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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA), TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

No. 35.

The Volunteer Review

is published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING at No. 150 1/2 Rideau Street, OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON KERR, Proprietor.

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

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1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

The twenty-third Presidential election, with the 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.

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Address,
THE SUN, New York City.



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OTTAWA, 14th July, 1876.

AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES until further notice, 10 per cent

J. JOHNSON,
Commissioner of Customs.

REVIEWS.

The London Quarterly Review for July, republished by the Lenox Scott Publishing Co., 41 Braclay Street, New York, contains many articles of high interest, both as regards the subjects treated, and the distinguished writers to whom several of them have been attributed:

I. "Lord Macaulay." Rumour assigns article to the Right Hon. Wm. E. Gladstone, not a frequent contributor, we believe, to a Conservative Review. After briefly enumerating the salient events of Macaulay's life, the reviewer undertakes to "interpret the picture which the biography presents." He paints the structure and habits of the historian's intellect; his laboriousness as an author; his power of memory; his hasty judgment and tendency to exaggeration; the ease, brilliancy, clearness and fascination of his style; criticises minutely the essays on Milton and Bacon; and challenges the celebrated description of the Anglican clergy of the Restoration period, averring that he was not "absolutely and wholly wrong in any point, but wrong in every point by omission and exaggeration." With all their faults, however, the works of Macaulay are admitted to be among the prodigies of literature.

II. "Ornamental and Useful Tree Planting" describes the uses and habits of growth of many trees of Great Britain, and endeavors to kindle an interest in their culture and conservation.

III. "John Wilson Croker." The recently published life of Macaulay contains many charges affecting the memory and character of Mr. Croker, formerly distinguished both in politics and letters, and for many years a contributor to this review, and the present article gives a sketch of his life, and adduces much evidence to refute the aspersions which have been cast upon him.

IV. This is a review of a recent translation from the Icelandic of the "Orkneyinga Saga," which is considered the chief authority for the history of Northern Scotland, from A.D. 872 to 1222, followed by a notice of Ferguson's "Rude Stone Monuments in all Countries."

V. "Life, Letters, and Journals of George Ticknor."

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Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any other article. Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto. 33-1y

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FINEARTS and POLITE Literature.

Single Copies 25 Cents.

Subscription Price, Three Dollars a year post-paid, including a premium of Two Dollars' worth of patterns free to each subscriber.

We send Certificates for this amount upon receipt of subscription.

Read the "Great Centennial Offer" below to those who will take an interest in our "World of Fashion."

This over-skirt is quite different from any other, though very simple and graceful, the cash or paper back effect is produced by the novel way of draping, and though it has the appearance of a separate part, it is all one thing, and one of its chief attractions is its convenient shape for making over by any other pattern. It is intended for any kind of goods, and will be a great favorite for dress materials the coming summer. Paris houses are now using it for their model in preparing suits for the spring season.

Price of Pattern with Cloth Model, 50 Cents, Mailed



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The above Pattern with Cloth Model complete, and One Dress Elevator, will be sent, post-paid, in one package to any person who will send Sixty Cents with their name and address to A. BURDETTE SMITH, 914 Broadway, New York City.

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Great inducements to Agents who will make a regular business of Canvassing for either of our Magazines. Address very plain. Send Stamp for Fashion Catalogue.

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The Volunteer Review

AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 5, 1876.

No 35.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

We believe it is the intention of the Canadian Government to send a Commissioner to Sidney Exhibition, Australia, which takes place next April. Samples of Canadian products will be placed under the control of the Commissioner.

Colonel French, late Commandant of the North West Mounted Police, was presented with a gold watch and complimentary address by the members of the Force on his leaving Swan River.

The *Montreal Herald* says:—"The Hon. Mr. Blake's recent visit to England will be acknowledged as one of the most important visits ever paid by a Colonial Minister to the Mother Country. Among other good works accomplished, owing in a great measure to his representations, is that the British and United States Governments have decided to maintain the action of the existing Extradition Treaty until the new one can be framed."

The *Manitoba Free Press* says:—"One of the North West Mounted Police in from the West informs us that recently there were about four hundred American Sioux lodges on Canadian soil, near Fort McLeod. Word was sent to the Fort that members of the Force in uniform would not be molested when away from quarters, but that if they appeared in civilian's dress the Chief would not be responsible for anything that might happen there. This is about as good a specimen of cheek and impudence as can be found even in the midst of civilization."

We are glad to learn that a great demand for good square timber, deals, &c., has set in in the Quebec market. On Friday the price of square timber showed a considerable advance. We understand that Mr. Alexander Fraser, of Westmeath, sold some splendid white pine at 25c., and received an offer for five or six rafts of same quality of timber at from 20c. to 24c., which he has yet unsold. The demand for good sawn lumber is also very satisfactory. The American buyers are on the alert to pick up good qualities. This is rather cheering after the dull spell, and bespeaks better times for our lumber merchants and for Ottawa.

We regret to learn that many of the Indians of British Columbia are dying of small pox.—The Government has commenced the building of the dock at Esquimalt.—There are 5% more voters on the Nanaimo voters' list this year than there were last year.—The surveying parties this side the Rocky Mountains draw their supplies from Nanaimo.—The *Astorian* reports that a line of steamers will shortly run from the coal mines of British Columbia to San Francisco, calling at Astoria on the way.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says it is not true that Colonel Valentine Baker has joined the Turkish army, nor is it at all likely that he will be called upon to organize the Turkish cavalry.

Another Sultan has been ignominiously hustled off the throne of Turkey. Murad tumbled off through sheer imbecility. Now it is Hamed who has to do the bidding of a Ministry responsible to neither Sultan nor people, and which individually sells themselves to the diplomats of the various powers represented at the Porte.

A correspondent writing from Belgrade says that the Servian army is being rapidly reinforced and reorganized by Russians, who are crossing Roumania and Hungary in large numbers, and that since this influx the Servians have fought better, and seem more likely to hold their ground against the Turks. The extent of the advantage gained is only to be judged by the reflux of influence upon the political situation at Belgrade. A week ago to-day Prince Milan invited the mediation of the Powers in the most formal manner for Servia and Montenegro jointly, and this step was taken in opposition to Gen. Tchernayeff's wishes, and in face of his protests and arguments. It has been daily becoming more and more apparent that the Prince's action is regretted, at least by those in control of the Servian Government, and notwithstanding that the Powers have notified Prince Milan of their acceptance of the task of bringing about peace negotiations, there is evidence that Servia will obstruct or evade them if possible, unless some new military disaster produces a revolution of feeling. Tchernayeff's memorandum against peace was yesterday officially published by the Servian Press Bureau. It throws no additional light on the situation, and its most striking features are the official representation of the arguments that Servia has nothing to lose by the war, since the European Powers will never allow the Porte to deprive her of her present political administrative rights, and the expression of the belief that Russia will soon be forced to enter the contest if it is prolonged.

It is stated that the pacific tendencies of Prince Milan are being overcome by the representations of the war party. It is reported that Prince Gortschakoff has formally demanded that any mediation undertaken shall extend to Bosnia and Herzegovina.

A despatch from Pesth says: The passage of Russian officers through Hungary is becoming a source of irritation, and several parties have been arrested and imprisoned. To-day we have an account of a party of sixty-eight, provided with passports, and travelling under the protection of the Gene-

va Cross, being detained by order of the Hungarian Home Ministry; but Baron Hofmann, acting for Count Andrassy during his absence, has decided that they be allowed to proceed, and that similar travellers from Russia be permitted to pass unmolested. In the meantime the peace negotiations, which have been committed to the ambassador at Constantinople, seem not to be making satisfactory progress.

A Reuter's telegram states that at a council of the Turkish cabinet on Wednesday, it was determined to postpone any decision regarding the suspension of hostilities, until the wishes of the Powers concerning the terms of peace, were more fully ascertained. This indicates that the Powers themselves have not arrived at an agreement regarding the basis of negotiations, and tends to confirm the statement that Russia desires to include Herzegovina and Bosnian affairs in the settlement upon the basis of the Berlin memorandum. If this demand meets considerable support from other Powers, negotiations will be rendered extremely difficult in consequence of England's former rejection of the Berlin proposal. The feeling that the present situation is dangerously uncertain begins to be reflected by the prices of international stocks upon the London and Continental Exchange.

A Reuter telegram from Semlin, reports that the battle of Friday, on the left bank of the Morava, resulted disastrously to the Servians. The Turks, after breaking the right wing of the Servians, made a flank movement in the direction of Kurzat, their object being to reach Delegrade. The Turks have thus turned the Servian position at Alexinat, and the entire military position is changed.

The Turks have already reached the heights of Gurgusavat, half way between Teschitz and Kruzvat. They are advancing along the road which skirts the left bank of the Morava, crosses the river at Proskcovatz and joins the road between Alexinat and Belgrade and Jabakovitz, a short distance from Deligrad. General Tchernayeff is now marching with the bulk of the army toward Houzvat. He has telegraphed to Belgrade for reinforcements, and the Servian Minister of war has ordered General Antioch to march to Kruzvat with 12,000 men.

The *Times*' Belgrade correspondent says: The first of September will be a memorable day in the annals of Turkey and Servia, for one has gained a great victory, and the other suffered a serious defeat. Friday's battle was the battle of the war. Prince Milan leaves Belgrade on Thursday, to rejoin the army.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Provincial Rifle Association Nova Scotia.

(Reported for the Volunteer Review.)
FIRST COMPETITION.—\$135.

The Provincial Rifle Association Challenge Gold Medal. Open to all members of the Active Militia, who are members of the Association. Medal to be won twice. Ranges 300, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize.—Medal and	\$20.00
Second "	20.00
Third "	15.00
Fourth "	10.00
Fourteen prizes \$5 each	70.00

The annual competition for the Provincial Rifle Association's prizes commenced at the Bedford Range August, 15th. There was a high wind all day, and consequently the scores made were very poor. There were 105 competitors, but very few spectators were present, and the competition did not seem to excite the usual amount of interest. The first competition was finished. The following is the prize list:—

	Pts.
Sergt J W Smith, 78th	56
Ensign J Harris	55
Paymaster Eaton, 68th	53
Sergt Larkin, 63rd	50
Sergt Fader, 66th	50
Pte J F Hickey, 63rd	50
Surg Tropanman, 66th	48
Ensign Fitch, 78th	47
Ensign W B Shop, 63rd	47
Pte Cogswell, 63rd	46
Sergt H Harrison	46
Capt T J Walsh	44
Sergt Stevens, CPB	43
Sergt H J Harris, 1st G A	43
Lieut Harris, HFB	43
Capt J R Graham, HFB	43
Capt Mumford, 63rd	41
Lieut Egan, 63rd	40

The second competition was commenced but not concluded.

SECOND COMPETITION.—\$165.

The Cogswell Challenge Cup. Open to all members of the Association as in First Competition, and Militia Officers and Volunteers of Canada and Prince Edward Island Cup to be won three times. Ranges 300, 400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize.—Cup and	\$25.00
Second "	25.00
Third "	20.00
Fourth "	15.00
Fifth "	10.00
Fourteen prizes, \$5 each	70.00

SECOND DAY.

There were some improvement in the firing at Bedford, but still the wind was too high for making very good scores. After the second and third competition had been finished, the fourth, fifth and sixth were skipped, and the seventh competition and the competition for the Ladies' prize were proceeded with and concluded. It will be noticed as a singular coincidence, that both the Cogswell cup and the Ladies' cup were won by the same man, Privato Bent, while the same thing occurred last year, when Sergt. Taples was the fortunate man. Lieut. Fitch of the 78th, carried off the cup, for the highest aggregate score, by four points, his total being 209. The following is a list of the prizes and the winners.

	Pts.
Pte Bent, CPB	61
Capt Layton, 78th	60

Capt Walsh, 63rd	58
Ensign Pauline, 63rd	57
Lieut McNeil, 68th	55
Sergt H J Harris, 1st GA	55
Sergt Power, 63rd	54
Sergt Stevens, 66th	54
Lieut Egan, 63rd	54
Lieut Harris, HFB	53
Sergt Keddy, 68th	52
Lieut Fitch, 78th	51
Sergt Piers, 66th	51
Gun Goudie, 1st G A	50
Gun S Marshall, 1st GA	50
Sergt Shand, 1st GA	50
Lieut McInnis, 63rd	50
Sergt Moffatt, CPB	49
Sergt Taple, 63rd	49

THIRD COMPETITION.—\$165.

