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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 22, 1876.

No. 23

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

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All Communications regarding the Military or  
Volunteer movement, or for the Editor's 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  
and unconditionally, their name and address.

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

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

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

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solid nonpareil type. }  
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Special arrangements of an advantageous char-  
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Year or Quarter.

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

THE friends of healthy literature have, by per-  
severing diligence, placed the *Montreal Wit-  
ness* in the very first rank of newspapers. The  
rapid growth of trashy reading, and of what is  
called "yellow journalism," has led people to more  
and more abstain from ever to fill every household  
with a "good" book. A clergyman has lately  
declared his intention to make this one of  
the first duties in his present and every future  
pastoral charge, 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.  
Recent 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  
bands of Temperance; and religious liberty in

favor of the *Witness*. Indeed, the fact that the  
last year it 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  
oppression 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 prize, give  
us perhaps, some claim on the kind offices of  
those who value free speech as a freedom of reli-  
gious belief. The actual diminution of the circula-  
tion of the *Daily Witness* is of course, compara-  
tively small, amounting to about 50 out of 13,000,  
or less than four per cent., and does not affect us  
peculiarly, as we can still claim a circulation  
equal to some of the best of the rest of the daily  
press, probably the majority of our old Roman  
Catholic reading being such still.

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

	Cir. Daily. and Tri-Weekly			Ir. Weekly
	1st Sept.	1st Sept.	1st Sept.	
1871.	10,700	3,000	8,700	
1872.	10,000	3,600	9,000	
1873.	11,000	3,600	9,750	
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 effort on the part of all our subscrib-  
ers to increase the subscription list. This competi-  
tion will last during the month of October, and  
will be open to all. The list of prizes will be found  
below.

If this comes to any who are not familiar with  
the *Witness*, we may say that for twenty-nine  
years it has labored for the propagation of evangeli-  
cal truth, and for the suppression of the liquor  
traffic. Our efforts to produce a *Christian Tem-  
perance Paper*, unattached to any political  
party, in a high denomination seeking only to  
winners 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 especial-  
ly all the papers 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 \$3.50 per an.

All of course, are post-paid by Publishers.  
Subscribers remitting new subscriptions beside  
their own are entitled to the following discounts  
on such subscriptions:  
Daily *Witness* . . . . . 50c  
Tri-Weekly . . . . . 25c  
Weekly . . . . . 25c.

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

#### THE PIONEER PAPER.

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

one to the Sunday School lessons of the Inter-  
national Series, and a children's column. The  
paper is magnificently illustrated. The 1875  
year has been a very busy one for us, our circu-  
lation the past year, however, from 15,000 to 25,000,  
and the public increase rises so rapidly that the  
proprietors have sanguine hopes of doubling the  
number before the end of next year. This  
has been, as a result of the efforts of the  
young men in the city of Montreal, and the  
of course, in all the other cities where our  
improvements as well as the growth of the  
growth of the *Montreal Witness*, and the  
very recommended to be filed with the  
formed their own opinion of its worth, and by  
the introduction of its new school. Your  
correspondence is that the *Witness* has been  
more interesting and better attended to than  
been hitherto.

The following are the prices of the *Witness*:

1 copy	\$ 0.30
10 copies	2.50
25 copies	6.00
50 copies	11.50
100 copies	22.00
1,000 copies	210.00

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

### PROSPECTUS FOR 1876 OF THE "A DOMINION MONTHLY"

In general style and substance the *Domini-  
on* has, during the last few years, been greatly  
improved, and it is intended to improve  
the present as much as the year is an im-  
provement on the last, and the *Domini-  
on* 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 \$1.5  
per annum. Hitherto the *Domini-  
on* has been published with the "Weekly *Witness*" at \$1.00,  
which it will be simply impossible to continue  
now that one fifth has been added to its price  
along with better paper and printing. The *Domini-  
on* is henceforth to be published with the "Week-  
ly *Witness*" 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 who sub-  
scribe for us new subscribers at full rates. The *Domini-  
on* is a paper to be read by all who are inter-  
ested in the progress of the Dominion of  
Canada. The object of the publishers of  
the *Domini-  
on* is to develop a native Canadian literature,  
and a very much has been done in this  
direction during its history of three years. The  
age of the magazine being that of the *Domini-  
on* of Canada. Those interested in the *Domini-  
on* will not, we think, waste their efforts if they  
what they can to make the magazine a success,  
success, what we presume no magazine has  
ever yet been for any length of time.

### LIST OF PRIZES.

1. To the person sending the largest  
amount of money on or before 1st  
Nov., a payment in advance for  
our publications..... \$50.00
  2. To the persons sending 2nd largest amount 40.00
  3. " " " 3rd " 30.00
  4. " " " 4th " 20.00
  5. " " " 5th " 15.00
  6. " " " 6th " 10.00
  7. " " " 7th " 10.00
- Five prizes of \$5 each for the five  
largest amounts 25.00

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Publishers, Montreal

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AN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION BOND.

WHOLE BONDS, \$20 EACH.  
HALF " " \$10 " "  
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All Bonds participate in each Series drawing until redemption.  
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 Promiums:

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Portions of Bonds receive their proper proportion.

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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.

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

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

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

\$275.00

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

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

**THE WEEKLY SUN.**

1776. New York. 1876.

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

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

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

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

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

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

The DAILY SUN, a large four page newspaper of twenty eight columns, gives all the news for two cents a copy. Subscriptions, postage prepaid, 55c. a month or \$6.00 a year. SUNDAY edition extra, \$1.10 per year. We have no traveling agents.

Address,  
THE SUN, New York City.

**TASTELESS MEDICINES.**

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

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

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

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more Oil of Sandalwood than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this is the sole reason why the pure Oils 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 the 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 L. 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.

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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.

V. H. X.

OTTAWA, (CANADA,) TUESDAY, AUGUST 22, 1876.

No 33

### NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Many of the New Yorkers have adopted the Eastern custom of sleeping on the roofs of their houses, on sultry Summer nights, where their only chance of obtaining pure air and rest is to be found.

The Adjutant General of the United States army, in a communication to the Secretary of War, states that during the last five fiscal years ending June 30th, 1876, there were over 30,000 desertions from the army. During the fiscal year 1875 there were 2,500, or over ten per cent of the entire force.

Secretary Chandler has appointed a Commission to treat with the Sioux, as provided for in the Indian Appropriation Bill passed by the late Congress. The Commission will start at once and will meet in Omaha on the 28th inst.

The Emperor of Germany desired to have some purchase made for him at the Centennial Exhibition, and his Commissioners have selected a mantelpiece of Mexican marble, valued at \$3,000.

