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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

No 31.

**The Volunteer Review**  
 published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING at  
 OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON  
 KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corre-  
 spondence should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly  
 in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

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

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

Special arrangements of an advantageous char-  
 acter made with Merchants for the Year, Half  
 Year or Quarter.

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "WITNESS."

THE friends of healthy literature have, by per-  
 severing diligence, placed the Montreal Wit-  
 ness in the very first rank of newspapers. The  
 rapid growth of its circulation, and of what is  
 possibly the most stimulating good people to more  
 energetic efforts than ever to fill every household  
 with a mental food. A clergyman has lately  
 testified for the Witness hundreds of subscribers,  
 and declares his intention to make this one of  
 his first duties in his present and every future  
 role of labor. He holds that by no other means  
 could he do so much for the future of a neigh-  
 borhood as by placing good reading in every  
 family.

Successive attacks upon the Witness during  
 each of the past three years, culminating in  
 what has been called "The Bar" of the Roman  
 Catholic hierarchy of Montreal; although not other-  
 wise favorable circumstances, have done a great  
 deal to cement and intensify the zeal of the  
 friends of Temperance, and religious liberty in

favor of the Witness. Indeed, the fact that the  
 Postmaster has been followed up for six months  
 with the most untiring efforts to break down  
 the paper on the part of the most powerful moral  
 opposition that could be organized on earth, and  
 has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least,  
 of those Roman Catholic readers whose good  
 will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give  
 us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of  
 those who value free speech and freedom of reli-  
 gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-  
 tion of the Daily Witness is of course, compara-  
 tively small, amounting to about 500 out of 13,000,  
 or less than four per cent., and does not affect us  
 pecuniarily, as we can still claim a circulation  
 equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily  
 city press, probably the majority of our old Ro-  
 man Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Clr. Daily.	Clr. Semi-Weekly	Clr. Weekly
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872,	10,000	3,000	9,000
1873,	11,000	3,000	17,750
1874,	12,000	3,500	17,000
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

The Daily Witness is in every respect a first-  
 class daily containing much more reading mat-  
 ter than the papers which cost twice as much,  
 for \$3.00 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers.

Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside  
 their own are entitled to the following discounts  
 on such subscriptions:

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

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

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

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

The following are the prices of the Messenger

1 copy	\$ 0.30
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.75
100 copies	22.00
1,000 copies	200.00

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "NEW DOMINION MONTHLY."

In general style and appearance the Dominion  
 has, during the last few months, very considera-  
 bly improved, and it is intended to improve on  
 the present as much as the present is an im-  
 provement on the past, and the Magazine of  
 next year will be read with an ease and pleasure  
 greater than hitherto. When we say that these  
 improvements are not to be marked by a  
 change of price, we refer to the full price of \$1.50  
 per annum. Hitherto the Dominion has been  
 clubbed with the "Weekly Witness" at \$1.00,  
 which it will be simply impossible to continue  
 now that one-fifth has been added to its bulk,  
 along with better paper and printing. The Do-  
 minion is henceforth to be clubbed with the "Wit-  
 ness" at \$1.25, and is better worth its cost than  
 ever before. Twenty-six cents, instead of fifty  
 will be the discount allowed to friends obtaining  
 for us new subscribers at full rates. The induc-  
 ments to subscribers being now put into the  
 magazine itself. The object of the publishers of  
 the Dominion is to develop a native Canadian  
 literature, and very much has been accomplished  
 in this way during its history of nine years. The  
 age of the magazine being that of the Dominion  
 of Canada. Those interested in the same object  
 will not, we think, waste their efforts if they do  
 what they can to make the magazine a pecuniary  
 success, what we presume no magazine in Can-  
 ada has ever yet been for any length of time.

### LIST OF PRIZES.

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

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

JOHN DOWDALL & SON,  
 Publishers, Montreal

**THE BEST INVESTMENT!**

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

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

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

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

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

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT MARCH 6,

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

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

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

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

**HOW TO PURCHASE!**

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

**A Palace of Industry.**

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

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 (Ex Lieut. Gov. of New York) Pres't  
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- Wm. F. Drake, Drake Bros., Bankers, N. Y.
- John J. Anderson, St. Louis and New York
- Warren Murdoch, New York
- Hon. John C. Robinson, Binghamton, and N. Y. City

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NOTE: - \$5 will purchase a Fraction participating in  
**MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.**  
 If it draws less than \$5, Company will take it back as \$5 in the purchase of a whole bond of the Industrial Exhibition Co. of New York.

**195,000.** The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the **MONTREAL STAR**

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

**BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.**

\$500 CHALLENGE.

That it is the **PASTEST-CUTTING SAW** in the world.

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

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

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

**\$275.00**

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

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

**CANCERS**

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

**Drs. PARK & McLEISH,**  
 No. 21 East 15th Street, New York.

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

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**  
 1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 50c. a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address,  
 THE SUN, New York City.

**TASTELESS MEDICINES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sent for Circular to 35 Wooster street, N. Y.  
 Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

Price, Twenty-five Cents.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.**

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

Containing a complete list of all the towns in the United States, the Territories and the Dominion of Canada, having a population greater than 5,000 according to the last census, together with the names of the newspapers having the largest local circulation in each of the places named. Also, a catalogue of newspapers which are recommended to advertisers as giving greatest value in proportion to prices charged. Also, all newspapers in the United States and Canada printing over 5,000 copies each issue. Also, all the Religious, Agricultural, Scientific and Mechanical, Medical, Masonic, Juvenile, Educational, Commercial, Insurance, Real Estate, Law, Sporting, Musical, Fashion, and other special class Journals; very complete lists. Together with a complete list of over 800 German papers printed in the United States. Also, an essay upon advertising, many tables of rates, showing the cost of advertising in various newspapers, and everything which a beginner in advertising would like to know.

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



# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1876.

No. 31.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

The annual rifle matches of the Governor General's Foot Guards will take place at the Rideau Range tomorrow (Wednesday 9th).

On last Tuesday morning while Barnum's show was passing through one of the streets of Halifax, N.S., the Provincial Treasurer's office was broken into and a large tin cash box containing \$992 and valuable papers, was abstracted. The Bank of Nova Scotia was also broken into at the same time, and notes to the amount of between \$25,000 and \$30,000 were carried off. These robberies are supposed to have been perpetrated by a gang of professional thieves who accompany the great show wherever it goes. Rewards have been offered for their apprehension, but, as yet, without avail. The tin box was subsequently found in a shed on the end wharf. Several papers and a cheque on the bank for \$276 were in it, but the money was gone, except a few cents.

The chairman of the Brant Memorial Committee, the Hon. D. Christie, has been advised that His Excellency the Governor General, Earl of Dufferin, has consented to become one of the patrons of the Brant memorial fund, and that steps are being taken to procure the assent of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to become the other patron. There is now no doubt but that this memorial matter will become a great success under the distinguished auspicious of such illustrious gentlemen and such a strong national feeling.

Settlers in Manitoba are very anxious to have the half-breed reserve thrown into the market as soon as possible. It is to be hoped in the interests of settlement that there will be no delay in this matter. Cheap homes near the city and rivers will soon find claimants.

In regard to the detention by the customs authorities of Montreal of the uniforms belonging to the Royal Fusiliers sent out from England the Collector in his own vindication says that on the 14th of June the Customs Department issued an order to the effect that the same duties are to be collected on such goods as military clothing, &c., as if imported by merchants or other parties, except such as are declared free under section C of the tariff. The militia appear to consider themselves as the army and navy of the empire, and consequently held that they were under the schedule, which however, is applied to the Imperial forces. The collector in answer to the officers of the Fusiliers, explained this to them, and subsequently received the following order from Ottawa: It is intended that all stores for the volunteers, such as clothing, &c., must pay duty, and the department has declined to

authorize the free entry, and have sent to the Militia Department to request them to provide funds to pay such duties as are levied on military stores. The whole thing, Mr. Simpson stated, is a cast between the departments of the Union Government and not between customs officers and volunteers personally, and it is intended that each department shall be debited with its own expenses. For example, the Post Office Department charges the Customs Department for all its postage and gets credit therefor. So it is between the other departments, producing that regularity and completeness in detail so necessary to their proper working. The Fusiliers' clothing has been released on those terms.

The race for the Queen's Cup between the Madeline and the Countess of Dufferin has been settled to take place on the 11th, 12th, and 14th instant.

Recent information from China goes to show that the crop of tea for this year is very poor. Up to June 12th last, Harkow had exported 21,872,317 pounds of tea, while Foochow had shipped 175,000 chests principally to England and Russia. It appears the American demand is chiefly for Japan teas, and that the crop of that country generally finds its way to this continent.

The Pine River Valley and Stevens Point Railroad runs from Long Rock, Wis., to Richland Centre, a distance of 16 1-5 miles, on rails made of maple wood, laid on oak ties. Iron rails are used only on curves where there is a good deal of side pressure.

General Terry is now camped near the mouth of the Rosebud, the surrounding country having been fired by the Indians. The prairie fires, extending for miles, can be seen in every direction, and Terry finds it difficult to get grazing for his horses.

A scout from General Crook's reached Terry, August 2nd. Crook was then but seventy five miles from Terry's command, and was trying to reach him; the Indians, however, kept picking off his men, driving in his scouts and stealing his stock, so that his advance was very much retarded, only being able to march about six miles a day. The men in both commands are reported very much disheartened.

The water is very low in the Yellowstone, and falling every day.

The steamer Silver Lake will leave today with lumber for new posts.

The steamers Darfoo and Josephine are expected to night from the Yellowstone.

The Standard's Vienna despatch of the 7th asserts that the Servians, not the Turks, fired Gurguzovatz.

As the Turkish troops march into the interior, the villages are deserted by their inhabitants.

A despatch says the rear guard of Prince Nikita's army which was defeated a few days ago by the Turks, reported in full retreat toward Montenegro has had an engagement with the pursuing Turkish army and defeated it. They laid an ambush for the Turks who unsuspectingly fell into it, and after a sharp encounter the Turks were completely routed and their Commander, Osman Pasha, taken prisoner. This victory is considered most important at this juncture, Osman Pasha was one of the best of the Turkish Generals and his defeat and capture will be a sad blow to the Turks.

A Vienna despatch to the Times states that Austria, in reply to the Turkish protest against closing the harbour of Kiek, declares the protest cannot be accepted, and she will enter into no discussion on the question, to make the closing of the port permanent.

A despatch to the Reuter's Telegram Company, from Semlin, of the 7th, says: Gurguzovatz is in flames, and the Turks are burning and destroying everything in their way. It is said that the Servian General Tchernayeff is daily losing popularity. The rumours of political arrests in Belgrade are entirely unfounded.

In the House of Commons on the 7th Dr. Israeli, in reply to a question, said: The Porte, Servia and Montenegro, were among the Powers who had adopted the Geneva Convention.

The Porte has paid to the families of the German and French consuls, who were murdered at Salonica, an indemnity of \$10,000. The Governor of Salonica, accompanied by three military officers of high rank, will proceed thither to read in the presence of the troops the judgment against those implicated in the outrage.

The Servians lost 3,000 men at Gurguzovatz. Reinforcements sent them by Tchernayeff, consisting of four battalions of militia and three of volunteers, arrived too late for the battle, and were cut to pieces, 2,000 men being killed.

Accounts agree that the Russian Government is making the utmost exertions to spread a feverish feeling among the Russians in behalf of Servia.

The Russian troops in Bessarabia are constantly receiving reinforcements.

The Times declares that the fall of Gurguzovatz decides the fate of the Timok valley, between Gurguzovatz and Sautsonar, and makes the capture of the latter place inevitable.

Le Temps represent that despair reigns in Belgrade. Foreign consuls are removing their archives to places of safety. The richer families are leaving town.

## France's Second Empire.

## QUEER REVELATIONS OF THE COURT LIFE OF THAT PERIOD.

(From the London News.)

Walking down the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle with a most respectable Bonapartist, on our way to see "La Petite Marilee," I asked him why he wanted to have the Empire back again, when he gave due consideration to the fact that comic operas, with frisky music, toothsome suppers, and actresses without any Quakerlike superabundance of clothing, were still as plentiful in Paris as ever. The Imperialist gentleman acknowledged that this form of debate was not without a show of reason, in so far as the right of private judgment was concerned, and that every politician's innermost thoughts were his own, whatever sentiments he might think fit to express in public, as that admirable philosopher, single speech Hamilton, had taught the British legislators of the last century in his immortal work on Parliamentary logic; but my friend (who is a serene and fat man) demurely added that he had observed it gave a man better social standing to be a Bonapartist than to be a Republican; and as he had a comfortable income which sufficed for all his wants, he was not obliged to be rational.

