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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

No 20

### The Volunteer Review

published EVERY TUESDAY MORNING at  
OTTAWA, Dominion of Canada, by DAWSON  
KERR, Proprietor, to whom all Business Corres-  
pondences should be addressed.

TERMS—TWO DOLLARS per annum, strictly  
in advance.

#### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

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

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

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

A. Announcements or Notices of a personal  
or business nature, in the Editorial, Local or  
Correspondence columns, Twenty-Five Cents  
a line for the first insertion and 12½ Cents for  
each subsequent insertion.

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

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

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

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

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

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the  
last assault has been followed up for six months  
with the most untiring efforts to break down  
the paper on the part of the most powerful moral  
opposition that could be organized on earth, and  
has resulted in cutting us off from some, at least,  
of those Roman Catholic readers whose good  
will we formerly enjoyed and highly prized, give  
us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of  
those who value free speech and freedom of reli-  
gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-  
tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, compar-  
atively small, amounting to about 500 out of 18,000,  
or less than four per cent., and does not affect us  
peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation  
equal in volume to that of all the rest of the daily  
city press, probably the majority of our old Ro-  
man Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Semi-Weekly		
	Cir. Daily, 1st Sept.	and Tri-Weekly 1st Sept.	ir. Weekly 1st Sept.
1871,	10,700	3,000	8,000
1872,	10,900	3,600	9,000
1873,	11,600	3,600	10,750
1874,	12,900	3,800	17,000
1875,	12,400	3,200	19,700

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

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

The following are the prices of the *Messenger*—

1 copy	\$ 0 50
10 copies	2 50
25 copies	6 00
50 copies	11 50
100 copies	22 00
1,000 copies	200 00

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

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

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

#### LIST OF PRIZES.

- To the person sending the largest  
amount of money on or before 1st  
Nov., as payment in advance for  
our publications..... \$50.00
  - To the person sending 2nd largest amt 40.00
  - " " 3rd " 30.00
  - " " 4th " 20.00
  - " " 5th " 15.00
  - " " 6th " 10.00
  - " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the next  
largest amounts..... 20.0

JOHN DOUGALL & SON,  
Publishers, Montreal

**THE BEST INVESTMENT!**

AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

WHOLE BONDS, \$29 EACH.  
 HALF " \$10 "  
 QUARTER " \$5 "

EIGHT ALLOTMENTS ANNUALLY.

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

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

Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

ALLOTMENT, MARCH 6,

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

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

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

SEND FOR INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

HOW TO PURCHASE!

Receipt by Express, Postal Order, Bank Draft, certified Check, Registered Letter, or order through any Bank or Banking House, payable to the order of the Secretary of The Industrial Exhibition Company, 12 East 15th Street, New York, specially authorized by the State of New York for the purpose of building in New York.

A Palace of Industry.

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

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MARCH 6 ALLOTMENT.

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

195,000. The DAILY and WEEKLY Editions of the

**MONTREAL STAR**

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

BOYNTON'S PATENT LIGHTNING SAW.

500 CHALLENGE.

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

In order to introduce my unrivalled Cross-Cut Saws to the Canadian market, I will send my best saws to any address at 5¢ per foot for cash in advance for one month. This is one-half my list price. *Perfect quality guaranteed. Agents wanted.*

L. M. BOYNTON,  
 13-1 80 Beekman St., N. Y.

\$5 TO \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$1 free. BENSON & Co., Portland, Maine, 15-10

\$275.00

PARLOR ORGAN EARNED BY A LADY IN TWO WEEKS

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

**CANCERS**

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

Drs. PARK & McLEISH,  
 No. 21 East 16th Street, New York.

\$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine, 15-10

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

1776. New York. 1876.

Eighteen hundred and seventy-six is the Centennial year. It is also the year in which an Opposition House of Representatives, the first since the war, will be in power at Washington; and the year of the twenty-third election of a President of the United States. All of these events are sure to be of great interest and importance, especially the two latter; and all of them and every thing connected with them will be truly 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 depending upon GRANT'S aspirations for a third term of power and plunder, and still more as deciding who shall be the candidate of the party of Reform, and as electing that candidate. Concerning all these subjects, those who read THE SUN will have the constant means of being thoroughly well informed.

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

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55¢ a month or \$6.50 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no travelling agents.

Address,  
 THE SUN, New York City.

**TASTELESS MEDICINES.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty 1 each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

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

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

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

Sold at all Drug Stores Here.

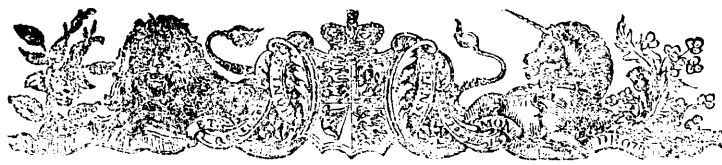
Price, Twenty-five Cents.

**NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.**

NINETY EIGHTH EDITION.

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

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# The Volunteer Review

## AND MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

VOL. X

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

No. 30.

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Hon. Mr. Vail, Minister of Militia, returned to Ottawa last week from his visit to the Maritime Provinces.

Hon. Mr. Burpee left Ottawa on Monday on an official visit to the Maritime Provinces, and will be absent two or three weeks.

Chief Justice Richards was sworn in on Saturday as Deputy Governor, under commission of His Excellency the Governor General, to act during the absence of His Excellency in British Columbia.

His Excellency the Governor General was attended on his departure on Monday morning by a guard of honor from the Governor General's Foot Guards, comprising Captain Weatherly, Lieut. Aumond, Ensign White, and 100 men, the Queen's colors, and the full band of the regiment. A detachment of the Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery, under command of Lieutenant Maingy, fired a salute of seventeen guns on the occasion from Barrack Hill Battery.

We understand that the Australian Wimbledon Rifle Team, now on their way to Canada, will stay a short time at Toronto, before proceeding homewards by San Francisco. It is their intention to compete at the Ontario Rifle Association matches to come off during their visit. They will be joined at Toronto by other Australian riflemen, who are now on their way thither via San Francisco. Application on their behalf was made to the Minister of Militia for the use of the Toronto Garrison Buildings during their sojourn, which we are happy to say, the Hon. Mr. Vail cordially assented to.

Major McLeod having again taken command of the North West Mound Police Force, Lieut. Col. Richardson, of the Department of Justice, has been appointed Stipendiary Magistrate of the Territories.

Count and Countess Von Arnim, of Berlin, and suite, arrived in Montreal on the 29th, and are staying at the St. Lawrence Hall.

The steamer *Avondale* arrived at Montreal on the 29th with 1,260 tons of steel rails and 74 tons of fish plates for the Montreal, Ottawa and Western Railroad.

The *Winnipeg Standard* of July 15th, says Major Kennedy, commanding the Winnipeg Field Battery, had received from Lieut. Col. Smith, D.A.C., information that two 6 pounder muzzle loading guns, with ammunition, harness, etc., and everything complete, had been sent for the armament of the battery and that other guns will be forwarded as soon as possible. Two guns of a similar pattern are now at Fort Osborne, and are estimated to be very excellent arms, and of a kind likely to be most effective in case of active service. It is a cause of regret that the Battery will not be able to go out to camp

this season, as the Government has so far limited the expenditure to be made for horses as to render it, in the opinion of the officers, useless to go out. The Battery is the only volunteer organization in the Province, and ought certainly to be encouraged by the Dominion authorities and put upon a fair footing."

The *Standard* also says:—"The last lot of Mennonites that arrived at Dufferin brought with them, for their friends who had preceded them, nearly \$200,000 in gold, the proceeds of the sale of their estate in Russia."

Recent despatches from the North West says that the American Sioux tribes have sent deputations to the Canadian Sioux and Blackfoot Indians of the North West seeking an offensive and defensive alliance against the white race generally; and when that offer was rejected by the loyal Indians of the North West, a proposition was made to join the Southern tribes in their war against the United States. This also was rejected by the Canadian Indians, who have by this added to the many evidences of their appreciation of the just manner in which they are treated by the Canadian Government, and their desire to live at peace.

Mr. W. G. Grace, the famous English cricketer, has made many extraordinary scores in the defence of his wicket; but the score made on the 10th ult. in a match between the United South of England eleven vs. twenty-two of Grimby eclipse any of his previous achievements. He was nearly three days at the wicket, and retired after making a score of 681, carrying his bat out in the first innings with a score of 400.

The Press of Constantinople is breathing more freely just at present in consequence of the appointment of a new director, whose first act has been to obtain a free pardon for all past offences, so that all the newspapers under suspension are about to reappear. Blackney Bey, the gentleman referred to, was formerly Ottoman Minister to the United States. He is, however, a Frenchman by birth, and was in early life a newspaper man. Under the new auspices a Turkish paper has been found bold enough to stand up for the liberty of the Press.

Colonel Valentine Baker, the talented, but unfortunate soldier, who was dismissed from the British service, and who has just completed a term of imprisonment for an indecent assault in a railway carriage on a young lady, has accepted an engagement from the Turkish government, and gone to the seat of war.

A telegram from Galatz reports that 7,000 Tcherkessans have revolted against the Russians in the Caucasus, and are overpowering the garrisons.

A correspondent of the *Liverpool Journal* says that, according to the belief of most persons, Russia is insolvent, i. e., will not much longer be able to pay the interest upon her debts, because hitherto she has been paying by means of fresh loans, which are now no longer to be had. One London weekly has plainly affirmed that the annual deficit in Russia is about fifteen millions sterling. The *Economist* takes a more hopeful view, but is compelled to admit that Russia could not stand a war of the first magnitude, and that, if she attempted it, "the whole thing would go to pieces."

The *London News'* Madeira special says:—"The blockade of the ports of Dahomy was declared on the 1st July. The British man-of-war *Spiteful* is stationed at Whydot, and the *Ariel* at Little Popo. Vessels in the blockaded ports will be allowed 30 days to load and depart. It is not intended to attack Dahomy from sea. An available force will go to Porto Nova and thence to the Capital.

Latest arrivals from China report that disastrous inundations at Foo Chow and the surrounding country commenced on June the 10th and ended on the 15th. The flood was the highest within foreign remembrance. There was great loss of life, 7,000 bodies having been estimated near Foo Chow alone. Foreign property was slightly damaged.

The Most Rev. Samuel Bucher, Bishop of Meath, the Premier Bishop of Ireland, is dead.

The Government powder magazine at Toulouse, France, has been blown up; there was a great loss of life.

The *Telegraph's* Berlin special says that Prussia is making preparations to mobilize her whole army.

Austria too has issued instructions to the municipal authorities to prepare for the immediate mobilization of the army.

Considerable excitement exists in Crete, Greece and Roumania. The Turks are convinced that the war will not remain localized and expect hostilities with Russia.

Serbia has authorized the formation of a legion of foreign volunteers, and Signor J. Carrazzini and Coreti, the latter an aide-de-camp to Garibaldi, are forming an Italian legion.

The fighting strength of the Serbian army now is 115,000 men and 250 guns, including one battery of Krupp's guns and 150 bronze pieces.

Russian officers and surgeons are arriving at Belgrade daily.

The *Tugshlatt* says the atrocities committed by the Bashi Bazuks in Thessaly and Epirus created such a sensation throughout Greece as to render the maintenance of neutrality difficult. A later despatch says the relations between Greece and Turkey are assuming an increasingly serious aspect.

### The Meaning of the Eastern Question for the British Empire and the Whole World.

The great Eastern question is at this hour occupying the keenest attention, it may be truly said, of the whole civilized world. Every thoughtful man is filled with the strongest sense of its extreme gravity. The financial exchange of every country are agitated by it with stormy tumult. Private persons and wide communities find their fortunes profoundly affected by the telegraphic tempests which roll over them from hour to hour. Individual men and great States are compelled to reckon with the possibility that at any moment a sudden turn in Eastern events may force them to look ruin and insolvency in the face. Powerful governments are the prey of anxiety; for there is a sense of vague, terrifying boundless danger involved in the fearful issues raised by insurrectionary movements of apparently trifling significance. There is no part of the world which may not be caught up by this storm ere the passing year shall have reached its completion. And if ever there was a Colonial question of paramount importance, most assuredly this is one. The future of the mighty Colonial States in the Eastern regions, as well of the vast Indian dependency of the British Empire, is brooding, for great good or great evil, in the issues which time is developing in its womb. There is not an Englishman in the whole Empire whom it does not directly and personally concern to watch and think over the events which are now going forward and their consequences.