The Countess of Dufferin it is stated, will probably remain in New York until the October races. It is to be hoped that she will, as there will accordingly be more wind than there was during the late contest, and there will probably be a chance to test the accuracy of the opinions which Canadians acquainted with the yacht have been stating that she would do better with stiffer breezes. The Countess has been beaten now and could not do more than Boston in October, and if she obtained a good place in the fleet it would be something to her credit and to that of the Dominion which she represents.

A disastrous tornado passed over Milton, U.S., on Tuesday last, accompanied by hail and rain, doing considerable damage. The Catholic Church was blown down, and at Milton ferry station a portion of the roof was blown away. Trees were blown across the track of the Hudson River Railroad and telegraph wires prostrated. Damage to fruit very heavy.

The Imperial Parliament was prorogued on the 15th by Royal Commission. The principal items in the Queen's speech are those relating to—1st. "The efforts which in conjunction with the various powers I have made to bring about a settlement of a difference fortunately existing between the Porte and its Christian subjects in Bosnia and Herzegovina, have been hitherto unsuccessful. The conflict which began in those Provinces has been extended into Servia and Montenegro. Should a favourable opportunity present itself, I shall be ready, in concert with my allies, to offer my good offices for the purpose of mediation between the contending parties, bearing in mind alike the duties

imposed upon me by treaty obligations, and those which arise from the considerations of humanity and policy." 2nd. "A difference has arisen between my Government and that of the United States as to the proper construction of an article in the treaty of the 9th of August 1842, which relates to the mutual surrender of certain persons accused of certain offences. The inconvenience of both countries which would follow a cessation of the practice of extradition are great and obvious. I entertain the hopes that a new arrangement will soon be arrived at by which the matter will be placed on a satisfactory footing." 3rd. "I trust that peace and order will be established in the Malay Peninsula, and that the rulers of the native States will cheerfully accept the recommendations and assistance of my officers for the better government of their territories. The visit to this country of the President of the Orange Free States has resulted in a satisfactory settlement of the long controversy which has existed with reference to the Province of Griqualand, and an important advance has thus been made towards that friendly and cordial co-operation of neighboring States which is essential to the interests of South Africa."

The news from China is quite alarming, as it is stated that Sir T. Wade, the British Minister, has left the capital and established himself at Shanghai. There he has been in constant communication with the returned commissioners from Peking, Messrs. Grosvenor and Baker. As the Margary murder was the only serious question between China and Great Britain, the action of the Chinese authorities in regard to it, in that distant province, cannot have been at all satisfactory, for Mr. Wade is stated to have rejected all overtures made to him to return to Peking, and to have announced to the already startled officials, that troops had been summoned from India. A peaceful settlement of the matter, it is said, is desired by the most intelligent Chinese; but the army of Tientsin is said to be concentrating at the port of Peking, while general military preparations are unusually active. There is very probably a great deal of exaggeration and sensationalism in this despatch, and it is not well to put much trust in it. It comes via San Francisco, and alarming news which come from the same quarter several months ago has not since been verified.

A despatch to the Times says that Prince Milan has received from several if not all the Powers congratulations upon the birth of an heir, all of which contain expressions leaving no doubt in the mind of the Prince that the Powers are desirous of seeing an end to the war, which is dangerous to the general peace of Europe. The result is that

Servia is ready to treat for peace, but will not condescend, however, to the deposition of Prince Milan or the sacrifice of any territory, nor will she submit to Turkish administration. Every day that the war is prolonged adds to the danger of a general European conflagration.

The Scotsman publishes a despatch from London saying that Disraeli's investiture of the Privy Seal is probably temporary, pending the re-organization of the Cabinet. It is believed that Disraeli will retain the Premiership only during the recess of Parliament, if so long. Lord Derby will then succeed to that office.

The Thames professional four, who are to participate in the International Regatta at Philadelphia, sailed on Wednesday last.

The Prince of Wales' Indian presents, which are now on exhibition, are so popular that upward of \$2,000 are weekly taken at the doors.

The Scotch Rifle team which is to compete in the Centennial Rifle Match, embarked at Liverpool on Saturday last.

Prince Milan gave audience to Consuls of six different Powers separately. Strong pressure was brought to bear in favour of peace or an armistice, but thus the Prince refused. The report is untrue that Belgrade is being prepared for a siege.

The correspondent of the Daily News writes from Philippolis under date of August 11, as follows:—"The condition of the Turkish Army at Nish is deplorable, and starvation is threatening. The country around does not afford supplies of forage. The horses along the road between Nish and Sofia villages are all abandoned. The army will soon be obliged to advance into Servian territory for supplies or retreat."

A special to the Standard from Paris reports that a savage duel has been fought in Belgium between MM. Bindy and Chardon, two well known Communist refugees. The weapons were sabres. One combatant received six gashes and the other eight. The flesh was sliced from their faces, and both fainted from the loss of blood. The cause of the duel was the parties accused each other of robbing the Commune.

A Daily News despatch from Scutario says: The report of the Turkish defeat at Bressanski, on the 11th inst, is confirmed. The Turkish losses are estimated at 1,100.

The Servian Government has just received a loan of 3,000,000 roubles in Russia, and the war is gradually becoming an affair, not of the Russian Government, but of the Russian people, there is no doubt but that there is great danger of Russia drifting or being driven into war.

About 5,000 Turks have been defeated at Janakova on the 19th.

## A Thrilling Tale.

ROMANCE OF THE BATTLE OF THE LITTLE BIG HORN.

*(From the New York Herald.)*

Those who have read the accounts of the disastrous battle of the Little Big Horn are familiar with the name of Lieut. De Radio, who was cut off from his command and lost for thirty six hours. The particulars of his adventures while endeavouring to get to the fellows of his command have not yet been given to the public, and but for the kindness of a friend in this city, to whom he has written a letter containing an account of his adventures, the interesting story given below might never have reached beyond his own small circle of army companions. Through the kindness of Lieut. De Radio's friend we spread before our readers a story of thrilling adventure and miraculous escape equal to anything ever conceived in the mind of a novelist. It contains an element of truth which makes it stranger than fiction and shows what a world of romance and interest may be concealed in a single line of telegram. Every one knows that De Radio had been cut off from his companions for thirty six hours, but the story of how that time was spent has been reserved for him to tell.