This answer set me thinking of a curious manuscript memoir I have lately seen, and which is making some noise in select society at this present writing. It is the unvarnished tale of the old court life of the late reign, and contains some revelations queer and sad about the Second Empire. It is from this memoir I learned that, after the Orsini business, a Perfect—no matter who—received an order from the Minister of the Interior to arrest twelve of the inhabitants of his department. "Who?" inquired the Perfect. "Never mind who," replied the Minister, with a jolly frankness which became him well, "only strike high, to strike terror." Consequently a dozen local notables, comprising a scientific chemist, a manufacturer, a paper maker, four lawyers, and five notaries were heavily thrust into prison. The cause of their incarceration was never explained to them, but it cost them a round sum each to get free. Indeed, while even cario tourists represented Napoleon III. as a Sphinx of wisdom, arrests of citizens and most other affairs of State appear to have been sheerfully managed by chance or rule of thumb. There was not half so much talk about legislation as there is in constitutional countries; for the Imperial councils were occupied with more serious matters, and had an especially tender regard for female sufferings. Thus at a Cabinet Council held at the Tuilleries, and presided over by Cæsar in person, the first question discussed was the hurt which a dancing girl had done to her ankle. It was spoken of in whispers as a deep secret. There were nine members present at the Minister's table.

## CARES OF STATE NOT WEIGHTY.

They sat well back in their chairs as men who had nothing to do, and saw no need to excite themselves, and they looked admiringly at their own nails. After the incident of the dancing girl had closed, silence reigned over the august assembly. The Emperor seemed to be suffering. His face, says the memoir, looked "extinguished" and he appeared to have in him no more life than sufficed to twirl his moustache. He was ashen pale. At length, as nobody spoke, his Majesty started, as though out of a dream, and muttered in a drawing, pasty voice, "Monsieurs, la session du Corps-Législatif va être close." Then the Ministers

woke up at their Sovereign's call, and dutifully commented on the budget in a sense favorable to Cæsar's wishes, which possibly had been explained to them by the Duc de Morny. They also made financial arrangements which were not precisely in accordance with the views of Moses after he had transcribed the decalogue. The Emperor approved these proceedings with abstracted nods. He affected even to listen to what was said. His eyes had a vague expression, however, and he was almost dazed by the light of a great window which faced him in the council room. All the Ministers approved what the Emperor had approved, without further observation. Then there was another silence, while the Emperor's face and his eyes turned yellow with sickness and pain. The council sat about an hour.

The manuscript above mentioned hints that the Emperor was silent on these occasions, because he was afraid of being dragged into personal altercations, which were very hot and fierce at the Councils held in the commencement of his reign. Moreover, he was not a ready speaker, and preferred to express his thoughts in anonymous writings, when he could say what he pleased, and incurred no responsibility. He had quite an itch for writing behind a screen, and had a strong personal love for the press. Sometimes he wrote long and rather prosy articles with his own hand, supporting attacks on his own Government—a trick in the fabrication of certain shades of public opinion which he had, perhaps, learned from Palmerston. His dream was to have a journal of his own, and he had actually a finger in the ple of several news sheets, which were popularly alleged to belong to the opposition. Sometimes he wrote things which strated his own censors, and on one occasion a publisher was arrested for selling a pamphlet which Cæsar himself had dictated, and in which he openly advocated a mysterious sort of socialism. His ministers often betrayed each other with great impudence, and fell to loggerheads in the Council. Elsewhere they frequently made up their differences, and spoke of his Imperial Majesty between themselves as "Le crapaud."

## THE EMPEROR'S GAMMON.

When the Cabinet Council above described was over, the Sovereign invited his Prime Minister to retire with him into his study for a private conference. It was during such consultations that the real work of the empire was done or prepared. The sanctuary in which Cæsar formed those designs which upset the Austrian monarchy and founded the kingdom of Italy was a narrow closet, choked up with newspapers till there was hardly room to turn in it; and books were thrown all over the furniture as though it had rained literature from the ceiling. When the Emperor and his Premier were alone, his Majesty lit a cigarette and benevolently tried to bamboozle the Minister with ways which were quite affectionate. Then, having exhausted the arts of gammon, he began to snap, and displayed some exceedingly pointed teeth. He was always well primed for mischief, because toadies and sycophants constantly tickled his ears with scandalous stories about all his Ministers. The very corridors and cubboards of the palace, too, were full of slanders. Not only the imperial chamberlains, grooms, and equerries fetched and carried calumnies, but Cæsar had also a private police, composed of cunning observers. His Majesty was fond of spies, and loved to set them watching other people's behavior in an underhand way where they were least

suspected. He knew the amount of his Ministers' washing bills, and the sums they paid their butlers, footmen, porters, and even their corn cutters.

Of real power, however, even at the height of his glory, he had of course none. His Ministers duped him with amazing audacity and complete success. He could not obtain so much as the promotion of a subaltern officer from them, or the dismissal of a subperfect who had offended him. It was all lip service that was paid to him, and he knew it, resenting the humiliations inflicted upon him in his own manner, which was voiceless. He had a habit of patting this off, and disconcerted his opponents by expressing his willingness to wait ten years for anything he wanted. His favorite and most famous saying was "Tout vient à qui sait attendre." He had a passion for waiting, and was a patient, painstaking, dilatory man, but not bright, as was commonly supposed—at least so says the memoir. When listening to remarks which were distasteful to him he had "a pale, impenetrable smile"—the ghost of a smile—especially while he was inwardly manœuvring to get the better of his company, and he always acted suddenly. Many of the ladies of the Court, suggests the manuscript darkly, were in no sense conspicuous for the rigidity of their principles. They showed an astonishing dexterity in acquiring property; they became intoxicated with the largeness and rapidity of their gains, and they were "mordues par la passion du vol." It would be a strange story that these memoirs relate, if something vastly like it had not been told of all courts and of all republics in all ages.

## A PROPOSED NEW NOBILITY.

The question of a new nobility occupied the Court a great deal from about the year 1863 to 1865, and no man know on which side bread is best buttered would have objected to be one of the Emperor's nobles. Indeed, his Majesty's scheme for a peerage which should be all his own was by no means devoid of plausibility. He saw that titles without functions, and honours without revenues, were but laughable distinctions, not likely to command respect among a ribald generation of journalists and burlesque writers; so he determined that his courts and barons should be people wielding a real authority, and able to insist in obedience and supremacy because of it. He set about his work in a circuitous fashion, as usual, but his intentions were sincere. Thus the Government began by submitting to the Corps Legislatif the project of a law to punish by fine and imprisonment any persons convicted of having arrayed themselves in these titles. The Emperor was anxious to give a formal sanction to ancient honors by these means, and to prepare for the creation of new ones, knowing how potent a persuader the power of conferring dignities is in the hands of a cautious and politic prince, because it provides him with something to give away which is much coveted and which costs nothing.

## The Ocean Yacht Race.

THE "COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN" PORTS ON LIST, AND BEATS THE "AMERICAN." The New York Herald, of July 30th, gives a very full account of the ocean yacht race in which the "Countess of Dufferin" defeated. It says:—There were three schooners entered—the "Blair," "Wanderer," "Tidal Wave," "Ambrosia," and the "Countess of Dufferin," the last of which is known for their former achievements, the fifth a vessel from which great things were



expected. The "Idler," "Wanderer" and "Tidal Wave" maintained their good reputation, as would the "America" but for a misfortune; but the "Countess of Dufferin," it must be said, disappointed everybody who saw her from the beginning of the regatta until she dropped far astern on Friday night, on her homeward bound passage. She did not sail well either on a wind or going free, and certainly did not manifest any of those points of which she must be possessed to compete successfully with the "Madeleine" in the approaching struggle for the Queen's Cup. Wind and circumstance in the Brenton's Reef Regatta favored her apparently, and, unless she were more out of trim than any yacht in these waters has ever been known to be on the day of a regatta, she is not a wonderful boat, or likely to show her heels to one out of every three vessels in the New York Squadron. Still a great deal of allowance may be made for her having just come off the screw dock the morning of the race, and her additional ballast having been put on board a few hours before she started. And it may be further claimed that this was only her trial trip, and that her gear was not in that apple pie order which would secure its working to the best advantage. All this admitted, the plain facts remain that the "America" would have beaten her several hours had not accident prevented her, and the "Tidal Wave" did beat her easily, notwithstanding that the latter never used all even of her working canvas, and was obliged to scud under bare poles for three hours on Friday night, owing to stress of weather. As matters now stand, the "Countess" has been badly beaten by the "America," which, although the last into New York, must have overhauled the Canadian badly during the final twelve hours of the ocean race, having suffered serious disaster, and lost several hours in repairing damages. So it may be seen that we have not much to fear from Major Gifford's vessel.

In describing the race, it says the "Countess" was out sailed on different occasions by every one of the other yachts and only made up her loss owing to the fickle nature of the breeze, and the fact that disaster occurred to the running gear and sails of the "America." A heavy gale blew while the yachts were coming home to Sandy Hook from Montauk Point, and they had to shorten sail, and several were obliged to scud before the breeze for several hours. The

OFFICIAL TIME OF THE RACE.

is given as follows:

Yachts.	Brenton's Sandy Hook		
	Start	Reef.	Light.
	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Idler.....	4 12 20	6 37 16	12 33 46
Tidal Wave..	4 13 59	6 27 35	2 40 00
Wanderer....	4 13 29	6 48 45	2 42 20
Countess of Dufferin..	4 14 58	7 17 05	3 30 00
Idler.....	4 12 53	7 19 52	4 00 00

The "America's" disaster prevented her beating the "Countess of Dufferin" nevertheless she overhauled her easily after repairing damages. Both vessels gave up the race.

The race was from Sandy Hook lightship, to and around Brenton's Reef lightship, near Newport, R. I.—N. Y. Sun.

London, July 29 Soderhamn, a maratime town of Sweden, was almost totally burned on the 22nd instant. Great distress prevails. The damage amounts to many million crowns.

The Indian War.

J. S. Poland, Captain of the 6th Infantry, writes from Headquarters Military Station, Standing Rock, D.T., under date of July the 24th, to Adjt.-General's Department, Minn., St. Paul, giving an Indian account of the battle of Little Big Horn on June the 26th. The account does not differ essentially from the reports already published. It says, however, that Sitting Bull was neither killed nor personally engaged in the fight. Crazy Horse, with a large band, and Black Moon, were the principal leaders on the 25th of June. Kill Eagle, chief of the Blackfeet, afterwards unbraided Sitting Bull for not taking an active personal part in the engagement. Kill Eagle states that he was forced into the fight, and that he desires to return to the agency, and that he will return to the agency if he is killed for it. The general outline of the Indian report concurs with the published report. The first attack of Reno's began well on in the day. The Indian report give about 300 whites killed, and does not say how many Indians were killed. A report from another source says the Indians obtained from Custer's command 593 carbines and revolvers.

An official telegram from Camp Brown, Wyoming, to Omaha, Neb., says Indian scouts sent out from here report hostile Indians moving south-east—number unknown but believed to be large. This corroborates reports received from other sources. Large numbers of Indians are doubtless making for the agencies.

CHEYENNE, Aug. 2.—Geo. Powell, bay contractor at Fort Fetterman, arrived here to night and brings the following:—Yesterday evening about 30 Indians attacked the wagon train of A. H. Reel, loaded with Government stores for that port, killed and scalped the wagon master, Geo. Thrastler, who was riding ahead, and wounding the teamster, also killed four horses, ten cattle and burned three wagons, with their contents, consisting of flour and bacon. It is thought the Indians will be very troublesome on this road for the rest of the season. Last Friday 44 head of horses were run off by them.

Our Volunteers.

PARADE OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS AND PRINCE OF WALES' REGIMENTS.

Last evening the Concert Hall at the City Hall was the centre of great attraction, it being generally known that the Royals, with their magnificent band, and the Prince of Wales', with their fifes and drums, were to muster.

THE ROYALS

mustered about 180 strong, the band having 42 musicians, Colonel Crawford being in command, and the following officers were on duty: Major Campbell, commanding No 1 Scotch Company, Lieut. Grant, and Ensign McLellan; Captain Ostell, commanding No. 2 Company, Lieutenant Winks, and Ensign Hill; No. 3 Company, Captain Geddes commanding, Lieutenant Lyman, and Ensign Lewis; No. 4 Company, Captain Hutchins commanding, and Lieutenant Hill; No. 6 Company, Captain Douglas commanding, Lieutenant Torrance, and Ensign Lindsay.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'

were commanded by Col. Bond, the following officers being present: Captains Shepherd, Budge, Watt, Roberts and Stevenson, Lieut. Claxton, Acting Adjutant and Lieut. Taylor. The battalion numbered about 100 men, and the band 22, under Bandmaster Hurst.