To what is this surprising, this momentous interest, to be ascribed? The conviction that radical changes in the constitution of the Turkish Empire are at hand beyond doubt lies at the bottom of every man's thought at this supreme hour. Hence it is in the highest degree necessary to search out the real nature and meaning of these possible revolutions. Turkey is a land of immense extent. It touches Europe on vital points on one side; it reaches well nigh to India on the other. Such a country cannot experience alterations in its organization without coming into vivid contact with interests of the highest order all round. Then, again, Turkey presents a peculiarity which is capable of developing results of the wildest range. It is the centre of one of the greatest religions amongst mankind. That religion is singularly susceptible of the widest and most intense fanaticism, and human nature has shown on many terrible occasions, how such fanaticism may seize upon the most widely spread communities and generate the most destructive violence and fury. It is not outside the range of possible contingencies that the Mussulman element of the population of India might feel the convulsions of such wild madness. This one fact, by itself alone, invests the Turkish question with great gravity for all Englishmen.

Nevertheless these considerations still fall short of exhausting the full significance of the overwhelming crisis which is going on under our eyes. Large perturbations have swept over the world, military struggles of sharp and enduring violence have raged ere now, troubling men's minds with agitations, but yet not reaching the intensity of the anxiety which now beset all thinking men. The contest between France and Germany begat tears and feelings in England of a very stirring kind, yet the Turkish question is far graver still. It is dimly seen that more serious interests are involved in it for all

mankind. There is something absolutely special in its very nature. Everyone will think of the aggrandizement which the ultimate issue may bring to one single power; yet even the fact that Russia may come forth from the commotion with a broad expansion of fresh territory does not exhaust the problem. What, then, is the hidden, but formidable disaster, which the Eastern question may bring forth in its course on the whole world, and not least on the British Empire, on England and her Colonies?

It is a matter of the deepest concern—we add, emphatically, of the strongest duty—for every Englishman, who has any capacity for thinking, thoroughly to study and understand this most serious of questions; to make himself master of what it really means, of what lies at the bottom of it. A dim sense of the possibilities involved rises up in most minds; but a real investigation of their true nature and a clear perception of what they mean, as realities, are lamentably rare. The key of the whole situation lies in the geography of Constantinople, in the narrow stream of water which divides Europe from Asia, and the broad expanse of the Black Sea beyond. The secret of the problem lies there. What influences may these seemingly insignificant portions of the earth's surface bring to bear on the future of the world, on the independence and happiness of mankind? This is the point to learn and master. That Russia at Constantinople would be inconveniently strong; that the balance of power among the nations of Europe would be seriously disturbed; that her voice in the councils of the world would be intolerably mighty; that her power to interfere with the internal government of other nations might be mischievously exercised, as it manifestly was by the Emperor Nicholas; that Russia would be painfully felt and headed at Paris and Berlin and Vienna and Rome; that holy alliances might reappear to war down liberty and free thought and national independence; that Egypt might be endangered, and the Suez Canal compromised—all these are ideas which are swarming on every side in the journals of every European country. But that is not the whole matter. These are perils of a kind which the human race, as it goes along down the ages, must encounter; and there will arise a feeling—a sound feeling, and a just one, we fully admit—that the difficulties and dangers of the day will be met, successfully met, as in the past, by the energy and intelligence of free nations. To our judgment, the danger of the present hour lies imbedded in the prevalence of these generally just feelings; they blind the mind to peculiarities in the case which, if not taken into full account, may work out mischief which hereafter will be irretrievable.

The one duty now incumbent on all Europe, and most of all on England, is to determine what Russia firmly established on the Bosphorus means? what this fact necessarily implies? Russia at once becomes a Naval Power of the first order. From being frozen up on the Baltic for eight months of every year, Russia will have a fleet in the best conceivable situation, with a vast sea to exercise it on, in full communication with her whole Empire through railways and might rivers, and utterly inaccessible to foreign attacks. But is this a matter for overwhelming alarm? We say firmly, that it is. We desire to speak in entire calmness. This is a subject on which passion and excitement are utterly out of place. The thing to be done is to ascertain dry hard facts, and to comprehend what they import. Russia on the Dardanelles gathers up necessarily all

Asia Minor. Palestine stands next to be absorbed, and then Egypt, and with it the Suez Canal. There is no military power that can stop her irresistible course. But there will be England and her fleet, it will be said. We answer with complete assurance that England and her fleet will be unable to arrest these conquests. Russia at Constantinople means, as time rolls on, Egypt and the whole of the Levant gone; England will be unable to do anything. For consider what will happen. The vision of an irresistible Empire will ever be present to Russian eyes; the ambition of being the supreme Power amongst men will burn in every Russian breast. For the realisation of this ambition, a fleet is the indispensable instrument; and the Bosphorus and the Black Sea will give Russia a fleet with which that of England will be incapable of coping in those waters. An inextinguishable ambition will steadily and inevitably build up 100, or 200, or 300 ironclads in those secure seas, ready at all times to sail forth with a might which no force in those waters will be present to resist. It will be easy to Russia to have a fleet always ready for action in the Levant which shall double or treble in size those of all other European Powers combined; for peace to her will signify incessant ship building for war. England cannot maintain 100 ironclads as a war force always present in the Levant; but Russia could. England has not a million of soldiers to land at any time in Asia. Nor do ironclads require a vast commercial navy to feed them, as line-of-battle ships of yore; the majority of their crews might always be landsmen. For England to force her way up the Dardanelles to crush the enemy in his nest will be impossible; torpedoes and ironclad forts will see to that effectively. And when the terrible fact burst upon the world in full recognition that the Russian fleet must be master in those waters, the fate of the whole Levant, and of Egypt, and of the great sea-road of all nations to the East will be irrevocably sealed. And for how much, then, will the navies of France and Italy, and Spain and Austria count under such circumstances? To us it seems incapable of dispute that Russia, rooted at Constantinople, will wield the greatest force on earth, and may and probably will, aspire to an Empire of the range of the Macedonian or the Roman. Russia at Constantinople would be also Russia at Marseilles, Toulon, Algeria, Trieste, Venice, Alexandria, and Port Said, not to speak of great Russian fleets such as those of France and Spain in bygone days, in the Bay of Biscay, and even the British Channel. That Russia must not be allowed to establish herself at Constantinople has thus become the highest and most commanding principle of all European statesmanship. We believe that this great truth actually lies seated in the mind of England; but not so consciously as to give Russia and the other Powers the full assurance that England will always be ready to march when the danger becomes visible. Russia's surprise at the refusal of England to join the Berlin Conference had for its root the belief she had conceived, as did the Emperor Nicholas, that England had assented to the treaty awake and thought in earnest about the peril that hung over the Dardanelles. England has not an hour to lose to bring home to her own consciousness that Russia must and shall never be permitted to possess Constantinople, and to make this her determination unmistakably known to all the world. On the performance of this supreme duty by the people of England hangs the future of a large portion of the human race.



The Failure of Russian Credit.

The London *World* devotes some attention to a certain aspect of the Eastern question which may have an important bearing on the contingency of peace or war. If Russia makes war on a large scale she will require to borrow money, and it does not appear that her credit is of the best, or that she would find the millions required very easy to be obtained. The amount borrowed by Russia of late years is very large, mostly for railway purposes, and the railways are not paying concerns. For the luxury of having railways, Russia must pay from other sources, as her lines are far from being self-sustaining. In respect of their stretching over "magnificent distances" they are like the leading American lines, but they lack the outstripping money making population which in the United States creates profitable traffic over thousands of miles of rails. It would probably be a reasonable estimate that one million of American population makes as much traffic for railways as five or ten millions of Russia's population; and their very vastness of Russia's territorial extent is a reason why her railways can never pay. The British Isles, with their dense population in small territorial space, furnish the conditions under which railways can be made to pay; and they are made to pay also in France, a country of large population, and lying squarely and compactly together. But a railway stretching from the Neva in the north to the Black Sea in the South is simply impossible, as a paying enterprise, at all events with a Russian population.

Russia has an external debt, due to foreign lenders, of some eighty millions sterling, an internal debt of nearly seventy millions, and has besides eighty millions of irredeemable paper float and in forced circulation. For payment of interest she has to provide every year nearly nine millions sterling, which has to be sent out of the country in gold. Asking the question how does she get this money, our London contemporary affirms that she gets it simply by continually borrowing fresh sums from confiding foreigners, who will some day find that when they cease to lend her more money she will cease to pay interest. So recently as 1875 she borrowed a fresh fifteen millions sterling in London, but that source of supply, it is now considered, is closed, and where she is to borrow the next loan with which to pay interest due abroad, remains to be seen. Meanwhile it is being proved that the carriage of grain over the long distances of some Russian railways costs as much as the grain is worth at the seaports, so that the export of grain would scarcely pay were the cultivator to furnish it for nothing. The gold products of Russia is about three millions sterling per annum, but this falls far short of being enough to meet the interest on the debt held abroad. The country is one of peasants and nobles only, without any middle class. The merchants are few in number, and they have of late years lost money by attempts to force commerce into impossible channels. The nobles, again, are as a class very extravagant, it being their favourite ambition to spend their roubles in cities, in gambling, ostentation, and debauchery. Paris is an enormous sink for Muscovite money, and much of the hard-earned gold flows from the peasantry is recklessly squandered in that modern Babylon. The Court is almost fabulous in its extravagance, spending some £2,000,000 sterling annually, or four times the total cost of the British royal family. In borrowing ostensibly for railway purposes the Russian

Government has generally asked double the amount really wanted for railways, and the balance has been spent on ironclads, Asiatic expeditions, and other costly follies. Europe has heard enough lately of bankrupt Turkey, but the revelation to the world of Russia's bankruptcy is something that cannot much longer be delayed. It is not believed that any new Russian loan could be "placed" in London at all, and Germany and Holland must next be appealed to. But the shrewd capitalists of Amsterdam and Frankfurt are not likely to be charmed with such prospects of payment as Russia can hold out and at some date not far distant the Colossus of the North will stand as a borrower little better than Turkey or the worst paying South American States.

Russian five per cent bonds, which used to stand at 103, have dropped to 85, and a still heavier decline would be sure to follow in the event of war. The experience of the capitalists of Western Europe in loans made to semi-barbarous peoples has not been encouraging, and such borrowers as Turks, Russians, and South Americans must find their sources of supply closed. The failure of half civilized states to pay is a remarkable feature in the history of the time, and must have an important and lasting effect on the money market of the world. The check given to reckless borrowing by what we may call non industrial nations, whose idleness and barbarism are but scantily concealed by a thin gloss of civilization, also to railway extension the world over, must inevitably establish lower rates of interest for money. Non paying States will find it impossible to get money on any terms, and those that can and do meet their obligations will insist upon having money at lower rates. When the non paying class of borrowers are put out of the market than those that do pay will get what they want on lower terms. Were Russia now to ask for another large loan it would force a panic among holders of her stock, and whether the Rothschilds would supply her with money for a war is doubtful. Financially Russia is almost as "sick" as Turkey is, and it may be that the want of funds may compel her to keep the peace. Her war party will not in the last resort be deterred by any financial considerations, but the difficulty of obtaining money must still have a sobering effect. It is something not to be regretted that one of the most aggressive powers in the world lacks the ability if not the will to indulge in the expensive game of war. And it may be that even Gortschakoff cannot make war without first obtaining permission from the Rothschilds to do so.

Canada and the Sioux War.

ATTITUDE OF MANITOBA SHOULD SITTING BULL TAKE REFUGE THERE.