The letter is dated "Camp on the north side of the Yellow Stone river opposite the Big Horn, July 5th, 1876," and referring to the disastrous battle of the Little Big Horn, it says:—

"I had a narrow escape at the battle of the Little Big Horn on the 25th and 26th of June, and I will endeavour to give you my experience of Indian fighting. At about ten a.m. on the 25th of June, after having marched all night, General Custer's scouts returned and reported that they had discovered an Indian village, about fifteen miles distant, on the Little Big Horn, and that from what they had seen they supposed the Indians to be retreating before our advance. We continued our march two or three miles further, when a halt was ordered, and General Custer began preparations for attacking the enemy. He detailed companies H, D and K under the command of Colonel F. W. Benteen, to take the left of our route with orders, so I hear, to sweep everything in his way. Companies M, A and G were put under the command of Colonel Reno, and being temporarily attached to company A, I found myself with this division. General Custer took companies E, I, F, L and C, and occupied the right of the line of attack. The remaining company B, was left to guard the pack train. After marching two or three miles, our command, the centre, was ordered to trot and hold the gait until we reached the river, six or seven miles distant. Having reached the river we ford-ed, and on reaching the plain beyond the opposite bank we were ordered into line of battle. Everything being as was ordered, we started on a gallop, and for two miles pursued close on the verge of an immense and blinding cloud of dust raised by the madly flying savages ahead of us. The dust cloud was so dense that we could distinguish nothing, so Colonel Reno halted the battalion, and, after dismounting, formed a skirmish line, the right flank resting on the edge of a dry, thickly wooded creek. While the horses were being led to shelter in the wood the Indians opened a galling fire on us, which was immediately responded to, the skirmish continuing for about half an hour. It was now discovered that on the other side of the creek, in a park like clearing, there were a few lodges, and the whole line crossed the

creek to find the lodges deserted and received by about 200 yelping, yelling red skins. The fire from the numerically superior force necessitated a retreat, which was almost impossible, as we were now surrounded by warriors. When we entered the engagement we were only 100 strong, and the fire of the enemy had made havoc in our little band.

"When we were half way over the creek I, being in the rear, noticed a guidon planted on the side we had left, and returned to take it. When coming through the wood the guidon entangled itself in the branches and slipped out of my hand. I dismounted to pick it up, and led my horse up the south bank of the creek. As I was about to mount, my horse was struck with a bullet, and, becoming frightened, he ran into the Indians, leaving me dismounted in the company of about 500 Sioux not more than fifty yards distant.

"They poured a whistling volley at me, but I was not wounded, and managed to escape to the thicket near by, where I would have an opportunity of defending myself and selling my life at a good high figure. In the thicket I found Mr. Gerard, the interpreter, a half breed Indian, and Private O'Neil, of Company G, Seventh cavalry. The first two of the quartet had their horses, while O'Neil, like myself, was dismounted. I told the owners of the horses that the presence of the animals would betray us, suggesting at the same time that they be stampered. They declined to act on the suggestion, and I left them and crawled through the thick underwood into the deep, dry bottom of the creek, where I could not be easily discovered, and from whence I hoped to be able, under cover of darkness, to steal out and rejoin the command. I had not been in this hiding place more than ten minutes when I heard several pistol shots fired in my immediate vicinity, and shortly thereafter came the silvery but to me diabolical voices of several "squaws." I raised my head with great caution to see what the women were at and to discover their exact location.

"I found the women at the revolting work of scalping a soldier who was perhaps not yet dead. Two of the ladies were cutting away, while two others performed a sort of war dance around the body and its mutilators. I will not attempt to describe to you my feelings at witnessing the disgusting performance. You, as the father of a family, can imagine what another father would feel on such a terrible occasion. I confess I thought of my dear wife, my dear children, relatives, and friends, whom I would probably see no more, and there before my eyes was being performed what, in the event of discovery, would be my fate. I determined to hope to the last, die as I had lived, and sell my life as dearly as possible. Finally the squaws went away, probably to hunt for more victims, and I employed the time thinking of my perilous position.

"While thus engaged I heard a crackling noise near me, which on investigation I found proceeded from the burning wood, the Indians having ignited a fire. The wood being very dry the fire made rapid headway and I was forced from my hiding place. I crawled out of the creek bottom the same way I had approached, and as I was about to ascend the bank I heard a voice calling, 'Lieutenant! Lieutenant!' I could see no one, but the call was repeated, and advancing a few yards in the direction from which it proceeded, I found all three of the party I had left a short while before, hidden in the bottom of the creek. Mr. Gerard told me he had left the horses, tied, together, where I had seen them, and followed down after me.

"I found that the party, like myself, were afraid of the progress of the fire; but fortunately for us the wind subsided and a little rain fell, which, thank God, was sufficient to arrest the flames and revive our hopes that we might be able to remain there till night. It was now three o'clock p. m.—six more hours to wait—and you may imagine how immensely long we found them. During this time we could hear and often see Indians around us, and could hear them talk quite near us.

"I cannot find words sufficiently expressive to describe my many thoughts during those six or seven hours of suspense. Many times I asked myself if it was possible that I should end my life in so barbarous, ignominious and obscure manner. Sometimes I would answer myself that it could not be. I had gone through so many sacrifices for my adopted country, I could not think I should die in such a way. I could not believe I had been preserved so long to end in so unjust and obscure a manner. Finally the time came when, under the protection of night (it was very cloudy) we were able to come out of our hiding place and take the direction of the ford, which was two miles to the south, through an open plain. Mr. Gerard and the scout mounted their horses and the soldier and myself took hold each one of a horse's tail and followed them. Mr. Gerard proposed that, in case he should be obliged to run and leave us and succeed in joining the command, he would notify Colonel Reno, the commander, of my position. During our transit through the open plain we passed many Indians returning to their village and could hear but not see them, as the night was very dark. We reached the wood near what we took to be the ford we had passed in the morning, but we were mistaken and had to hunt for the crossing. Once we forded the stream, but found it was at a bend and that we would have to ford again. When we recrossed the river we ran full into a band of eight savages.