The two battalions having fallen in, marched by way of St. Paul and St. Joseph streets to the Camp de Mars, followed by an immense throng of spectators, the Band of the Prince of Wales' playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and a spirited march by the Royals. On arriving at the Camp de Mars, several evolutions having been gone through by Col. Bond's regiment, they were marched back to the City Hall, where Col. Bond presented the prizes won at the late Battalion Rifle Match to the successful competitors, complimenting each receiver on his success, and expressing a hope that the men would continue their target practice, and still exceed the good scores already made by them.

The Royals remained until considerably after 10 o'clock, being manoeuvred by the able Adjutant, Major Atkinson, who handled his men in a most creditable manner. The following is a sketch of the evolutions practiced: The battalion broke into open column on the right on half column distance and doubled into line, the column advanced and retired. This was done with great precision and steadiness, the men marching, feeling the centre, and keeping their dressing admirably. The battalion then broke into quarter-column on the rear company at the double, and advanced at the double, and took line to the left on the rear company and broke into quarter column on No. 3 Company, deployed outward into line and retired. The next evolution performed was that of changing front to the right on the right company, an exercise fraught with considerable difficulty, even to old "liners," and which was wonderfully well executed, and without the least sign of confusion or unsteadiness. They next changed front to the left on the right company, as well as changed front to the right on No. 2 company, which movements were equally well performed. The regiment then broke into column on the right at the double and took up position to march past the Colonel commanding in open column and quarter column distance. The marching was most creditable, especially at quarter column distance, the battalion moving steadily and continuously until passing the commanding officer, when the dressing was remarkable; in fact, an officer present remarked that they were as steady as the "Coldstreams." The regiment then marched back to the City Hall, headed by Piper Weir, and to the strains of "The Campbells are Coming." The pipers caused no end of attraction, and a large number of people followed the regiment to witness the "break off."

The evening was a beautiful one, and perfectly suited for drill. Now that the 65th have obtained their uniforms, we should like to see what they can do, when commanded by such an experienced officer as Col. Labranche.—Evening Star, Aug. 2.

The Montenegrins and their Country.

Montenegro is about the smallest State in Europe which is in a position to declare war. At the last census in 1864 its population was 196,000, a number which, low as it is, exceeds the producing capacity of country, which has a length of about 60 and a breadth of 35 English miles. It is traversed by limestone ridges of the Dinaric Alps, and is a labyrinth of narrow valleys. The people of the country have a saying that, "when the world was made and stones were being distributed over the earth, the bag that held them burst and let them all fall upon Montenegro." The name by which the land is known in Europe is that given it by the Venetians, and is a translation of the Slavic vernacular, "Czernagora," or Black Moun-

tain, a descriptive appellation not justified by the grey tints of its hill, as seen by the voyager on the Adriatic, but supposed to have been suggested by the aspect of the pine forests which once covered them. The exclusively mountainous character of their country has helped to preserve the freedom of the Montenegrins and to perpetuate their poverty. They cannot live without access to the plain, which again they cannot approach under present political conditions, without loss of liberty.

The Montenegrins are of Servian race, but their unsettled, precarious and turbulent highland life, in close proximity to hereditary enemies, has set its mark on their physical stigmata. They are wild, pugnacious and never unarmed. The shepherd's girl is stuck full of knives and pistols, and the cultivator of the fields has a rifle slung over his shoulder as he digs. An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth is the motto that sums up their idea of justice. The chief ornaments of the houses are arms and the skulls of enemies killed by their master. The riches of the people consist for the most part of sheep and goats, which, for want of grass they sell at the Austrian town of Cattaro every winter supplying themselves again in the spring by depredations on their neighbours. The people are gathered into villages, each of which has its chief or head man, and whenever a consultation of the whole country is necessary, these chiefs meet on a meadow near Cetinje. The Prince was until lately styled Metropolitan or Valdika, uniting political and spiritual dignities in his own person. In books published within these thirty years this personage is represented in an ecclesiastical dress, with a rifle slung over his shoulders. The last of these Prince Bishops was accustomed to gratify his flock by throwing an apple into the air and shooting it as it fell. In the year 1851 this union of secular and ecclesiastical functions was dissolved, and laws were enacted, an innovation which was attended with great difficulty. A generation ago custom supplied the place of positive enactments. Count Valerian Krasinski relates therein 1836 two malefactors were sentenced to death at Cetinje, and the manner in which the sentence was carried into effect is truly Montenegrin. Several hundred persons belonging to different districts were assembled, and they all fired their rifles together on the culprits in order that their relations might not say, "Such a one has killed our kinsman." Although the Montegomians are justly celebrated as marksmen, and were present in great numbers, and fired from a short distance only one of the culprits was killed and the other wounded; the sentence, however, being considered executed the latter was cured of his wounds and set free.

Montenegro formed part of the Slavonian Empire of Servia overthrown by the Turks in 1389, when the Servian Monarch Lascarus perished at the battle of Kossowa. The Turks could not appropriate these mountains as they did the rest of Servia, and Montenegro was governed by the descendants of a son in law of Lascars, until in 1516 his Prince, who was childless, transferred his authority to the Valdika. The people have always been at war with Turkey, accepting for that purpose any allies they could find. In 1712 they declared themselves the subjects of Peter the Great, who accepted their oath of allegiance. This protection was only nominal, but it continued to be acknowledged and the Emperors have kept up the habit of sending presents of money, but especially of religious books and episcopal vestments. The Montenegrin method of making war is every primitive. A Rus-

sian officer who visited their country and studied it, tells us that a Montenegrin never sues for mercy, and whenever one of them is severely wounded and it is impossible to save him from the enemy, his own comrades cut off his head. When at the attack of Ciobuck, a small detachment of Russian troops was obliged to retreat, an officer of stout make and no longer young fell on the ground from exhaustion. A Montenegrin, perceiving it, ran immediately to him, and, having drawn his yatagan, said "You are very brave and must wish that I should cut off your head. Say a prayer, and make a sign of the Cross." The officer, horrified at the proposition, made an effort to rise, and rejoin his comrades with the assistance of the friendly Montenegrin. They consider all those who have been taken by the enemy killed. They carry out of the battle their wounded comrades on their shoulders. Arms, a small loaf of bread, a cheese, some garlic, a little brandy, an old garment, and two pair of sandals made of raw hide, form all the equipage of the Montenegrin he wraps around his head the *stracka* (a shawl of coarse cloth), lies down on the ground and, putting his rifle under him, sleeps very comfortably. Three or four hours of repose are quite sufficient for his rest, and the remainder of his time is occupied in constant exertion. It is impossible to retain them in the reserve, and it seems they cannot calmly bear the view of the enemy. The tactics of the Montenegrins are confined to being skilful marksmen. A stone, a hole, a tree, offer them a cover from the enemy. Lying usually in a prostrate position on the ground, they are not easily hit, whilst their rapid and sure shots carry destruction into the closed ranks of a regular army. They have besides a well practiced eye for judging of long distance, and thoroughly understand how to take advantage of the ground. Of course it will always be difficult to employ such warriors against regular troops.

The Russian Admiral Bromiewski, who visited Montenegro in 1836, found himself almost worshipped, together with a common sailor whom he took with him, merely because of his nationality. He writes:—"I cannot pass over in silence two cases which prove how much the Montenegrins are devoted to their religion and the Emperor. At the village of Bieloski, the parish priest brought to me a book of prayer, in order that I might tell him whether it was really printed at Kioff. I opened the book and began to read. All that was present in the room rose from their seats, and when I ended they requested me to read still a few prayers. I turned therefore towards the images and began to read; all the company were praying in silence interrupted only by deep sighs, so sincere that I was almost moved to tears. When I had done reading emotion was painted on each countenance, and the conversation ended with expressions of grief that they were living so far from Russia, and could not see the magnificence of our temples, and pray to God in them.

"Another instance also gave me great pleasure. I made a present to my first guide of a print of the Emperor. When he was informed whose image he held in his hand he began to tremble with joy, embraced me with ecstasy, kissed my hands, and expressed his thanks in words incoherent from emotion. He pressed the print to his heart; made the sign of the cross; then kissed the print, as also did all his family; after which it was stuck on a little board and placed with the images of the saints."

The Montenegrins, driven to take refuge in high valleys, which before the Ottoman invasion were only the haunts of bandits,

and knowing so little of the advantages of peace that the relatives of a man who dies in his bed apologizes for him, are a people whose actions can scarcely be brought to the test of a political standard. For the last thirty years statesmen of all countries and opinions have admitted that the means of living peaceably by industry ought to be extended to them, but Turkey has always declined to consent to an enlargement of the Montenegrin territory except on condition of acknowledgment of its sovereignty, which the Montenegrins firmly refuse. In fighting for Herzegovina the Montenegrins are fighting for fields in which to grow corn, and pastures, flocks and herds.—*Daily News*.

### Wimbledon.

#### GALA AT THE CANADIAN CAMP.

Yesterday was a gala day at the Canadian camp on the occasion of the annual inspection by the Right Hon. Earl Carnarvon, Colonial Secretary. It was expected that his Lordship would have been in time for luncheon but duty detained him in town until late in the afternoon, when he arrived at the Camp almost simultaneously with Mr. Disraeli. The Canadian quarters, hard by the highest flagstaff in England, and overlooking the beautiful Richmond Park trees, looked exceedingly pretty, as they always do with tastefully arranged flower beds; and the genial host, Colonel Kirkpatrick, M. P., seconded by Major Arnold, did all in his power to make the occasion a pleasant one to his visitors. Most of the company invited assembled in good time, and at about two o'clock luncheon was served in good style of which only former meeting at Wimbledon or a Dominion Rifle Association meeting at the Old Fort, Toronto, can give an adequate idea. The company included the worthy Colonel, the Hon. Mr. Justice Duncan, Hon. Edward and Mrs. Blake, Mr. Alexander Campbell, Mrs. and the two Misses Cumberland, Mrs. Lewin, Miss Scribner, Miss Allan, Sir John Rose, Mr. E. Ludlow, Major Arnold, Mr. Sydney Robinson, Mr. D'Arcy Boulton, Mr. Crombie, Mr. D. McNish, Mr. J. A. McCallan, Mr. Burns, etc., late Lord Carnarvon, Hon. R. G. W. Herbert, Assistant Colonial Secretary, and Mr. Nathan, of British Columbia. Immediately previous to Lord Carnarvon's arrival, while his carriage was yet in the distance, the men, in full dress, were mustered by Major Arnold, and on his lordship's arrival, stood ready for inspection. After a few presentations, Colonel Kirkpatrick expressed to the distinguished visitor the pleasure he and his men experienced by the honor done them that day, and tendered his heartiest thanks.

Lord Carnarvon then stepped close up to the men and said:—"It has become to me almost a matter of habit to visit you every year to see how Canadians do their work. It gives me satisfaction to be here today. Judging by the report given to me by Col. Kirkpatrick of your proceedings, I believe you maintain the reputation which you have won on former occasions. I can only say as far as I can venture to give any advice do not relax your efforts, but endeavour, if possible to double former success. I give you great satisfaction to see you here a Canadian volunteers. I think every year brings Canada and England into closer connection. At one moment if it is Canadian gentlemen of well known names whom we meet in social life; at another it is a Minister who comes over to confer with Her Majesty's Government, and again it is a host of lacrosse players who come to play this national game. Be it what it may it seems to me that the tendency of every year is

bring Canada nearer to England, and I hope England nearer to Canada. The Atlantic now is really little more than the channel was to our grandfathers. I am glad of this opportunity of inspecting you; and as I have said, I hope you will return to the Dominion with a fair show of success won on this ground; and that next year will produce quite as distinguished and quite as successful a team."

The team then taking the time from Major Arnold, a ladies' man, gave three cheers, with one more for Lord Carnarvon. Whereupon his Lordship raised his hat, sable for wife and mother lost within a year, and thanked the team for the compliment. After this inspection Lord Carnarvon, accompanied by Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick, visited the Australian quarters close by, but the whole team of five being absent at the ranges, were debarred from personally acknowledging the honor done them. However Colonel Kirkpatrick kindly undertook to convey to them his Lordship's friendly compliments. The report referred to by Lord Carnarvon included the Alfred £5 prize to T. Mitchell, £3 each to T. Mitchell, Sprout, Baily, Crowe, and Wright in the Alexandra, £5 each to D. Mitchell and Corbin in the Prince of Wales, with £12 to Cole and £3 to Cleveland in the shooting for the Queen's.