The Ladies' Cup. Open to all members of the Association as in First Competition. Cup to be won twice. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize.—Cup and	\$25.00
Second "	25.00
Third "	20.00
Fourth "	15.00
Fifth "	10.00
Fourteen prizes. \$5 each	70.00

	Pts.
Pte Bent, CRP	57
Lieut Christie, CPB	57
Sergt Power, 63rd	56
Capt Graham, HFB	54
Paymaster Eaton, 68th	53
Lieut Fitch, 78th	53
Battery Sergt Maj Corbin, 1st GA	53
Ensign Bishop, 63rd	52
Sergt Hickey, 63rd	51
Sergt Piers, 66th	51
Sergt McLeod, HFB	50
Pte Morris, 63rd	50
Pte Oxley, CPB	50
Lieut McInnis, 63rd	49
Pte Lynch, 78th	49
Capt Bland, 1st GA	48
Pte Geldart, 78th Batt	48
Lieut W A Garrison, 1st GA	48
Pte E Cattle, 78th	47

THIRD DAY.

The weather was beautiful and there was a decided improvement in the firing. The battalion match excited a great deal of interest, as many of the teams were considered about equally matched. It resulted in a victory for the 1st 60th Royal Rifles by only three points over the 63rd H.V.B.R., who took the second prize. The firing will be concluded today and the prizes will be presented to the winners at the Drill Shed this evening by Lieut. Governor Archibald. Seats will be provided for lady spectators, who are cordially invited to be present. The whole City Volunteer Brigade will parade at the Drill Shed at a quarter to eight. The following is a list of the prizes and prize winners:

FOURTH COMPETITION.—\$100.

All Corners' Prize. Open to all, with any Rifle, excepting those with magnifying sights and hair triggers. Entrance for non members of the Association \$1.00. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize	\$25.00
Second "	20.00
Third "	15.00
Fourth "	10.00
Six prizes of \$5 each	30.00

	Pts.
Pte H Hamilton, 87th RIF	44
Sergt Power, 63rd	44
Lynce Corp'l Dunn, 1st 60th	43
Sergt Haye, 87th RIF	43

Sergt Larkin, 63rd	42
Sergt P Curren, 87th RIF	42
Col Sergt Flannigan	42
Pte Oxley, CPB	41
Pte Morris, 1st 60th	41
Capt Mumford, 63rd	41

FIFTH COMPETITION.—\$60.

Battalion Match.

A Silver Challenge Cup. Presented by Col. J. W. Laurie. To be competed for annually by ten officers or men from each Battalion, Artillery Brigade of Field Battery of The Active Militia in Nova Scotia, and from each of Her Majesty's Regiments or Artillery Brigades serving in this Province. Cup to be held by the commanding officer, and to be used at the Officer's Mess of the winning corps. Ranges 300 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Entrance fee \$5. Money prizes added by the Association.

First Prize	\$40.00
Second "	20.00
1st 60th Royal Rifles	309
63rd H V B R	306

The following were the scores made by the other teams:

	Pts.
87th RIF	255
1st G A	298
CPB	287
66th H V B I	274
78th Colchester Co	265
68th Kings	256
HFB	169

INDIVIDUAL SCORES.

The entrance money will be given as Prizes for the best individual Scores.

	Pts.
Sergt Larkin, 63rd	\$10 40
Lieut Holbeck, 60th	8 38
Col Sergt Bowler, 60th	6 38
Sergt Taple, 63rd	5 38
Sergt Shand, 1st GA	4 38
Surg Trenman, 66th	4 38
Pte Oxley, CPB	4 37
Capt Walsh, 63rd	4 36

SIXTH COMPETITION.—\$100.

Gold Watch and Chain, presented by Sir W. F. Williams, Bart., G. C. B. Open to all members of the Association as in first competition. Ranges 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize.—Gold Watch and Chain	
Second "	\$25.00
Third "	20.00
Fourth "	15.00
Fifth "	10.00
Six Prizes, of \$5 each	30.00

	Pts.
Sergt Keddy, 63th	45
Pte Bent, CRB	44
Sergt Harris, 1st GA	44
Capt Layton, 78th	44
Sergt Shand, 1st GA	43
Lt McInnes, 63rd	43
Ensign Bishop, 63rd	43
Sergt J R Moffatt, CRP	41
Gun Adams, 1st GA	41
Sergt Maj Anderson, HFB	40
Gun Goudie, 1st GA	40

SEVENTH COMPETITION.—\$120.

Silver Medal of the National Rifle Association.—Open to all members of the Association as in first competition. Ranges 400, 500, 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

First Prize.—Medal and	\$25.00
Second "	20.00
Third "	15.00
Fourth "	10.00
Ten prizes, at \$5 each	50.00

	Pts.
Ens Paulin, 63rd.....	61
Sergt Connors, 63rd.....	60
Sergt Keddy, 68th.....	59
Lieut Fitch, 78th.....	58
Sergt Thompson, HFB.....	56
Pte Morris, 63rd.....	56
Sergt Piers, 66th.....	56
Pte Cuttle, 78th.....	55
Capt Layton, 78th.....	55
Sergt Larkin, 63rd.....	55
Ens Bishop, 63rd.....	55
Sergt McLeod, HFB.....	54
Lieut McNeil, 63th.....	54
Sergt Power, 63rd.....	54
Corpl Nelson, 78th.....	53

NURSERY PRIZES.—\$110.

Restricted to members of the Association, qualified under Rules 11 and 12, who have never taken a prize at the meetings of this Association. Range 400 yards. Seven rounds each.

First Prize.....	\$20.00
Second ".....	15.00
Third ".....	10.00
Six prizes, of \$5 each.....	30.00
Ten prizes, of \$4 each.....	40.00

	Pts.
Lieut Gould, 66th HVBI.....	30
Pte Quinlan, 68th.....	29
Pte Lyons, 78th.....	28
Bdr Lawson, 2nd GA.....	28
Pte Fisher, 66th.....	27
Capt Putner, 66th.....	24
Pte Small, 66th.....	23
Gun Dovana, 1st GA.....	22
Edr Mumford, 1st GA.....	21
B S Knight, 1st GA.....	19
Gun Foley, 2nd GA.....	18
Trumpeter Morton, HFB.....	17
Sergt Stinson, 66th.....	15
Pte Morrissey, 63rd.....	14
Pte Keefe, 63rd.....	12
Lieut Imlah, HFB.....	12
Gun Bridgeway, HFB.....	9
Pte B Morrow, 72nd.....	8
Gun Kaizer, HFB.....	5

LADIES PRIZES.

To be competed for by members who have been nominated by ladies who are subscribers to this fund. No competitor can represent more than two ladies. Ranges 500 yards. Five rounds.

The total amount of the Ladies subscriptions will be divided into six prizes.

	Pts.
Mrs Bishop, represented by Ensign Bishop, 63rd.....	21
Mrs M Corbin, represented by Sergeant Corbin, 63rd.....	21
Mrs G Piers, represented by Sergeant Piers, 66th.....	21
Mrs Corbin, represented by Sergeant Corbin.....	21
Mrs Smith, represented by Sergt J W Smith, 78th.....	21
Mrs Florence Larkin, represented by Sergt Larkin, 63rd.....	21

CONSOLATION PRIZES.—\$120.

Open to all members of the Association, as in first Competition, who have not taken a prize during the meeting. Time and Battalion Matches excepted. Ranges 300 yards.

First Prize.....	\$20.00
Second ".....	15.00
Third ".....	10.00
Five prizes, of \$5 each.....	25.00
Ten prizes, of \$4 each.....	40.00

	Pts.
Sergt Johnson, 1st GA.....	25
Ensign Ward, 68th.....	23
Pte Duncan, CPB.....	23

P M Church, CPB.....	23
Lieut Smith, 78th.....	23
Pte McLeod, 78th.....	22
Pte Colburne, CPB.....	22
Lieut Weston, 66th.....	22
Sergt Corbin, 63rd.....	21
Corpl Davis, 78th.....	21
Pte Percy, 63rd.....	21
Sergt Langille, 66th.....	20
S M Kennedy, 66th.....	20
Sergt Brown, CPB.....	20
Lieut Barnhill, 78th.....	19
Sergt Stenhouse, 63rd.....	19
Pte Lockhart.....	19
Corpl Case, 2nd GA.....	19

EXTRA PRIZE.

A silver cup, presented by the Messrs. Bennett Bros., Jewellers, Granville Street. Open to all members of the Association. Highest aggregate in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th Competitions. Cup to be won three times. Lieut Fitch, 78th..... 209

PRESENTATION OF PRIZES.

At quarter to eight last night the whole of the City Brigade of Volunteers assembled at the Drill Shed and were formed into a square around a platform erected for the occasion. His Honor the Lieut. Governor soon after arrived with his suite. After a few introductory remarks by Col. Laurie the presentation of prizes was proceeded with. The lucky men received the plaudits of their comrades.

In presenting the Battalion Cup to the representatives of the 60th Rifles, by whom it had been won, Col. Laurie made a short speech, remarking that he was proud to say that hitherto the cup had been carried off by the militia, but he was not less gratified to see the regulars win it, especially as the contest had been so close and the defeat by no means a dishonorable one to the militia, who, he felt sure, would agree with him in congratulating the successful team. He referred to the good understanding existing between the 60th and the militia. He said if, as was not improbable, they were called to active service, he would not be surprised to see a Canadian regiment standing side by side with them on the field.

Capt. Wallace, of the 60th, replied on behalf of the regiment, and in doing so said that Lieut. Holbeck, the officer who commanded the successful team at Bedford, was unable to be present owing to illness, and had requested him to speak for him. He thanked Col. Laurie for the complimentary manner in which he had spoken of the regiment and was glad to say that although they had fired in many contests, with the volunteers, the relations between them, whichever side was victorious, had always been of the pleasantest character. He had been requested to say that the cup would be taken to the officers' mess, forthwith, where it was being waited for by members of the mess, and would there be filled to the brim with champagne and the health of their opponents drank in it.

The presentation of prizes was then finished and the brigades was briefly addressed by the Lieutenant Governor. He was happy to hear Col. Laurie report that the firing in the competitions had been on the whole very fair, especially as he knew Col. Laurie was not one to give praise where it was not deserved. He said that in this age the success of nations in battle depended almost entirely on the good character of the weapon, and the skill with which they were used. As an instance of this he referred to the war now going on between the United States army and the Indians. The latter were armed with rifles of the same improved style as those

used by their opponents, and by their skill, acquired by almost constant practice, were enabled to give the troops far more trouble than it was supposed a horde of undisciplined savages could possibly do. He expressed his pleasure in having been present to present the prizes, on the invitation of Col. Laurie, and on behalf of the Rifle Association:

After a few more remarks from Colonel Laurie, three cheers were given for Her Majesty the Queen, and three more for His Honor the Lieut. Governor. The troops were then formed in marching order and proceeded to the drill ground outside, where they were dismissed. The spectators, of whom there were a large number, including some ladies, then retired. The Volunteer bands were present and played during the evening.

A PRIVATE MATCH.

A private match was fired at the Sackville range yesterday afternoon between Private Bent, of the C. P. B., who won the Cogswell and Ladies' Cups, and Sergt. Corbin, of the 63rd H. V. B. R., for \$20 aside. Sergt. Corbin was victorious by one point.

After the presentation of prizes had been completed the 1st and 2nd Brigades of Garrison Artillery and the Field Battery were paraded and inspected by Lt. Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery, who expressed himself much pleased with the clean and soldierly appearance of the men, and hoped that they would improve the long winter evenings by supplementing the paid drills by voluntary drills devoted to purely artillery duties, remarking that artillery duties being varied and complicated required far more intelligence and application than infantry duties, and that it was simply impossible to make an artilleryman efficient in the limited time paid for by the Government.

Metropolitan Rifle Association Matches.

The ninth annual prize meeting of the Metropolitan Rifle Association commenced Tuesday, 22nd ult., at the Rideau Range. The weather was not as favourable as could have been desired in the morning, the refraction being very bad. However, towards the afternoon the light became better, although the wind was against the marksmen. The President of the Association, Mr. Allan Gilmore, was present at the opening, and fired the first shot, scoring a bull's eye at 200 yards. The first match was for the President's prize. Range 200 yards. Rifle, long Snider, Government pattern or bearing Government viewer's mark. Seven shots, position any. Open to all members of the M. R. Association. It resulted as follows:

	Pts.
Lieut Grant, OBGA.....	32
Sergt Sutherland, G G F G.....	32
Sergt Deslauriers.....	31
Corpl Throop.....	31
Pte Morrison.....	30
Maj Macpherson.....	30
Mr Smith, M R C.....	29
Mr Blacbin, M R C.....	29

The second was the Association match. Ranges, 300 and 500 yards. Rifle, long Snider. Seven shots at each-range. Any position.