"The two mounted men ran for their lives; the soldier and myself jumped into the bushes near us. I cocked my revolver, and, in a kneeling position, was ready to fire at the savages if they should approach me. They evidently thought from the precipitate retreat of the two mounted men that all of us had decamped, and began to talk among themselves. In a few minutes to my surprise, they continued their course, and soon after went out of hearing. I raised up from my position, approached the bank of the river and called to the soldier, who immediately answered. We then saw that the fords were all well guarded by the savages, and that it would be very dangerous to attempt to cross any part of the river. Of course, we did not know the condition of our regiment, and knew nothing about the extent of their defeat, so that we hoped if we could find a good hiding place for the night we could wait for the probable return of our command in the morning and could then easily join them. We also hoped that the Indians would leave during the night. Accordingly we searched for a good place in the thick underwood, and briars near the river and there waited with much anxiety our fate on the morrow. The night passed, and in the dull dawn of day we heard a immense tramping of a large cavalry command, and the splashing of the water convinced us some troops were crossing the river. I imagined it was our command, as I could distinctly hear the sound of the horse's shoes striking the stones. I cautiously stepped to the edge of the bushes to look out (I was then no more than three yards from the bank of the river), and thought



I recognised some gray horses mounted by men in military blouses and some of them in white hats. They were, I thought, going out of the valley, and those that had already crossed the river were going up a very steep bluff, while others were crossing after them. I saw one man with a buckskin jacket, pants, top boots, and white hat, and felt quite sure I recognised him as Captain Tom Custer, which convinced me that the cavalrymen were of our command.

"With this conviction I stepped boldly out on the bank and called to Captain Custer, 'Tom, don't leave us here!' The distance was only a few yards and my call was answered by an infernal yell and a discharge of 300 or 400 shots. I then discovered my mistake and found the savages were clad in clothes and mounted on horses which they had captured from our men. Myself and the soldier jumped into the bushes (the bullets mowing down the branches at every volley) and crawled off to get out of range of the fire. In doing so we moved to the top branches of the undergrowth, and the Indians on the top of the bluff fired where they saw the commotion and thus covered us with their rifles. We now decided to cross a clearing of about twenty yards and gain another wood, but before doing this I took the precaution to look out. The prospect was terribly discouraging, for on our immediate right, not more than fifty yards distant, I saw four or five Indians galloping towards us. Near by there were two cottonwood stumps nearly touched each other, and behind this slender barricade myself and the soldier knelt down, he with his carbine and I with my revolver, ready to do for a few of the savages before they could kill us. We determined not to fire until they came so near that we could not miss them, and there we waited. I had given up hope and made my mind up to it that the end had come. They had not seen us, and when the foremost man was just abreast of me and about ten yards distant I fired.

"They came in Indian file, and at my fire they turned a rightabout and were making off, when Private O'Neill fired his carbine at the second savage, who at that moment was reining his pony to turn him back. The private's eye was true and his carbine trusty, for Mr. Indian dropped his rein, threw up his paws and laid down on the grass to sleep his long sleep. The gentleman I greeted rode a short distance and then did likewise. The rest of the party rode on, turned the corner of the wood and disappeared. We remained in our position, expecting every moment that a hundred desperate savages would appear to put an end to us. During all this time the fire from the bluffs continued, but after we had fired our shots it ceased and we retired to the thicket, where we awaited our fate, possessed alternately by hope and despair. From our position we could see the Indians on the bluffs, their horses picketed under cover of the hill, and a line of sharpshooters, sitting flat on their stomachs. We could hear the battle going on above us on the hills, the continued rattle of the musketry, the cheering of our command and the shout ing of the savages. Our hopes revived when we heard the familiar cheer of our comrades, but despondency followed fast, for we discovered that our wood was on fire.

"The sharp crackling of the burning timber approached nearer and nearer with awful rapidity, and we had to shift our position. We crawled almost to the edge of the wood, when we discovered that the fiends had fired both sides. We moved around until we found a thick cluster of what they call bull berry trees, under which we crept.

"The grass on the edge of this place was very green, and as it had been raining a little before, and there was no wind, when the fire approached our hiding place it ran very slowly, so that I was enabled to smother it with my gauntlet gloves. The fire consumed all the underwood around us, and was almost expended by this time.

"There we were in a little oasis, surrounded by fire, but comparatively safe from the element, and with the advantage of seeing almost everything around us without being seen. We could see savages going backward and forward, and one standing on picket no more than seventy or eighty yards from us, evidently put there to watch the progress of the fire. At about four o'clock p.m., this picket fired four pistol shot in the air at regular intervals from each other, which I interpreted as a signal of some kind. Soon after this fire we heard the powerful voice of a savage crying out, making the same sound four times, and after those two signals we saw 200 or more savages leave the bluffs and ford the river, evidently leaving the ground. About one hour after the same double signals were again repeated, and many mounted Indians left at a gallop. Soon the remainder of those left on the bluffs also retired.

"Hope now revived, the musketry rattle ceased and only now and then we could hear a far off shot. By six o'clock everything around us was apparently quiet, and no evidence or signs of any Indians were near us. We supposed the regiment had left the field, and all that remained for us to do was to wait for the night and then pass the river and take the route for the Yellowstone river, and there construct a raft and descend to the mouth of Powder river, our supply camp. Of course during the thirty-six hours that we were in suspense we had neither water nor food; at ten o'clock p.m., we dropped ourselves into the river, the water reaching our waists, crossed it twice and carefully crawled up the bluffs and finally reached the broken, high country, took our direction and slowly and cautiously proceeded southward.

"After marching two miles I thought I would go up a very high hill to look around and see if we could discover any signs of our command, and on looking around I saw a fire on my left, and in the direction where we supposed the command was fighting during the day, probably two miles from us. Of course we made two conjectures on this fire—it might be the Indian fire and it might be from our command. The only way to ascertain was to approach it cautiously and trust to chance. Accordingly we descended the hill, took the direction of the fire, climbing another and another hill; we listened for a while and then proceeded on for a mile or more, when on the top of a hill we again stopped and listened. We could hear voices, but not distinctly enough to tell whether they were savages or our command. We proceeded a little further and heard the bray of a mule, and soon after the distinct voice of a sentry challenging with the familiar words, "Halt! Who goes there?" The challenge was not addressed to us, as we were too far off to be seen by the picket, and it was too dark, but this gave us courage to continue our course and approach, though carefully, least we should run into some Indians again.

"We were about 200 yards from the fire, and I resolved to call out to the picket and tell him who I was. I told my companion to be ready to follow after me, and when I had well surveyed the ground I cried out, "Picket, don't fire; it is Lieut. De Rudio and Private O'Neill," and started to run.

We received an answer in a loud cheer from all the members of the picket and Lieut. Varnum. This officer, one of the bravest and most efficient, came at once to me and was very happy to see me again, after having counted me among the dead, and his joy affected me so much that I entirely forgot the adventures of the thirty six hours just past, and was happy to be once more in the company of my brave comrades.