As you already know, the Queen's Prize was won on Tuesday by Sergeant Pullman, of the 1st (South) Middlesex Rifles. Towards the close of the shooting at the 1,000 yards range, Lord and Lady Wharnclyffe arrived on the ground, and, passing through the Press enclosure, took up their position within the lines. Her Ladyship, whose smiling face is always welcome, was clad in a white silk embroidered costume. A strange episode occurred on the conclusion of the match. It was known that Pullman was far ahead of his competitors but Mr. Tierney, the second, actuated by an unworthy jealousy, appealed to the members of the press that Pullman had worn his belt under his tunic. A bystander suggested that he had also had his dinner before his breakfast, a fit commentary on a frivolous protest. However, spite of an expression of opinion from Lord Wharnclyffe as he passed from the ground, the protest was debated by the council but disallowed; whereupon Lady Wharnclyffe, with her inherent grace attached the badge to Pullman's sleeve; and the lucky man was chaired and conveyed to his quarters, preceded by the Victoria band, playing "See the Conquering Hero Comes." Pullman's score was made up as follows:—Two outers, two bullseyes, an inner, an outer and a centre—total 23 at the 800 yards; a centre, a bullseye, an inner, two centre, a bullseye and an inner—total 28 at the 900, and 23 at the 1,000, including a bullseye, two centres, an inner, centre inner and a miss.

Among the distinguished visitors yesterday was the aforetime guest at Government House, Toronto. I was at the Running Deer range and I saw a face, with which I seemed familiar, and at last recollected it to be that of the sweet singer Christine Nilson, or more correctly Madame Rouseaud. She was clad in a maize costume of, I think, Indian make, over a black petticoat, and a shawl was thrown over her shoulders with a negligé grace that was most charming. She was one of the dinner party in the evening at the Cottage; at which the Princess was present.

The challenge given by the Australians was taken up by English, Scotch, and Canadian representatives, the last evincing their pluck in accepting a challenge which

involved firing with the Martini rifle. Their unfamiliarity with that weapon ensured their failure, and considering this, their aggregate in the first stage was a justly respectable one, as will be seen by the sub-joined score:—

SCOTLAND.				
	200	500	600	Ag.
Mitchell	33	28	27	88
Sergt Ferguson	30	29	26	85
Sergt Rae	29	28	20	77
Major H. Ross	31	30	15	76
Pte McVittie	29	24	23	73
	152	139	112	402
ENGLAND.				
Lieut Col Fenton	29	31	26	86
Major Scriven	28	31	25	84
Pte Humphry	29	29	20	78
Sir H Halford	30	24	23	77
Lieut Wyatt	30	23	23	76
	146	138	117	401
AUSTRALIA.				
Capt King	29	31	25	85
Major Sleep	29	24	30	83
Capt Greenfield	31	26	23	80
Lieut Draper	31	29	12	72
Capt Wardill	28	28	13	69
	148	138	103	389
CANADA.				
T Mitchell	29	25	23	77
Corp Throop	31	29	17	77
D Mitchell	28	27	19	74
Ensign Corbin	30	22	17	69
Capt Bailey	26	20	21	67
	144	123	97	364

Last evening the totals of the shooting of the team here and at Altcar were cast up as below, and the eight named have therefore shot today for the Kolapore cup.

The following are the eight highest aggregate scores entitling those named to shoot for the Kolapore Cup:—

T Mitchell	991
D Mitchell	974
Barnhill	960
Wright	924
Flynn	924
Sprout	917
Cleveland	916
Ross	913

The result of the Kolapore contest, as I telegraphed it, is a great disappointment to the Canadians. At the first range (200 yards) the Canadians were seven behind, at the next (500) they pulled up that number and so made a tie, and were first in merit; but unfortunately, at the long range D. Mitchell made five misses almost in succession, which is only an illustration of this year's whole experience that the weakness of the team is most conspicuous at the long ranges.

The score of the mother country was 231 at the 200 yards, 184 at the 500, and a 153 at the 600. Total 568 against 544 of the Canadians, made up as follows:—

THE SCORE OF THE CANADIAN TEAM FOR THE KOLAPORE CUP.				
	200	500	600	Ag.
Sprout	26	30	21	77
Flynn	23	28	12	68
Barnhill	27	20	23	70
Cleveland	29	22	20	71
Wright	23	29	18	75
Ross	27	18	9	54
T Mitchell	30	22	17	69
D Mitchell	29	22	9	60
	224	191	129	544

This evening the team is invited to the Cottage by Earl Wharnclyffe to witness some private theatricals, and in addition to an in-

itation to dinner from the London Scottish for tomorrow, one has now come from the Victoria Rifles for Sunday next. Mr. Gordon, of Toronto, Mr. Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine, Miss Smith, and other Canadians are in camp today.

There is a fair prospect that the Team will take prizes in the Bass and John Hall matches.

The prizes will be distributed on Saturday by H. R. H. the Duchess of Teck. Sir Salar Jung is expected today. Just as I am closing I hear that Langstroath has won one of the extra prizes, to wit, a quarter cask of Felton's sherry.—Mail.

Indian War.

NEW YORK, Aug. 7.—Despatches from Gen. Terry's camp says the command expected to move on the 10th to join Crook. A detachment of the 22nd Infantry, going to reinforce Terry, had a sharp brush with the Indians at Powder River, on July 29th. The soldiers landed, drove the Indians away, and found in their camp a large quantity of corn, oats and other supplies, left at Powder River by an upward bound steamer. The steamer Far West was afterwards met, on her way to bring up these supplies. The troops had only one man wounded, and only killed one Indian and a number of ponies. Scouts had reached Terry's camp from Crook's command. Capt. Louis Thompson, of the 22nd Cavalry, committed suicide just before the troops left Big Horn River.

ST. PAUL, Aug. 7.—A special from Bismark says: The steamer Carroll arrived this forenoon from Gen. Terry's camp, having on board Gen. Forsyth and twenty sick and wounded soldiers. The Carroll on her way up, when near the mouth of Powder River, found Indians on both sides of the river, and for two and a half hours they kept up a running fire on the boat, only wounding, however, one soldier slightly. The steamer Far West, when about seventy five miles from Buford, found her load too heavy and discharged part of her cargo, principally grain. On her return for the balance of the cargo, the Indians were found to have destroyed the grain, and at this point the Indians attacked the Far West. She had on board Col. Moore, with three companies of soldiers. The Indians stood on both banks of the river, and with oaths dared Col. Moore with his troops to leave the boat and land. A few shells fired from a 12 pounder scattered the Indians, and they disappeared from the south bank. Dave Campbell, pilot of the Far West, with two Ree scouts, then landed. The Indians endeavoured to cut them off from the boat. They turned their horses' heads, and started as fast as possible for the boat. Seven Sioux had circled so as to intercept them, and it became a race for life. The horse of one of the scouts fell behind, and both were soon shot. Dave Campbell and a scout turned to get him, and as they did so they saw a Sioux dismounting from a pony. They fired and the Sioux fell. Dave then scalped the Sioux and started with the wounded man for the steamer Far West. During this time Col. Moore, although with three companies, sent no one to the relief of these three men. Finally, Grant Marsh, captain of the steamer, called for fifteen volunteers, and fifteen soldiers immediately offered their services. The steamer men do not hesitate to pronounce Col. Moore's conduct cowardly in the extreme.

General Crook, writing from Goose Creek, July 16, to Terry, states he had abandoned his intention to attack the Indians immediately, they having been reinforced.



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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, AUGUST 8, 1876

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

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year free. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Forces—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.

Mr. Brassey, M.P., on Friday week, at the Royal United Service Institution, read a paper on "The Mercantile Marine considered as an Auxiliary to the Royal Navy." Admiral Sir Henry Codrington, K.C.B., was in the chair. In opening his subject Mr. Brassey quoted Lord Palmerston, who had wisely said—"To imagine that we are safe from

invasion now without precaution because hitherto we have prevented it by precaution, is the greatest of all absurdities." We have great resources in our merchant navy for the protection of distant commerce and for home defence. The steam tonnage of the British navy is at present 1,825,000 tons. There are included in our merchant navy eight steamships of 3000 tons and more, twenty four of 2500 to 3000, fifty five of 2000 to 2500, 165 of 1500 to 2000, and 167 of 1200 to 1500. He (Mr. Brassey) thought it would be a statesman-like measure on the part of the Admiralty to enter into communication with the owners of ocean steamers, and to endeavour to agree upon terms for the hire of such vessels in the event of war. As it has been thought expedient to engage a certain number of the merchant seamen to serve in the navy, by giving them an annual retainer during peace, so it might be worth while to subsidise the owners of steamers, adapted to carry an armament, in consideration of their undertaking to hold their ships at the disposal of the Government in the event of war. No less than 640 steamers were hired by the Government of the United States during the Civil War, and without these vessels it would have been absolutely impossible to blockade the coast of the Southern Confederacy. The Government might even bargain with the owners of the great ocean steamers before they were laid down, stipulating that they should be built in such a way as might the better fit them for conversion in case of need, into ships of war. All the naval officers were agreed in attaching importance to the quality of speed in unarmoured vessels, and ocean steaming had been brought to marvellous perfection by British shipowners. The flotilla of steamers in our trade includes 5530 vessels under fifty tons, 4173 over fifty and under 100 tons, and 1670 steaming over 100 and under 200 tons. If these 11,373 steamers were all equipped with Harvey's towing torpedo, and if, in addition, all those of sufficient strength were armed with one or two guns, no hostile fleet could approach our shores with impunity. The torpedo has given a ready means of converting the smallest steamer into a formidable vessel of war. Torpedoes should be kept in store in all our great commercial ports. The captains of tugs and other suitable vessels should be formed into a marine torpedo corps, and their services should be secured by a retainer or pension; The Americans have only thirty nine unarmoured cruisers. The Russians have but few unarmoured cruisers, and their entire fleet in the Baltic and Black Seas only carries 271 guns. The Germans have only eleven corvettes and four despatch boats, carrying altogether 145 guns. The Turks are practically without a cruising squadron. When, therefore we compare our own position with that of other Powers, and when we found that when the ships included in the return of vessels building in 1875 will carry no less than 304 guns, of a calibre on the whole incomparably heavier than that of the artillery mounted in the unarmoured ships of other Powers, it must be clear that our situation, both in the most susceptible and in our mind. The superiority of our resources would not, however, give us any disproportionate advantage without complete and careful organization.

In the course of the foregoing discussion which followed the reading of his paper, Commander Dawson said he thought there would be no difficulty in mounting with 64 pounder guns most of the sea going merchant vessels. The question was merely one of expense, and with a view of economy in such arming, should occasion arise for it,

he would suggest that the Government should now experimentally strengthen and provide with the guns a few ships of the merchant class.

Admiral de Horsey said that no naval architect would have any difficulty in strengthening the decks of merchant ships, in order that the weight of the guns could be safely carried.

Captain Belford Kim, M. P., considered that nearly all the merchant steamers would prove useless as auxiliaries to the navy in time of war, as, owing to the disproportionate length, few of them would carry an armament without seriously endangering their stability.

Mr. Burnaby said the iron merchant ships could certainly be used in time of war for their own defence, and also as an auxiliary to the royal navy, although the large ships which were being built in the present day were lamentably deficient in provision against foundering in the event of any one compartment in their hulls sustaining damage.

Mr. Scott Russell said that he, as a ship builder, would not care to incur the responsibility of suddenly and abruptly transforming the merchant vessels into armed cruisers and he believed that a great portion of the ships mentioned by Mr. Brassey would be of little use in time of war, as a very slight blow from a rock or a rocket would send many of them to the bottom. He regretted that the regulations of former days, which required royal mail ships to be built of sufficient strength to carry guns when needed, were not enforced. Still, with a wise proportion of beam to length, and a wise provision of ballast in the shape of engines fitted in their proper places, we should have in war time many merchant vessels which would carry a large deck armament of 8 inch guns. Greater regard should also be paid to the construction of ships which should be practically unsinkable.

Mr. Butler Johnstone, M. P., said that it was generally acknowledged that our fast going ocean steamers would be the very things for cruising and damaging the enemy's commerce in the event of war; but the question had a political aspect, for it should be remembered that under the Declaration of Paris the enemy's commerce, in all probability, would be sailing under a neutral flag, and consequently there would be but little work of the kind left for our merchant vessels to undertake.

The proceedings were terminated by the usual expression of thanks.

The above interesting and valuable paper was read on 23rd June, and the discussion bears out the views we have always held respecting the availability of our Commercial Marine, as auxiliaries in Ocean warfare.