A correspondent writing to the Winnipeg (Manitoba) *Sentinel*, June 24th, forcibly discusses the question of the probability of the Sioux taking refuge in that province, and what their attitude should be in such an event. This is a theme which interests a large class of people on our frontier and in the British possessions, and is of especial importance since the tragic death of General Custer and the slaughter of the Seventh Cavalry. It is not at all improbable that the Northern Indians will retreat to the boundary line, when they discover the efforts being made to subdue them. The correspondent says:—

"While waiting authentic information regarding the impending conflict between the United States army under General Terry and the Sioux Indians under Sitting Bull, allow

me to make a few observations upon the discussion that has taken place in our provinces and elsewhere regarding the result of that conflict upon Canada. The importance of the subject must be my excuse for referring to it in your columns, and stating my reasons for differing from the conclusions arrived at by such a well informed and able gentleman as Mr. Taylor, the United States Consul, and by the *Manitoba Standard* and *Free Press* and the *Toronto Globe*. It was Mr. Taylor who first sounded the alarm. His letters, however, are cautiously worded; he foreshadows rather than predicts trouble for Canada; and he insinuates rather than indicates a way of escape. The danger is to come upon us when the army of the States and the warriors of the Sioux meet in hostile array, and the latter, vanquished and dispersed, seek shelter from their victorious and pursuing foe by a timely retreat across our frontier; and to escape this danger the hint is thrown out that a mutual policy and a special treaty between Canada and the United States would be efficacious—this policy to embrace not only the probable exigency of an "irruption" into Canada by the Sioux, as one journal termed it, but to extend to all the frontier tribes of Indians from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. The danger to be apprehended, then, is the presence in the North West of the remnant of 3,000 routed but armed Sioux; and to avoid it we are invited to enter into a treaty with the power which shall have routed those Sioux. Such a treaty would, of course, have but one object namely: to favour the United States and repress the Indians. The issue presented to Canada is this: Shall we adopt a mutual policy and enter into a special treaty with the United States to meet such an emergency as the retreat across our frontier of a defeated and fugitive band of Indians from the other side? In discussing this question very briefly it is necessary to understand the position of all parties concerned. The Sioux and the United States are at war. The Indian tribes in the States are so far semi independent that they enter into treaties with the Government of Washington, from whom they receive tribute in the shape of pensions and supplies, in return for which they cede territories and abandon rights. The breach of these treaties is accepted by both parties as a cause for remonstrance, and ultimately of war. The position of Canada, as part of the empire, is that of neutrality. We acknowledge that, as between the United States and the Indians, the former is the sovereign power; but into the quarrel between the two we will not be drawn. We are content to judge of the progress and justice of the war by the utterances of authorities and leading men in the States. On the one side is General Terry with 3,000 soldiers, horse, foot, and artillery, on the other 3,000 badly armed warriors. There are those in the States who say that the justness of the quarrel lies rather with the Indians than with the Washington Government; and if any inference can be drawn from the appearance in the field of a weak, half armed, undisciplined race against a first class power, it is that the former have had what to them is sufficient provocation, and that they consider their cause a just one. The alleged savage nature of the Indian, and especially of the Sioux, may be said to render such an inference inapplicable in the case before us; but it may be safely asserted that even the Sioux is swayed by moral considerations, that he is not insensible to the claims of justice and honor, and that he smarts under wrong. The inference above drawn is not, then, wholly inapplicable. Viewing it in this light,

what grounds has Canada to bestow her sympathies upon the States more than upon the Sioux in this quarrel; and what reason is presented to us for entering into any treaty with the United States that would have for its object the repression of the Sioux?

### Wendell Phillips' Arrangement of the United States.

The telegraph has only briefly alluded to Wendell Phillips' letter to General Sherman relative to the American Indian policy. We subjoin the full text:

Sir,—An American citizen, entitled and bound to enquire whether the officers of the Republic are men or something below humanity, I respectfully claim the right to ask you are the journals correct when they represent you as advising the extermination of the Indians? This charge has been made several times during the last three years. If it be false, I beg you, for the honor of the nation and of the service, to deny it. While you neglect to do so the press issues your supposed example to commend that infamous course and to create a public opinion which shall approve and demand it.

If the charge be true I cannot but remember that you are better acquainted than most Americans with the real relations of our government to the Indians. You were in 1857, the head of an Indian commission, and its report signed by yourself and printed by the government, is one of the most terrific pictures ever drawn of the wrongs the Indian has suffered from this nation. This investigation and your general experience showed you how cruel and unjust has been our treatment of the Indian for the last 100 years. You have seen that we have surrounded him with every demoralizing influence, steeped him in intemperance, incited him to licentiousness by the example of those set over him, and tempted him to every vice. You have yourself placed on the public records the evidence that the government has robbed him of his land, cheated him of his dues, and uniformly broken faith with him. If any of the tribes are to-day huns, thieves, and butchers, they may rightfully claim to have only copied, at humble distance, the example we have set them.

You are not ignorant that the Indian has been outraged and plundered by the frontiersmen without stint or redress, and butchered by our soldiers, under the American flag, with brutal and detestable cruelty—the description of which in plain terms the press would not admit to its columns. You know—no one better—that the worst brutality which purient malice ever falsely charged the Indian with is but weak imitation of what the white man has often inflicted on Indian men, women, and children.

You know that on the plains we have violated every rule of civilized war, massacring women and children with worse than savage brutality. Your career has not shown you an instance were the Indian has lifted his hand against us until provoked to it by misconduct on our part, compared with which any misconduct of his is but dust in the balance.

Your experience will fully indorse what President Harrison, when Governor of Indiana, said to his Legislature in 1857, "that the utmost efforts to induce the Indians to take up arms would be unavailing if one out of the many persons who have committed murder upon their people could be brought to punishment."

You will not in the slightest degree doubt or deny the grave charge which Major Gen-

eral Harney, after fifty years service on the plains, made to a Congressional Committee, "that he had never known an Indian tribe break its word to our Government, and he had never known the Government to keep faith with an Indian tribe." You are too much of a soldier not to confess that had you been placed in the Indian's circumstances you would have been ashamed not to have acted as he has done.

You would accept, as every honest man does, the statement of Major General Pope, in 1855, that the army officer "cannot present a course which give the Indian to war, without thereby, at the demand of every gentleman, his own feelings with the Indians has brought on a difficulty, he is obliged to pay and force back to the same depredations and price, Indians whom he knows to have been wronged, and who have only done so initially what he would have done himself under like provocation." You must be keenly sensible what a reproach it is to religion and culture that our multiplying millions, with all the resources of civilization and Christianity in their hands, have lived for two hundred years close to this small and capable race and been able to give it only their vice—and that all of good the Indian has is his own; most of his vices he can rightfully charge to the white man.

Except the negro no race will lift up at the judgment seat such accusing hands against this nation as the Indian will. We have subjected him to agents who have systematically cheated him. We have made endless war on him, merely as a pretext to steal his lands. Trampling under foot the rules of modern warfare, we have made war on his women and children. We have cheated him out of one hunting ground by compelling him to accept another, and robbed him of this last by driving him to the bay and then punishing resistance by confiscation. Meanwhile neither pulpit nor press nor political party would listen to his complaint. Neither in Congress nor in any city of the Union could his advocate obtain a hearing. Statesmanship, good sense and justice, even from the chief magistrate, were unavailing when they pleaded for such long time victims of popular hate and pillage as our Indian tribes.

Can it be possible, then, that with such knowledge and such experience, you, sir, the head of the army, and bound to show at least outward respect to civilization, have no counsel to give except extermination—the extermination of these plundered victims of a greedy, unscrupulous and cruel people? Can you advise a professedly Christian people, steeped in guilt, not to reform, but to consummate its wickedness by such hideous barbarism as only the most inhuman tyrants have ever attempted? The worst possible of infidels, do you affirm that a wise and powerful nation is safe only when it sinks below the level of savage life to clutch a coward's peace by sweeping every man, woman, and child of this insignificant race in blood from our path? Wise men laugh at such timid folly; brave men despise it. They know that fair play is the best teacher and justice always sufficient shield.

If, indeed, this is the counsel you give from your high place, then, for the sake of that Christianity which we profess and that civilization we claim, I wish it understood that one, at least, of your fellow citizens believes that you misrepresent the army, whose best officers have often protested against our heinous injustice to those wards of the nation, and that you disgrace the profession of DuGuescheu, of Bayard, and Sir Philip Sidney, disgrace the post which Washington

once filled and the uniform that Thomas, Greene and Hamilton have worn.

Your fellow citizen,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### THE REAL CUSTER MASSACRE.

Wendell Phillips writes as follows to the *Boston Transcript*—

Will you please explain why even your columns talk of the "Custer Massacre"? The Sioux war, all confess, is one that our misconduct provoked. During such a war General Custer has fallen in a fair fight simply because the enemy had more soldierly skill and strategy than Custer had. What kind of war is it where if we kill the enemy it is death; if he kills us it is a massacre? When the farmers of Concord and Lexington, in 1775, shot the British invaders of their villages was it a massacre? When the Southerners mowed us down at Bull Run and Ball's Bluff there was no talk of a massacre. When the North paid them in their coin at Gettysburg and Antietam there were no columns with staring capitals "Gettysburg Massacres." I know the privilege of foul words always granted to the weak and whipped; but there is not much self respect in using it. The general use of this abusive term betrays the unfairness of the American press. It shows a consciousness that our treatment of the Indian will not bear to be stated in plain words. We try to hide our own infamy by abusing our victims—according to the Old Bailey rule, "When you have no defence, abuse the plaintiff."

But the word "massacre" is an unfortunate one for the friends of General Custer to connect just now with his name. For there really was, in 1865, a "Custer massacre," when General Custer—a disgrace to his uniform and to the flag he bore—attacked a peaceful Cheyenne village, near Fort Cobb, whose inhabitants were either our prisoners or our guests, dwelling there by our order. At midnight, without the slightest warning, his shouts wake this quiet settlement, and as the terrified sleepers rush from their huts Custer shoots down scores of women half asleep, and of unarmed, peaceful men.

One of these was Mocketayata, whom Chevalier Bayard and Sir Philip Sidney would receive as a brother. This was the real "Custer massacre," which the press then proclaimed a "brilliant victory."

In 1857, Governor, afterwards President, Harrison said:—"The utmost efforts to induce the Indians to take up arms would be unavailing if one only of the many persons who have committed murder upon their people could be brought to punishment."

That this is as true now as in 1857, we have the evidence of Major General Harney and Major General Pope, offered within the last two years.

Yours,

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

### Prospects of the Eastern War.

(*Kölnische Zeitung*—Cologne, July 4.)

From present appearances it seems (writes Herr von Wicked, a distinguished military critic) that the war will be confined to Servia, Montenegro, and the insurgents of Bosnia and the Turkish forces on the other side. Unless unforeseen and incalculable incidents should occur, the whole struggle is rather hopeless for both parties; it may last for years, and yet produce no decisive result. The forces which Turkey can now send to her threatened frontiers may at the highest be estimated at from 140,000 to 150,000 men; and Servia, Montenegro, and the other Slavonic States

will be able to bring about the same number of troops into the field. In military skill and excellence in tactics the two sides are about equal, neither side having any decided superiority over the other. The forces on both sides consist to a great extent of irregular and undisciplined troops.

In both camps there will be an equal deficiency of well trained officers, and of an educated staff. The Servian brigades are now—as might have been foreseen by anyone acquainted with the state of the country—commanded by officers who have been in the Russian service; and I am convinced that hundreds of Russian officers will secretly enter the Servian army. On the other hand the Porte has a great many trained European officers. Many English, Polish, and Hungarian officers are now in the Turkish service, and their numbers will increase. It may be expected that young officers of the English army in India will offer themselves as volunteers, partly from hostility to Russia, and partly from a desire for active service, which they cannot at present gratify in India. The Polish emigration, too, though it has gradually fallen off very much, will send many officers to Turkey, where they may satisfy their hatred of Russia. Thus the number of well trained foreign officers will probably be about equal on both sides. The men of Servia, Bosnia, and Montenegro are for the most part tall, strong, of uncommon powers of endurance, and of wild personal courage. But all these good military qualities are also possessed by the Albanians, the Mahometan Bosnians, the Circassians, and many other of the Turkish troops from Asia. And though we find many small and apparently weakly soldiers among the Turkish troops of the line recruited in Turkey in Europe, yet these soldiers show more toughness and endurance than their external appearance would lead one to expect. Both sides will also be perfectly equal in savage fanaticism, and in the relentless cruelty with which they are accustomed to conduct warfare. The Servian, and the still rougher Montenegrin, on the one side; and the Albanian, the Circassian, and the Arab, on the other side, are on an equally low level of culture and civilization, the only difference between them being that the former are fanatics of the Cross, and the latter of the Crescent. The horrible stories which fill the Servian and all other South Slavonic papers, of the barbarities of the Bashis Bizouks, of massacres of prisoners, burnings of villages, killing of women and children, are, I believe, true in many respects, though exaggerated and highly coloured; but the Servians and Montenegrins are guilty of acts of equal cruelty and barbarity. I myself recently saw in a house in Montenegro fourteen heads of Turks dried in smoke, and the owner of the house told me with joyful pride that he had himself killed all those Turks, and then cut off their heads as trophies. Recently, certain Christian robbers in Bosnia took four Turkish gendarmes, and buried themselves up to the breast, and then used them as targets for shooting at. Thus, this horrible war, which has unfortunately now begun, will assuredly be conducted with equal savagery and cruelty on both sides, though probably the South Slavonic papers will give more frequent and skillful accounts of the Turkish deeds of cruelty, than the scanty and more taciturn Turkish reports will give of the deeds on the other side. Therefore, if people in Germany cherish and sympathize for the Servians and Montenegrins on the assumption that they are struggling for liberty, justice, and true Christianity, or even for humanity and civilization, they are most decidedly mistaken. The whole struggle has

arisen from the savage and unrestrained warlike propensities of the Servians and Montenegrins, from the constant incitement of a certain party in Russia, and from the ambitious plans of the Pan Slavists to found a large South Slavonic State on the Balkan peninsula and the lower Danube; this is the truth of the matter, all the rest is humbug.