"My first question was about the condition of the regiment. I was in hopes that we were the only sufferers, but I was not long allowed to remain in doubt. Lieutenant Varnum said he knew nothing of the five companies under Custer, and that our command had sustained a loss in Lieutenants McIntosh and Hodgson. My dear friend Varnum now procured me some coffee and hard bread, but I was so happy and excited over my escape that I could eat nothing, but drank the coffee. It was about two o'clock a.m., when I got into camp and I soon after tried to go to sleep; but though I had not slept for two nights I could not close my eyes. I talked with Lieutenant Varnum about the battle, narrated to him the adventures and narrow escapes I had had. Morning soon came and I went to see the officers and told them that the Indians had left, and I supposed there would not be any attack made by them that morning.

"There, my dear friend, you have my personal story of the great fight, and the rest you will learn from the newspapers. At eight o'clock we saw cavalry approaching, first a few scouts and then a dense column, and soon learned it was General Brisbin's command coming up to our relief. Presently a long line of infantry appeared on the plain and General Gibbon came up. Ah! who that was there will ever forget how our hearts thrilled at sight of those blue coats, and when Generals Gibbon and Terry rode into our camp men went like children.

"Yours truly,

CHARLES C. DE RUDIO.

"P. S.—I should do injustice to my feelings if I should omit to mention the fidelity and bravery of Private O'Neill. He faithfully obeyed me and stood by me like a brother. I shall never cease to remember him and his services to me during our dangerous companionship."

#### Canadian Cattle in England.

The following letter appeared in the London papers of the 27th:—

Sir,—Yesterday quite a sensation was caused in our cattle market by the arrival of 102 Canadian cattle, splendid animals in fine condition, equal in quality to our best English breeds; they came ex *Scotland* from Montreal, shipped by Messrs. Harbour and Coghlin to the consignment of Messrs. Richard Hall and Sons, of Liverpool, who have thus opened out another source of our food supplies. They were fifteen days on the journey, and were landed at Thames Haven without a single accident. They realized 6s. to 6s 4d. to sink the offal, and will no doubt result in a very large and regular supply, and thus tend to lower the price of that prop of old England—roast beef.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MALTROUSE.

Metropolitan Meat Market,  
Smithfield, July 25th.

The popularity of the Wimbledon prize shooting is annually increasing. This year the number of entries for the Queen's prize ran as high as 2,323, for the St. George prize 1,943.

**RIFLE COMPETITION.**

**The Foot Guards Annual Rifle Meeting.**

**FIRST DAY'S SHOOTING.**

The annual prize meeting of the Governor General's Foot Guards' Rifle Association commenced on Wednesday the 9th at the Rideau range. Considerable interest was manifested in the matches, and the competition throughout was keen, each man doing his "level best" to gain the laurels. The officers were present throughout the competition and expressed themselves thoroughly satisfied with the shooting. Considering the limited practice some of the men had during the season, the scores made were exceptionally good. The weather was perhaps a little too warm for comfort, but it was most propitious for shooting. Col. Ross and the officers of the brigade are certainly to be congratulated on the result so far, and we only hope that they will continue to take that interest in rifle shooting which has been characteristic of them since the organization of the regiment. The first match was the

**ASSOCIATION MATCH.**

Open to members of Guards' Rifle Association.

Prize.	Points.
1st Lieut. Graburn.....	34
2nd Corp. Reardon.....	32
3rd Sergt. Deslaurier.....	31
4th Pte. Waldo.....	29
5th Sergt. Clayton.....	29
6th L. Corp. Newby.....	29
7th Ensign Graburn.....	29
8th Surgeon Malloch.....	28
9th Corp. Behan.....	28
10th Pte. Cotton.....	27
11th L. Corp. Gray.....	27
12th L. Corp. Leighfield.....	26
13th Pte. Waite.....	26

**MATCH NO. 2**

Open to all members of the Association who have never won a prize at any public competition, the Regimental Band matches and winners in this match last year excepted.

Prize.	Points.
1st Pte. Webb.....	19
2nd L. Corp. Leighfield.....	19
3rd Surgeon Malloch.....	17
4th Pte. Bell.....	16
5th Sergt. Byshe.....	16
6th Pte. Turnburn.....	15
7th Pte. Wiltshire.....	13
8th Pte. Johnson.....	13
9th L. Corp. Koss.....	12
10th Pte. Connor.....	10
11th Ensign Goughier.....	10
12th Pte. White.....	9

**ALL COMERS' MATCH.**

Prize.	Points.
1st Gunner Perkins.....	53
2nd Major Macpherson.....	51
3rd Corp. Reardon.....	51
4th Sergt. Yeoman.....	51
5th Lieut. Harris.....	49
6th Lieut. Graburn.....	48
7th Surgeon Malloch.....	46
8th L. Corp. Carroll.....	46
9th Sergt. Deslauriers.....	45
10th L. Corp. Gray.....	44
11th Capt. Todd.....	44

In the regimental match, Private Bell made the highest score at 200 yards, 30 points. At the 600 yards range, L. Corporal Newby ran up 32; Major Macpherson 28; Private Bell, 20; Capt. Todd, 28. A number of others have yet to shoot, so that it is impossible to say how the competition will end.

The closing matches in connection with the fifth annual meeting of the Governor General's Foot Guard's Rifle Association took place at Rideau Range on Saturday afternoon, commencing at 2.30 o'clock, and ending about 6.30. The following is the result:

**REGIMENTAL MATCH.**

Open to all officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards:

	POINTS.
1. Corp. Reardon.....	80
2. L. Corp. Newby.....	79
3. Sergt. Deslauriers.....	72
4. Corp. Heron.....	72
5. Major Macpherson.....	66
6. L. Corp. Grey.....	65
7. Pte. Cotton.....	63
8. L. Corp. Symes.....	63
9. Pte. Webb.....	61
10. Sergeant Clayton.....	60
11. Private McEwen.....	59
12. Private Turnbull.....	59
13. Ensign Graburn.....	59
14. L. Corp. Carroll.....	58
15. Capt. Todd.....	58
16. Pte. Bell.....	58
17. Surgeon Malloch.....	58
18. Private Wait.....	55
19. Private Waldo.....	53
20. Private Johnson.....	49

**CONSOLATION MATCH.**

400 yards—five shots.

1st prize, L. Corp. Aust.....	12
2nd " Private O. Harris.....	8
3rd " Private G. Harris.....	7

**GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL MATCH.**

Open to prize takers only. Ranges, 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each range. The medal, which was a bronze one, was by L. Corp. Newby, who made score of 39 points.

**AGGREGATE SCORE.**

The highest aggregate score was made by Corp. Reardon, who thus takes the Ontario Rifle Association Badge and \$10 in cash.