	Pts.
L Corp Newby, GGFG.....	51
Sergt Deslauriers.....	47
Capt Patrick, OBGA.....	47
Corp Reardon, GGFG.....	46
Corp Throop.....	46
Maj Macpherson.....	45
Gun W Perkins, OBGA.....	44
Pte Morrison, GGFG.....	43

Pte Waldo, "	43
Major White "	43
Pte Cotton "	43

The third match.—Open to all efficient volunteers; Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; Rifle, long Snider, five shots at each range; Position, 300 yards standing, 500 and 600 yards any—was not finished last night, several having to fire at the last stage this morning. The result was as follows:—

Pte Cotton, GGFG, Civil Service Epergne.....	Pts.	60
L Corp Newby, GGFG.....	57	
Capt Patrick, OBGA.....	57	
L Corp Gray, GGFG.....	56	
L Corp Carroll, do.....	55	
Driver Martin, OBGA.....	54	
Ens Grayburn, GGFG.....	53	
Sergt Sutherland, do.....	52	
Maj Macpherson, do.....	52	
Capt Todd, do.....	51	
Corp Throop, do.....	51	
Corp Reardon, do.....	50	
Lieut Grant, OBGA.....	50	
Sergt Gray, do.....	50	
Sergt DeLauriers, GGFG.....	50	
Gun Jamieson, OBGA.....	49	
Pte Waldo, GGFG.....	49	

The fifth match.—Corporation prize; Volunteer's match open to efficient volunteers of the City of Ottawa and Counties of Carleton, Russell and Ottawa, and resident members of the Association; ranges, 500 and 600 yards; rifle, long Snider; five shots at each range; (this match is contingent on the Corporation making a grant to the Association)—resulted as follows:—

Corp Throop, GGFG.....	Pts.	32
L Corp Carroll do.....	32	
Sergt Gray, OBGA.....	31	
Sergt Clayton, GGFG.....	30	
L Corp Newby, do.....	30	
Sergt Deslauriers do.....	29	
Vet Surgeon Harris, OBGA.....	29	
Pte Cotton, GGFG.....	29	
L Corp Symes, do.....	28	
Sergt Sutherland, GGFG.....	27	
Pte Morrison, do.....	26	
Pte Waldo, do.....	26	
L Corp Leighfield.....	52	
Gun McDonald, OBGA.....	25	
Capt Todd, GGFG.....	25	
Capt Patrick, O GA.....	24	
M j Macpherson.....	22	

Match No. 6.—Consolation match Open to all who have not won prizes in the foregoing. Prizes, such articles as may be donated. Range, 400 yards. Five rounds.

Pte Wait, GGFG.....	Pts.	22
Sergt Yeomans, OBGA.....	21	
Gun Johnson.....	21	
Driver Gray.....	19	
L Corp Leighfield.....	19	
Gun McDonald.....	19	

Grand aggregate—1st prize, Ontario Association silver badge, and \$10 to the best scores in matches 1, 2, 3 and 5. L Corp. Newby, 165 points.
2nd prize, \$10, Corpl. Throop, 160 points.

Halifax Field Battery.

(Reported for the Volunteer Review.)

The Halifax Field Battery under the command of Lieut. Flowers, had their annual shot practice at Point Pleasant. The weather was exceedingly fine though very warm, and the shooting as usual, with this Battery, excellent. The mode of firing this year differed from the usual course; formerly each man fired one round, not being limited to time, errors in laying, elevation and deflec-

tion being pointed out as they occurred. This year twenty men, selected from the non-commissioned officers and gunners, each fired four rounds consecutively, six minutes only being allowed for the four rounds, no communication being allowed with the marksmen while firing, thus being compelled to judge the distance as well as result of each shot, for himself. Owing to the small amount of ammunition (80 rounds) no trial shots were fired; yet under all these disadvantages the firing was declared by Master Gunner Donaldson, R. A., who had charge of the range party, to be excellent. He stated that if a small schooner in place of the target, every shot would have struck some part of her. The following are some of the scores made.

	Points.	time.
Sergt McLeod.....	28	3.45
Gunner Latham.....	28	6.20
do Crosskill.....	24	5.45
do Taylor.....	22	4.55
do Sam Moody.....	19	4.04
do Gibson.....	18	4.30
Sergt Jordon.....	15	4.05
Sergt Thompson.....	14	5.30
Gunner E Edwards.....	13	5.25
Corpl Holloway.....	12	5.50
Sergt Miller.....	12	4.15
Sergt Barnstead.....	12	4.20

Gunner Woodling fired four rounds in 3 minutes and 10 seconds, every shot in a direct line for the target, but mising the distance he failed to score any points. The range was about 1100 yards and the target consisted of a sugar cask fixed on a ratt—a very small object to fire at.

The firing was conducted under the superintendence of Lt. Col. Strange, R.A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery, who seemed well pleased with the whole proceedings. There were also present, Col. Laurie, D. A. G., Lt. Col. Milson, R.M., Major Guy, Storekeeper Dr. Almon, Honorary Surgeon of the Battery, Hon. Jas. McDonald, and many others. After the completion of the firing the company sat down to a splendid dinner got up in Sunder's best style. About half past six, p.m. the bugle sounded and in a surprising short time, tents were struck, everything packed up and the Battery on the march home.

The Halifax Field Battery is armed with six six por. B. L. R. Armstrong field guns and an authorised establishment of one hundred officers and men yet they could only obtain 80 rounds of service ammunition; the same amount allowed to four gun Batteries with an establishment of 75 all told. A requisition from the commanding officer of the Battery for the ammunition for the current year was sent to the Brigade Major last February, but he forgot to forward it; the Deputy Adjutant-General knew nothing of it until inquiries were made a few days before the firing took place, and then through some mis-understanding, no orders or burning charges were issued. This is the first occasion, that the Battery fired against time; on former occasions the time allowed for firing was unlimited, yet but three men of the twenty selected exceeded the time (six minutes) allowed for four rounds.

New Brunswick Wimbladen.

OPENING DAY OF THE ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING.

(From St. John Telegraph.)

SUSSEX, Aug. 22.

Riflemen in larger numbers than have been known at any previous Provincial competitions, especially that held last year at Fredericton, are here attending the meet-

ing. Preliminaries were arranged last night as to arrangements in the field by placing the targets, etc.

At half past nine this morning the "open: ing gun" was fired in the

FIRST MATCH,

which was as follows:—
The Association Silver Cup and \$100. Open to all members and affiliated members of the N. B. Provincial Rifle Association. Ranges 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds at each range.

1st prize.....	Cup and \$20
2nd ".....	11
3rd ".....	9
4th ".....	8
5th ".....	7
6th ".....	6
7th ".....	5
8th ".....	4
9th ".....	4
10th ".....	4
11th ".....	3
12th ".....	3
8 prizes of \$2 each.....	16

20 \$100

This competition was brought to a close two hours after beginning. Nearly, if not quite all, the riflemen on the ground competed in this. Prize winners were as below:

Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	Pts.	42
Ens T G Loggie, 71st Batt.....	41	
Trooper A Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	40	
Ens S McLeod, 67th Batt.....	38	
Sergt C W Wayman, 8th Cav.....	38	
Capt Bourne, 67th.....	38	
Sergt Parlee, 8th Cav.....	36	
Trooper McAfee, 8th Cav.....	36	
Lieut C W Drury, No 1 Bat of Artillery.....	36	
Col Sergt R Pinder, 71st Batt.....	36	
Lieut Worden, 8th Cav.....	35	
Pte J Fowler, RM.....	35	
Capt E Arfold, 74th Batt.....	35	
Lieut W Clinch, St George Infantry.....	35	
Corp Thompson, NBE.....	34	
Maj Ketohum, 67th Batt.....	32	
Sergt Lipsett, 71st Batt.....	32	
Capt A Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	32	
Sergt A Cameron, 73rd Batt.....	31	
Qr-Master Wallace, 62nd Batt.....	31	

Arrangements were then made for the second match, intending competitors purchasing their tickets, and by that time the quarters of the men were considered the most attractive place, and the field was soon deserted.

THE SECOND MATCH

was begun at 1.15. This was for all comers, and the prize list and conditions were:—

Open to all Entrance fee 50 cents. Ranges for Snider Enfield, 500 and 600 yards, for small bore rifles, 700 and 800 yards, same class of targets, 7 rounds at each range.

1st prize.....	\$15
2nd ".....	12
3rd ".....	11
4th ".....	10
5th ".....	9
6th ".....	8
7th ".....	7
8th ".....	6
9th ".....	5
10th ".....	4
2 prizes of \$3 each.....	6
10 " 2 each.....	20
7 " 1 each.....	7

20 \$100

In the second match Sergt. Hunter and Ensign Loggie preferred to try their small bore rifles. The first named used a Ballard breech loader Creedmoor sights, and never

had used it before; that of Loggio was a small Henry muzzle loader with similar sight to that used by Hunter. It is very creditable to both these competitors in trying their new rifles against such odds, as they were obliged to fire a range 200 yards longer than the competitors with Snider rifles. They were the only two who tried the experiment, and it proved costly to them.

It was five o'clock before the match was concluded when the following were the winners:—

	Pts.
Lieut Hartt, 62nd.....	56
Dr Master Lipssett, 81st Batt.....	54
Major O R Arnold, 74th Batt.....	50
Sergt Sproul, 8th Cav.....	50
Sugler Otty, 8th Cav.....	49
Major Ketchum, 67th.....	49
Pte Miller, 74th Batt.....	45
Capt Parley, NBE.....	44
Capt Bourne, 67th Batt.....	43
Sergt E A Morris, 71st Batt.....	43
Major Morris, 71st Batt.....	43
Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	42
Sergt Appleby, 67th Batt.....	42
Sugler T Hartt, NBE.....	42
Sergt Carmichael, NBE.....	41
Sergt Parlee, 8th Cav.....	41
Sergt A Hay, 7th Bat of Artillery.....	40
Pte Smith 71st Batt.....	40
Pte J D Perkins, 71st Batt.....	40
Pte J W Boyer, 67th Batt.....	39
Sergt A Cameron, 73rd Batt.....	38
Pte G Chase, R M, Charlotte.....	38
Lieut Earle, 62nd Batt St John.....	38
Sapper J McRobbie, NBE.....	38
Trooper A Duffy, 8th Cav.....	37
Capt Likely, 62nd Batt.....	37
Pte J Fowler, RM, King's Co.....	37
Corp G F Thompson, NBE.....	36
Lieut Cougle, 74th Batt.....	36

Immediately after this the

THIRD MATCH

was brought on. It is for the National Silver Medal as in the first match. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range.

1st prize.....	Medal and \$11
2nd prize.....	10
3rd prize.....	9
4th prize.....	7
5th prize.....	6
3 prizes of \$5 each.....	15
7 " 4 each.....	28
5 " 3 each.....	15
6 " 2 each.....	12
7 " 1 each.....	7

33 \$120

Time would not permit of firing from any other range but the 200 yards. In this the chief scores were those of:

	Pts.
Pte J H McRobbie, R M, St John.....	32
Lt Drury, No 1 Battery of Artillery.....	32
Corp W Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	31
Capt Langstroth, 8th Cav.....	31
Major Morris, 71st Batt.....	31
Gun Chas N Darrah, No 3 Bat of Artl.....	30
Corp G F Thompson, NBE.....	30
Sergt W Parlee, 8th Cav.....	29
Pte L Chase, R M, Charlotte.....	29
Sergt James Hunter, NBE.....	29

It will be concluded to morrow.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE FOR THE COMPETITION.

At a meeting of the Council of the Provincial Association, held last evening, at Bowen House, the business transacted consisted of the appointment of an executive for the meeting. It consists of: Lieut. Col. Mansell, commandant of field; Major Staples, 71st Battalion range officer; Capt. Henry F. Parley, N. B. E., President of Provincial Association; Major J. H. Parks, vice

president; Capt. F. B. Hazen, 62nd Batt., Sergt. Jas. Hunter, N. B. Engineers.