These forces of the contending powers being so equally balanced, the struggle will not in all probability come to an end very soon. The whole campaign will probably turn into a guerilla war in the hills; and such a war may last for years without either side gaining a decisive victory. In the first encounters on the Servian frontier the Servians may gain some successes, as they are better acquainted with that district than the Turks. But they will not be able to make themselves masters of the Turkish fortresses of Widdin on the Danube, Varna, Silistria, and the fortified places in Bosnia, and without doing so they cannot regard themselves as masters of Bulgaria and Bosnia. In the improbable event of a pitched battle in the plains the Turks might gain a victory, owing to the decided superiority of their artillery. But we can foretell with tolerable certainty that Servia and Montenegro, as well as Turkey, will place themselves in an even worse financial position than at present by this useless war, and that the unhappy districts of Bosnia, the Herzegovina, and Servia itself, which will have to serve as the scene of war, are destined to undergo terrible devastation. The little progress which these districts have made in civilization will be completely lost. A State which is so poor as to be unable to pay its servants at the beginning of the war, and to be obliged to raise a forced loan to buy powder and weapons, must be desparately crippled in its resources by the war. Turkey will be able to hold out longer than Servia, for its resources are ten times as great, and it has the immense advantage of being able to supply its troops with war material through the harbors of Albania and of the Black Sea.

Thus we have the prospect of a protracted cruel, and probably resultless war on the Balkan Peninsula. May the Great Powers, and, above all, Russia, soon come forward vigorously as mediators. But we fear this will not happen, and that the powerful and influential Pan Slavist party in Russia will seek rather to pour oil into the fire than to extinguish it. Unfortunately, we cannot say that we are convinced they will fail in their attempt.

Latest News from the Seat of War.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Standard's* special despatch from Vienna says: Among the prisoners taken by the Turks are several Russians, who confessed that they had only recently been relieved from the Russian army, and that the chief commands are given to Russians. The Servian plan of operations have been changed, Prince Milan is to command the Western army in person. The Servians are marching on the valley of Moravia. It is persistently stated that the intervention of the Powers in the Servian Turkish question will occur on the 6th August.

LONDON, July 29.—The *Daily News's* Vienna despatch says. The Greek Government is to protest to the Powers against the violence of the regular Turkish troops in Epirus and Thessaly. Dashi Bazouks and Circassians recently plundered villages in Macedonia and afterwards fought each other. Forty two were killed.

The *Standard's* Ragusa special says that Sotim Pasha has been killed,

The *Times's* Vienna special says: The Porte has communicated to the Powers, through its ambassadors, the Roumanian note presented at Constantinople. The Porte, in turn, was informed of the views of the Cabinets. These remove the apprehensions of any Power, much less the majority of Powers espousing too warmly the wish of Roumania or pressing the Porte.

LONDON, July 29.—Moukhtar Pasha has outflanked Prince Mikita's army near Korita, making the position of the latter critical. Dervish Pasha was driven back while endeavoring to reinforce Sientza, and the Turks were repulsed at Schekulare with the loss of 129 killed.

BELGRADE, July 29.—The *Pesther Lloyd* newspaper says:—The British representative in Servia is endeavouring to induce Prince Milan to make an offer of reconciliation to the Porte.

BELGRADE, July 29th.—General Laschjani announces that he cannonaded Osman Pasha's camp at Izvor, compelling him to withdraw from Kilamotres.

CETTINJE, July 29.—An official despatch announces that the Turks were defeated in attacking the Montenegrins near Mondur.

RAGUSA, July 29.—Advices from Slavonic sources state that Peko Paulovittie, an insurgent leader, re-assumed the offensive yesterday, inflicting a serious defeat upon the Turks.

BELGRADE, July 29.—Colonel Antithe, after assuming command of the Servian army, besieged Sientza, on the 27th inst., thereby surrounding Mehemet Ali Pasha.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The *Golos* publishes a special from Cetinje, stating that a telegram received from Prince Nikitide, dated Grahano, the 28th says. The Turks, under Moukhtar Pasha, attacked us early today near Urbiza. A severe engagement ensued, and fighting is still proceeding. We have broken through the Turkish lines. Osman Pasha was captured and brought here alive, and we have taken many prisoners.

LONDON, July 30.—A special despatch from Kalkfat, says that the Turkish army crossed the Servian frontier at Messa on Saturday. A great battle is expected. There is great excitement at the seat of war among the Christians, on account of a proclamation by Dervish Pasha, the Turkish commander in Bosnia prohibiting any quarter to Christians.

The *Times's* special telegram says: The Turks at Urbiza, after two hours fighting, fled in an uncontrollable panic. The greater part of the army was lost. Belak is surrounded. There is a panic at Tribenja. This disaster leaves Herzegovina practically defenceless.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says The death of the Sultan may be expected momentarily.

PARIS, July 30.—Special telegrams give details of massacres by the Turks in Bosnia. Three hundred christians were tortured and drowned in the villages of Pervano and Famic, twelve women were cut to pieces at Ruhlavo, 180 girls were violated and murdered at Lokavolo, 3,000 christians were massacred at Pryedor.

The *Times's* Berlin despatch says: It is stated from Slavonic sources that the Russian General Von Kauffman, well known as the conqueror of Kutza, is going to the Servian camp. Ex Marshal Bazaine, of the French army, directs the Turkish forces at Szentiz.

The *Telegraph's* Vienna special says the relations between Turkey and Greece are growing more doubtful. Decisive action is expected at Athens.



CONTENTS OF No. 20, VOL. X.

POETRY:—  
 Autumn Scene ..... 310  
 EDITORIAL:—  
 Maritime Rights..... 312  
 United States Indian War..... 312  
 Army Revised Instructions..... 313  
 News of the Week..... 317  
 RIFLE COMPETITION:—  
 Wimbledon..... 315  
 Ingersoll, Galt and Walkerton... 315  
 SELECTIONS:—  
 Maritime Rights..... 338  
 Ancient Naval Tactics..... 340  
 Archaeological Discoveries in Rome. .... 340  
 Sad Disaster at Sea..... 340  
 General Custer's Last Charge. .... 347  
 REVIEWS ..... 346  
 MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS... 341



The Volunteer Review,  
 AND  
 MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1876.

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

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money—will be entitled to receive one copy for the year *pro*. 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 thereby 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.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—It is painful to us to be obliged so often to call upon our delinquent subscribers to pay up. Early in the year every subscriber had his account sent him, five months of the year are gone by and no response made by the most of them to our just demand—our patience, therefore, has become exhausted—and an account unsettled by the 1st August next, will be placed in Court for collection and interest charged from time of last payment. *This is the last call that will be made by us upon them.*

We have received the Programme of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association, which, it will be seen by an Advertisement in our advertising columns, commences at Point St. Charles Ranges, on the 15th of this month. The matches are arranged very much as usual, commencing with one match for Quebec Volunteers only, and ten matches open to all comers. The "Hythe Match" is a change in the right direction, tending towards strict Military regulations: this is at 400 yards kneeling; the "standing match" is 200 yards from shoulder. We are always glad to see any effort to make soldiers ready to shoot accurately in any position the ground enables them to take.

There are also two optional matches, Sniders against small bores: and a good small bore match at 1000 yards, 15 shots.

The "new" Wimbledon Targets are to be used.

Lord DUFFERIN has presented two of his medals which are to be given to the best Snider aggregates.

On the whole the Committee appear to have exercised good judgment in drawing up their matches: we hope they may be rewarded for their efforts by seeing a large attendance. We trust the riflemen of Ontario will be there in large numbers.

The probability of Prussian intrigues in Eastern affairs is confirmed by such little events as the following copied from *Broad Arrow*—

"A permanent Chinese Legation, we learn from the Berlin correspondent of a morning contemporary, is about to be established at Berlin."

"Seven Chinese officers have arrived at the Prussian capital—a captain and six lieutenants—with credentials from their Government, and a request to the Government of Germany to allow them to serve for a time in the Prussian Army, as some Japanese officers were allowed to do some time ago, for the purpose of acquainting themselves with the German military system. The German Emperor, according to a telegram from Berlin, has acceded to the request. The Chinese have already been formally received by the Minister of War. They will, besides serving with regiments, attend a course at the Military Academy."

What direct interest has Berlin with the "Flowery Empire" that would warrant the establishment of a legation in that highly favored capital? The British trade with any of the Ports of China in one year amounts to more than the trade of the whole German Empire with the whole Chinese Empire in seven yet we see all serene for amicable relations with the unknown outer barbarians.

Is it not just possible that the whole is the results of an intrigue by which the "Flowery Empire" would be included in the list of active enemies to England in the coming contest, and this intrigue have its origin in St. Petersburg between which and Peking amicable relations have long existed. And as Germany has a navy which for lack of other employment must play the role of Don Quixote in the next contest, would it not be

natural to suppose that its appearance in Chinese waters should be the signal for vengeance on the barbarians that broke down the exclusive policy of that Empire and nearly monopolises its foreign trade; such a contingency is quite possible, and undoubtedly there is more than meets the eye in those mysterious movements of the German Navy with its sealed orders.

Every movement connected with the affairs of Turkey is watched with intense interest by Christendom. The plausible plan put forth by Russia, the power who has fomented and encouraged the rebellion of the people of its European provinces, is that of the oppression of thirteen millions of Christians by three millions of the followers of the false Prophet—with what sincerity, may well be asked, when it is known that she actually pays Mohammedian missionaries to propagate the faith of the Camel-driver amongst her own recent captures in Central Asia.

This pretence has obtained a footing amongst the philanthropists of the Cobden and Bright school in England, and has been seized on with the usual patriotism of the Whig-Radicals as a means to embarrass the Ministry, in order that they might seize the reigns of power to re-enact the blunders of the Crimean war.

It is evident, however, that there is a vast majority of the English people who are thoroughly awake as to the issues of the contest which seems to be inevitable; and in illustration of this we copy an article from *The Colonies* of the 24th June, with the pregnant title of "The meaning of the Eastern question for the British Empire and the whole world," in which the true position of all parties is defined with temper and clearness.

There is a hope, and a small one, that an insuperable barrier to the designs of the Russian war party may be found in the acknowledged financial rottenness of that State—but is it not possible the Jews may find it to their interest to advance sufficient funds on *post obits* to be repaid from the rich provinces of the sick man's heritage? And we do know a fact patent to all the world, that English money Brokers pride themselves on the cosmopolitanism more than on their patriotic tendencies.

Herein lies the real danger, and it is aggravated by what we cannot help suspecting to be the intrigues of the German or Berlin Court—her fleet is in Turkish waters with sealed orders—the question is what business has she there? Is there a desire to acquire a footing in Asia Minor? She has had a bishop at Jerusalem, and we know Germans are bureaucratic as well as patriotic. The possession of Syria would be the first step towards succeeding England as the first Naval Power in the World. We have long known the meaning of the Fort of Wilhelmshafen on the Jande, and the realization of the Russian aspirations would go far to pave the way for a Great Asiatic as well as a Great European power. All this is possible and

much more, but it is quite as likely to end in the relegation of Prussia to her natural place in European politics.

If the English people are fools enough to allow the return of GLADSTONE and his party to power, the results of their Eastern policy, measured by the past, will be most disastrous—if the present administration continues in office the plotters will be covered with signal confusion—already that event has been taken out of the catalogue of contingencies and made a certainty by the prompt dispatch of a British fleet to Biseka bay, and the upsetting thereby of the diplomacy inaugurated at Berlin.

The financial question has been ably handled by the *Toronto Mail* in an article headed "The failure of Russian credit," which will be found on another page.

The subjects of the Celestial Empire are practising the lessons taught by the "outer barbarians." The following paragraphs are copied from *Broad Arrow* of 10th June.

"The Chinese soldier appears in an entirely new light, if a statement which is published in the *Peking Gazette*—the official paper of the Celestial Empire—is strictly true. The number for the 24th of last March contains a curious memorial from Li Hungchang, reporting the completion of the fortifications at Sin-cheng, on the bank of the Peiho, between Takue and Tientsin, by which the Chinese imagine, doubtless, that the ascent of the river is effectually barred. The work has, we are told, occupied 10,000 soldiers three years. But what is most curious is the statement that the work has been achieved at the expense of the men, as well as by their hands. 'They have consented to submit to reductions in their pay, amounting to upwards of 500,000 taels, for the purchase of the material requisite, and thus without a single disbursement from the Imperial Treasury, or calling upon the people to supply a single labourer, this fortress, of extraordinary size and strength, has been successfully completed.'"