The highest score was made by Lieut. Graburn, who made 34 out of a possible 35 on Wednesday, and stood well for the aggregate, but Saturday was a difficult day upon which to shoot, on account of the wind and light.

**VICTORIA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**

The sixth annual meeting of this Association commenced on Thursday the 10th inst. at Point St. Charles. The following is the result:

**Maiden Stakes.**—Open to members of the Association who have never won a prize in any rifle match, Company matches excepted. Range 200 yards; 7 shots:—

H. P. S.—35	Scores.
1. Pte. A. Johnson.....	28
2. Corporal J. Gowan.....	28
3. Pte. D. M. Paton.....	26
4. Pte. H. M. Belcher.....	26
5. Lance Corp J. Foreman.....	22

**Association Match.**—Open to all members of the Victoria Rifle Association. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards; 5 shots at each:—

H. P. S.—75	Scores.
1. Corp. F. S. Vaughan.....	53
2. Pte. C. L. McAdam.....	52
3. Pte H. M. Belcher.....	50
4. Sergt. K. Mathews.....	50
5. Corp. J. Gowan.....	50
6. Lieut. Anderson.....	50
7. Sergt. Watson.....	50
S. J. W. De C. O'Grady.....	43

**Ladies' Prizes.**—Open to all members of the Victoria Volunteer Rifle Corps—Range, 500 yards. 7 shots.

H. P. S.—85.	Scores.
1. Pte G. Andrews.....	26
2. Private J. P. Edwards.....	24
3. Corp. J. Gowan.....	23
4. Pte. C. L. McAdam.....	23

**Extra Prizes.**—Best scores at 200 and 500 yards in this match.

H. P. S.—50	Scores.
1. Lieut. Anderson.....	39
2. Pte. J. P. Edwards.....	39
3. Sergt. J. H. Edwards.....	18

**Retired Officers' Prizes.**—Open to all who have been not less than 3 months members of the Victoria Rifles. Ranges, 200, 500 and 600 yards. 5 shots at each.

H. P. S.—75	Scores.
1. Pte. C. L. McAdam.....	59
2. H. M. Belcher.....	59
3. Sergt. Watson.....	51
4. Pte J. W. De C. O'Grady.....	51
5. Corp. F. S. Vaughan.....	47
6. Pte. J. P. Edwards.....	46

**Officers Sweepstakes.**—Ranges, 200 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each.

H. P. S.—50	Scores.
1. Col. A. R. Bethune.....	35
2. Captain George Sully.....	29
3. Lieut. J. Walker.....	28

**Extra Prizes.**—For best Aggregate Score in Matches Nos. 2, 3 and 5.

Aggregate Scores.	
1. Pte. C. L. McAdam.....	134
2. Pte H. M. Belcher.....	126
3. Corp F. S. Vaughan.....	123

**Wing Match.**—To be competed for by 10 Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers or Men from each Wing of the Battalion. Companies 1, 2 and 3—Right Wing. Companies 4, 5 and 6—Left Wing. Range, 500 and 600 yards. 7 shots at each.

**RIGHT WING—H. P. S., 700**

	Scores.	Yards.
Pte. Jelcher, Co. 3.....	20	700
Pte. Andrews, Co. 5.....	22	18
Sergt. K. Mathews, Co. 3.....	18	19
Color-Sergt. W. Mathews, Co. 3.....	20	25
Capt. G. Sully, Co. 3.....	25	16
Pte. J. W. D. G'Grady, Co. 3.....	26	26
Pte. McAdam, Co. 2.....	23	17
Color-Sergt. G. May, Co. 1.....	13	26
Pte. R. Rowand, Co. 1.....	13	14
Pte. G. P. O'Conno, Co. 1.....	9	6

Totals..... 189 190  
Grand total..... 379

**LEFT WING.**

	Scores.	Yards.
Pte. F. S. Vaughan, Co. 6.....	24	16
Sergt. J. Edwards, Co. 6.....	16	11
Pte. A. Johnson, Co. 4.....	24	5
Pte. E. B. Basted, Co. 6.....	13	8
Color-Sergt. A. McKeand, Co. 6.....	16	22
Pte. D. M. Patten, Co. 5.....	17	17
Corp. Gowan, Co. 4.....	18	16
Sergt. Watson, Co. 5.....	23	19
Lieut. Anderson, Co. 3.....	22	10
Pte. J. P. Edwards, Co. 3.....	23	21

Totals..... 197 144  
Grand total..... 341

**OPEN MATCH, NO. EIGHT.**

Ranges 500 and 600 yards; seven shots at each; 24 prizes in all, \$100. Highest possible score, 70

Score.	Prize.	
Pte. Murphy, 5th Bat.....	50	\$25
Cap Thomas, 54th Bat.....	55	15
Corp. Vaughan, V. V. B.....	53	12

Lieut. Debricks, 60th Bat.....	52
Sergt. Riddle, M. G. A.....	52
Sergt. Holtby, M. G. A.....	51
Corp. Peddie, 5th Bat.....	61
Pte. Ivinson, P. W. R.....	51
Pte. Belcher, V. V. R.....	50
Pte. Wardill, P. W. R.....	50
Pte. Stenhouse, P. W. R.....	49
Sergt. Perry, M. G. A.....	48
Pte. Ingle, V. V. R.....	47
Sergt. Hill, P. A. R.....	47
Sergt. Anthony, 6th Bat.....	47
Pte. C. W. Hart, M. R. C.....	46
Sergt. Coppings, 3rd R. Bat.....	46
Pte. J. W. Do C. O'Grady, V. R.....	45
Pte. Hilton, M. R. C.....	45
Assistant-Surgeon McConnell, P. W. R.....	45
Pte. O. L. McAdam, V. V. R.....	44
Major Fraser, M. G. A.....	44
Pte. McGillivray, 5th Bat.....	44
Captain Esdaile, M. R. C.....	44

Col. Bethune, the President of the Association, was present and presented the prizes to the winners, at the conclusion of the match. Col. Fletcher and Major Bacon attended during the match. The executive committee did its work well, and not a little of the success was brought about by the efforts of the President, Col. Bethune, and Vice-President, Capt. Sully, and by the efficient Secretary, J. H. Edwards.—*Evening Star.*

RIFLE SHOOTING.