It would be advisable, however, to so far modify Mr. BRASSEY'S proposal as proportion the armament to the tonnage without making the vessel exclusively a war ship, in the strictest acceptance of the term. What will have to be guarded against in the next war will be, the depredations of fast single cruisers; now by making our mercantile fleet engaged in foreign trade into squadrons for different destinations, as was the custom one hundred years ago, all the vessels being armed and compelled to pay obedience to a commodore or flag officer, no single cruiser would dare to risk an attack because she could only hope to capture one vessel and that a doubtful problem, depending on

skill as well as hard blows—and all the rest would be sure to escape.

The opinion of such seamen as Captain DAWSON, R. N., Admiral DE HORSEY and Mr. BURNABY, the constructor of the British Navy, is decisive on the question of practicability; the first of these gentlemen even naming the very armament which we assumed to be that best adapted for the class of vessels and the duties they would have to perform.

THE Toronto *Globe's* Wimbledon correspondent, under date July 15th, says:—

"It is impossible to conceive a greater contrast than is presented by the appearance of the camp this year, with a bright sun every day, to the miserable incessant dampness of last year, when Colonel Gzowski brought over the team from the Dominion that signalized itself by carrying home the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup. Apropos of this cup there has been a deal of trouble with it at the Custom House, where the officials insisted on opening the case containing it to see what it was. The general aspect of the camp reminds me of 1874. Last year the rain made every thing unutterably dull and wretched, but in 1874 the weather was very like that of the present year. There are about 3,000 men sleeping under canvas at the camp, and the scene as is usual very pretty. The white tents dotting the emerald turf, the bunting of all nations flying in the breeze from the high white flag poles, the busy crowds of volunteers and visitors, the targets, firing and points, running deer, the sharp crack of the rifles, the camps of the various crack corps, the private tents of noblemen and gentlemen who carry into camp life the luxuries of civilization—these are some of the leading features of this annual holiday. For a holiday the meeting is "to the general," although of course for crack shots it means a lot of real work. Passing along the main street of the camp at the extreme end, after passing the camps of the Fourth Middlesex, London Scottish, London Irish, Victorias, Inns of Court, Universities, and other well known regiments,

THE CANADIAN CAMP

comes into view. It is situated nearly on the same sight as last year. The Dominion flag waves from a mast of noble height, a good representative of the Canadian pine her forests produce. The camp, under the care of Colonel Kirkpatrick and Major Arnold, looks very gay indeed. All the tents of the team are decorated with the words "Ontario," "Quebec," "Nova Scotia," "St. John," and so on, in white letters on a red ground. The camp is further charmingly decorated with beds of flowers, and altogether is one of the prettiest camps in the enclosure. Both the Colonel and the Major are indefatigable in promoting the comfort of the team, and in paying the part of hosts to the numerous visitors who call at their reception tent. Today the number of visitors has been very large, as the London Irish, who are close to our camp, are giving a large garden party, and many of their guests have strolled in to call on the Canadians. Last night quite an impromptu concert was got up in the Canadian reception tent, and altogether life is made anything but dull for the men under canvas. Tomorrow there will be the usual church parade when the Chaplain-General will preach.

THE SHOOTING.

as you have learned from day to day by my cable messages, has been difficult owing to

the very bright sunshine just in the eyes of the competitors at the targets and the intense heat. Today the thermometer was 95 in the shade—and there is only shade enough for a thermometer at the camp. The mirage—the optical illusion arising from unequal refraction which causes the targets to appear bobbing up and down and often to disappear altogether—has been bad every day and today worse than ever. One of the team told me that for three of his shots he really could not see the target at all."

THE London *Times* in speaking of the mobilization scheme says:—"The mobilization experiment ought, whatever its other shortcomings, to afford, at all events, an admirable opportunity for testing in action the order recently issued for the formation of infantry in attack. Every improvement of arms has led to a necessity for less massive formations, more skill and individuality among officers and men. We have now arrived at a point when, instead of whole armies carrying out elaborate manoeuvres within a few hundred yards of each other, and playing a game of check and counter-check with the pieces evident upon the board, attacking forces must deploy for safety at 3,000 or 4,000 yards distance, approach with precaution, and break up into formations ever smaller as the interval to be passed over diminishes. When close to the enemy, so involved becomes the fight, so distributed are the troops, that a battalion leader cannot hope to interfere with success, and a blow, carrying with it the most important consequences, may be delivered by a lieutenant with a few men. These facts are great and hard to be adopted by generals who have spent their lives in attaining marvellous skill in 'handling' bodies of troops on flat drill grounds. The truth is that as divisions and brigades come in contact with the enemy's fire the 'handling' of them becomes more and more difficult, not to say impossible, day by day; and when the fight is close, captains will be fortunate who have an unmixed company to 'handle.' Now, the value of the new order is that it does not shrink from accepting these facts, and meets them by teaching officers and men to expect such breaking up of battalions, such distribution of responsibility, such mingling of troops. The army has advanced steadily of late years in general instruction and aptitude to learn. It has now an infantry drill suited to modern requirements. It needs further assiduous practice in higher drills, namely, steady practice in working troops against an enemy on a small scale. We understand that small manoeuvres of mixed forces less than a thousand strong are now common at Aldershot. But they ought to be common at smaller stations, and brought down even to companies; for, after all, there are few officers who will have the opportunity of influencing the movements of large bodies of troops. In case of war all officers will be responsible for the conduct of battalions or companies."

THE TURKO-SLAVONIC WAR still goes on with varied success to the belligerents; no battle, however, of any importance has yet been fought, to give either side material advantage; but this state of things cannot last much longer—a decisive action must soon take place as both parties are preparing for it. The Turkish army has been reinforced by the Khedive of Egypt with 9,000 men and 12 Krupp cannon, and 11,000 more men and 21 Krupp guns will soon be despatched to complete the contingent which the Khedive is bound to furnish the Sultan. The army of Turkey is to be still further reinforced, according to *Gaulois*, by 200,000 Arabian troops which three Sheiks of Mecca have placed at the disposal of the Turkish Government, and some of these forces are now ready and only waiting orders to start. The Bashi Bazuks, it is said, are not to be compared in ferocity with the Zibeks. The latter at Smyrna slew all the people in the streets. The town is in an indistinguishable state of terror. The Turks feel strongly in regard to the meddling of foreign nations with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire.

Serbia and Montenegro on the other hand are not idle—they are collecting all their available forces, in fact every man capable of bearing arms are pressed into the army. Foreign legions too are being formed in their behalf; and Russia is giving covertly all the aid she can to the Servians, by allowing her officers and soldiers to join the Servian army. So that in all likelihood a great and probably decisive battle will be fought before many weeks or perhaps days. Russia is also sending a large army to the frontier. Large sums of money from the Russian committees have been received at Belgrade. Austria too has been strengthening the garrison of Semlin in view of possible events; and it is furthermore said, that at Belgrade great apprehension was entertained that Austria will also occupy Serbia with a military force in the interest of European peace; but, doubtless, the main object is to checkmate Russia.

In speaking of how the Mahomedans feel in regard to the interference of other nations in the internal affairs of Turkey; Lord DENBY, in reply to the second deputation which waited upon him with reference to the war between Turkey and Serbia, is reported to have said that we had 40,000,000 Mahomedan subjects in India, "or nearly so." The total number of Mahomedans in British territory in India, according to the great census of 1871-72, was 40,882,537, and it is considered by those best qualified to judge that even this represented an under estimate. In all probability, therefore, taking into account the Mahomedan in native states, there are not fewer than 50,000,000 Mahomedans over whom Great Britain exercises more or less direct control in India. They are divided, as elsewhere, into Shias and Sunnis, but the proportion of the two sects is not given. The distribution is as follows—Ben-

gal, 19 553,831; Punjab, 9 337,685; North-West Provinces; 4 189,348; Bombay, 2,880,450; Madras, 1,857,857; Oude, 1,197,701; Assam, 1,104,601; Central Provinces, 233,247; Mysore, 208,991; Berar, 154,951; British Burmah, 99,846; Ajmere, 62,722; Coorg, 11,364; total, 40 882,537. These figures are greatly in excess of any estimate which had been framed in anticipation of the results of the census. The most surprising facts were that they numbered more than 20,000,000 in Bengal and Assam together, and that in some districts they formed 80 per cent of the population. There seems little reason to doubt that the Mohammedans have gained ground far more rapidly among the Hindoos under British rule than they did in the days of their own supremacy, and there is nothing to show that the rate of their advance in this direction has slackened during the last four years. It is remarkable that there are only 896,658 Christians in the Eastern Empire.

A cable despatch of the 4th inst. from Vienna announces that the foreign ambassadors have at last interfered, and entered a protest against the present conduct of the campaign in Servia. That several ambassadors have given warning to the Sublime Porte that unless the present system of enlisting volunteers as crusaders against the Christians is stopped, European military intervention is inevitable. As a consequence of the warning, it is said, the Porte has ordered that no more volunteers be enlisted against the Servians. This will account for Austria's preparations for eventualities.

A Vienna despatch to the *Times* says:—"The recent Turkish victories over the Servians, and their subsequent movements, have developed the plan of the Turkish campaign. The Turkish Commander endeavours to possess the Timok Valley, by which he can turn Alexinatz and Deligrad, two points prepared for defence in the Moravian Valley. The Servians are evidently aware of this, for since their retreat they have concentrated the main portion of their forces in that direction. The two chief points of strategical importance in the Timok Valley are Saitchar and Gurguzavatz, as they lie at the junction of the only two practical roads from Timok into the Moravian Valley. The next operation must therefore be to possess these places, which are being strongly fortified, and cannot well be left in the rear. The Turks are not in a position, in spite of the reinforcements received, to leave a corps of observation, so the probability is that for some time we shall hear a great deal about the operations at these two points. Had the Turks been able to follow immediately in the wake of the Servians when they retired from Babingal, they might have forced their position, but as the Servians had a fortnight to prepare for an attack, the Turks may find themselves in the face of fortified positions scarcely less strong than those they now try to turn at Alexinatz and Deligrad."

A correspondent of London *Times*, signing himself "A Russian who is not a Slave," says:—"General TCIERNAYEFF and all the members of the Slavonic Committees give their assistance to the Slaves, prompted only by their personal sympathies, in the same way as Hobart Paine and other ex-officers of the British navy are lending their intelligence and skill for the maintenance of the integrity of Turkey. If I rightly understand the motives which induce Englishmen to espouse the side of Turkey, it is their conviction that England ought not to let Russia take Constantinople. But is the Russian conquest of Constantinople the inevitable consequence of the liberation of Herzegovina and Bosnia, particularly if it is achieved with the help or consent of England? Is there any reasonable ground for belief that a country possessing no powerful navy in the neighbourhood can keep Constantinople for a day against the wish of England, Turkey, and, I might say, the rest of Europe? There are unquestionably many Russians who believe that in the future, when the large tracts of uncultivated soil in the South will be populated, when the immense mineral riches of the Don and Donetz basin and of the Caucasus will have developed a powerful industry and a numerous Russian mercantile fleet, not yet existing—then the question may arise whether it is natural that the outlet to the Black Sea should be in the hands of others. The great difference between such a political belief and the desire of immediate acquisition of Constantinople is obvious, and I am quite sure there are not many intelligent Russians who doubt that the acquisition of Constantinople at the present moment, even if attainable, would be disastrous for Russia. She cannot yet afford the possession of Constantinople. But, many Englishmen will say, she can still less afford a war for the sake of the Slaves. This argument would hold good in case of a commercial enterprise, but cannot be applied to historical necessities pushing countries into disastrous wars with irresistible forces. Can Servia afford a war? Still, Prince MILAN, notwithstanding his peaceful inclinations, has joined his army. So will Russia be in honor bound not to let the Slaves be sacrificed, and, as a great and wealthy nation, she will rather sustain heavy material losses than lose her moral standing."

ALTHOUGH we have given in another part of today's paper, a pretty full description of the ocean yacht race, copied from the *New York Herald*, we give also another account copied from the *Toronto Globe*—"By One of her Crew"—from which we learn one of the causes, if not the chief cause of her losing the race, was the want of proper sized working topsails to catch the breeze then blowing, so that she had to run without any topsails at all. However, whatever defects that may have been observed in her sailing qualities during this race, that can be remedied, will,

it is hoped, be attended to, and the yacht put in thorough sailing trim before she enters into the contest with the *Madeline*.