"A China paper states that a gunboat, which was launched from the Mamoi Arsenal on the 26th of March, has been designed and built entirely by Chinese, without any foreign aid whatever. The same contemporary states that the two gunboats, *Füh Sheng* and *Chien Sheng*, which recently arrived from England, are still under British colours, owing to the refusal of the native authorities to pay the balance of purchase money. A trial trip was made on the 17th March. Both vessels started from Pagoda anchorage at about 11 a.m., and anchored at Sharp Peak—a party of native officers and European employees of the arsenal to witness the firing of the guns, which rumour had previously told them would be impossible without shanking the boats to pieces and causing every one on board to be drowned. However, the Chinese gunboat being present, or doubt, to pick up the unfortunate in case such a catastrophe occurring, the Chin deputies, with their European companions, ventured on board, though saying the Chinese could be seen not a few rather uneasy faces until after the first gun was fired. Very good practice was made with the guns, but the Chinese object to the mounting of the guns. They were ordered to work on a pivot, and they can only be fired straight ahead.

Another trial trip is to be had soon, with a view to settling the dispute. Should this fail, the gunboats will, the *Herald* understands, be ordered to Hong Kong for sale on account of the contractors."

"German papers report considerable quantities of Krupp guns to have been observed passing down the Danube in special boats, being destined, as it is alleged, for Bucharest. A vessel holding 32 such guns, with carriages to match, was observed passing through Passau on Saturday. Three vessels similarly laden had been seen passing in the preceding days."

"Colonel Molostwow, the Russian military attaché in Vienna, who purchased from Baron Ertl, a young officer, important military secrets belonging to the Austrian War Office, left Vienna immediately after detection of the treachery. Instead of appearing at the trial to which he was summoned as principal witness, a medical certificate was forwarded by his relatives, stating him to be in Florence suffering from mental aberration. The *St. Petersburg Official Gazette* now states that Colonel Molostwow is finally removed from his post in Vienna, and that Colonel Feldmann is appointed in his stead. He still, however, retains his dignities as colonel and aide-de-camp of the Czar—a circumstance confirming the report that Colonel Molostwow's "insanity" was merely simulated to avoid the severe cross examination to which he would have been subjected."

The above is a shameful incident exposing the length to which Russian intrigues will go. The objects may be understood by the fact that Austria lies directly in the road between St. Petersburg and Constantinople.

"The events of the last ten years have caused the military Powers of Europe to recognise very clearly that in future success in war will depend very largely upon the amount of care which has been bestowed during the preceding years of peace upon the preparation and organisation of each of the separate parts which when combined form an army; and also, that this thoughtful provision must embrace not only the field armies destined to undertake active operations, but must be extended also to the more sedentary forces, which are to carry out the more immediate and local defence of the country. And it cannot be doubted that this truth applies to naval just as much as to military warfare. Fleets and maritime defences can be no more improvised in the hour of need than can armies and territorial forces. It is therefore passing strange that we in England, relying as we do for the defence of our shores mainly upon our maritime forces, should go on from year to year without making any attempt to organise, and to render available in case of necessity, resources which exist in abundance, and might be made to contribute a most formidable addition to our defensive arrangements. It has been pointed out over and over again, and perhaps never more clearly than last week by Captain Scott in his lecture at the United Service Institution on "The Maritime Defence of England," that in our coast population we possess an ample personnel for the formation of a defensive coast force. There are our yachtsmen, consisting of the flock of English sailors and fishermen, and lumbering not far short of 5000 men, while in every seaport, in every fishing village, we have numbers of fishermen and boatmen intrepid, bold, and accustomed to the sea. On every river again which flows into our seas we have numbers

of fast steamers which in time of war might well be employed as torpedo craft, and steam tugs which might do good service as rocket boats, and be in readiness to ram and run down an enemy's transports and boats. There is no lack therefore either of personnel or materiel for providing an efficient local coast defence. Organisation only is wanting. The men should be enrolled and exercised in the use of modern weapons of war. They should be told off to the stations to which they would have to repair in case of war, and mustered there occasionally. The stations themselves should be selected and connected with one another, and with London by telegraph. In a word, a plan and system for the local defence of our shores should be worked out. Unless this is done, and done by times, we shall, should the hour of need come, derive no more advantage from the seafaring habits and nautical instinct of our coast population than France did from the military spirit which animated the hosts of armed men who rallied round the standards of the relieving armies during the last desperate struggles of the Republic against the Imperial forces of Germany."

We copy the above paragraph from *Broad Arrow* of 24th June because it is applicable to our own condition as it is to England.

We have everyone of the advantages enumerated except perhaps the "yachtsmen," and have hitherto made no use of the materiel.

It is true we are rather crippled just now for money, but more than would be necessary has been wasted on useless theoretical speculations, the fruits of which no provision has been made or can be made to realise.

The cost of enrolment of the reserve force has become too great for the country to bear, at least the economists say so, but they will not see that double its possible amount is involved on what does not, nor never will pay.

We have given our reader a pretty fair history of the *Torpedo*, and our opinion of its value as a weapon is confirmed by the results of every succeeding experiment. The following from *Broad Arrow* of 24th June, is a fair specimen of its value afloat—the *Vesuvius* was disarmed by the accident. It would be very convenient for the enemy.

"*Vesuvius*, double-screw iron torpedo vessel, Captain Morgan Singer. A shocking accident occurred on board this vessel at Portsmouth. She is an iron twin screw torpedo vessel, and has been specially fitted up for practice with the Whitehead or fish torpedo, which is discharged through a tube in the bows below the water-line, and is after wards forced through the water by means of its own propeller. The compressed air, by means of which the torpedo is expelled from the ship, is pumped into a reservoir by means of pumps working inside a water tank. On the 21st inst. she went out of Portsmouth Harbour for torpedo instruction in the Solent, and while the reservoir was being filled with compressed air the tank suddenly exploded with great violence, killing Matthew Blank, engineer and instructor, and seriously injuring James Hook, the engineer in charge of the machinery. At present the cause of the accident is involved in much mystery. It is evident that the water tank was subjected to great pressure, and it is supposed there must have been a leakage in the air pumps, which are capable of exerting a pressure of

100 atmospheres, whereby the water acting uniformly throughout the tank caused it to explode with immense force.—An inquest on the body of Mr. Matthew Blank, engineer, R.N., who was killed by an explosion on board this vessel, was opened at Hulse Hospital on the 22nd inst. Henry Edwards, leading stoker on board at the time, deposed that at about a quarter to ten the previous morning they steamed out of harbor towards Spithead for torpedo practice. There was a charged torpedo on the table of the torpedo room. Air was compressed into a compartment and then discharged towards the torpedo, which was propelled from the ship by action of the air and machinery. At the time of the accident they were pumping air to fill the reservoir. Water passes from the sea through a pipe over the reservoir to keep it cool, and passes out through a discharge pipe. The witness said that the accident occurred through the discharge pipe becoming clogged, and the water continuing to pass in, the action of the machinery compressing it to such an extent as to explode the reservoir. Mr. Blank's head was dreadfully mutilated, and Mr. Hook, the senior engineer, who was seriously injured, lies at the naval hospital in a precarious condition. The inquiry was adjourned until Monday."

The next is the *Oberon* "Torpedo Experiments," which we lately noticed. Our contemporary shows the damage done by charges fired in contact with the vessel. But that presupposes a state of affairs that cannot possibly occur once in a thousand times.

"The *Oberon* was examined last week to ascertain the injuries she had sustained from the torpedo experiments of the previous Monday. The ship is divided into seven watertight compartments, of which the two in the immediate neighbourhood of the discharge were destroyed, and filled with water. The bulkheads of four of the others remained intact, but permitted the water to leak through, but not beyond the capacities of the ordinary ship's pumps to keep down. The centre compartment amidships remained perfectly dry; and as this was the largest in the vessel, it sufficed, with the artificial flotation, which was afforded by upwards of 300 casks, which were poked away in the fore and aft compartments to float the *Oberon* at high tide, and enable her to be taken in tow with little difficulty. In consequence of buoyancy thus impaired to her she settled with great deliberation, and it was the general impression at the time that she had not been severely hit and least of all by the Harvey torpedo, which had been suspended from the starboard bow. This impression was effectually dispelled by the melancholy spectacle that presented itself on Thursday morning when the ship was fully exposed in dock. Notwithstanding the lightness with which she lay in the water—she only drew 11 feet, and consequently bore only a distant comparison with an ironclad with its machinery and weights on board—every charge seems to have told with terrible effect, any one of the holes being sufficient of itself to have sunk the best of our ironclads, in spite of the Makaroff mat or any other leak-stopping devices that could have been applied. There could no longer be any surprise at the fact that the mass of water which was upheaved by the simultaneous discharges appeared to come as much from the inside as the outside of the ship. The Harvey torpedo, which contained 66lbs. of gunpowder, has split and bulged in an area of the inch plating of the outer bottom about 16ft square, extending downward through two longitudinals to the garboard plates, and literally to

the watertight frame on each side of No. 4, utterly destroying the intermediate brackets. The injury here is very clearly defined, the longitudinals and frames having apparently acted as knives, so cleanly have the plates forced in upon them been cut through in the direction of the fibre of the iron. Had the longitudinal girders been placed closer together the resistance would have been greater, and the damage to the inner bottom would at least have been less. The bracket frames, which are only kept in position by angle irons, seems to have been snapped and doubled up with alarming ease by the force of the concussion. The inner bottom has been extensively damaged and bulged in, but not so much as might have been supposed from the appearance of the outer skin, the straightness of the bows having allowed much of the explosion to spend itself vertically. As might have been expected, the greatest damage is exhibited under the bilge on each side of No. 30½ frame, against which two charges, respectively of 33lbs. of slab gun cotton and 33lbs. of granulated gun cotton were fired. Here frightful wounds were visible—wounds which are plainly past redemption. The holes are about 18 feet square each, and extend from the third strake below the armour shelf well high to the keel plating. The greatest force appears to have been exerted on the starboard side by the granulated preparation. The iron skin has been torn from the rivets, the girders and bracket frames shot away, and the upper plating bulged inwards, while the two lower strakes have been wrenched completely off from their supports and blown away. The port side of the same frame presents a similarly ruinous aspect. The only difference is—and practically it is one without a distinction—that the plates instead of being broken off are lacerated in all directions and forced upon the inner bottom, which here, as also on the opposite side, is torn and forced inward. With the exception that the taffrail is blown away and the galley dismantled, the explosive forces seem to have been confined for the most part within the well defined limits. The wounds left by the previous experiments have not been reopened, and though the ship must have been lifted fore and aft, the fissures amidships do not appear to have extended. It is probable that after a careful survey has been made the *Oberon* will be filled with coal and submitted to a series of shell experiments. She can be of no further use for torpedo purposes."

If *Beard Arrow's* description of the state of the British fleet in its issue of 1st July is correct, it was quite time such fooling as experiments with *Torpedoes* was left to the types of the Artillery school, and the serious attention of the people directed to the necessity which has existed since the days of the Gladstone floteries, to put it in a state to maintain Britain's maritime rights.

It is all very well to make such people as Mr. Childers the scape goat for the sins of the monied interests—who are the economists in this and all other similar cases. We have a deep interest in the supremacy of the British fleet.