SUNSHINE AND SHOWERS

alike came down on the riflemen, but the rain did not amount to anything of consequence, and the firing was not much delayed thereby. The wind blow directly across the range from the right, and rendered the shooting inferior in the morning some time being necessary so as to make the proper allowance for windage. Low scoring was the result.

In the afternoon a few ladies visited the grounds and witnessed the firing for a time, while Loggio and Hunter, were the objects of much attention, as they fired from their small bore rifles.

THE COLONEL BEGR TARGET

is much liked by the competitors, and its superiority over the old method is conceded on all hands. By its use the scoring is rendered less difficult to the markers, although at first there was some delay about the discs. This defect has been remedied, and the new plan working well towards the latter part of the day.

A WORD ABOUT THE SECRETARY.

The competitors and the association are to be congratulated in having such an efficient gentleman to occupy the secretary's office as Major O. R. Arnold. All day long he was at his post, snatching but a few minutes to take a turn at firing. The wants of the men were speedily supplied, and it is not to be wondered at that the association likes to have the Major in the office which he now fills so creditably.

WHO ARE COMPETING.

A list of the men who are at present at the range and taking part is published, and the number exceeds that of last year. King's County sends 43, St. John comes next with 23; York has 12; Carleton 10; Northumberland 8; and Charlotte 6.

A pretty good story is told of a man belonging to the 62nd Battalion who came up from St. John on Monday night. He had a valise in his hand that looked to be a souvenir from the Ark, and going up to some who had already arrived, he enquired where the tents were to camp out in. When told there were none his face wore a rueful look. In his valise he had stored away a variety of cooking utensils and on finding out that he had an encumbrance on his hands he didn't know what to say.

(To be Continued.)

Reorganization of the Russian Army.

The St. Petersburg *Invalide* publishes an account of the steps which have been taken to reorganize the Russian army during the past year: The most important measure taken is the reform of cavalry and horse artillery. The seven cavalry divisions of the line have been doubled, and with the Cossack regiments now form fourteen divisions, each including one regiment of dragoons, one of Uhlans, one of Hussars, and one of Don Cossacks. Out of the four Don Cossack regiments not entering into these mixed divisions, a separate Cossack division has been organized. The Cavalry of the Guard, too, has been placed in marching order, and, including the detachment stationed at Warsaw, divided into three mixed and one Cossack division. The same order extends to the Caucasian Cavalry Division, which, reinforced by two new regiments of regulars, and two regiments of Cossacks, is now sufficiently numerous for two divisions, bringing up the total cavalry divisions to twenty. The reorganization of the caval-

ry has been accompanied by the permanent increase of the squad from twelve to sixteen. The reserve squadrons and brigades will be called supernumerary, and deprived of their staff. Their employment in peace will be solely to break in horses; in war they will only fill up gaps in the field troops. The reorganization of the horse artillery was occasioned by that of the cavalry, and consists of the increase in the horse batteries of the line from eighteen to twenty-six, and of the Cossack batteries from sixteen to twenty-two. The number of guns in each battery is reduced from eight to six. Two of the new horse batteries are to be attached to each cavalry division. In the Guards five regular batteries and one Cossack battery are united with a horse artillery brigade: in the line no brigades are formed, but the various batteries so distributed that the first cavalry divisions are only provided with regulars, while the remaining seven have one regular and one Cossack battery. By this reorganization a close tie has been established between our Cossacks and the cavalry of the line. Henceforth they will constitute only one force, consisting of different elements. For this purpose the whole service of the Cossack troops had to be thoroughly remodelled. Up to the present time it is well known the Don Cossack regiments had no permanent military organization. Fresh regiments being formed whenever there was a conscription, and the officers being taken in turn, the whole constituted a mass of men without any real connection. After two or three years' service the regiments returned to the Don, and the men betaking themselves to domestic occupation, there remained not a single vestige of the squadrons to which they had belonged. By an order issued towards the end of 1874 this defect was done away with. The Cossacks are now a body of men perfectly organized in time of peace, and easily assembled and added to the cavalry divisions in time of war. Under the new arrangements, the Don Cossacks will supply sixty two regiments and twenty-two horse batteries, in time of war. Two of these regiments and two of these batteries belong to the Guards.

In peace they have twenty one regiments and eight horse batteries under arms. We have thus gained an excellent corps, numbering between 50,000 and 55,000 men, with a reserve of some 30,000 more. The peace footing of the cavalry was likewise increased last year, the squads being raised to twenty-four. In addition to this the Caucasian regiments were raised to four battalions and increased by a whole division (the 41st). The fortress battalions were raised to 500 men, and provision made to expand each battalion into two in time of war. Four battalions were also formed in the Guards, each having four companies. Two more battalions and one battery were formed for service in Turkestan, and the Crimean and Bashkire squadrons raised to divisions, in consequence of the increased number of recruits. The re-equipment of the artillery begun in 1869 has been fully carried out. The field brigades of the artillery begun in 1869 has been fully carried out. The field brigades of the artillery have been raised to six batteries, with one third that number of cannon in reserve. The whole of the infantry on the war footing is armed with breechloaders, and the re-arming of the fortresses nearly completed. Owing to the steady progress in artillery tactics and the improvements adopted in other armies, we shall be obliged to go on with our technical reforms. What we are chiefly aiming at now is to increase the

(For continuation see page 417.)

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The Volunteer Review

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, SEPT. 5, 1876.

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

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

The official Report of Major RENO of the 7th United States Cavalry on the operations on the Little Big Horn River, on 25th June, which resulted in the death of General CUSTER and the annihilation of his detachment, is published from the United States *Army and Navy Journal* of the 5th August, and shows the style of fighting to which the weak detachments of the U. S. Army is exposed, and the character of the foe with which they have to deal.

We also republish our contemporary's comments on the Report. The leading article of the *Army and Navy Journal* entitled our "Thirteenth Birthday," is republished because it affords an insight into the motives which govern its publication in common with our own enterprise—for in this country equally with the United States we have a class of philosophers who are "once more looking for the advent of the Millennium" and the old prejudice against the Military "institution as a useless tax upon the country" is sought to be revived.

The foolish hostility displayed by the Anglo-Saxon race against Military establishments is to be traced to the traditions of the great Rebellion and the Military rule of England during CROMWELL's usurpation, and finds its most persistent advocates amongst the mercantile class who are in reality most interested in its maintenance and pay less of its cost than any other section of the community. This prejudice and the memory of the Navigation Laws is all the British people reaped by the usurpations of the Long Parliament and the assumption of all the powers of the State representatives of the Commons.

It is one of the evil legacies bequeathed by unbridled fanaticism, and the desire to concentrate the power and wealth of the State in the hands of a faction whose guiding principles was self interest.

It is time to lay aside this absurd idea and to treat the Military institutions as the real policy of the nation. We congratulate our contemporary on his success.

"The manner in which the officers and men of the two "railway battalions," which have been formed in Germany since the war of 1870, and of the organisation of which we have from time to time given details in our columns, are prepared for the duty of carrying on, if necessary, the management and working of a railway, is an admirable illustration of the careful precision bestowed upon the perfecting of every fraction, and of the practical nature of the training undergone by every portion of the German Army. On the line from Berlin to Dresden is a short branch running from Zossen to Kummerdort, with three intermediate stations. Of this branch, one of the railway battalion commanders is appointed director, while a captain is superintendent of traffic. No civilian officials at all are engaged on it, the entire management and working being undertaken by the Railway Battalions, each company being employed at the duty for a month at a time. During their period of service the lieutenants officiate as station-masters. The non-commissioned officers issued tickets. The privates work the signals, make up and shunt the trains, act as porter, &c. The engines are driven by non-commissioned officers who have qualified themselves for the work by passing a prescribed examination. Others are employed as guards, and, in short, every officer and man is practically exercised in the performance of every detail of railway duty."

The foregoing paragraph is copied from the *Broad Arrow*, and shows how every available material is used by the Prussian military administration to permeate all

classes of society with the principles and practice of military organisation.

There can be no doubt that economic, socially and politically the system followed by the German people is the correct one, with a country open on all sides to invasion it would be an entirely hopeless task to keep watch and ward with a *regular army* according to the ancient system, but by organizing all callings and professions on a military basis the object of *defence* is attained without interfering materially with the individual pursuits of the people.

It might be asked in this connection why Canada has not followed the example; or, rather why she did not persevere and develop the system originally inaugurated by the organisation of the "Grand Trunk Railway Brigade"?—an organisation by the way which has mysteriously disappeared from the roll of the Canadian Army without any patriot in the House of Commons asking the reason why. What has tongue-tied the gallant officers representing constituencies in that august assembly?

"Two significant pieces of telegraphic news were received last week—the first reporting the opening of the first railway in China, and the other that "Yakeeb Beg, of Kashgar, has marched with 40,000 men against the Chinese in Hami, Barkol, and Gatschen." To understand the significance of these two events, and their importance to Europe at large—though more especially to Great Britain and Russia among Western Powers—we must extend our Eastern horizon far beyond the limits of Western Asia, where attention has been for the last year fixed, to the other extremity. We must also make the necessary effort to realize the existence of solid and material links in the chain of events by which these two empires, the Turkish at the western, and the Chinese at the opposite extremity of Asia, are connected.

"Long ago we heard of a Chinese army mustered behind the northwestern angle of the Great Wall at Liayu Pass for the purpose of reconquering the revolted provinces of Eastern Turkestan; and we also heard of its arrested progress for want of supplies where with to cross the desert to Uam! on the other side, the great caravan route into Kashgar. More recently the startling intelligence reached Berlin that the Russian Government had undertaken to remove this difficulty by supplying 20,000 poods of wheat. We called attention to that news at the time, pointing out its significance. It meant nothing less than the effective support of Russia for the reconquest of Eastern Turkestan by China. So great a service could scarcely be rendered without some return. In what that may consist can only be surmised at present; but we may safely predict that it will not be insignificant and inadequate. It cannot fail to include, among other things, free access to Russian goods and trade through the Liayu Pass into the rich central provinces of China, and from thence to the coast by the Yangtze-kiang. Kashgar and Yarkand are the natural gateways into China from the west, across the narrowest part of the Desert of Gobi. This has been the Caravan route through Central Asia between the extreme east and west from the earliest times. Yakeeb Beg might, no doubt, for such support as Russia could offer, having been willing enough to enter into an alliance with the

country even at the loss of some of his independence. But the ruler *de facto* of Turkestan could not command entrance through the Chinese gates, nor free transit through the Western and Central Provinces. The monopoly of trade in Central Asia, and a more direct caravan route than the Siberian approaches by Kiachta and Urga for the exchange of Russian and Chinese products, would fulfil the two great objects of Russian policy in these regions. No doubt this, and not designs of invasion or any direct menace to our Indian possessions, has been Russia's aim from the beginning of its advances towards Kashgar. If it be true that Yakoub Beg has either defeated the first Chinese force, or is in strength to march with 40,000 men to Hami, on the border of the desert, and the nearest station to the Kuyu Pass on the Chinese territory, he must have felt strong enough to defy Russia and China together to pluck the eight Mohammedan cities and the fertile valleys of Kashgar from his grasp. We wait with some interest for later intelligence. His success may or may not mean future trade between India and Central Asia, but his defeat and the triumph of the Russian and Chinese alliance would certainly mean our exclusion and an immense trade monopoly for Russia. The opening of the first railway in China, though but a very small beginning, is an event of scarcely less importance; an importance only to be understood by those who are conversant with the persistent obstacles interposed by the Chinese authorities hitherto both at Peking and in the provinces. That these should have been overcome at one point is a sure presage that they must at no distant date yield to others. It means railway communication in the interior, and with it, as a necessary and logical consequence, the break down of all the obstructions to inland foreign trade and residence. This would be a gain that might well be accepted as a set-off to the Russian advance from the side of Mongolia and Central Asia, and would go far to neutralise all the efforts of that country to secure the monopoly of Asiatic trade north of the Himalayas. This commercial rivalry, in which Russia seeks, by all the means imperial power can wield—by arms and diplomacy, by political support, by new railway and telegraphic lines—to secure a monopoly, being content with nothing less, places Great Britain in irreconcilable antagonism to her, and brings the two nations face to face across the whole breadth of Asia, from the Bosphorus to the Gulf of Pecheli. And the same great commercial interests—important alike to both countries—form the links by which the "Eastern Question" of Constantinople is connected with the movements of Russia and China in Central Asia, and give the true measure of the Eastern question of the present day.