No. 4 Battery, 2nd H. G. A., proceeded to Bedford on Friday, the 4th inst., for the purpose of performing their annual rifle practice. The following is the list of prizes, with names of the winners:

1—Sergt. Lawson, Col. Laurie's Silver Badge and	\$3 00
2—B. S. M. Ritchey, Col. Laurie's Bronze Badge and	2 50
3—Corp. Phelan, pair Vases and	2 00
4—Gunner McCann, Tobacco Jar and	2 00
5—Gunner Purdy	1 75
6—Sergt. Alha	1 50
7—Sergt. Williams	1 25
8—Gunner McKay	1 00
9— " Hackett	1 00
10— " Morrison	1 00
11— " W. Williams	1 00
12— " Merson, prize presented by Mrs. D. G. Farrell	1 00

ADDITIONAL PRIZES.

Prize presented by Mr. V. Right, for most bull's eyes, Sergt. Lawson.  
Prize presented by Messrs. J. E. Lawlor & Co., for best score at 200 yards, Gunner McCann.

Prize presented by Mr. John Green, for best score at 400 yards, L. S. M. Ritchey.  
Prize presented by Mr. A. M. Beck, for best score at 600 yards, Sergt. Lawson.

The annual rifle practice of No. 1 Battery, 1st H. G. A.—Capt. A. G. Hesslein, took place at Bedford yesterday. The following is the prize list:

Gold Cross Rifles and \$6—Bon. Mumford, 5 rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yards.	47
Col. Laurie's Silver Badge—Sergt. Murray 5 rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yards.	43
Col. Laurie's Bronze Badge and \$3—W. N. Brown, 5 rounds at 200, 400 and 600 yards.	37
Battery Medal and \$3—Sergt. Murray, 5 rounds at 200 and 600 yards.	39
Money Prizes—20 rounds each competitor.	
1—Sergt. W. Murray, \$7	63
2—Bon. Mumford, 7	60
3—Lieut. McCrow, 6	57

4—Lieut. G. Andersqn, 6	44
5—Sergt. Grant, 4	4
6—W. N. Brown, 4	4
7—Gunner Bowes, 3	4
8—Corpl. Maynard, 3	3
9—Issac Melvin, 2	2
— <i>Halifax Reporter.</i>	

No. 5 Battery, 2nd Halifax Brigade of Garrison Artillery, Capt. W. A. Purcell, had their yearly practice at Bedford on Friday last. The following is a list of prizes won by members of the Battery:—

1st prize—Captain's Medal and \$6, won by Corp. Hill.	
2nd " Col. Laurie's Cross Guns and \$5, Gunner Foley.	
3rd " Corporal W. Purcell. \$6 00	
4th " Corp. G. Gilbert. 5 00	
5th " Bomb. J. Fudge. 4 00	
6th " Sergt. H. Purcell. 3 00	
7th " Gunner G. McHardy. 2 00	
8th " Gunner M. Saint, 2 00	
9th " Sergt. M. Maitland. 1 50	
10th " Gunner H. McCleave. 1 00	
11th " Gunner W. McLeod. 1 00	
12th " Sergeant P. Anderson. 50	

For the best score 400 yards, one box of cigars and Cigar Case, won by Corporal J. Hill.—*Halifax Reporter.*

SHOOTING COMPETITION.

The annual competition of the Scottish Volunteer Rifle Company, 63rd Batt., took place at Bedford on Thursday last. The following is the list of prizes—(five rounds each at 200, 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards):

Ensign Bishop, \$10	Corp Lawlor, \$2
Pte Morris, 9	Pte F Kaiser, 2
Lt. McInnis, 8	Pte Hutt, 2
Capt Ritchie, 7	Pte Wilson, 2
Sergt. Stenhouse, 6	Pte Hampton, 1
Lt Dimock, 5	Pte Wright, 1
Pte W. Munroe, 4	Pte Menger, 1
Sergt Ritchie, 4	Pte Stirling, 1
Corporal Cranc, 3	Pte Archibald, 1
Pte A. Kaiser, 3	Pte F Gibson, 1
Pte Cogswell, 3	Pte Myers, 1
L. Corp. Cunningham, 2	Pte Brown, 1
Pte Lawlor, 2	Pte Barron, 1
Pte Sanford, 2	Pte E. Mumford, 1
Sergt McPhail, 2	L. Corp. Kennedy, 1
En. Bishop, N.B. Medal—highest score at 200y.	
Pte Morris, \$2	" " 300y.
Lieut Dimock, 2	" " 400y.
Pte Morris, 2	" " 500y.
En. Bishop, 2	" " 600y.

Ensign Bishop, Mr. Roome's prize—highest score at 200 and 400 yards.  
Pte Morris, A Keith & Son's prize—highest score at 300 and 500 yards.

Ensign Bishop, Sir Walter Scott Medal highest score at 500 and 600 yards.  
Pte Morris (No. 1 Co.) Silver Cross-Rifles—highest score at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

Pte A. Kaiser, (No. 1 Co.) Bronze Cross Rifles—2nd highest score at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

Sergt Ritchie (No. 2 Co.) Silver Cross Rifles—highest score at 200, 400 and 500 yards.  
Pte W. Munroe (No. 2 Co.) Bronze Cross Rifles—2nd highest score at 200, 400 and 500 yards.

After the firing was over, some prizes were given for foot races, etc., with the following result:

150 Yard Race—1st prize Lance-Corporal Cunningham; 2nd, Pte Hutt; 3rd, Private Wright.	
100 Yard Race, in full dress, with sloped rifles—1st prize, Pte Archibald; 2nd, Pte Wright; 3rd, Sergt Ritchie.	
Standing Long Jump—1st prize, Pte Morris; 2nd, Sergt Ritchie; 3rd, Pte Archibald.	
— <i>Acadian Recorder.</i>	

Presentations.

The orderly room of the 62nd Battalion was the scene of a pleasant gathering, on Wednesday evening, as the following particulars will show. During last winter a school of instruction was held at Merritt's building, to prepare cadets for passing their examinations at the Military School, Fredericton. Major Blain, 62nd Batt., acted as adjutant of the school, and Sert. Major Hunter, and Staff Sergt. MacDonald as instructors, all giving their services gratuitously. The cadets wishing to show their appreciation of the kindness of their adjutant and instructors, assembled at the orderly room on Wednesday evening, having previously invited the above named gentlemen, the Brigade Major and Lt. Col. Sullivan to be present. After the meeting had been called to order, Lt. Col. Macshane, in a few well chosen remarks, presented Major Blain with a handsome gold watch chain, the same being a gift from the cadets of the late school. The Major made a neat speech in reply, and seemed much affected at the token of good feeling shown by the cadets towards him. Lt. Col. Sullivan, in the name of the cadets, then presented the two sergeant instructors each with a purse containing a good sum of money in gold. After replies had been made by Sergt. Major Hunter and Sergt. McDonald, refreshments suddenly appeared on the table, and after these had been discussed a few toasts were drunk, commencing of course with "The Queen." Lieut. Magee then proposed "The Staff Officers," to which the Brigade Major replied, and proposed "Lieut. Col. Sullivan and Officers of the 62nd." This brought the Colonel, Major Blain, Lieut. Magee and Ensign Thomas to their feet, who replied. After a few songs had been sung the gathering broke up after singing "God Save the Queen."—*St. John Telegraph, Aug. 11th.*

REVIEWS.