The following is a notice of the death of a man whose name was at one time sufficiently notorious, and who may justly be called the "curse of his country," from the evil example his career afforded to unprincipled imitators:—

"Information was received in New York,

on Thursday, that Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, known to the world as an eccentric and daring Mexican General, died in Mexico on the 24th of June. He was born in Jalisco, February 21st, 1793, and began his military career in 1821 against the royalists. In 1822 he was given the command of Vera Cruz, but insubordination led to his dismissal, and through revenge he aided in the downfall of the Emperor Iturbide. Becoming chief of the Federal party in the succeeding contest, he was signally defeated and he retired to his home. At the end of 1828 he secured the overthrow of the Pedraza Administration. The elevation of Guerro made him Minister of War and Commander in Chief of the army. Santa Anna's life at this time was full of excitement. In 1836 he took the field in person. A revolutionary feeling long existed in Texas, and Santa Anna headed the army of invasion. He was captured after a hard fight. He returned to Mexico after a visit to the United States, and from October, 1841, to June, 1844, he was virtually dictator of Mexico. Then he was deposed by a new revolution and banished for ten years. He went to Cuba, but was recalled in 1856 and appointed Generalissimo, and later was made Provisional President. In February, 1847, with 20,000 men, he attacked the American troops at Buena Vista, 5000 strong, under General Taylor, by whom he was effectually repulsed on the following day. At Cerro Gordo he was defeated by General Scott. Soon afterwards he was appointed President, and he organised an army of 30,000 men for the defence of the capital. Molino del Rey was stormed by General Scott on September 8th, 1847, and Cuapultepec on the 13th, and on the 14th the City of Mexico fell. Santa Anna resigned his Presidency, and went to Jamaica. In 1853 he returned to Mexico, and was appointed President for one year. He began to rule with despotic authority, and the revolution of Ayutla followed, led by General Alvarez. After a struggle of two years, Santa Anna signed his unconditional abdication, and in 1855 sailed for Havana. During the French invasion he reappeared in Mexico, and pledged himself to strict neutrality; but a manifesto, tending to excite disturbance in his favour, led General Bzaine to order him to quit the country. Maximilian appointed him Grand Marshal of the Empire, but in 1865, having been implicated in a conspiracy against the Emperor, he with Don St. Thomas. In 1867 he made a last attempt again ascendancy in Mexico, but was taken prisoner and condemned to death. Juarez pardoned him on condition of his quitting Mexican soil forever, and he went to the United States. When Juarez died Santa Anna was permitted to return to Mexico, and has lived in seclusion in the City of Mexico."

The *London Times*, in a late issue, comments on the admirable speech of Lord Dufferin's at the recent banquet given by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Quebec to his Excellency. It is a tardy though grateful recognition of the honorable position Canada holds on this Continent. "While we are," says the *Times*, "still witnessing the birth of a community the future of which we cannot affect to measure, an accident has called our attention to a community which is, in truth, as self-governed as the United States, though it retains the closest connexion of national sympathy with ourselves. Canada is not to be compared in wealth or population with th

"United States; nor is Scotland to be compared in wealth or population with England, but those among us who are of the South may admit that the English race would not have played that great part in the world which, without arrogancy, we may claim for it, had it not been for the minority of Scotchmen who have contributed to fulfil its history. Canada will never be to the United States what Scotland has been to England. There is no immediate reason to apprehend a political fusion between the two; but the common life nourished by a common language and a common literature transcends the limits of political divisions, and meanwhile Canada as an independent community must exercise a powerful influence over the contiguous Republic. We count it, therefore, as we have said, a happy accident that at the moment when we are overwhelmed with the details of Centennial celebrations at Philadelphia and elsewhere, we should receive a report of a meeting at Quebec, where Lord DUFFERIN pleaded with the Canadians, who gave him an enthusiastic welcome, for the maintenance among them of the peaceful monument of a heroic history."

England and the East.

COL. VALENTINE BAKER ON THE BRITISH ARMY

The clouds still gather darkly in the East. Day after day the country has been buoyed up by more hopeful tidings, but only to be again depressed by additional danger to the cause of peace. This state of feverish uncertainty usually precedes the outbreak of a great war. But is England preparing for all the eventualities which may be forced upon her? We are restraining every nerve to place our fleet upon an effective footing, but we have not added a man to the voted strength of the army. Yet we know full well that if the services of the fleet are required, those of the army will be wanted also. It has been shown that our military forces are not prepared for war; and we now propose to point out more specifically the weakness which would appear if England were called upon to place an army of 100,000 men in the field. One hundred thousand combatants would represent three corps and a reserve division. This force would require seventy battalions of infantry, nineteen regiments of cavalry, and forty-eight batteries of artillery. The cadres all exist and are available. It would require in addition three army corps ammunition columns, ten divisional ammunition columns, three pontoon troops, three engineer field parks, thirteen companies of engineers, one and a half telegraph troops, and thirteen troops of military police. Of these only one pontoon troop, one telegraph troop, one engineer field park, and eleven companies of engineers at present exist. Moreover, nineteen cavalry depot squadrons would also have to be formed, which are non-existent.

Let us now consider what would be the condition of the army in point of numbers if sent into the field. For it is necessary to remember that in these days of rapid wars it would be useless to add troops as they live without complete depots at home of one-half the field strength, unless we were content to reproduce the

evils which were made so apparent during the Crimean campaign. Therefore the infantry for this army would require 70,000 rank and file with the colours, and 35,000 with the depots; or 105,000 in all. We have available eighteen regiments of rank and file—14,760; say six battalions of guards at 750—4,500; forty-six battalions at 520 rank and file—23,920; and 7,000 at the brigade depots; or, in all, 50,180, leaving a deficiency of 54,820 rank and file in the infantry alone. As reserves we have the trained first class 7,500 men, and 29,500 militia men—37,000; thus leaving an actual deficiency of 17,320 men. The cavalry would require nineteen regiments at 540 rank and file in the field—10,431, and half that strength, 5,215 men, at the depots—15,641. These nineteen regiments now number only 9,293 rank and file. Thus there would be a deficiency of no less than 6,284 men in the cavalry. The artillery could send their forty-eight batteries into the field in an effective state, but their depots would be insufficient, and, as has been pointed out, the ammunition columns are non-existent. These great deficiencies in the cavalry and artillery are most serious.

All authorities consider that neither the cavalry nor the artillery soldier should be sent into the field with less than one year's service, and thus these arms cannot be hastily improvised. So fully has this been recognized abroad that Russia maintains both her cavalry and horse artillery constantly on a war footing.

The deficiency of numbers in the infantry might possibly be made good if we drafted the militia of its men by offering bounties for volunteering.

But our militia is really not more than 100,000 strong, and 29,500 belong to the reserve. Thus we should have to draw upon that force for upwards of 47,500 men in order to complete our regular infantry to a war strength, and this would destroy the efficiency of the militia. The militia reserve, valuable as it is, was only intended as a makeshift whilst the trained reserves were forming. In case of emergency we should be compelled to call upon it, but when the time is given to us for preparation, the truer course would be to recruit our attenuated battalions rather than draw so heavily upon a force that would be urgently required for garrison duties in case of the mass of the regular army taking the field. We have already pointed out that deficiencies would exist in our administrative departments, and an army that cannot be moved and fed has lost its value.

Is this a satisfactory condition at a most important juncture in European politics, and can we afford to lose any further time in rectifying our shortcomings? For what would be the state of our battalions if suddenly swollen from weak cadres to an effective strength by such an influx of men from the militia reserves. Could we expect that confidence among officers and men which is the secret guide to success? Would it be just and fair for England to send her army abroad in this half-organized condition. Instead of waiting for ten years for the completion of our trained reserves, should we not be wise at this crisis to raise our small army at once on a war footing, complete in all its departments? If the crisis should pass away we could reduce it next year to a peace establishment, and then we should know that all our reserves were formed and in working order. It may be asked how this increase could be effected with the already existing difficulties in recruiting. There can be little doubt that we should have to fall back upon the old and obnoxious

system of bounties. But bounties, if only given for a limited period and special object, lose most of their disadvantages, for they do not then offer inducements for desertion. That bounties would raise the requisite number of men during the ensuing autumn and winter there can be no doubt, and ordinary recruiting might then be resumed.

The season of the year is no so far advanced that unless unforeseen circumstances arise there is little probability of any of the great powers of Europe actively taking the field before the ensuing spring. It is far more likely through the autumn and winter we shall see Turkey engaged with Serbia, Montenegro, and her present insurgent provinces, wasting her strength and resources before the real day of trial arrives. Russia paid so dearly for her disregard of seasons in the Turkish campaign of 1829 that she is not likely to make the same mistake in any future invasion. Although Roumania is now intersected with good roads, and a railway runs from Moldavia to the Danube opposite Rostchuk, still the passes through the Balkan are in little better order than they were in that two years' campaign, which brought the fever stricken and shattered remnant of the Russian army to within a few marches of Constantinople.

The Eastern Question in the House of Lords.

London, July 31.—In the House of Lords last night, there was a lively discussion on the Eastern question. It was moved that the Government should be ready to support the measures for upholding the treaty of 1856.

Earl Grenville questioned certain acts of the Foreign Office, and expressed himself in favour of self government in the Turkish Provinces.

Earl Derby, the Foreign Minister, replied:—He said the future policy of the Government would be to enter into no doubtful scheme. The motion was negatived.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bruce referring to the outrages in Bosnia, moved as an opinion of the House of Commons that the Government should attempt to secure equal treatment to those of various religions under the authority of the Parliament.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the motion to the effect that the Slavonic Provinces guaranteed good government, irrespective of race or creed.

Gladsstone favoured the amendment. In his speech he censured the Government respecting the Andrassy Berlin memorandum. He hoped that the inquiry into the alleged atrocities in Bulgaria, now making, would be an active inquiry, and that Europe would act in concert.

Disraeli defended the Government. He favored non interference in the Eastern troubles. When it became necessary the Government would assist in the pacification of the provinces.

At length, the motions were withdrawn.

London, July 31.—In the House of Commons this evening, Mr. Disraeli stated that the Grand Vizier of Turkey had informed the Hon. H. G. Elliot, British Minister, that the statement that the Porte intended to settle the Circassians in the Provinces bordering on Greece, was unfounded. Mr. Disraeli announced that the Government would withdraw the Prison and University bills, and said he hoped to prorogue within a reasonable time.

## HOW HAPPY I'LL BE.

A little one played among the flowers,  
In the blush and bloom of summer hours;  
Then twined the buds in a garland fair,  
"Ah me!" said she, "how happy I'll be,  
When ten more years have grown o'er me,  
And I am a maiden, with youth's bright glow  
Flushing my cheek and lighting my brow!"

A maiden mused in a pleasant room,  
Where the air was filled with soft perfume;  
Vases there were of antique mould,  
Beautiful pictures rare and old,  
And she, of all the loveliness there,  
Was by far the loveliest and most fair,  
"Ah me!" sighed she, "how happy I'll be,  
When my heart's true love comes home to me,  
Light of my life, my spirit's pride,  
I count the days till thou reach my side."

A mother sat over a cradle nest,  
Where she soothed her babe to his smiling rest;  
"Sleep well," she murmured, soft and low,  
And she pressed her kisses on his brow;  
"O child, sweet child, how happy I'll be,  
If the good God lets thee stay with me,  
Till later on, in life's evening hour,  
Thy strength shall be my strength and tower!"

An aged one sat by the gl'wing hearth,  
Almost ready to leave the earth;  
Feeble and frail, the race she had run  
Had borne her along to the setting sun,  
"Ah me!" she sighed, in an undertone,  
"How happy I'll be when life is done!  
When the world fades out with its weary strife,  
And I soar away to a better life!"

"Tis thus we journey, from youth to age,  
Looming to turn another page,  
Striving to hasten the years away,  
Lighting our hearts with the future's ray;  
Hoping on earth till the visions fade,  
Wishing and waiting, through sun and shade,  
Turning when earth's last tie is riven,  
To the beautiful rest that remains in heaven.

## The Indian War.

(New York Tribune's Washington Correspondence)

Delegate McGinnis of Montana Territory, who from his long residence in the vicinity of the great Sioux Reservation and his careful study of the Indian question in that part of the West probably understands the subject better than any other member of Congress, and as well as any one in Washington, gave the following information in an interview to day:—

Correspondent— "Is this news true about Custer's disaster?"

Mr. McGinnis—"I fear it is. Muggins Taylor, the scout who is reported to have brought the news, is generally considered to be a very trustworthy man. If it is true that he came from Gibbon's command, I have no doubt that dispatches will soon be forwarded from Bozeman or Bismarck, the nearest telegraphic points to the scene of operations."

"Where is that?"