"It was very interesting to hear the remarks and criticisms on the lines of the *Countess of Dufferin* from the numerous spectators that came down to see the yacht as she lay on the screw docks in East river, and it would be difficult to say what was the real opinion of the New Yorkers about her. However, at 11 o'clock we got on the dock, and after the bottom had been washed off, the carpenters, sandpaperers, and painters got to work at her, and by nightfall the entire hull had been dressed and received one coat of paint; and by nine o'clock next morning (Thursday) another coat was given her, and at 11 the yacht was lowered into the water. We were then towed over to Staten Island, and having taken aboard three tons of pig lead and made sail, we were about leaving for Sandy Hook, when the Committee steamer came alongside and took us in tow as far as the Hook, to our utmost satisfaction, as the other yachts had left sometime before, and we should undoubtedly have been too late for the race. After putting aboard the *Countess*, as scrutineer, Major Addison Thomas, the steamer cast us off, and we proceeded to the light vessel under sail. The wind was strong from the south and east, and the *Wanderer* and *America* were lying down to it in grand style, necessitating the stowing of top sails. We had not been long under canvas before the main-sail came down with a run, having drawn the heavy bolt of the throat balyards block through the mast; but five minutes' time saw the block lashed aloft again and the *Countess* stalked along again as though nothing had happened.

The second whistle and dip of the flag of the steamer announced the start, and about 4:15 p.m., the *America*, *Wanderer*, *Idler*, *Tidal Wave* and *Countess of Dufferin* crossed the line. Nothing in the way of yachting could have been grander than the sight of those five magnificent 200-ton schooners shooting past the light ship with every stitch crowded on, and lying down to their covering boards—their faultless hulls sending aft the water in the most rapid manner, and the canvas swelling almost to bursting. All carried large topsails, main-topmast staysails and jib topsails; but the *Countess* was in an awkward predicament, the working topsails had not been made, so as the breeze was too heavy to carry the large ones, several efforts were made to set the foretop-sail on the main-topmast, but without success, so we had to run without any topsails at all. We kept, however, very well up to the other yachts. The *Idler* and *Wanderer* had drawn a little ahead of the fleet, then came the *Tidal Wave*; the *America* fourth, away to the leeward, and the *Countess* a very good last. The night closed in with the breeze still holding, and at 10 o'clock we were abreast of Sheepshead Light, two thirds of the way down Long Island. Between 2 and 3 on Friday morning it blew very fresh, and at daylight the fleet was well down to the turning-post. At 6:40 the *Idler* rounded the light-ship off South's reef; *Tidal Wave*, 6:24:30; *Wanderer*, 6:21:35; *Countess of Dufferin*, 6:54:20, and *America*, 7:09.

"All stood off on the starboard tack, and at 7:25 the *Idler* tacked—the others following shortly afterwards. The *America*, when on the wind, crept steadily up on the weather of the *Countess*, and the *Idler*, with these two, stood away inside of Block Island, while the *Wanderer* and *Tidal Wave* kept outside.

"The *Idler* and the *America* rounded Montauk Point in time, but the *Countess* was caught in the change of tide, and sailing

sadly the want of working topsails, took two hours to beat around the point. When at last we did get around, the *Idler* was hulled down, the *America* a good distance ahead, and the *Wanderer* and *Tidal Wave* swept away off on our weather beam, making a splendid leg, and carrying balloon topsails. The wind continued to blow out of the S. S. E., and brought up with it a short head sea. The evening settled down with a somewhat ragged sky overhead, and when the moon was finally hid, a darkness, black as Erebus and almost palpable, closed in so to make things comfortable, the jib topsail was stowed, and at midnight the wind came down heavily with a drenching rain-burst. Then the foresail and jib were stowed, and the yacht kept slowly moving under fore staysail and treble-reefed mainsail.

"On Saturday morning none of the other yachts were in sight; but at about 2 p.m. we sighted a yacht hull down a long way astern, supposed to be the *America*. The wind was now from the S.W., and with alternate long and short legs we beat up to the light-vessel off Sandy Hook, which we rounded at 3 44 in the afternoon. The keeper of the light-ship informed us the *Idler* had rounded first at 12:30:46 in the morning. The *Wanderer* rounded at 2 a.m.; and the *Tidal Wave* at 2 p.m., only an hour and three quarters ahead of the *Countess of Dufferin*, and the *America* a long distance astern. It transpired, however, that the *America* carried away her forestay and sprang her bowsprit in two places.

"And so ended the great Ocean race for the Bennett Challenge Cup, in which, to the non-nautical reader, the *Countess* may appear to have received a severe thrashing; but it must be remembered she took part in the race with the object of arriving at her trim, and for the purpose of stretching the boll ropes on the sails. It was a great pity she had no working topsails, and that the large ones did not fit. Every yacht racer well knows the *sine qua non* of these important sails, and had our vessel only had these sails—to say nothing of the bad fit of the others, and her being totally out of trim—she would undoubtedly have occupied a good position in the race. I cannot now say what are our intended movements, but I do not think the yacht will be ready by the 9th for the "Queen's Cup" race, as what with additional alteration in the canvas, the week will be more than fully occupied. However, unless it blows bad, with a good leading wind, the *Countess* will have her hands full when the *Maddeline* comes along.

"Since writing the above I have learned that the 10th has been fixed upon as the day for the first race; and the annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club is to commence on the 14th."

The retaliatory measures recently adopted by the Dominion Government towards the United States authorities, are likely to produce the desired end, if we may judge from the opinions of the leading journals of the United States. The *New York World* says: "It is proverbially better late than never, though the Canadian have been somewhat slow in retaliating on our people for persecution affecting international trade, it is satisfactory to observe that the retaliation is likely to be pretty thorough. Ever since that great statesman, 'Burr's Bill' passed, induced the Government to abrogate the Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 so as to force Canada into the Union, our Cabinet

has taken special pains to be disagreeable. Canadian vessels have been forbidden the use of the canals of this State, under the pretext that the State authorities were opposed to the concession, and this after the falseness of the pretext had been exposed. The Canadians have at last given orders that no American tug are to pass through the Chamblly Canal, and there is reason to believe that more rigorous measures of expulsion will soon be resorted to, extending to the prohibition of the passage of canal boats. We have shown the Canadians that a treaty can be effectually nullified by instituting cumbersome Customs regulations and intrusting their execution to pig-headed officers, and so we cannot complain if in any return they worry our barge-owners and importers of lumber. It is only a pity that when, after many years of a Tory administration, the Great Liberal party, who stood so firmly by the friends of the Union through the war of the rebellion, has come into power, it should be met on our part by such a policy of petty annoyances."

The Cornwall *Freeholder* comes to us this week in an entirely new dress—the old one being burned off his shoulders—and very much improved in appearance, notwithstanding having so recently passed through the fire. Such dispatch is worthy of all praise; for our contemporary informs us "that before the fire was put out that destroyed his office orders were despatched by telegraph to Montreal and New York for an entirely new outfit to be forwarded by express; and that within four days after the fire, the establishment was again in full running order." Enterprise of this description deserves encouragement and support, and we hope our contemporary will receive it to a very large degree.

The rapid progress now being made on the Thunder Bay Branch of the Canada Pacific Railway, has aroused the jealousy of the St. Paul *Pioneer Press*, who urges the immediate completion of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. He says:—"It is high time that something should be done to push forward the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad. If the part rail and part water line of the Canadian Government gets through first it will be owing to the inexcusable stupidity and neglect of those who are charged with our own railroad interests."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.—"Mister" your Communication received and is in type but unfortunately too long for the space allotted to it. It will, however, appear in our next.

The Abyssinian War.

CAIRO, July 7.—Most of the Egyptian general staff have returned here from Northern Abyssinia. The staff consists principally of Americans, and they abuse the Egyptians

and their conduct of the war greatly; on the other hand, the latter throw the blame upon the Yankees, especially Col. Loring, for the whole miscarriage of the campaign. The reports, all of which agree in substance, on the battle of Gura (situated in a direct line forty four English miles south southwest from the port of Masma) are as follows:

The Egyptians were stationed very well entrenched in Gura, ten battalions strong with forty cannon under Ratis Pasha, Prince Hassan, and the general staff, while six battalions with a corresponding amount of artillery under Osman Pasha, were at Quachkor, about eight miles northwest of Gura. The Abyssinians in enormous numbers—they talk of 140,000 men, but in reality there were at most 80,000—advanced from north of Ham-sen against both fortified positions, but did not attempt to break through between them. Ratis Pasha proposed after the Egyptians had been sufficiently furnished with provisions, to wait for the enemy behind the intrenchments; Loring, on the contrary, was for offering battle in the open field. The former had to yield, and Ratis, Prince Hassan, and the staff, with seven battalions and twenty two pieces of artillery, moved against the Abyssinians. Osman Pasha, who knew the country thoroughly, was to fall upon the Abyssinian troops in the flank at the right moment; Ratis Pasha had hardly time to draw up his men in regular order when the Abyssinians attacked them in immense numbers. The Egyptians shot badly and their ranks were soon broken through, while Osman Pasha had not even left his intrenchments in Quachkor. All Ratis Pasha's battalions were completely destroyed, and the artillery and munitions fell into the hands of the Abyssinians.

Hassan Pasha and the staff had meanwhile fought their way through, while the few Egyptians who had not fallen in battle or in the fight (about 700 men), were taken prisoners and were summarily butchered on the day after the battle. King John, it is said, was not able to prevent this, as each chief claims his prisoners as his own, and avenges his fallen friends by hecatombs.

On the third day the Abyssinians attacked the strong camp of Gura itself, but notwithstanding their superiority in numbers they could not prevail over the reduced garrison of 1,500 men. The Krupp cannons were very useful in clearing them off. Nor did the investment of the intrenchments on the following day result more favourably. After the Abyssinians had shot away all their captured ammunition and sustained fearful losses, they retreated, taking with them two American physicians, Drs. Johnston and Wilson, who, after two months' imprisonment, during which they were well treated, were again set at liberty. King John was compelled by the disorders which had broken out in the interior of the kingdom, to turn his attention thither.

The total loss of the Egyptian troops in the battle at Goudet (October, 1875) and the three days of fighting around Gura is estimated at from 8,000 to 10,000. Gura and Quachkor are still held by the Egyptians, and are more strongly fortified and are fully furnished with provisions, and there is moreover a third intrenchment on the river Mareb. Hassan remains meantime in the Khedive's possession, and the port of Masada has been, as a precaution, surrounded with six fortifications. Prince Hassan has shown himself very conspicuous in the conduct of the war, but all unite, however, in praising his personal bravery. They expect the Prince who is now in England, soon to return to Cairo.

CHURCH BELLS.

BY EDWARDS GOULD.

[Supplementary to Poe's "Bells." An attempt to complete the poem which Poe left incomplete.

Hear the holy Sabbath bells—  
Christian bells!  
What a world of consolation in their utterances dwells!  
They commemorate the day  
When "the stone was rolled away  
From the Sepulchre" where lay  
The Lord of Glory—slain for sin not His own!  
There He bursts the bonds of Death  
With Omnipotence's breath,  
And majestically rose—  
Triumphant O'er His foes,  
To the right hand of God—Three in One—  
Where He maketh intercession  
For our manifold transgression,  
Evermore!  
Now the bells are loudly calling, bidding every one repair  
To the sanctuary, where  
We may offer praise and prayer;  
Their reverberating echoes, through the circum-ambient air  
Are rolling, rolling, rolling.  
They are calling, calling, calling,  
In tones that are consoling,  
And in tones that are spurring—  
To believers, consolation:  
To the scorers, condemnation,  
Evermore!  
Still the bells are tolling, tolling, tolling,  
and their echoing notes are rolling  
Over vale and plain and mountain,  
Calling all men to the Fountain  
Whence life and joy and peace are flowing  
evermore,  
Evermore!  
Now their tones grow louder, deeper,  
They might wake the dullest sleeper  
On this peaceful Sabbath morning  
With their word of solemn warning—  
"Time! Time! Time!  
Time! time! time!  
Time! time! time!"  
Their ponderous tongues reiterate, monotonously  
Time!  
Time! time! time!  
Time! time! time!"  
Till the ending of the hour ends the chime.  
Thus each swinging Titan knells,  
As his music peals and swells  
From the tower wherein he dwells,  
His final monosyllable of "Time,"  
Whose cadences fantastically rhyme  
To the rolling and the tolling of the bells!

Bottoms of the Oceans.

FACTS DISCOVERED BY THE CHALLENGER EXPLORERS.