The above article from the *Pall Mall Gazette* is not calculated to inspire any fears for our future in India, or that Russian aggression will seriously imperil the hold of Great Britain on its Eastern possessions; because it is evident the real checkmate to Russian domination in the East will be found in the opening up the Celestial Empire in front and Persia on the flank by Railways.

The Euphrates Valley Railway will now become a necessity, and with it the acquisition of Syria. Towards this end our Eastern policy has been bent ever since Mr GLADSTONE and his philanthropic friends were so unceremoniously shelved by the English people.

A most valuable lecture was delivered at the "Royal United Service Institution," 12th Feb, 1875, by Lieut. Colonel ARTHUR LEAUR, R.E., on "Military Bridge Construction," the opening paragraphs are as follows:—

"When a nation has decided to be prepared for war, the indispensable conditions are: 1—To enrol and train men to fight.

2—To provide material for their equipment.

3—And supplies for maintenance. These conditions being fulfilled and war being decided on, one of the first military points which will necessarily come under the consideration of the General appointed to direct the war is, the *communications* of his army.

"By communications one usually understood Roads, Railways, Canals and Telegraph lines," and we may add *navigable Rivers*, especially on this continent.

The want of proper *Brigade equipment* in the British service is then commented on, and it is pointed out that as an insular power its chief means of communication has been hitherto its Fleet.

The Crimean campaign, with its very exceptional circumstances, is adduced as an instance of the total want of the most common appliances for the use of the Engineer corps; but as it is well known that the siege of Sebastopole would not have been brought to a successful conclusion without the aid of the Civil Engineers of Great Britain, we must assume that the *Military* corps were wanting in practical experience alone in the art of road and bridge building and embankment; nor does it appear from the lecture that want has yet been thoroughly remedied, nor can it be as long as the Royal Engineer corps are kept only at such experiments as Woolwich affords, or as Ashantee Expeditions can give.

The next announcement is worth careful attention. "In Railways a new element of immense military importance has arisen, and I need scarcely say that for Railways bridges are more indispensable than they were for any pre-existing communications."

A practical lesson on this subject has been taught the world by the events of the late civil war in the United States in 1861-65—in no country at any time has there been such varied or extensive practical experience acquired in Railway bridging or in crossing troops and material of war over rivers and streams to which the *Prahr* would be a mere rivulet by comparison. It must also be remembered that all this wonderful concentration of talent, practical experience and organisation was not derived from the training of a Military College, but acquired in the pursuit of civil life and carried out by men who had no military training.

The lesson has borne only half fruits inasmuch as practical teaching on such subjects is neglected as much now as when the great need arose. Military Engineers are kept at Experiments on a small scale and not allow-

ed the scope in dealing with natural or physical objects which the civil branch of the profession enjoys.

The lecturer divides his classification as follows:—

"Military Bridges are of two classes: 1—Those formed on floating supports or piers.

2—Those of which the supports are fixed." And we think a *third* might be added in the very useful and by no means contemptible class of what we know on this continent as *flying or rope bridges*.

The lecturer gives us a very interesting bit of ancient military history respecting the celebrated floating bridge, built by order of "XERXES more than 2,355 years ago," across the Hellespont—CEASAR'S bridge across the Rhine, and in modern days the operations of the French Republican and Imperial armies.

Instances are given of the construction of Bridges in 1854-6 during the *Russian* war in 1857-9, during the *Indian* mutiny, the *Italian* war in 1859, the *American* civil war in 1861-63, the *Danish* war in 1864, the *Austrian* war in 1866, the *German* war in 1870-1, and the *Ashantee* war in 1874.

In the latter the Bridge across the *Prahr* was the most distinguished feature of Military Engineering the operations afforded. The River was only 189 feet wide, and three to ten feet deep; it appears to have had a swift current and to be subject to sudden rise.

The Bridge, of which a plan and elevation is given, appears to have been a combination of cribs and trestle with spans or bays of about 20 feet, to have a roadway six feet wide—its height above stream is not given, but an elaborate description of the mode of building and landing the crib in the stream are given.

To us who are familiar with bridging rivers over three times the greatest depth of the *Prahr*, the elaborations of the details in launching a crib of 8x6 on bottom and 4x3 on top appears to be very complicated, but it was probably the best and most effective method within reach at the time, and deserves all the attention bestowed on its illustration; but the great value of the lecture is the concise rules laid down for military bridge construction.

The following table is extremely valuable:

LOADS ON MILITARY BRIDGES.

"The following are the principal loads that can be brought on a bridge by the passage of troops of various kinds guns, &c.

"Infantry in marching order, average weight 200lbs. per man, cause when crowded a load of 1½ cwt. per lineal foot of roadway.

"Infantry in marching order in *file* crowded cause a load of about 2½ cwt. per lineal foot of roadway.

"Infantry in marching order of *four*s crowded cause a load of 5 cwt. per lineal foot of roadway.

"Infantry in marching order when crowded in a disorganised mass, may cause a load

of 100lbs. per square foot of standing room. and unarmed men average weight 160lbs. per man when crowded in a disorganised mass cause a load of 133lbs. per square foot of standing room. This in a bridge eight feet would be about 9 cwt. per foot of lineal roadway.

"Cavalry in marching order in file each man and horse together weighing about 1400lbs. and occupying 12 feet lineal of bridge cause a load of about 1 cwt. per lineal foot of roadway.

"Cavalry in marching order in file crowded cause a load of less than 1½ cwt. per lineal foot of roadway.

"Cavalry in marching order in half sections crowded cause a load of nearly 3½ cwt. per lineal foot of roadway.

"The following table gives the weight of field guns &c., fully loaded for travelling:—

Description of Gun &c.	Weight on fore and hind wheels respectively.	
	Fore or Limber.	Hind or Gun.
16-pr. M.L.R. gun (Iron).....	16 2	25 2
9-pr. " " of 8 cwt.....	12 0	19 2
16-pr. Ammunition wagon.....	17 0	23 3
Pontoon wagon.....	15 0	24 0
Wire wagon.....	15 3	22 3
Gen'l service, with springs light	18 3	26 3
" " " heavy	28 1	34 1
Small arm ammunition cart....		19 0

Colonel LEAHY's eight plates of designs of various styles of Bridges, two plates of Pontoons and wagons, and a list of bridges of every possible description. He has also given in an appendix a list of sixty-five bridges constructed by the German army in the campaigns of 1870-71.

The lecture is a most valuable addition to our military literature—it shows us how war must be carried on in the countries of the old world, and the very trivial obstacles that frequently present insuperable difficulties to the prosecution of a campaign; but in the new world having to deal with typographical phenomena of a gigantic order the application of the lesson must be worked out in a different manner.

We are brought to book by "Rifleman" for our suggesting to the various Provincial Rifle Associations of the Dominion the desirability of their sending to Ottawa this year their best shots; and from the tenor of his letter, as well as that of Colonel RITCHIE's, also in today's paper, we infer they think Ottawa is not the proper place to hold the Dominion Matches in;—these gentlemen, nevertheless, have not pointed out a better or more central place, and we fancy until that is done at Ottawa they still will continue to be held until the Association is broken up altogether, which we fancy is the object of the present writing.

If it is the unanimously expressed wish of the various Provincial Associations to have the privilege of choosing their own representatives direct on the Wimbledon team without reference to the Dominion Association, we are of the opinion—the concession would be

cheerful granted by the Dominion Association, as it would relieve them of a great responsibility.

We still adhere to our expressed opinion that our Riflemen are generally unused to Small-bore and Martini-Henry Rifles, the Snider being the arm used and practised with by our Canadian Riflemen—true, there are a few shots in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, who have these weapons, and which might be styled professionals—but it would be manifestly unfair to the great body of our Riflemen to choose the Wimbledon team from these.

Objection is made by "Rifleman" to the ranges, which he says are "utterly unsuitable"—well this difficulty, if it does exist, can surely be remedied.

"Rifleman" also asserts that the Maritime Provinces say "too much favoritism is shown"—well, how does this tally with Col. RITCHIE's published statement, who says:—"It is quite true that I expressed unreserved satisfaction on the part of myself and the other representatives from Nova Scotia with the manner in which the competitions had been conducted, and I have not changed my opinion; the arrangement of the targets and the marking was extremely good, the Range-officers and Register-keepers knew their duty and did it, and so far as regards that department no fault could be found; I and the members of my team were satisfied that everything had been done to secure a correct registration of the marks obtained, and that no one got a prize to which he was not justly entitled." There may have occurred faults in some previous years, but we presume they were wholly unintentional; however, a spirit of fair play marked all the proceedings of last year, as acknowledged by Col. RITCHIE, and we are satisfied the same spirit of fairness will characterise all the proceedings of this year.

There are one or two things, however, in "Rifleman's" communication we fully agree with him in, and that is—"that the Captain of the Wimbledon team should be an experienced rifle shot in all respects"—"that the Provincial Associations should be allowed to select their own representatives to the Dominion Council." Nor have we any objection, if so desired by the various Provincial Associations, of their being allowed to "select their share of the Wimbledon team, in their own way, being responsible for their character and qualifications."

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

I differ from your opinion of these teams as expressed in your issue of a fortnight ago

and from the general outcry raised on this subject, a good many appear to differ like wise.

1st. We have in Canada good small bore shots amongst our volunteers, and a good many "match rifles"; at the Point St. Charles ranges, there have sometimes been as many as forty small bore rifles in one match.

As for good small bore shooting, in 1871, Private Murrison, 13th Batt, was a member of the Elcho eight; in 1872 Captain Lar'kin of 63rd came 1st in the "Any Rifle Nursery" and 2nd to E. Ross, in the Albert, and that is no small thing to do: in the same year Sergt. Turnbull, G. T. Rifles, won the 1st prize in the Secretary of State for War's match, with a Martini-Henry.

Last month on Toronto Common, in the contest for the Ontario Creedmoor eight, we had scores made that no man need be ashamed of: and I can mention other well known names of Canadian Volunteers who are first class small bore shots.

2nd. A good Wimbledon Team, cannot be selected at Ottawa on the present basis, because the principle of selection is all wrong and the ranges utterly unsuitable.

To obtain improvement in various respects, both suggestions and remonstrance, have been made to the Dominion Executive, directly and indirectly, but all without avail. Some three years ago Quebec declined naming any representatives and what is more, sent none.

The Maritime Provinces say Ottawa is too much out of the way and that too much favoritism is shown; be this correct or not, Nova Scotia now declines to have anything to do with the Team on its present basis. Some of our most experienced Canadian Rifle men have maintained for years past, "that the Captain should be an experienced rifle shot in all respects; that the Provinces should select their share of the men, in their own way, being responsible for their character and qualifications; and that the Provincial Associations should be allowed to select their own representatives to the Dominion Council.

I may be told these opinions have often been stated before, but they are none the less correct; it might be added, that if an experienced council of practical rifle shots were nominated, the defects of the D. C. R. A. matches would speedily be rectified.

These requests of these riflemen of Canada, seem to me to be quite reasonable, and should have been acceded to long ago, at least so I think, as I am myself a

RIFLEMAN.

P. S.—One item in the D. C. R. A. accounts for last year has excited curiosity, i.e. "advance to President for expenses at Wimbledon in connection with Team \$1500." : this is a large sum, and as the expenses of the officer in charge of that team were very similar to previous years, the question has been asked what was this \$1500 for?

HALIFAX, N.S., 30th Aug., 1876.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Sir,—I received today a memorandum or circular issued on the 19th instant, by the Executive Committee of the Dominion Rifle Association, with reference to a resolution of the Council of the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia, and as it contains some statements in relation to myself and the circumstances attending the last annual match at Ottawa, calculated to convey erroneous impressions to those not acquainted with what actually did happen, you will, I trust, permit me to present to the notice of the gentlemen of Canada, through the columns of your paper, a correct statement in relation thereto.

In September 1875 I went in command of a team sent by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia to attend the annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association, and fire in all the matches *except the Wimbledon match*, the Nova Scotia Association being strongly opposed to the selection of that team by a match at Ottawa, and disapproving entirely of the terms and conditions of that particular match, as published in the prize list.

As soon as I arrived at Ottawa I informed all the members of the Council of the D. R. A. who spoke to me on the subject, that the team I commanded would *not* fire in the Wimbledon match, and gave the reasons: and I made the same statement openly in the presence of the majority of the officers attending the meeting.

