ten feet apart on the sills. Upon their tops are placed the plates, consisting of 12 inch wide two inch plank, 20 courses high, cross bracing of the same running to the centre of the building to tie all firmly together. The top of the building is reached by lumber of different widths and thicknesses being piled in the form of a stairway, wide at the bottom, diminishing as you go to the top, which is surmounted by a highly ornamented cottage gothic roof, from a coupola in which you get a fine view of the whole premises. On the ground floor are specimens of all kinds of sawn lumber and shingles, the specimens comprising pine, redwood, red cedar, oak, ash, maple, &c., from various exhibitors. On this floor also is exhibited a plank of 8ft 4in wide by 9in thick and 14ft long, supporting a section of a log from Vancouver's Island, which measures 8ft 5in in diameter and is 5ft 4in in length. The plank was hewn from the tree out of which the big section was taken. It must be conceded that our Canadian friends rather out-general the Yankees in this department, apparently appreciating the importance of the occasion to a greater extent than do our own people. We shall have to own that they have risen to the dignity of the occasion in a way to put the Yankee lumbermen to the blush. All honor to their enterprise.

London, Sept. 18.—Reuter's Telegram Company has a despatch from Belgrade stating that an agreement to suspend hostilities for ten days had been signed.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to Reuter's Telegram Company says: The officials deny the existence of the alleged treaty between Russia and Germany providing for the settlement of the East-rn question in case of war, in which the Paris journal, *La France* published what purported to be the text last evening.

The Minnesota Brigands.

St. Paul, Minnesota, Sept. 8.—The baffled bank robbers, who fled from Northfield yesterday afternoon, after shooting Mr. J. L. Heywood, the cashier, were hotly pursued by the people of that town and policemen from Minneapolis, St. Paul and Fairbault. Their route of flight was westward about twelve miles, and then southward over twenty miles to Morristown, in the southwestern part of Rice County, just within the lines of the great timber region called Big Woods. Here they were overhauled by the Minneapolis and St. Paul squads of police at three o'clock this morning, and a sharp exchange of shots followed, in which a second robber was wounded, and one of their horses killed. The robbers took to the timber, being separated into two parties. All roads through the timber are closely watched, and parties searching for the robbers are closing in on them from every direction. The residents of the vicinity represent it impossible for them to get through the timber, which is there but twelve to fifteen miles deep, but by following the roads. No definite news has been received from the pursuing parties, they being away from the telegraph lines since morning. But those acquainted with the lay of the country, and informed of the efforts for their capture, believe none of the robbers can escape.

Fifteen miles from Northfield one of the six flying robbers was observed to have his leg bandaged and arms tied up, with the blood dripping from his fingers' ends. His wounds had been washed and dressed by his companions at a farm house near Dundas. It is rumoured that this wounded man was captured during the skirmish at Morristown. For nearly twenty miles before the skirmish, the Minneapolis and St. Paul men were not to exceed five minutes behind the flying robbers.

Among the citizens who fired on the robbers in Northfield were Mr. Manning, a merchant, S. B. Hyde, the Rev. Mr. Phillips, L. Stacey, and Henry Wheeler. Manning killed one and Wheeler the other, while the wounded one was also Mr. Manning's victim. This fellow's horse was killed, and he rode off mounted behind one of his companions, to whom he had appealed, after jumping some distance, saying, "My God! boys, you're not going to leave me. I'm shot." Manning was armed with a Henry rifle, the other citizens with shot guns and pistols.

The inquests over the bodies of the two dead robbers and Heywood, acting cashier of the bank, were held at Northfield today.

The evidence shows that when the robbers jumped over the bank counter and commanded Heywood to open the safe, he answered that it was a time lock and could not be opened. Then one of the robbers went into the vault, when Heywood sprang forward and shut the vault door. He was dragged away, and with a knife being drawn across his throat, he struggled to break away, he was threatened with death if he did not open the safe. Once he did break away, and running toward the door, shouted murder. He was immediately knocked down, dragged to the safe door, and again commanded to open the safe. Again refusing, one shot was fired at him, evidently for intimidation. Then Bunker, assistant cashier, ran out, and was wounded by shots fired after him. During all this time, which was but brief, however, the five robbers outside were riding up and down, keeping up a continuous fire from their pistols, shooting in the air, at houses; and at people who began to come with arms. Then one rode to the door of the bank shouting, "The game is up. We're

beat. Come out." The three men inside sprang over the counter, rushing to the door, Heywood staggering from the vault to a chair. The last robber, as he jumped over the counter, turned, with his hand on the counter, deliberately aimed, and fired the shot which killed Heywood.

Wilcox, the third of the bank men, was paralyzed in his chair during these occurrences by a pistol held steadily in his face. On the body of the shortest of the two robbers killed in the streets of Northfield was found a fine Howard gold watch, a pocket map of Minnesota, bought at Minneapolis; pocket compass, \$5.75 in money, a gold sleeve button, with an enamelled leaf on the face, and a gold ring. On the larger one's body was found a gold Waltham watch, ten cents in scrip, a newspaper clipping of an Arabian horse, maxims cut from a Minnesota paper of last winter, with "A. S. Curwood," or "Haywood, 1, 120 Eleventh N. W.," written on the margin.