The Edinburgh Scotsman, of July 7, contains an account of a public dinner given to Professor Sir WYVILLE THOMSON and other members of the Challenger exploring party. Among the speakers was Prof. HUXLEY who said: "Some of the discoveries which have been made by the Challenger are undoubtedly such as to make us all form new ideas of the operation of natural causes in the sea. Take, for example, the very remarkable fact that at great depths the temperature of the sea sinks down pretty much to that of freezing fresh water. That is a very strange fact in itself, a fact which certainly could not have been anticipated. Take again the marvellous discovery that over large areas of the sea the bottom is covered with a kind of chalk, a substance made up entirely of the shells of minute creatures—a sort of geological shoddy made of the cast-off clothes of those animals. The fact had been known for a long time, and we were greatly puzzled to know how those things got to be there. But the researches of the Challenger have proved beyond question organisms which live at the surface and not at the bottom, and that this deposit, which is of the same nature as the ancient chalk, differing in some minor respects, but essentially the same, is absolutely formed by a rain of skeletons. These creatures all live within 100 fathoms of the surface; and when they die their skeletons are rained

down in one continual shower, falling through a mile or couple of miles of sea water. How long they take about it imagination fails one in supposing, but at last they get to the bottom, and there, piled up, they form a great stratum of a substance which, if upheaved, would be exactly like chalk. But this is by no means the most wonderful thing. When they got to the depth of 3,000 and 4,000 fathoms, and to 4,400 fathoms, or about five miles, which was the greatest depth at which the Challenger fished anything from the bottom, they found that, while the surface of the water might be full of those calcareous organisms, the bottom was not. There they found red clay. This red clay is a great puzzle—a great mystery—how it comes there, what it arises from, whether it is the ash of foraminifera; whether it is decomposed pumice stone vomited out by volcanoes, and scattered over the surface, or whether, lastly, it has something to do with that meteoric dust which is being continually rained upon us from the spaces of the universe.  
Prof. Sir Wyville Thomson said: "At a depth of about four miles we were always able to dredge and trawl with considerable certainty. Instead of using a small Bells dredge about 18 inches long, a trawl with a beam 20 feet across was dragged across the bottom of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans; and in this way we covered a considerable amount of ground, and obtained a far better idea of the larger organisms of those regions. No doubt we missed a great many of the smaller things. Little hard and heavy bodies fell through the net; but we got, nevertheless, a very good idea of the fauna of the bottom of the sea. A number of the forms from these extreme depths were comparatively large and spiny, and these stuck in the large dredge net. The depth of the Atlantic apparently averages something about two thousand fathoms, and that of the Pacific about twenty-five hundred fathoms. There did not seem to be any great difference between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans—a general characteristic being that the bottom of each was a tolerably level expanse, with slight undulations. In the temperature of these great depths we took a great interest, for we expected that by determining the temperature at the bottom we would be able to trace the direction in which the water was moving in any particular way, because water is an extremely bad conductor, and it maintains, for a great length of time, unless there is some special reason for its mixing with other water, the temperature of its source. We usually, at most of the stations mentioned, determined correctly the bottom temperature, and then that of the various strata from the bottom up to the surface, and we were inclined to come to the conclusion that the great mass of the water we found in the troughs of the Atlantic and Pacific is derived from the southern sea. Of course the idea was prevalent that there were no animals at those great depths, but the conclusion we have arrived at now is, that there are animals at all depths, though undoubtedly they decrease in number as the depth increases. In regard to what these animals are, a large proportion of them is yet indescribable. The collection we have brought home, nevertheless, may be reckoned by thousands. The whole region which we have been examining has been hitherto totally unknown, and consequently all the animals we have got over this immense number of square miles are totally unknown also. The deep sea fauna we found to be very generally diffused, so that the animals we found

in one region are practically very much the same, and though differing certainly in some respects in the various localities, still there is a general resemblance in the form of the whole."

RIFLE COMPETITION.

THE CANADIAN TEAM AT ALTOUR.

A few days ago we published the scores of a match that took place at Altour on the 6th inst., between the Canadian Team and the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, in which the Canadians were defeated by 57 points, the scores standing 1514 to 1457. The next day the same teams fired another match, in which the Canadians were the victors by 38 points. Conditions twenty men aside, Queen's ranges, targets and scoring. The wind was very changeable throughout the competition. The following are the scores:

CANADIAN TEAM.				
	200	500	600	Tl.
Sergt. T. Mitchell.....	31	28	31	90
Lieut. Fitch (N.S.) .....	31	31	24	86
Pte. Ross .....	32	25	25	82
Sergt. Flynn.....	31	27	24	82
Sergt. Mitchell.....	29	30	21	80
Corp. Langstrotho.....	32	27	18	78
Capt. Graham (N.S.).....	28	27	22	77
Pte. Turnbull.....	29	29	18	76
Ensign Corbin (N. S.) .....	28	22	25	75
Sergt. Sproul.....	31	21	22	74
Lieut. Wright.....	26	24	19	69
Lieut. Butler.....	22	26	20	68
Q. Mstr. Cleveland.....	30	19	19	68
Corp. Thorpe.....	25	26	18	68
Bm. Crowe.....	25	30	10	65
Lieut. Barnhill (N.S.) .....	24	30	10	64
Capt. Bailey.....	26	23	13	62
Lieut. Cole.....	29	17	14	60
Sergt. Sutherland.....	31	19	9	59
Total.....				1459

LIVERPOOL RIFLE BROTHERS.

	200	500	600	Tl.
Mr. Hooton.....	30	31	30	91
Pte. Cox .....	27	22	27	86
Pte. Formby.....	29	25	27	81
Color-Sergt. Brown.....	29	28	24	81
Captain Phillips.....	3	26	23	83
Pte. Norcombe.....	31	30	18	79
Pte. Bradford.....	30	30	17	77
Color-Sergt. Pattison.....	28	29	15	72
Pte. Dickson .....	23	20	29	72
Pte. Richardson.....	27	28	16	71
Sergt. Beogh.....	26	18	25	71
Pte. Rees.....	32	14	23	69
Pte. Sullivan.....	29	21	19	69
Sergt. Major Moynagh.....	29	18	16	63
Sergt. Johnson.....	23	20	14	62
Pte. Wright.....	26	26	7	59
Sergt. Wright.....	23	18	12	53
Corp. Leadley.....	29	20	3	67
Capt. Cooper.....	30	10	11	51
Total.....				1421

PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES.

The annual matches of this regiment were concluded on Saturday, commencing at 2 p. m.  
THE MAIDEN STAKES—10 critics; range 400, number of shots, 5.  
Pte. Maynard, No. 6 Co. .... 1  
Pte. Long, No. 5 Co. .... 1  
Corporal Miller, No. 5 Co. .... 16  
Pte. Sharpe, No. 5 Co. .... 13  
Pte. Thorburn, No. 5 Co. .... 35  
THE CONCLUSION—Successful competitors & the prizes



matches—Range. 200 yards; 5 shots; 17 competitors.

	Points
Corp. Billingham No. 5 Co.	19
Pte. Ramsay, No. 6 Co.	18
Pte. Rowe, No. 6 Co.	17
Pte. H. Distin, No. 3 Co.	16
Sergt. Fosburg, No. 2 Co.	15
Pte. McQuade, No. 6 Co.	14

The Regiment parades for its monthly drill in the City Hall on Tuesday, when the prizes won on Thursday and Saturday will be presented to the fortunate winners.—*Evening Star.*

RIFLE MATCH.

The rifle match between teams representing Victoria and New Westminster, came off on Dominion Day, and resulted in a victory for New Westminster by 37 points. Firing began at 9 5 a. m., and the match was over a few minutes after noon. The day was bright and warm, with a fresh breeze from left to right. The old style (square) targets were used, and the ranges were 200, 400, 500, and 600 yards—5 shots at each range. H. P. I. S.—80. No sighting shots allowed. The teams shot "man for man," that is to say, the leading men in each team went in together, then the next pair, and so on. By this plan, there being only one target, advantages and disadvantages of light, wind, &c., are equally distributed, and the contest is also rendered much more interesting, being as it were, a series of duels. Both Victoria companies were represented in their team, and the home team was composed of seven members of the Rifle company and Lieut. Scott, of the Seymour Artillery. Lunch was provided on the ground, and as soon as that had been discussed, most of the contestants left for the Inlet, on horseback or by stage. Annexed is the score:—

VICTORIA.

Name	200	400	500	600	Tl.
Wolfenden	15	14	9	13	51
Roscoe	12	17	7	2	38
James	16	10	0	11	42
Kennedy	17	18	13	15	63
Williams	12	6	5	9	32
Wollacott	14	15	14	14	56
Rose	13	12	8	2	35
Wilson	15	12	8	11	46

NEW WESTMINSTER.

Name	200	400	500	600	Tl.
Brown	17	15	16	13	61
Scott	11	17	7	8	43
Jackson	16	16	13	6	51
Tait	13	9	10	16	48
DeBeck	15	15	15	13	58
Trew	18	15	11	2	46
Bonson	17	13	10	6	46
Peele	15	14	12	6	47

—*Dominion Pacific Herald.*

SHOOTING AT BEDFORD.

The annual competition of the Mayflower Company, captained by Mumford, and the Halifax Rifles, (Capt. Walsh) both of the 63rd Rifles, took place yesterday at Bedford. The weather was rainy most of the day, and far from desirable for shooting practice. Taking this into consideration, the scores made were creditable. Below is a list of prizes taken:—

MAYFLOWER'S—FIRST COMPETITION.

5 Rounds at 200, 400, and 500 Yards.  
1st prize—Medal and \$9.00 Sergt. Connors.  
2nd " Revolver, 6.00 Pr. Wilson.

3rd ".....	10.00	Sergt. Taple.
4th ".....	9.00	B'dsman Payne
5th ".....	8.00	Capt. Fultz.
6th ".....	6.00	Capt. Mumford
7th ".....	4.50	Pt. Percy.
8th ".....	4.00	Pt. Norris.
9th ".....	3.00	Sergt Lindsay.
10th ".....		Butter Coller. Pt Keefe.
11th ".....	0.50	Corp Fitzgerald.
12th ".....	2.00	Quarter Master Sergeant Fultz.
13th ".....	1.50	Corp Cooper.
14th ".....	1.50	Pt Hechler.
15th ".....	1.50	Corp Smith.
16th ".....	1.25	Pt Conrad.
17th ".....	1.25	Pt Connolly.
18th ".....	1.00	Pt Purdey.
19th ".....	1.00	Pt Neville.
20th ".....	1.00	Pt Cooper.

FIRST FIVE ROUNDS AT 200 YARDS.

1st prize, \$5.00.....	Sergt. Connors
2nd " 4.00.....	Bandsman Payne
3rd " 3.50.....	Capt Fultz
4th " 3.00.....	Capt. Mumford
5th " 2.50.....	Sergeant Taple
6th " 2.00.....	Private Wilson
7th " 1.75.....	Private Percy
8th " 1.00.....	Sergt Lindsay

HIGHEST AGGREGATE IN 40 ROUNDS.

1st prize Cup and 4 dollars.....	Sergt Connors
2nd " Medal and \$3.....	Bandsman Payne
3rd " Silver Cake Basket.....	Sergt Taple
4th " Gold Albert Chain.....	Capt. Fultz.
5th " Gold Breatpin.....	Private Percy
6th " 3 dollars.....	Bandsman Payne
7th " \$2.50.....	Private Keefe
8th " Merscham Pipe.....	Sergt Lindsay
9th " 2 dollars.....	Corp. Fitzgerald
10th " \$1.50.....	Private Norris
11th " Cloth Vest.....	Private Hechler

The prize for making the most bull's eyes a chain and locket—was won by Capt. Mumford; and a cigar stand, presented by Mr. R. Major, for the rifleman scoring the smallest number, was won by Private Small.

HALIFAX RIFLES.

1st Prize—Company Gold Medal and ten dollars presented by Captain Walsh. (Ranges, 200, 400, and 500 yards, 7 rounds each range, to be won 3 times, not necessarily consecutively.) Won by Lt. Egan.....	85
2nd Prize—Company Silver Medal and 5 dollars presented by Lieut. Egan (Range and conditions same as gold medal.) Won by Corpl. Gibson.....	82
3rd \$8. (Ranges; 200, 400 and 500 yards, 7 rounds at each range.) Won by Capt. Walsh.....	82
4th—7 dollars, presented by Thomas E. Kenny, Esq., Won by Sergt. Lurkin	80
5th—Case of Claret, presented by J. W. Hutt, Esq. Won by Private J. Hickey.....	79
6th—6 dollars presented by Colonel and Paymaster C. I. Macdonald. Won by Serg. P. Hickey.....	68
7th—Case of Canned Lobsters, presented by E. G. Stayner, Esq. Won by Pte J. Hurlay.....	67
8th—\$6, presented by E. Morrison, Esq. Won by D. Morrissey.....	65
9th—\$5, presented James Dwyer, Esq. Won by Corporal Monaghan.....	64
10th—\$4, presented by Dr. Farrell, M. P. P. Won by Corpl. Murphy.....	64
11th—\$4, presented by E. P. Campbell, Esq. Won by Pte. Lockhart.....	64
12th—\$3, presented by J. E. Butler, Esq. Won by James Kelly.....	60
13th—\$2, presented by J. F. Butler, Esq. Won by Pte. Sampson.....	56

14th—\$2, presented by Lieut, McLellan. Won by Sergt. Hughes.....	53
15th—\$2, presented by Lieut. McLellan. Won by Pte. W. Walsh.....	50
16th—\$2, presented by Lieut, McLellan. Won by Geo. Myers.....	44
17th—\$2, presented by Lieut. McLellan. Won by Corpl. Tobin.....	43

(Ranges in all these same as 3rd prize.)