This gave rise to a good deal of discussion among the members of the Council and the competitors, as to the mode of selecting the Wimbledon team in future, and one officer from Ontario, who was a prominent member of the Executive Committee of the Council, stated publicly that although he had been in favor of holding the match at Ottawa for the selection of the team, and believed it to be *theoretically* the proper method, he was now satisfied that it was not *practically* the best or fairest mode of selection, on account of the expense incurred and distance to be travelled by the competitors from the Lower Provinces.

This appeared to be the prevailing impression, and although I heard a good many opinions on the subject from members of Council and others interested in the matches, from all parts of Canada I heard but one dissenting voice.

As regards the changes in the Programme of last year, one would suppose from reading the memorandum of the Committee that *none* of any consequence were made, but the facts are as follows, and can be substantiated if necessary.

During the first week of the competition I was day after day repeatedly urged by members of Council and others to allow the Nova Scotia competitors to fire in the Wimbledon match, which I refused: but on Friday as I was about making arrangement to

leave Ottawa, a member of the Council of the D. R. A. came to me and stated that as a number of competitors from Nova Scotia had come to Ottawa the Executive Committee were anxious that they should fire in the Wimbledon match, and were prepared, if possible, to alter the regulations of that match to suit the views of the Nova Scotia Association: and he asked in what alterations were required.

I informed him that the Dominion Association must give up the nomination of five competitors in the first stage, and that in lieu of them the Ontario Association should nominate two additional men and the three other Associations one additional man each, and that there should be no nomination of fifteen additional competitors in the second stage but that that competition should be confined to the thirty-five men who made the highest scores in the first stage. He then left me and entered the tent where the meetings of the Committee were held, and shortly afterwards he informed me that the alterations would be made if the Nova Scotia men would remain and fire, to which I consented.

These alterations were made in every particular and I nominated competitors on behalf of the Nova Scotia Association who remained and fired.

If these are the alterations that are alluded to in the memorandum as being "of so trifling a character" the statement is extremely inconsistent with the latter part of the same document, a long paragraph of which is devoted to endeavouring to sustain the right to make these very nominations this year; the regulations in that respect being the same as those published in 1875 and afterwards altered as above stated.

It is quite true that I expressed unreserved satisfaction on the part of myself and the other representatives from Nova Scotia with the manner in which the competitions had been conducted, and I have not changed my opinion; the arrangement of the targets and the marking was extremely good, the Range officers and Register keepers knew their duty and did it, and so far as regards that department no fault could be found; I and the members of my team were satisfied that everything had been done to secure a correct registration of the marks obtained, and that no one got a prize to which he was not justly entitled. I therefore considered myself called upon to express my views, more especially as on a previous occasion the competitors from Nova Scotia were anything but satisfied with the way in which matters were conducted on the range; but I was always opposed to the mode adopted in 1875 for the selection of the Wimbledon team and to the regulations of the match, and I never at any time expressed my approval of the match being held at Ottawa or of the regulations made in relation to it as is insinuated in the memorandum referred to.

Your obedt. servt.,

J. N. RICHIE, Lt.-Col.

(Continued from page 413)

shooting capacity of our 4-pounders, to facilitate the bringing up of ammunition on the battle field, and to enable our foot batteries to move with greater promptitude and rapidity. Experiments made under the supervision of Col. Lawry have given us the model of a 4 pounder equal to the Prussian, Austrian, and French guns. It will be tested by some batteries in the ensuing year. The two-wheelers hitherto used to carry reserve ammunition have been converted into four wheelers, and a portion of these will be distributed in the course of the year. In the matter of breechloaders, we are engaged in converting the Krinko gun into the small calibre rifle of Bertran. By the beginning of this year we had rifles enough to provide sixteen divisions and all rifle Brigades with the new arm; but the distribution, when it is made, will include even a larger quantity, to render the transition from one system to another as quick a process as possible. In France and Germany no expense has been spared to complete the like operation in three or four years. Arrangements are being made in our powder manufactories to produce new articles fit for the remodelled rifle and the new 4 pounders we are going to adopt. The calibre of our fortress guns is being made equal to that of our coast artillery. Twelve and 14-inch guns have been cast in the Perm foundry out of cast iron, held together by steel rings. In addition to this, fresh guns are being continually made for the new fortresses which are building or intended to be built.

Ridgetown, 1st—On Wednesday last Messrs. Robert Oates, of Toronto, President of the United Canadian Association; George A. Clement, of Niagara, Vice President, and S. J. Brown, of Niagara, assisted by G. H. M. Johnson, Chief of the Six Nation Indians, acting under instructions from the Association, proceeded to make a search for the remains of the great Indian warrior Tecumseh, so well known to all readers of Canadian history as having been of great assistance to the British in 1812. It appears that one Jacob Jameison, a companion in arms of Tecumseh, was present at his death and assisted at his Burial, and for years after that, and in fact until shortly before his own death, a few years ago, was in the habit of visiting the grave of the great Indian warrior chief. For the purpose of enabling him to find the exact spot he had made a diagram which, after his death, was confided to the above mentioned members of the Association. Acting upon this they proceeded to the spot indicated, which is about 12 miles from Ridgetown, upon the 6th July, but found only certain articles which, however, showed that they were on the right track. On Wednesday, without any difficulty, they found and secured the remains and brought them to Ridgetown. The intention is to leave them at St. Thomas, pending the action of the Government.

Minister Ristars in an interview today stated that the Servians had not received any intimation from Turkey regarding the desire expressed by her to enter into negotiations for peace. It was at the desire of England that Prince Milan declared he was willing to enter upon such negotiations. At present, said the Minister of State, if affairs are changed, Servia will not be able to accept rigorous conditions such as the Porte is inclined to propose. The change of the Turkish sovereign might retard the negotiations of peace and alter the conditions of peace and the situation of the belligerents.

ROCK ME TO SLEEP.

Backward, turn backward, O Time, in your flight;
Make me a child again, just for to-night!
Mother, come back from the echoless shore;
Take me again to your heart as of yore—
Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care,
Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair,
Over my slumbers your loving watch keep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep!

Backward, flow backward O tide of the years,
I am so weary of toll and of tears—
Toll without recompense, tears all in vain—
Take them and give me my childhood again!
I have grown weary of dust and decay—
Weary of flinging my soul wealth away,
Weary of sowing for others to reap—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep,

Tired of the hollow, the base, the untrue,
Mother, O mother, my heart calls for you,
Many a summer the grass has grown green,
Blossomed, and faded—our faces between—
Yet with strong yearning and passionate pain,
Long I to-night for your presence again;
Come from the silence so long and deep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep,

Over my heart, in the days that are flown,
No love like mother-love ever has shone—
No other devotion abides and endures,
Faithful, unselfish, and patient like yours—
None like a mother can charm away pain
From the sick soul and world-weary brain;
Slumbers soft, calm, o'er my heavy lids creep—
Rock me to sleep, mother—rock me to sleep.

Colonel Reno's Official Report.

CUSTER'S FIGHT WITH SITTING BULL.

HEADQUARTERS, 7TH REGIMENT CAVALRY,
CAMP ON YELLOWSTONE RIVER, July 5, 1876.

Captain E. W. Smith, A. D. C. and A. A. G.

The command of the Regiment having devolved upon me, as the senior surviving officer from the battle of June 25th and 26th, between the 7th Cavalry and Sitting Bull's band of hostile Sioux, on the Little Big Horn river, I have the honor to submit the following report of its operations from the time of leaving the main column until the command was united in the vicinity of the Indian village.

The Regiment left the camp at the mouth of Rosebud river, after passing in review before the Department Commander, under command of Brevet Major General G. A. Custer, lieutenant colonel, on the afternoon of the 22nd of June, and marched up the Rosebud 12 miles and encamped. 23rd. Marched up the Rosebud, passing many old Indian camps, and following a very large lodge pole trail, but not fresh, making 33 miles. 24th. The march was continued up the Rosebud, the trail and signs freshening with every mile until we had made 28 miles, and we then encamped and waited for information from the scouts. At 9.25 p. m., Custer called the officers together, and informed us that, beyond a doubt, the village was in the valley of the the Little Big Horn, and that to reach it, it was necessary to cross the divide between Rosebud and Little Big Horn, and it would be impossible to do so, in the day-time, without discovering our march to the Indians; that we would prepare to move at 11 p. m. This was done, the line of march turning from the Rosebud to the right, up one of its branches, which headed near the summit of the divide.

About 2 a. m. of the 25th, the scouts told him that he could not cross the divide before daylight. We then made coffee and rested for three hours, at the expiration of which time the march was resumed, the divide crossed, and about 3 a. m. the command was in the valley of one of the branches of the Little Big Horn. By this time Indians had been seen, and it was certain that we could not surprise them, and it was determined to move at once to the attack.

Previous to this no division of the regiment had been made since the order was

issued, on the Yellowstone, annulling wing and battalion organizations. General Custer informed me he would assign commands on the march. I was ordered by Lieutenant W. W. Cooke, adjutant, to assume command of Companies M, A and G; Captain Benteen, of Companies H, D and K; Custer retaining G, E, F, I and L, under his immediate command, and Company B, Captain McDougall, in rear of the pack train. I assumed command of the companies assigned to me, and without any definite orders moved forward with the rest of the column, and well to its left. I saw Benteen moving farther to the left, and, as they passed, he told me he had orders to move well to the left, and sweep everything before him; I did not see him again until about 2.30 p. m. The command moved down the creek towards the Little Big Horn valley. Custer, with five companies on the right bank; myself and three companies on the left, and out of sight.

As we approached a deserted village, in which was standing one *tepee*, about 11 a. m. Custer motioned me to cross to him which I did, and moved nearer to his column, until about 12.30 a. m., when Lieutenant Cooke, adjutant, came to me and said the village was only two miles ahead and running away. To "move forward at as rapid gait as I thought prudent and to charge afterwards, and that the whole outfit would support me." I think these were his exact words. I at once took a fast trot, and moved down about two miles, when I came to a ford of the river. I crossed immediately, and halted about ten minutes or less, to gather the battalion, sending word to Custer that I had everything in front of me, and that they were strong.

I deployed, and, with the Ree scouts on my left, charged down the valley, driving the Indians with great ease for about 2½ miles. I, however, soon saw that I was being drawn into some trap, as they certainly would fight harder, and especially as we were nearing their village, which was still standing; besides, I could not see Custer, or any other support, and at the same time the very earth seemed to grow Indians, and they were running towards me in swarms, and from all directions. I saw I must defend myself, and give up the attack mounted. This I did, taking possession of a point of woods, and which furnished, near its edge, a shelter for the horses; dismounted, and fought them on foot, making headway through the wood. I soon found myself in the near vicinity of the village, saw that I was fighting odds, of at least 5 to 1, and that my only hope was to get out of the wood, where I would soon have been surrounded, and gain some high ground. I accomplished this by mounding and charging the Indians between me and the bluffs, on the opposite side of the river. In this charge, First Lieutenant Donald McIntosh, Second Lieutenant Ben H. Hodgson, 7th Cavalry, and A. A. Surg. J. M. DeWolf, were killed. I succeeded in reaching the top of the bluff with a loss of the three officers and 29 enlisted men killed, and seven men wounded. Almost at the same time I reached the top, mounted men were seen to be coming towards us, and it proved to be Colonel Benteen's battalion, Companies H, D and K; we joined forces, and in a short time the pack train came up. As senior, my command was then Companies A, B, D, G, H, K and M, about 380 men, and the following officers; Captains Benteen, Weir, French and McDougall; First Lieutenants Godfrey Mathey and Gibson; Second Lieutenants Adgerley, Wallace, Varnum and Hare; A. A. Surg. Porter. First Lieuten-

ant DeRudio was in the dismounted fight in the woods, but, having some trouble with his horse, did not join the command in the charge out, and hiding himself in the woods, joined the command after nightfall of the 26th.

Sull hearing nothing of Custer, and with this reinforcement, I moved down the river in the direction of the village, keeping on the bluffs. We had heard firing in that direction, and knew it could only be Custer. I moved to the summit of the highest bluff but seeing and hearing nothing, sent Captain Weir, with his company, to open communication with the other command. He soon sent back word, by Lieutenant Hare, that he could go no farther, and that the Indians were getting around him; at this time he was keeping up a heavy fire from his skirmish line. I at once turned everything back to the first position I had taken on the bluff, and which seemed to me the best. I dismounted the men, had the horses and mules of the pack train driven together in a depression, put the men on the crests of the hills making the depression, and hardly done so, when I was furiously attacked; this was about 6 p. m.; we held our ground with the loss of 18 enlisted men killed and 46 wounded until the attack ceased, about 9 p. m.