"The Little Horn River empties into the Big Horn a short distance above the point where the latter empties into the Yellowstone. The point where Gen. Sheridan has been desiring to establish a post, the scene of conflict, is on the Crow Reservation which is habitually invaded by the hostile Sioux, as the Crows are the allies and the friends of the whites. The mouth of the Big Horn is the point at which Gen. Sheridan has been desirous of establishing a garrison or depot as the proper base of operations against these Northern Sioux. There is not the least doubt that such is the proper base of military operations. Converging columns like those of Crook, Gibbon, and Terry, moving from such distant points and through such a difficult country, cannot make prompt connections nor even be properly advised of each other's movements, so that the Indians proving stronger than was anticipated, on account of reinforcements of young warriors from the agencies, can attack these several columns in detail. They recently crippled Crook, who was

advancing from the south, and now have defeated Terry's cavalry before they could gain the cooperation and assistance of Gibbon. Custer I suppose, was scouting for Terry's command, which was moving up the Yellowstone to join Gibbon. He came upon the enemy, and probably greatly underrated their force. We all know his gallantry, and most likely he was smarting under recent criticisms and more than ever determined to make a glorious record. He thought also that he had found the Indians, that if he waited for the other troops to come up they would pull up and retreat into the recesses of the Bad Lands so that the troops could not again come up with them, and the old, unjust taunt would be hurled at the army that it costs thousands to catch an Indian. So he made his desperate charge upon them. He found them three or five to one, armed better than his own troops, with Henry rifles, thanks to the peace policy and the traders, mounted on Government horses, or the best animals stolen from frontier farmers, and well posted. I have been struck with the remarkable similarity of their position as described, to that occupied during the battle with Crook, and so Custer was worsted and his command massacred. He was a gallant soldier, and it is to be hoped the Government will not abandon his remains as it did the graves of our troops who were massacred at Fetterman."

"What is the cause of this war?"

"The cause of this war, or rather of these expeditions—for this war with these Indians has been going on for fifteen or more years—may be summed up in the words, "Sitting Bull and the outlaw Sioux." We have never had peace, or even treaty relations, with these bands. After the spirit Lake massacre in Iowa, and the great Sioux massacre in Minnesota, all the more turbulent spirits banded together. After Gen. Sibley's expedition in 1863, they crossed the Missouri, and endeavoured to concentrate for another invasion of Minnesota. But the next year Sully followed them across the Missouri, and after several running fights, they retreated across the Bad Lands into the Big Horn country. Sully followed them to the Yellowstone and established Fort Buford. Upon this post and on the steamboats and immigrants to Montana they kept up unceasing war, often keeping the garrison at Buford in a state of siege for weeks at a time, and murdering every straggler who went outside the post. An attempt was made to treat with them in 1866, but after accepting the presents and securing some ammunition, Sitting Bull broke up the council, and the Commissioners escaped to the fort across the river. When Red Cloud and Spotted Tail made peace at Laramie, Sitting Bull stubbornly refused to come in. All that year he made war on the steamboats and commerce of the Missouri, massacring several small boat loads of returning miners and capturing large quantities of gold dust, which he traded for arms with the Northern halfbreeds. In 1867 he threatened the Gallatin Valley in Montana, when the Montana Volunteers were raised to meet him. In 1868 he attacked the settlement of Muscleshell, and suffered defeat losing thirty-six warriors. The settlers having notice of his coming, ambuscaded him in a ravine outside the town. Although the attack was made by the Sioux on the village, this battle was denounced as a massacre by a portion of the Eastern press. After this he lost prestige. During 1869 and 1870 he devoted himself principally to the slaughter of the Crows, the Mondaks, the Rees, the Shoshones, and all other tribes friendly to whites, varying it by an

occasional attack on the Missouri River forts: In 1870," continued Mr. McGinnis, "Gen. Hancock, then commanding that department, thought of organizing an expedition to bring Sitting Bull to terms; but as there was a prospect of the extension of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which would simplify operations, he recommended another attempt to buy a peace with him until that road should be pushed into the Big Horn country. On this recommendation, backed by the assurances of the Peace Commissioners and the Interior Department, Congress voted \$500,000 to make peace and support him. This was the famous Seaton Sioux appropriation, Sitting Bull himself claiming to be a Seaton, though his followers are outlaws and hard customers from all the bands of the Sioux nation. Considerable criticism has been made on the expenditure of this appropriation. It resulted in bringing to the Fort Peck agency a portion of his following, but he refused to treat himself. Next year Gen. Custer went out with the Northern Pacific surveying party, and twice defeated Sitting Bull, or at least repulsed his attacks. One of his bands invaded the Gallatin Valley in 1872 and carried off 500 head of horses, after murdering a number of farmers. In 1873 he made a knight attack on Col. Baker but was repulsed and pursued. In 1874 he drove the Crows from their reservation and agency and made war on all peaceable Indians. The Peace Commission, finding him intractable, now began to demand that the army should take the offensive and subdue him, and this request has frequently been repeated by the Peace Commission and the Interior Department until the War Department has acted on it. Last year some of his followers went down to meet the Commission in conference with the Red Cloud Sioux, and came near precipitating a massacre of the Commission, Sitting Bull himself refused to go in, and spent the summer in attacks on the Crow Agency and on the Montana settlers. He captured a Government wagon train on the Carroll road, murdered a number of recruits going to the Montana posts, and captured the stock of the Carroll Stage Company. Such have been his exploits up to the bloody history of the present year. He defies the Government, and hopes that he can get the Sioux Nation to join him. If they will only do this, he promises to drive the whites back into the sea, out of which they came. He utterly disbelieves the reports of Red Cloud and others who have visited the East as to the numbers of the whites they saw. He says their eyes were dazzled by bad medicine (magic)."

"How many followers has he?"

"Ordinarily not more than 200 or 300 lodges; but there is no doubt that his numbers are now swelled by recruits from all the agencies. The Northern Cheyennes are with him, and a large portion of the Ogallalabs; and probably he has had 2,000 or more well-armed and well-mounted warriors in these late fights. There were times last winter when he could not have gathered 800 men; but the young bucks have suddenly slipped away from the agencies where they wintered, and where the old people and women and children are being fed by the Government, and they will remain with him during the summer. This war then has no connection with the Black Hills trouble—none whatever. It was waged defensively on our part for many years before the Hills were entered by anybody. The Black Hills troubles may be used as a pretext to induce treaty Sioux to join in the war. Of course Sitting Bull is anxious to confederate all the Sioux tribes and bands in a general war. He



has been trying to do this for years, and has made repeated advances to the Crows and Blackfoot. This is one reason why the Peace Commissioners urged that he must be subdued lest he should demoralize all the treaty Indians and bring on a general war. Of course the Government has no alternative except to bring him to terms. Any other course would be a cowardly and wicked surrender of our frontier settlers and our friendly Indian allies and subjects to a barbarous and determined enemy of our country."

#### USTER AND HIS MEN.

General Custer's mouth is closed. If there is anything to explain, anything to be said in extenuation of his apparently reckless charge, he cannot say it, and the justification of his wild assault must be gathered from other lips, or taken from the dumb mouths that appeal so strongly for generous judgment. It appears from General Terry's despatch to Gen. Sheridan that for some cause the former's instructions to Custer were not obeyed. What the reasons were for this failure to carry out a plan which had been mutually agreed upon we can only surmise. It is possible that Major Reno and the other officers who are spared may be able to give some explanation of the disobedience of General Custer, and tell us how it was that such a fatal attack came to be made at all. The despatch of General Terry, though couched in the language of the keenest sorrow for the terrible fate of the three hundred, plainly indicates that except for the failure to observe his instructions the massacre would not have occurred; but that on the contrary, Sitting Bull and his warriors would have been totally overcome and routed. General Terry says that the plan of operations was submitted to Gen. Gibbon and Gen. Custer and approved by both those commanders. Gen. Custer was to move with his regiment up the Rosebud river till he should meet the Indian trail. He was not to follow the trail directly, but send scouts over it, and keep his main force further to the south, to prevent the Indians from slipping in between himself and the mountains. He was also to examine the headwaters of Tullocks Creek, and send word of what he found there. While General Custer was making this wide detour General Gibbon's command of infantry and cavalry was to ascend the Big Horn and attack the Indians in the rear. The march of the two columns was so planned as to bring Gibbon's forces within co-operating distance of Custer by the evening of the 26th. The march of the latter was carried out to the letter, and on the morning of the 26th Gibbon's command arrived on the spot designated. Here they learned the horrible news which has shocked the whole country; and here they arrived also just in time to save from annihilation the remaining companies of the Seventh Cavalry under Major Reno. It was ascertained that General Custer, instead of keeping to the southward after striking the trail, as agreed upon, had followed it night and day, making in the last twenty-four hours preceding the fight sixty-eight miles, and arriving upon the field on the morning of the 25th, twenty-four hours ahead of the time agreed upon. What caused this abandonment of his instructions, and this extraordinary haste to reach the field in advance of the supporting column, can only be guessed. Our own correspondent, who has made frequent trips with General Custer, and knew him well, says he has frequently heard the General remark that with six companies of his regiment he could whip all

the Indians on the plains. In this encounter he had his full complement of twelve companies, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that he thought victory so certain that he could afford to make the fatal dash without calculating the chances or admitting to himself that there were any chances at all about it. It may be, too, that he received information leading him to suppose that the Indians were trying to escape, which caused him to disregard General Terry's instructions and push directly forward to their camp. The latter thinks that at the moment the attack was begun General Custer must have believed the Indians to be in retreat, and that the rush upon them was therefore made under a misapprehension, and with a divided force. But whatever may have been the mistake that led to this disastrous charge, the spectacle of this handful of men fighting the overpowering force of savages, bravely, steadily, desperately, until every man of the little number lay dead upon the field, is one to arouse the warmest admiration as well as to excite the deepest sorrow at their fate. It was equal to the charge of the Six hundred at Balaklava and in its fatal results surpassed that instance of blundering in an English commander and bravery of English troops. But it was a useless sacrifice, an awful expenditure of life without any compensating results; and it is this reflection which sharpens the pang that is everywhere felt at the fate of Custer and his gallant men. — *Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

#### SKETCH OF GEN. CUSTER.

Major Gen. George A. Custer, who was killed with his whole command while attacking an encampment of Sioux Indians, under command of Sitting Bull, was one of the bravest and most widely known officers in the United States Army. He has for the past fifteen years been known to the country and to his comrades as a man who feared no danger, as a soldier in the truest sense of the word. He was daring to a fault, generous beyond most men. His memory will long be kept green in many friendly hearts. Born at New Rumley, Harrison County, Ohio, on the 5th of December, 1839, he obtained a good common education, after graduating, engaged for some time in teaching school. In June, 1857, through the influence of Hon. John A. Bingham, then member of Congress from Ohio, he obtained an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, and entered that institution on the 1st July of the year named. He graduated on the 24th June, 1861, with what was considered the fair standing of No. 31 in one of the brightest classes that ever left the Academy. Immediately upon leaving West Point he was appointed Second Lieutenant in Company G, of the second United States Cavalry, a regiment which had formerly been commanded by Gen. E. Lee. He reported to Lieutenant General Scott on the 29th of July, the day preceding the battle of Bull Run, and the Commander-in-Chief gave him the choice of accepting a position on his staff or of joining his regiment, then under command of Gen. McDowell, in the field. Longing for an opportunity to see active service, and determined to win distinction, Lieut. Custer chose the latter course, and after riding all night through a country filled with people who were, to say the least, not friendly, he reached McDowell's headquarters at day break on the morning of the 21st. Preparations for the battle had already begun, and after delivering his dispatches from Gen. Scott and hastily partaking of a mouthful of coffee and a piece of

hard bread he joined his company. It is not necessary now to recount the disasters of the fight that followed. Suffice it to say that Lieut. Custer's company was among the last to leave the field. It did so in good order, bringing off Gen. Heintzelman, who had been wounded in the engagement. The young officer continued to serve with his company, and was engaged in the drilling of volunteer recruits in and about the defenses of Washington, when upon the appointment of Phil Kearney to the position of Brigadier General, that lamented officer gave him a position on his staff. Custer continued in this position until an order was issued from the War Department prohibiting Generals of Volunteers from appointing officers of the Regular Army to staff duty. Then he returned to his company, not, however, until he had been warmly complimented by Gen. Kearney upon the prompt and efficient manner in which he had performed the duties assigned to him. At the same time the General predicted that Custer would be one of the most successful officers in the Army. Nor were these predictions without a speedy realization. With his Company Lieut. Custer marched forward with that part of the Army of the Potomac which moved upon Manassas after its evacuation by the rebels. Our cavalry was in advance, under Gen. Stoneman and encountered the rebel horsemen for the first time near Catlett's Station. The commanding officer made a call for volunteers to charge the enemy's advance post. Lieut. Custer was among the first to step to the front, and in command of his company he shortly afterward made his first charge. He drove the rebels across Muddy Creek, wounded a number of them, and had one of his own men injured. This was the first blood drawn in the campaign under McClellan. After this Custer went with the Army of the Potomac to the Peninsula and remained with his company until the Army settled down before Yorktown, when he was detailed as an Assistant Engineer of the left wing, under Sumner. Acting in this capacity he planned and erected the earthworks nearest the enemy's lines. He also accompanied the advance under Gen. Hancock in pursuit of the enemy from Yorktown. Shortly afterward, he captured the first battle flag ever secured by the army of the Potomac. From this time on he was nearly always the first in every work of daring. When the Army reached the Chickahominy he was the first man to cross the river; he did so in the face of the fire from the enemy's pickets, and at times was obliged to wade up to his armpits. For this brave act Gen. McClellan promoted him to the rank of Captain and made him one of his personal aids. In this capacity he served during most of the Peninsula campaign, and participated in all its battles, including the bloody seven days' fight. He performed the duty of making out the position which was occupied by the Union Army at the battle of James' Mills. He also participated in the champagne which ended in the battles of the South Mountain and Antietam. Upon the retirement of Gen. McClellan from the command of the Army of the Potomac, Custer accompanied him, and for a time was out of active service. — *N. Y. Times.*

#### RIFLE COMPETITION.

SHARDBROOK'S RIFLE ASSOCIATION. The Annual Meeting was held on Monday and Tuesday, at the Rifle Range, in East Shardsbrooke. There were about thirty marksmen present

The shooting was a good average, as will be seen by the score of the winners.