RANGE PRIZES.

\$5, presented by Lt. Col. Mackinlay, for the best score at 500 yards. Won by Lieut. Egan.....	29
Gentleman's Purse presented by T. P. Connolly, Esq., for 2nd highest score at 500 yards. Won by Corpl. Gibson.....	27
Gentleman's Dressing Case, presented by H. C. Preedy, for 2nd highest score at 400 yards. Won by Pte. J. Hickey.....	33
10 gall. Keg of Ale, presented by ex-Alderman Sullivan, for 2nd highest score at 400 yards. Won by Capt. Walsh.....	32
Silver plated Beer Mug presented by Wallace & Bulcoln, for 3rd highest score at 400 yards. Won by Lieut. Egan.....	31
Inlaid Chess Board, presented by Sergt. P. Hickey, for highest score at 200 yards. Won by Capt. Walsh.....	28
Gold Pencil case, presented by H. Glasgow & Co., for 2nd highest score. Won by Sergt. Lurkin.....	28
Col. Laurie's Silver Badge, for highest aggregate score, open to the non-com. officers and men only. Won by Corpl. Gibson.....	82
Col. Laurie's Bronze Badge, for 2nd highest aggregate score, open to the non-com officers and men only. Won by Sergt. Lurkin.....	80

The company tender thanks to the gentlemen whose names appear on the prize list, and also to Lieut. Col. Pallister, Messrs. Fraser, Oland & Co. M. Power, and J. A. Garvie, who also contributed prizes.—*Halifax Reporter, July 27th.*

MAJOR CALL'S BATTERY OF ARTILLERY.

The Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery commanded by Major R. R. Call which went into camp on the 10th inst., was on the 28th inst., inspected by Lt. Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery. At 11 a. m. the Battery commenced target practice. There was a strong westerly wind blowing across the range throughout the firing, and towards the close there was a slight fall of rain. In the afternoon the Battery was very thoroughly inspected by Lieut. Colonels Strange and Maunsell, in field movements, firing and standing gun drill, and acquitted itself with more than usual skill and precision. The Inspector also made a very complete and satisfactory inspection of the guns and harness.

Below we give the official report of the practice with the 9 pound guns, with the scores, time and prizes, also a list of the drivers who obtained prizes.

DOMINION ARTILLERY ASSOCIATION COMPETITIVE GREAT GUN PRACTICE, JULY 28TH 1876.

Newcastle Field Battery, Commanded by Major R. R. Call.

Gun.	Time.
Nine pounder S. B. guns range 1300 yards. 1st prize, Bronze Cross guns and badge, hand book for field service.	
Score.	Time.
Gun. J. Matheson.....	24 6 m. 6 s.
Bomb. T. Russell.....	23 5 " 25 "
Bomb. James Duffy.....	22 6 " 13 "

Bomb. John Murray	22	6 m.	53 s.
Sergt. C. E. Fish	21	6 "	3 "
Corp. John Morrissey	21	6 "	43 "
Corp. Thomas Duffy	18	6 "	18 "
Gun. Thomas Wheeler	18	6 "	47 "
Gun. James Osborne	17	5 "	28 "
Gunr. Camn. Smallwood	16	6 "	35 "
Sergt. William G. Miller	15	7 "	35 "
Corp. Richard Maltby	12	6 "	36 "
Gunr. William Matheson	11	6 "	40 "
Sergt. Major P. Wheeler	5	6 "	25 "
Sergt. Charles Mately	1	5 "	35 "
Corp. Henry Copp	0	6 "	53 "

The Drivers' prizes were as follows:—

Driver James Dickson	1st prize
" Frank Walls	2nd "
" D. Jardine	3rd "
" W. Taylor	4th "

Umpire, Lt. Col. T. B. Strange, Inspector of Artillery.

Range Officer, Capt. Oscar Prevost. B. Battalion G. S.

Time Keeper Officers, Lt.-Col. Maunsell, D. A. G.; Major R. R. Call.

Battery Range Officer, Lieut. C. F. Bourne. T. B. Strange, Lt. Col., Dominion Inspector of Artillery.

We may add that each competitor fired five rounds, viz: two solid of shot, one common and two shrapnell shell. Each competitor took command of his gun, boring and fixing fuse, etc., and no person was allowed to offer assistance, verbal or otherwise, during the time of firing. The battery marched in on Saturday during a heavy rain.—*St. John Telegraph.*

COMPETITION FOR INTERNATIONAL TEAM.

Toronto, Aug. 2.—The small bore shooting of Mason, Cruit, Bell and Disher at the competitive trials of the Any Rifle Association, for the election of a Canadian team for Creedmoor is said to be unparalleled. There is no record in any of the international matches, whether at Creedmoor, Wimbledon or Dollymount, equal to that of the four marksmen named. Mason's 202 is 8 points above, and Cruit's 194 equal to the highest score ever made by English, Irish, Scotch or American teams. Fourteen of the best small-bore shots in this district presented themselves, and the firing commenced shortly after 9 o'clock a. m. The ranges were 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, 15 shots at each distance, and the competitors making the eight highest scores in the three days shooting are to compose the team. The weather was considered favourable for good shooting, the wind, of which there was very little, however, being somewhat variable. The highest possible scores at each distance was 15 points, and the highest possible aggregate 224 points. All the competitors fired with the Marford, with the exception of Messrs. Adam and Bell, who used the Rigby. It was nearly dusk when the last few rounds were fired at 1,000 yards. On adding up the score it was found that Capt. J. J. Mason, of Hamilton, headed the list with a total of 202 points out of a possible 225. The second competition commences this morning at nine o'clock. The following are the scores:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1000 yds.	Tl.
J. J. Mason, Hamilton	68	68	68	202
W. Cruit, Toronto	70	61	60	194
A. Bell, Toronto	66	69	57	192
G. Disher, St. Catharines	63	65	59	187
D. Gibson, Toronto	63	59	67	180
Major Cotton, Kingston	70	56	51	177
James Adam, Hamilton	63	52	56	176
J. Lewis, Toronto	63	52	57	172
Geo. Murison, Hamilton	56	61	54	171

J. M. Gibson, Hamilton	68	47	53	168
Capt. Johnson, Esquesing	59	49	50	158
Wm. Cooper, Toronto	60	60	35	155
G. Margotts, Hamilton	41	59	54	154
W. McMullen, Toronto	66	52	41	149

The scores of the four highest in the above list were made up as follows:

	Bulls E's.	Ctrs.	In's	Out's	Ms's
J. J. Mason	31	8	5	0	1
W. Cruit	22	16	6	1	0
A. Bell	24	11	9	1	0
G. Disher	23	14	4	2	2

The shooting under the auspices of any Rifle Association for the selection a Canadian team to Creedmoor was brought to a close on Thursday 3rd inst. After three days shooting the following are the totals of the nine highest scores:—J. J. Mason, Hamilton, 587; A. Bell, Toronto, 535; J. Murison, Hamilton, 564; J. Adam do, 553; J. M. Gibson, do, 539; Major Cotton, Kingston, 536; G. Disher, St. Catharines, 522; G. Margotts, Toronto, 519; D. Gibson, T, 502. Highest aggregate score attainable was 675. These Gentlemen will probably compose the team of eight marksmen and a spare man.

Boyhood of the Duke of Wellington.

In 1821 Lieut. Keppel resumed his soldier's career as aide-de-camp to Lord Hastings in India. He takes advantage of his voyage to make himself a fair Persian traveller, and on his return he took a wide detour up the Tigris across Persia to St. Petersburg, which resulted in the publication of "Keppel's Overland Journey to England." In Dublin, as aide-de-camp to Lord Wellesley, then Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he seems to have heard much to the detriment of the Duke of Wellington as a lad. He says:—

"The point which I now hold brought me into frequent contact with persons who had been acquainted both with

"The Wellesley of Mysore and the Wellesley of Assaye."

The elder brother, as is well known, after carrying away all the honours of school and university, entered Parliament at an early age, and soon established a character for himself as an orator and statesman. The abilities of Arthur the younger brother, were of much slower development. The late Earl of Leitrim, who was with him at a small private school in the town of Portarlington, used to speak of him to me as a singularly dull, backward boy. Gleig, late Chaplain General, in his interesting "Life" of the great Captain, says that his mother, believing him to be the dunce of the family, not only treated him with indifference, but in some degree neglected his education. At Eton his intellect was rated at a very low standard, his idleness in school hours not being redeemed in the eyes of his school fellows by any proficiency in the play ground. He was a "dab" at no game—could neither handle a bat nor an oar. As soon as he passed into the remove it was determined to place him in the "fool's profession," as the army in those days was irreverently called. At the Military College, at Angers, he seemed to have a little more aptitude for studying the art of war than he had shown for the "Humanities," but he was still a shy awkward lad. It is a matter of notoriety that he was refused a collectorship of Customs on the ground of his incompetency for the duties; and I have reason to believe that a letter is now extant from Lord Mornington (afterwards Lord Wellesley) to Lord Camden, declining a commission for his brother Arthur in the

army, on the same grounds. When he became aide-de-camp to Lord Westmorland, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, his acquaintance with the usages of society was as limited as could well be possessed by any lad who had passed through the ordeal of a public school. Moore, the poet, who visited Dublin shortly before me, and who lived in much the same society as myself alludes in his journal to the character for frivolity which young Wellesley had acquired while member of the vice royal staff. An old lady, one of his contemporaries, told me that when any of the Dublin belles received an invitation to a picnic they stipulated as a condition of its acceptance that "that mischievous boy, Arthur Wellesley, should not be of the party." It was the fashion of the period for gentlemen to wear, instead of a neckcloth, a piece of rich lace, which was passed through a loop in the shirt collar. To twitch the lace out of its loop was a favourite pastime of the incohabite "Iron Duke." The disastrous campaign of the Duke of York appears to have had a sobering effect upon his character. From that time forth he put away childish things and betook himself in good earnest to the active duties of his profession.—*Literary World, Review of Lord Lyndhurst's Memoirs.*

REVIEWS.

The *New Dominion Monthly* for this month has a capital likeness of Sir Alex. F. Galt; and we are please to observe a marked improvement in each succeeding number of this deservedly popular journal. The contents are:—Count Cavour; The Story of Ruth; Trois Pistoles; Forest Fires (Poetry); Tecumseh Hall (Continued); The House at the Bridge; Asleep (Poetry); &c., &c. John Dougall and Son, Publishers, Montreal.

The *British Quarterly Review* for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New York.

We give a summary of the contents:

I. "The Illyrian Emperors and their Line." This article, written by Edward A. Freeman, author of the "Norman Conquest of England," treats of the Roman emperors who claimed Illyria as their birth place; more particularly of Diocletian, and his achievements both in polity and art. Something is said, also, in extenuation of his persecution of the Christians.

II. "The Unseen Universe." The line of argument adopted by the authors of "The Unseen Universe" seems to be fairly presented, and the reviewer concludes with the hope that the artificial barriers between science and religion will eventually be removed.

III. "The Revolution and Catholicism."

IV. "The Independence and Integrity of the Ottoman Empire."

V. "Drunkennes and Proposed Remedies."

VI. "Cycles in Trade."

VII. "The Political Career of Mr. Disraeli."

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**NOTICE** is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 31st July last, has been pleased to order and direct, and it is, thereby, ordered and directed that the Order in Council passed on the 23d June, 1876, authorizing the free entry of chargeable goods cars manufactured by The Canadian Car Company, of St. Albans, New York, necessary for repairing them, and that, hereafter, all foreign manufactured cars for the repair of foreign railway cars shall be subject to the duties prescribed by the tariff on such materials.

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**REFERENCES.**—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$13,000. Miss Hattie Banker, Charleston, \$9,000. Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, Saint Paul, Plano, \$7,000. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500. Eugene P. Pruckett, Pittsburg, Watch, \$300. Miss Annie Orgood, New Orleans, \$5,000. Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

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