As I knew, by this time, their overwhelming numbers, and had given up any support from the portion of the regiment with Custer, I had the men dig rifle pits; barricaded with dead horses, mules and boxes of hard bread, the opening of the depression towards the Indians in which the animals were herded; and made every exertion to be ready for what I saw would be a terrific assault the next day. All this night the men were busy, and the Indians holding a scalp dance underneath us in the bottom, and in our hearing. On the morning of the 26th, I felt confident that I could hold my own, and was ready as far as I could be, when, at daylight, about 1.30 a. m., I heard the crack of two rifles; this was the signal for the beginning of a fire that I have never seen equalled. Every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our carbine, and it was simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck. We could see, as the day brightened, countless hordes of them pouring up the valley from out the village, and scampering over the high points towards the places designated for them by their chiefs, and which entirely surrounded our position. They had sufficient numbers to completely encircle us, and men were struck on opposite sides of the lines, from where the shots were fired. I think we were fighting all the Sioux nation, and also all the desperadoes, renegades, half-breeds and squaw men, between the Missouri and the Arkansas and east of the Rocky Mountains, they must have numbered at least 2,500 warriors. The fire did not slacken till about 9.30 a. m., and then we discovered that they were making a last desperate attempt, and which was directed against the lines held by Companies H and M; in this attack they charged close enough to use their bows and arrows, and one man, lying dead within our lines, was touched by the "coup stick" of one of the foremost Indians. When I say the stick was only about 10 or 12 feet long, some idea of the desperate and reckless fighting of these people may be understood. This charge of theirs was gallantly repulsed by the men on that line led by Col. Benteen. They also came close enough to send their arrows into the line held by Companies D and K, but were driven away by a like charge of the line, which I accompanied.

We now had many wounded, and the question of water was vital, as from 6 P. M. of the previous evening until now, 10 A. M. (about 16 hours) we had been without.

A skirmish line was formed, under Colonel Benteen, to protect the descent of volunteers down the hill, in front of his position, to reach the water. We succeeded in getting some canteens, although many of the men were hit in doing so; the fury of the attack was now over, and to my astonishment the Indians were seen going in parties towards the village. But two solutions occurred to us for this movement; that they were going for something to eat, more ammunition (as they had been throwing arrows), or that Custer was coming. We took advantage of this lull to fill all vessels with water, and soon had it by the camp kettle full; but they continued to withdraw, and all firing ceased, save occasional shots from sharpshooters, sent to annoy us about the water. About 2 P. M. the grass in the bottom was set on fire, and followed up by Indians, who encouraged its burning, and it was evident it was done for a purpose, which purpose I discovered, later on, to be the creation of a dense cloud of smoke, behind which they were packing and preparing to move their *tepees*.

It was between 6 and 7 P. M. that the village came out from behind the clouds of smoke and dust. We had a close and good view of them, as they filed away in the direction of Big Horn mountains, moving in almost perfect military order; the length of the column was fully equal to that of a large division of the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac, as I have seen it on its march.

We now thought of Custer, of whom nothing had been seen and nothing heard since the firing in his direction about 6 P. M. on the eve of the 25th, and we concluded that the Indians had gotten between him and us, and driven him towards the boat, at the mouth of Little big Horn river; the awful fate that did befall him never occurring to any of us as within the limits of possibilities. During the night I changed my position, in order to secure an unlimited supply of water, and was prepared for their return, feeling sure they would do so, as they were in such numbers. But early in the morning of the 27th, and while we were on the *qui vive* for Indians, I saw with my glass a dust some distance down the valley; there was no certainty for some time what they were, but, finally, I satisfied myself they were cavalry, and if so could only be Custer, as it was ahead of the time that I understood that General Terry could be expected. Before this time, however, I had written a communication to General Terry, and three volunteers were to try and reach him (I had no confidence in the Indians with me, and could not get them to do anything). If this dust were Indians it was possible they would not expect any one to leave. The men started and were told to go as near as was safe to determine if the approaching column was white men, and to return at once in case they found it so; but if they were Indians, to push on to General Terry. In a short time we saw them returning over the high bluff already alluded to; they were accompanied by a scout who had a note from Terry to Custer, saying, "Crow scouts had come to camp saying he had been whipped, but that it was not believed." I think it was about 10:30 A. M. that General Terry rode into my lines, and the fate of Custer and his brave men was soon determined by Captain Benteen proceeding with his company to his battle ground, and where were recognized the following officers who,

were surrounded by the dead bodies of many of their men: General G. A. Custer; Colonel W. W. Cooke, Adjutant; Captains M. W. Keogh, G. W. Yates, and T. W. Custer; First Lieutenants A. E. Smith, James Callhoun; Second Lieutenants V. V. Reilly, of the 7th Cavalry, and J. J. Crittenden, 20th Infantry, temporarily attached to this regiment. The bodies of First Lieutenant J. E. Porter and Second Lieutenants H. M. Harrington and J. G. Sturgis, 7th Cavalry, and Asst. Surgeon G. W. Lord, U. S. Army were not recognized; but there is every reasonable probability they were killed. It was now certain that the column of five companies with Custer had been killed. The wounded in my lines were, during the afternoon and eve of the 27th, moved to the camp of General Terry, and at 5 A. M. of the 28th I proceeded with the regiment to the battle ground of Custer, and buried 204 bodies, including the following named citizens: Mr. Boston Custer, Mr. Reed (a young nephew of General Custer), and Mr. Kellogg, a correspondent of the *N. Y. Herald*. The following named citizens and Indians, who were with my command were also killed: Charles Reynolds (guide and hunter), Isaiah (colored), interpreter; Bloody Knife (who fell from immediately by my side); Bob Tailed Bull and Stab, of the Indian scouts.

After following over his trail it is evident to me that Custer intended to support me by moving farther down the stream, and attacking the village in flank, that he found the distance greater to the ford than he anticipated; that he did charge, but his march had taken so long, although his trail shows he moved rapidly, that they were ready for him: that Cos. C and I, and perhaps part of Co. E, crossed to the village or attempted it at the charge, and were met by a staggering fire, and that they fell back to secure a position from which to defend themselves; but they were followed too closely by the Indians to permit him to form any kind of a line. I think had the regiment gone in as a body, and from the woods in which I fought, advanced on the village, that its destruction was certain, but he was fully confident they were running or he would not have turned from me. I think (after the great number of Indians there were in the village) that the following reasons obtained for the misfortune: his rapid marching for two days and one night before the fight, attacking in the daylight at 12 A. M., and when they were on the *qui vive*, instead of early in the morning, and lastly, his unfortunate division of the regiment into three commands.

During my fight with the Indians I had the heartiest support from officers and men, but the conspicuous services Brevet Colonel F. W. Benteen, I desire to call attention to especially, for if ever a soldier deserved recognition by his Government for distinguished services, he certainly does.

I enclose herewith his report of the operations of his battalion from the time of leaving the regiment until we joined commands on the hill. I also enclose an accurate list of casualties as far as it can be made at the present time, separating them into two lists, "A," those killed in General Custer's command; "B," those killed and wounded in the command I had.

The number of Indians killed can only be approximated, until we hear through the agencies. I saw the bodies of eighteen, and Captain Ball, 2d Cavalry, who made a scout of thirteen miles over their trail, says that their graves were many, along their line of march. It is simply impossible that numbers of them should not be hit, in the several

charges they made so close to my lines. They made their approach through the deep gulches that led from the hill-top to the river, and when the jealous care with which the Indian guards the bodies of killed and wounded is considered, it is not astonishing that their bodies were not found. It is probable that the stores left by them and destroyed the next two days, were to make room for many of them on their *travois*.

The harrowing sight of the dead bodies crowning the height on which Custer fell, and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me too ask the good people of this country, whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field armed, clothed, and equipped by one and the same Government, should not be abolished. All of which is respectfully submitted.

M. A. RENO,

Major 7th Cavalry, Com'd'g Regiment.

Colonel Reno's Report.

We have succeeded in obtaining an official copy of Colonel Reno's Report of his operations with the 7th Cavalry on the Little Big Horn River, June 25, 1876, which is now for the first time printed. As the statement of the principal survivor of that disastrous affair, confirmatory in most respects of authentic accounts from others, and supplemented, as it happens to be, with the unsolicited endorsement by his entire command, of Colonel Reno's actions (accompanied by a request for his promotion) the report is a complete vindication of that officers' conduct. In the minds of most men such vindication is superfluous, but in the public consternation and distress at the loss of Custer and his men, many theories were advanced for the misfortune of a commander who was popularly esteemed to be well nigh invincible. Among other plausible theories, a "failure to co-operate" on Colonel Reno's part was asserted, long before the full list of casualties or other information as to the battle had come to hand. "In some way or other," said thoughtless partizans of the gallant Custer, "there was a want of skill or inclination to execute the orders given by the regimental commander, or this would never have happened." We are glad to know that this view was held by a very small minority, who, long before they could read the simple, soldierly, and yet thrilling story of the "Little Big Horn," which we print this week, have acknowledged with shame the grievous injustice which they had meted out to this officer. A veteran of twenty years' service, who had gained distinction in great wars and savage combats alike, assuredly won another laurel leaf on the 25th of June.

In Reno's account will be found many points of interest. His estimate of the numbers and organization of his enemy, for instance: "The very earth seemed to grow Indians," and as the Indians retired upon Terry's approach, "they filed away in almost perfect military order; the length of the column was fully equal to that of a large division of the Cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac as I have seen it on its march." "I think we were fighting the whole Sioux nation, and also all the desperadoes, renegades half-breeds and 'squawmen' between the Missouri and Arkansas and east of the Rocky Mountains." Apropos of the severity and nature of the Indian fire, he says "this was the signal for the beginning of a fire that I have never seen equalled; every rifle was handled by an expert and skilled marksman, and with a range that exceeded our cabins; it was

simply impossible to show any part of the body before it was struck." These are the words of a conservative, cool-headed soldier one not given to exaggeration, and who was at Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and the Wilderness. After an examination of General Custer's trail from the point where the three detachments separated, and bearing in mind Custer's expressed intentions, Colonel Rono summarizes the probable causes of defeat, which theory we may assume is also entertained by the surviving officers of his regiment. His unreserved praise of the gallant Benteen is no doubt fully deserved. In conclusion and in the bitterness and anguish of spirit of one who had lost nearly three hundred gallant comrades, of the *Elite* of the army, in an hour; who had but just emerged from that fearful valley of the shadow of death, in which he had nearly remained with those dead comrades, sacrificed to the murderous and suicidal Indian policy of our Government, the surviving commander makes this appeal: "The narrowing sight of the dead bodies, crowning the height on which Custer fell and which will remain vividly in my memory until death, is too recent for me not to ask the good people of this country whether a policy that sets opposing parties in the field, armed, clothed and equipped by one and the same Government, should not be abolished." If the lessons of this terrible misfortune do not indirectly cause a radical change in our Indian system, nothing more convincing can possibly be expected to occur. Our boast of civilization will continue to be a mockery, our national progress a delusion, and our "mole" Republic a snare to those who in the future may seek a home among us or "a refuge for the oppressed."—*Army and Navy Journal*.

Our Thirteenth Birthday.

Thirteen years ago this month, on the 29th of August, 1863, the first number of the *Army and Navy Journal* made its appearance, and with the present number closes the thirteenth yearly volume. The journalistic year of fifty two weeks is one and one quarter days shorter than the solar year of three hundred and sixty five days and six hours. Hence it is that our fourteenth volume begins with the date of August 12th, 1876, whereas our first volume began with that of August 29th, 1863.

Thirteen years is not much in the life of an individual, but it is something in that of an American paper, and especially an American military journal. We hope that our readers find that age has not abated our natural force nor diminished the ardor of our enthusiasm for the cause we serve—that of military efficiency, military honor, the development of true martial spirit, not only in the ranks of the Services, but in the country at large. When we issued our first number the American Army numbered hard on to a million men, and the Navy counted over four hundred ships, scattered on every sea, and commanded by men who forced from the most unwilling, the homage of admiration for their achievements. As our fourteenth volume opens, the Army congratulates itself that it has barely saved to itself the inadequate force of 25 000 men, while the Navy can count but sixty two vessels in commission, but with 7,500 men to man them, and a long list of officers "awaiting orders," for want of vessels to command. Thus has it come about that men are once more looking for the advent of the millennium, and the old prejudice against the military institution, as a useless tax upon the country, is sought to be re-

vived. It is the mission of the Army and Navy Journal to combat this prejudice, and on the one hand to keep the country in mind of the necessity for an Army, and of the services rendered by our soldiers and sailors, and on the other hand to recall to the Army and Navy their past glories, to record their present achievements, and to stimulate them at all times to maintain the highest standard of military honor and efficiency; that even now, with adverse fates against them, they may, as in the days of "glorious war," compel the universal recognition of their value to the country.