1st MATCH.—300 YARDS. 1st Prize, S. T. Westlake, 18; 2 Lieut. Winslow, 18; 3 Lieut. J. Morkill, 17; 4 N. J. Rolf, 17; 5 Capt. Rolf, 15; 6 Lieut. Loomis, 15; 7 R. Arkley, 15; 8 S. Shea, 14; 9 B. Rolf, 14.

2ND MATCH.—300 AND 500 YARDS. 1st Prize, Lieut. Morkill, 37; 2 J. Fisetto, 21; 3 N. P. Doyle, 34; 4 E. Stacey, 32; 5 M. W. Driscoll, 31; 6 R. Arkley, 31; 7 Lieut. Winslow, 30; 8 C. H. Clark, 26; 9 J. A. McNicol, 25; 10 N. J. Rolf, 24; 11 Sergt. Winslow, 23.

3rd MATCH.—500 YARDS. 1st Prize, Capt. Rolf, 23; 2 J. Fisetto, 21; 3 E. Stacey, 20; 4 R. P. Doyle, 19; 5 Lieut. Loomis, 17; 6 Sergt. Winslow, 17; 7 B. Rolf, 15; 8 R. Arkley, 15; 9 Lieut. Winslow, 13.

4th MATCH.—600 YARDS. 1st Prize, Capt. Rolf, 15; 2 R. P. Doyle, 14; 3 Sergt. Winslow, 14; 4 B. Rolf, 12; 5 Capt. Armstrong, 10; 6 J. A. McNicol, 10; 7 M. W. Driscoll, 10; 8 Lieut. Winslow, 8; 9 Lieut. Grindrod, 8.

5th MATCH.—200 YARDS.—TIME. Match Time one Minute. 1st Prize, J. A. McNicol, 17; 2 Lieut. Loomis, 14; 3 B. Rolf, 13; 4 R. P. Doyle, 13; 5 Sergt. Winslow, 12; 6 Lieut. Winslow, 11; 7 C. H. Clark, 11; 8 Lieut. Morkill, 10; 9 J. Fisetto, 9.

CONSOLATION MATCH. 1st Prize, M. W. Driscoll, 13; 2 Lieutenant Grindrod, 12; 3 Capt. Armstrong, 11; 4 B. Rolf, 11; 5 E. Parsons, 10; 6 C. H. Clark, 10; 7 Geo. Morkill, 10; 8 N. J. Rolf, 8; 9 E. Stacey, 8.

The presentation of the prizes won, will take place in the City Hall, in a few days notice of which will be given in the papers.—*Sherbrook News.*

COUNTY RIFLE ASSOCIATION CUP COMPETITION.

The third monthly competition for the St. John Co. Rifle Association Cup took place at Drury's Range on Monday afternoon. The day was fine, and the shooting the best that there has yet been for the cup. Lieut. Hartt won it first with a score of 76 points; Corporal Thompson second, with a score of 76 points. This month Sergeant Hunter wins it, with a score of 87 points—the best score that has been made for it during the competition. The following are the scores, ranges 200, 300 and 600 yards, 7 rounds at each:—

Sergt. Hunter, N.B.E. 200 500 600 Pts. 32 34 21 87; Corp. Thompson, do 26 31 25 82; Bugler Hartt, do 31 29 17 77; Sap. McRobbio, do 32 27 16 75; Pte. K. Shives, 62nd Batt 26 24 23 73; Sap. Mills, N. B.E. 22 27 20 69; Sap. Fiske, do 26 21 20 67; Sap. Fanjoy do 27 20 15 62; Capt. Perley, do 22 15 24 61; Lieut. Hartt, 62nd Batt. 27 23 10 60; Corp. Hanselpecker, N.B.E. 16 18 5 39; Sergt. Carmichael, do 21 0 17 38.

On the second Wednesday in August the County Association is to hold its annual meeting.

The next match for the cup is to take place on Thursday, 17th August, at three p. m.

In our notice published yesterday we should have spoken of the cup as that purchased by Capt. Perley for the St. John County Rifle Association.—*St. John Telegraph, July 15th.*

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The members of the Volunteer Company No. 5, of this place, completed their annual drill Monday. They put in their drill five days instead of eight. By the time they were through, the men looked pretty brown, the sun most of the time being very strong. On Saturday target practice was indulged in, at 200, 300, and 600 yard ranges. Average shooting was made. The following are the four highest on the scores, the two latter being ties; Solomon Bell, 47 points; T. Campbell, 39; C. McGuire, 35; J. McEachern, 35.—*Mount Forest Examiner, July 14.*

PRINCE OF WALES' RIFLES' ANNUAL COMPETITION.

The annual regimental rifle competition of the Prince of Wales' Rifle was held yesterday, at the ranges, Point St. Charles. Shooting was commenced at 9 a. m., and was continued during the day with the greatest spirit. In the afternoon quite a number of visitors were present and as the proceedings were enlivened by the pleasant strains of the Regimental Band, under Bandmaster Hurst, a very enjoyable time was spent. The popular commanding officer, Lieut.-Col. Bond, along with Lieut.-Col. Fletcher, D. A. G., and Bacon, Brigade Major 5th Military District, were present during the shooting, and the executive arrangements were carried out by Captain Mudge, assisted by Capt. Shepherd, Lieut. Claxton, Sergeant Porteous and Private Stenhouse. The day was all that could be desired, and as will be seen from the following scores, the shooting was highly creditable:—

FIRST MATCH.

Opening match.—Open to all members of the Regiment—1st prize, \$8; 2nd, \$6; 3rd, \$4; 5 prizes of \$1 each, \$5. Range, 200 yards; 7 shots,

Sergt. Larkin, No. 1 Co. 32; Pte. Brodie, No. 4 Co. 30; Sergt. Harkom, No. 1 Co. 29; Pte. Stenhouse, No. 6 Co. 28; Pte. Allen, No. 1 Co. 28; Capt. Mudge, No. 1 Co. 28; Pte. Turvis, No. 1 Co. 21; Asst. Surg. McConnell, staff. 27.

SECOND MATCH.

Ladies' Prize.—Open only to active members of the Association—1st prize, \$9; 2nd, \$6; 3rd \$4, 4th, \$3; 6 prizes of \$2 each, \$12. Range, 300 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range.

Sergt. Porteous, No. 6 Co. 44; Pte. Brodie, No. 4 Co. 44; Pte. E. McAfee, No. 6 Co. 41; Pte. Maynard, No. 6 Co. 39; Staff Sergt. Batchelor, No. 3 Co. 37; Sergt. Harkom, No. 1 Co. 37; Pte. Ivinson, No. 1 Co. 37; Sergt. Larkin, No. 1 Co. 36; Dr. McConnell, staff. 35; Corp McAfee, No. 1 Co. 32.

THIRD MATCH.

Colonel's Prize.—Open to all bona fide members of the regiment—1st prize, Colonel's cup and \$8; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$6; 3 prizes of \$2 each, \$6; in all 6 prizes. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each range; the cup to be won twice, not necessarily consecutively, before becoming the property of the winner.

Pte Stenhouse 76; Corp McAfee 74; Sergt. Larkin 74; Sergt. Harkom 74; Pte Brodie 74; Dr. McConnell 73; Pte. Allan 72; Sergt. Hill 71; Sergt. Batchelor 70; Pte E. McAfee 66.

FOURTH MATCH.

Challenge Match.—Open to all comers for individual prizes and to any team of five bona fide members of any battalion for the battalion prizes; battalions to name their representatives before firing. Entrance to individual prizes, 50c., and to battalion prizes \$2 00. This match will commence at 3 p. m. punctually. 1st prize, \$15; 2nd, \$10; 3rd, \$8; 4th, \$6; 5th, \$4; 5 prizes of 2 dollars each, 10 dollars; 5 prizes of \$1 each, \$5; 1st battalion prize, \$15; 2nd battalion prize, 10 dol. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; 7 shots at each.

Corp. Finlayson, M G A 55; Pte. Brodie, P W R 55; Sergt Major Perry, M G A 53; Sergt Harkom, P W R 53; Pte Coppin, Three Rivers Batt. 51; Pte McGilvray, 5th Royals 49; Pte O'Grady, V V R 48; Sergt. Black, 6th Fusiliers 48; Dr. McConnell, P W R 48; Sergt Major Blackball, M G A 48; Sergt Major Ruddle, M G A 46; Sergt Larkin P W R 46; Sergt Wilson, 6th Fusiliers 45; Sergt Major Holtby, M. G. A 44; Pte. Warrell, P W R 44; 1st Battalion Prize M. G. A 29; 2nd " " P. W. R. 27.

Five battalions competed and seventy-five individuals.

FIFTH MATCH.

Association Match.—Open only to members of the Association—1st prize, \$10; 2nd, \$8; 3rd, \$6; 4th, \$4; 3 prizes of \$3 each, \$9; 3 do, at 2 dollars each, 6 dollars. Ranges 400 and 300 yards; 5 shots at each range.

Pte Wardell, No. 5 Co. 41; Dr. McConnell, No. 6 Co. 40; Pte Ivinson, No. 1 Co. 39; Pte McAfee, No. 6 Co. 38; Sergt. Larkin, No. 1 Co. 38; Pte Stenhouse, No. 6 Co. 37; Corp. McAfee No. 6 Co. 36; Sergt. Harkom, No. 1 Co. 36; Pte. Brodie, No. 4 Co. 35; Capt. Mudge, No. 1 Co. 35.

LONDON, August 1.—The Standard this morning has a special despatch from Widin, which says that Hafiz Pasha entered Servia on the 29th July at Gramada. He encountered 4,000 Servians. After four hours fight the Servians fled, leaving many killed. Hafiz Pasha joined Ahmedli Pasha at Derbent, on the 30th, where he again attacked the Servians. A great battle occurred, which raged all day. The result is not known.

The Turks under Sulliman Pasha entered Servia near Panderala, where they encountered eight Servian battalions with twelve guns. After a sharp battle the Servians fled, throwing away their guns.

The Turks continue their advance. Sixty Russian officers are expected at Messa to enter the Servian army.

The Standard's Berlin special states that Austria seems determined to annex Bosnia. Count Andrassy admits the necessity of the policy. Russia will object. It is believed that Russia has resolved to be unrepresented at Constantinople.

The Standard's Constantinople telegram says: The issue of paper money is to begin immediately. The measure is regarded with dismay.

The Standard's Vienna despatch says: The abdication of the Sultan is imminent. It is expected that Abdul Hamid will be proclaimed today.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—La Presse says that Greece proposes to address a note to the Powers, expressing fear that she will be unable to resist war with Turkey. The outrage of the Bashi Bazouks contribute to the agitation.

LONDON, July 27.—A despatch from Constantinople to Reuter's Telegraph Company, says:—It is stated that the Government had decided to issue paper currency to the amount of 3,000,000 Turkish pounds.

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a receipt that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. 25-0m

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MONTRÉAL,

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The Emperor William has earnestly impressed the Prince of Roumania with the importance of maintaining peace.

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25 " " " 6,000	50 " " " 100

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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—Fair dealing can be relied on.—N. Y. Herald, August 23. A genuine distribution.—World, September 6. Not one of the humbugs of the day.—Weekly Tribune, July 7. They give general satisfaction.—Staats Zeitung, August 5.

REFERENCES.—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew \$13,000. Mrs. Hattie Baker, Charleston, \$5,000. Mr. Lonida T. Blake, Saint Paul, Piano, \$7,000. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$3,500. Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburg, Watch, \$300. Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, \$5,000. Emory I. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

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1776.

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