Nicholas Gustafson, of Northfield, who was shot on the street by the robbers yesterday afternoon, is in a critical condition. A ball struck his skull, ranging round and out from under the scalp at the opposite side.

From the Chicago Times.

St. Paul, Sept. 10.—The results of the chase after the Northfield bank robbers are reserved till this afternoon. The trail was lost yesterday morning, and not recovered, but the pursuing parties were confident the robbers had taken to the woods, and contented themselves with picketing the roads, bridges, and line of the Winona & St. Peter railroad. Meantime an organization of the pursuers was perfected, and today armed footmen were sent into the woods where the robbers were believed to be concealed. At 1 o'clock this afternoon they were driven out from the woods, headed eastward toward Waterville, where they were Thursday night, and only three miles away. For sixty hours they had been riding back and forth, vainly seeking an outlet westward or toward the Minnesota river. The latest accounts, probably to 5 o'clock, represent them as turned southward toward the Winona and St. Peter Railroad, seven miles from where they broke cover. It would seem impossible for them to escape that way, hundreds of men being ready for them, waiting in squads of ten to thirty on every possible line of retreat. No doubt is felt here about this gang being from Missouri, and including the James and Young brothers. The two killed at Northfield are recognized by Hazen, who represents himself as a detective from Cincinnati, on the trail of the Missouri gang. The one who knew Heywood in the Northfield bank is believed to be Jesse James.

Since yesterday the railway companies have taken charge of the work, which somebody on the Winona and St. Peter line appears to have systematized, but even yet the pursuers are embarrassed by lack of money to pay for the provisions and forage. It is, however, a certainty that every one of the robber gang will be killed or captured. The people are in earnest in the determination to make examples of them. Since yesterday fatigue parties of pursuers have been relieved, and over 200 men are going forward to night to take the places to-morrow of those used up in the work of yesterday and today. The robbers are in heavily timbered country, interspersed with lakes and swamps through which they can pass only by travelled roads. In the direction they were going this morning they will soon reach prairie country, but every outlet from the woods is strongly guarded. Their cap-

ture or death to night or to-morrow is more than probable.

At 7 this evening a man was brought into Janesville, captured in the woods near where the Northfield robbers were uncovered this morning. He says his name is Sprague; that he is a detective from Pittsburg, is acquainted with the James and Young brothers by having met them at horse races in Missouri, but no doubt is entertained about his being one of the robbers.

British Columbia.

Says the *Colonist*: Mr. McDonald, commissary attached to Gamsby's party now surveying the railway route along the banks of the Homatheo river, arrived in town on Friday evening direct from the party's camp. He left them on the 13th inst., when they were hard at work some 50 miles up the Homatheo, and had so far obtained a favorable grade. Operations were commenced at the foot of Waddington canyon and 20 miles of the line have been already surveyed by the party. Fifteen Indians are employed to assist in packing, moving camp, &c., which greatly facilitates the labors of the surveyors. The weather has recently been fine and is now becoming hot; the men are all in good health and no accidents have occurred. A quantity of supplies coached by Gamsby's party last year are not now to be found, and the supposition is that Indians discovered and stole them. Gamsby's party was relying in a measure on these provisions for consumption, but as they have disappeared, Mr. McDonald was promptly dispatched to take up a further supply. There is no fear, however, of the party running short, as they have at least six weeks' provisions on hand. Mr. McDonald left Waddington harbour by canoe on the 15th, and arriving safely at Comox, proceeded thence by steamer Caribou Fly to this city. There has been no difficulty with the Indians of Bute or Homatheo.

REVIEWS.

We have received from the Leonard Scott Publishing Company, 41 Barkly Street, New York, their reprint of the *Westminster Review* for July. The following are the contents: The Life and Letters of Lord Macaulay, by his nephew, George Otto Trevelyan, M.P. Sunday in England.—The Sunday Society, its claims and objects, a Paper read at the Social Science Congress, by Miss Anna Swanwick. Early Phases of Civilization.—1. The Recent Origin of Man, by James Southhall; 2. Pre-Historic Times, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F. R. S. &c.; 3. The Origin of Civilization, by Sir John Lubbock, Bart., F. R. S. &c. Renan's Philosophical Dialogues. Compulsory Medication of Prostitutes by the State. Municipal London; or, London Government as it is, and London under a Municipal Council, by Joseph F. B. Firth, LL.B. Contemporary Literature, &c.

A Constantinople despatch announces that the sixth point in the Turkish basis of peace, which was indecipherable in the telegram received here yesterday, stipulates for the payment by Serbia of a war indemnity, without fixing the amount, or in lieu thereof an increase of Serbia's annual tribute. Although the Porte has refused to grant an armistice, it is understood that it would consent to a suspension of hostilities.

The idea of prolonging the Philadelphia Exhibition beyond Nov. 10 is understood to be abandoned.

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

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

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

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

In attempting to describe what *The Art Journal of America* will be, it may be expedient to begin by stating what it will not be.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

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

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

1776. 1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

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

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

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