In keeping with this mission it is our office to afford our readers the means of not only learning the particulars of military life on this side of the Atlantic, but of comparing it with that abroad. We seek to garner all that can be most of use in educating our officers, as well as to place within the reach of their friends, the means of informing themselves as to the movements of regiments, companies and individuals, which information constitutes so large a part of the value of our paper to those who read it. The index we publish this week will show how wide is the scope of the paper and what a storehouse of facts a single volume is; and though an index might not at first sight appear interesting as reading matter, we think that in this point of view ours is worth attention, and will be found, not only for future reference, but for immediate perusal, well worth the space we give to it. It contains over four thousand separate references, in which we do not count many less important paragraphs impossible to include without unduly swelling the list.

Terrible Conflagration.

THE CITY OF ST. HYACINTHE DEVASTATED.

MONTREAL, Sept. 3.

At 1.30 this afternoon a fire commenced in the west end of the city of St. Hyacinthe, and fanned by the high north west wind blowing, soon literally swept the lower part of the city out of existence. The flames lapped over first into the main street and ran down both sides with lightening like rapidity, taking in its road the St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, and National Banks, post office, market, court house, factory, and over eighty wholesale and retail stores. Everything fell before the devouring element, despite the frantic exertions of the poorly organized fire brigade and the citizens. The fire during this time, or about three p.m., had spread by means of burning cinders and the wind to the three parallel streets and burned everything up, house after house, which, being mostly of wood, were swept off like chaff. People had not time to save a stitch, and at seven p.m. the news came that 600 houses had been burned, and that the conflagration was over, because there were nothing more to devour. At two p.m., a despatch was sent to the Chief of the Montreal fire brigade from the Mayor, saying:—

"The city is all on fire; water works burst; send all the help possible."

Immediately on receipt of this ten men and a steam fire engine were sent by special train, and reached St. Hyacinthe at 5.30 p.m. It was then too late to save much, and by the time the hose was laid to the river and operations began it was six o'clock. An attempt was made to blow up some cut houses and stop the spread of fire to south east, but it utterly failed. Hundreds of families are homeless and with nothing to eat; food is urgently needed. Such a terrible fire never visited a Quebec town be-

fore, with the exception of that of St. John's. No serious casualties are yet reported. The loss is roughly estimated at two millions of dollars. The royal, Stadacona, Quebec, Provincial, and Royal Canadian are heavily interested.

LATER FROM ST. HYACINTHE.

A despatch at 9.30 p.m. says:—"Not a mouthful of bread in the city; we are in a terrible condition."

On the arrival of the Montreal steam fire engine at St. Hyacinthe's Station, thousands of the inhabitants of the place gathered round the fire engine, for the purpose of lifting it off the platform car bodily, and it was with difficulty they were prevented from doing so. The train hands and firemen lost no time in removing the engine, and steam being on, the firemen were directed to operate upon a large shoe factory in which about 100 hands are employed. They succeeded in saving this building and several others, amongst which was Madam Duclos' French Protestant school. The latter building miraculously escaped, while all round was burned to the ground. An aged woman, after leaving her dwelling which was on fire, returned again, it is supposed for some hidden treasure, and was burned to death. In the consternation of the inhabitants fleeing from the flames in vehicles several people were knocked down and run over. One man had his leg broken and several others more or less injured. Tavern and hotel keepers dealt out ginger ale and intoxicating drinks whilst the flames were consuming the buildings, in which they were. The insurance companies will suffer severely. The Royal Canadian is supposed to be in for \$25,000 and the fire not extinguished yet. The fire engine belonging to the place was almost valueless; the Montreal firemen and engine are overtaxed, but they hope to prevent the further spread of the fire at his hour 11 p.m.

The Prince of Wales.

The London correspondent of the Manchester *Guardian* writes:—"The friends of the Prince of Wales need not fear, I think, that his constitution has been enfeebled by his journey to India—that is, at least, if they will judge by the undertakings in the way of amusement and duty which he fulfilled yesterday. Till about 4 a.m. he was dancing at Lord Carrington's ball; at 7 he was off by rail to Dover to accompany the King and Queen of the Hellenes as far as that port on their departure from England; at about 10 he started back again for London, arriving here a little before noon; and by 1 p.m. he had donned his Field Marshal's uniform and was off again by rail to that cool, sequestered spot, the Long Valley at Aldershot, where he passed two hours in the saddle inspecting the troops. On his return to London he drove down to Hurlingham to make one of the guests at a dinner given there by the Marchioness of Ailesbury. Now those who remember yesterday's temperature, and are well aware that under it dancing is not quite a matter of rest, that railway carriages even royal saloons—are like ovens, that a Field Marshal's uniform is not the coolest of attires, that the Long Valley is only a degree or so less torrid and less dusty than Sahara, and that after all this a dinner at home might be less fatiguing without than with a five-mile drive to it, may perhaps be as much surprised as pleased to learn that in spite of all this his Royal Highness is as fresh as ever to-day, and like the memorable assemblage at Rheims, not 'one penny the worse.'"



DOMINION OF CANADA.
RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING

AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1876,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

All Comers' Match.

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

2nd Stage—1st Prize	\$75
" 2nd "	50
" 3rd "	25
1st Stage—1st "	40
" 2nd "	20
" 15 Prizes at \$10.	150
	\$360

To be shot for in two stages.

1st Stage—Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle; 2nd Stage, Martini-Henry Rifles, to be issued by the Association.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards; 2nd Stage, 800 and 1,000 yards.
In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive \$40
" Second Highest " " 20
" 15 next Highest, \$10 each.

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

The Second Stage to be fired for by the 60 competitors making the highest score in the First Stage. Highest Score to receive \$75; Second Highest, \$50; Third \$25.

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

Dominion of Canada Match.

FIRST STAGE.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Active Militia, and to members of the Staff and to Officers of the Active Militia Force who have retired retaining their rank, who are also Members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide Member of the corps to which the competitor belongs in 1875, and as having performed the number of Drills authorized by any General Order in that behalf, for 1875-76, or 1876-77, previous to 1st July, 1876.]

Certificate to be signed by the Officer commanding Corps to which the Competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	25
10 Prizes at \$10.	100
" 5 "	50
Silver and Bronze Badges, value	100
	\$425

To be competed for in Two Stages.

1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 200 and 400 yards. The 10 Competitors making the highest score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.

2nd Stage—Snider Enfield Rifle, Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee, 50 cents.

To be fired for by the first 30 highest scores in the 1st Stage. The Competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$100; the Second Highest, \$50; and the Third Highest, \$25.00.

Seven rounds each at 600 yards, Martini Henry Rifle to be issued by the Association. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee \$1.

Battalion Match.

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

1st Prize to highest aggregate score	\$150
2nd " to Battalion or Corps making highest aggregate score	75
3rd " Highest individual score	40
4th " to second highest individual score	50
5th " next highest	20
6th " " "	15
7th " " "	10
	\$315

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion, Brigade or Corps.
Ranges—300 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$5 per Battalion or Corps. Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.
The 1st and 2nd Money Prizes will be paid to Commanding Officers of the winning Corps.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE 200.

Presented by Mrs. P. L. McDougall.

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

Ranges—400 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range. Any position.

Any competitor not scoring eight points at first range, to be disqualified.

Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance free.

Provincial Match

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association.

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

Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion Match

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

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

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

Allied Association Match.

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

1st Prize	\$100
2nd " " "	50
Highest individual score	25
Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each	100
	\$225

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

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

The Governor General's Prize.

To be open for competition to all winners of Prizes at the meeting of 1876.

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

Range—600 yards. Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition—Seven rounds. Position—any. Entrance—free.

Prizes to Highest Aggregate Scores.

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

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

Wimbledon Match.

FIRST STAGE.

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

0	"	"	Quebec	"
1	"	"	Nova Scotia	"
1	"	"	New Brunswick	"
2	"	"	Prince Edward Isl'd	"
5	"	"	Dominion	"

Qualifications being the same as in Dominion of Canada Match. In addition to which each Competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian Team in 1877, at such time as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine. Aggregate amount of prizes, \$1,235.

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

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

1st Stage—Ranges, 500 and 600 yards Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Position, any. Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee—\$2.00.

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

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

The Second Stage will be open to all winners of prizes in the First Stage, and not exceeding 15 additional competitors to be selected by the Executive Committee of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association. Entrance Fee—\$2.00 Wimbledon Targets and Regulations. Ranges—500, 600 and 800 yards. Snider Rifles at 500 and 600 yards Martini Henry Rifles, issued by the Association, at 800 yards. Government ammunition. 7 rounds at each range. Position any. In this Stage there will be twenty prizes, amounting to \$300 as follows:

Presented by the President of the Association, Lt. Col. Gowat, \$250, distributed as follows:	
1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	20
	\$170

Seventeen Prizes, amounting to \$130

Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores, after the first three, in proportion to the scores made.

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

Entries accompanied by amount of Subscription and Entrance Fee to be addressed to the Secretary at Ottawa.

Tent accommodation, with Blankets, can be had by application to the Secretary.

Meals will be supplied on the ground at a reasonable tariff.

Competitors proceeding to Ottawa to secure return tickets from the 1st places of departure at reduced rates, on production of certificates of membership or certificates from Commanding Officers.

The Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway companies have signified their intention of conveying competitors to Ottawa and back from the 1st to the 15th September inclusive at a single fare for the double journey. Other lines of Railway and steamboat at one fare and a third for the same amount on production of a qualifying certificate

By Order,

C. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secretary D. C. R. A.

The Political Correspondence has a despatch from Constantinople, dated the 1st, which says: The demand of the Turkish Government for guarantees against future disturbances on the part of Servia, still occupies a prominent part in the negotiations. A Cabinet Council has definitely resolved that Servian railways shall be built by Turkey since Servia is unable to offer guarantees for their construction. The Porte, being disquieted by Russian news and the influx of Russian volunteers into Servia is considering the advisability of closing the Danube. Steps will be taken on Monday to bring about the conclusion of an armistice.

Prospectus for 1876--Ninth Year.

THE ALDINE,
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

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THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION
OF AMERICAN TASTE

Steadily since its inception. THE ALDINE has been growing in the affections of the American people. As the exemplar of national achievement in the highest departments of illustrative and mechanical art, it has won for America respect and consideration from the most restrictive art schools of the Old World. THE ALDINE plates now go regularly by contract to publishers in England, France, Germany and Russia, and are also copied, without permission, by the punctilious foreigners who have hitherto denounced such appropriation on this side as "piracy." No better proof of superiority could be asked than the fact that it was reserved for THE ALDINE to start the flow of original American illustrations to Europe in the face of all tradition and experience. This Nazareth of the art world has produced a good thing at last!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY

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

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

1876.

1876.

The Aldine and the American Centennial.

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

THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.

While all proper attention is given to national topics as a distinctive characteristic of the work, no fear need be entertained that its scope will be contracted or the cosmopolitan features of art neglected. The publishers are happy to announce the success of arrangements for placing before their readers a series of views of the grandest and most interesting scenes of Europe on a scale which is possible only with the broad pages of THE ALDINE. These pictures are no mere repetitions of the peculiarities of two or three artists, dealing with nature on so small a scale as to afford no opportunity for variety of detail or effect, but they are magnificent full-page plates in every way worthy of costly frames, were they not so appropriately placed in a work which is in fact an ornamental portfolio of high art. This new series of European landscapes will demonstrate the intention and ability of *The Art Journal of America*, to satisfy all demands and to occupy every field of high art illustration.

The art of THE ALDINE, national and cosmopolitan, is permitted to range the entire world of reality, and to soar to the heights of the imaginative, so that a surfeit of one thing, however sweet, is impossible. Its subscribers shall recognize that they are supplied not only with the best, but with a healthful and refreshing succession of topics, as comprehensive and exhaustless as the appetite which is so carefully considered.

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Four beautiful designs by John S. Davis, artistically printed in colors, will be presented gratis to subscribers with the March number.

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