The *Edinburgh Review*, for July, reprinted by the The Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay Street, New-York, has the following contents:

1. "Growth of the German Naval Power."
2. "Haydon's Correspondence and Table Talk."
3. "Rank's History of England."
4. "The Comte de Paris' Campaign on the Potomac."
5. "Letters and works of Michael Angelo."
6. "Mr. Swinburne's Erechtheus."
7. "The Rajput States of India."
8. "Two Chancellors, by Julian Klaczko."
9. "Moresby's New Guinea and Polynesia."
10. "Sir Denis Le Marchant's Memoir of Lord Althorp."

We have also received from the same establishment *Blackwood* for August, which is also full of good reading.

1. "A woman Hater—Part III."
2. "Domestic Yachting."
3. The next article, taking up a new translation of Molière, discusses his power as a dramatist, and gives many extracts from his principal plays, illustrating his ridicule of the follies, and his satire of the vices, of his age.
4. "A Run through Kathiawar."
5. "The Philosopher's Pendulum" is the story of monomaniac, who tries to avoid being unhappy, by wishing for as little happiness as possible.
6. "Calderon's Tragedies of Jealousy" are the theme of the next article, which, after contrasting them with Shakespeare's treatment of the same passion, gives an outline, with extracts, of several of the principal tragedies.



CONTENTS

THE FLOOD OF YEARS..... 382

CONTENTS

Explosion on board the *Thunderer*..... 378

Iron-shells, Shore Batteries..... 378

The Future Sultan of Turkey..... 379

Computed Losses of Servia..... 380

Elevation of D'Irachi to the Peerage..... 380

News of the Week..... 383

CORRESPONDENCE

Militem..... 381

SKETCHES

The Explosion on board the *Thunderer*... 374

The Ocean Yacht Race..... 376

African Expedition..... 382

The Bulgarian Atrocities..... 383

The Turkish War..... 383

The Wimbledon Betting..... 384

The Indian War..... 384

MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS..... 376



MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE

By Authority, we draw, and enclose the Law.

HEAVY, TUESDAY AUGUST 22, 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 word "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 five years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that tangible encouragement which we confidently expected when we undertook the publication of a paper wholly devoted to their interests. We now appeal to their chivalry and ask each of our subscribers to procure another, or to a person sending us the names of four or five new subscribers and the money will be entitled to receive one copy for the year free. A little exertion on the part of our friends would materially assist us, besides extending the usefulness of the paper among the Forces—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Premiums will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

\* According to the Director of the Berlin Statistical Bureau, the losses in killed and wounded by rifle balls in the Franco-German war amounted to ninety per cent. of the whole loss, not only ten per cent. were caused by artillery fire and sabre cuts, the latter scarcely amounting to one per cent. The artillery of the French did about one-eighth of the execution of the Chassepot and other breech-loading rifles. The *Army and Navy Gazette* estimates that the German artillery fire was certainly more destructive than that of the French, and the losses of the latter must have been proportionately higher,

though stilling when compared with what they will be in the next war, when both parties will use Shrapnel and range-finders. It was observed that the French time fuses fired from muzzle loaders were very ineffective, whereas the Prussian percussion-shells from breech-loaders seldom failed unless in soft ground or water. From the German statistics it would appear that the breech-loaders cut slightly increased the percentage of losses, which was at Metz 7 per cent. for the French and Austrians respectively, at Solferino 10 per cent. for the French and Sardinians, and the Austrians 8 per cent. At Friedland the French lost 14 per cent. in killed and wounded, the Prussians 30 per cent. At Waterloo, the French 36 per cent. the Allies 30 per cent.

A MILITARY friend used to describe field artillery in his day as "good to make a noise and frighten recruits." If the foregoing paragraph is correct, it is evident that the modern field artillery have not only not improved either in price or power of mischief, notwithstanding the interminable row the literary members of the corps have got up in glorification of their own arm of the service. It is evident that the principle we have always held respecting the Infantry corps of an Army doing all the work on the field of battle is correct, and that the role of artillery is simply to keep down the fire of its opposing arm and frighten (shock) the opposing infantry.

The paragraph induces the consideration as to the precise mode of training requisite for Infantry soldiers, inasmuch as on the careful manipulation of that arm the final results must depend; and in this case the necessity for inculcating a feeling of contempt for mere noise is apparent. A soldier should be taught to approach the enemy's line under cover, and also to assail his artillery in like manner.

In those cases simplicity of manoeuvres would be the great desiderata, for the accurate rifle is not as deadly in action as the old *Brown Bess*, if the paragraph is correct; nor has the breech-loader materially altered the features of the case.

Our course of training will not make steady soldiers—we have not go. beyond preliminary drills—and our camps of instruction are only schools of minor tactics on a large scale of little positive use to the force.

OUR readers will find in another column an article on the "Chalk Hill Tunnel," which is both an amusing and clever caudal manuscript for our lively cousins south of *Forty five*. It is remarkably well put together, and only wants one element to make it valuable.

THE market value of Silver as a metal has been steadily declining for some time, it is worth only four shillings and two pence per ounce in the English market, and as it affects the East Indian possessions of Great Britain to such an extent as to bring on a financial crisis, a Parliamentary committee was appointed to investigate the cause. The following is a synopsis of its report:—

The report of the Select Committee on the Depreciation of Silver, prepared by Mr. Goschen, the chairman, was issued on Monday. The committee do not make any recommendations with regard to legislation, and they consider that "in view of the many uncertain elements to which they have pointed, and which necessarily enter into every calculation as to the future, they are not authorized to offer any further opinion as to the probable course of the silver market, beyond indicating, as they have endeavored to do, the various circumstances which have to be taken into account." The committee are of opinion that the evidence taken conclusively shows that the fall in the price of silver is due to the following causes:—

1. To the discovery of new silver mines of great richness in the State of Nevada.
2. To the introduction of a gold currency into Germany in place of the previous silver currency. This operation commenced at the end of 1871.
3. To the decreased demand for silver for export to India. It should be noted—4. That the Scandinavian Governments have also substituted gold for silver in their currencies.
5. That the Latin Union, comprising France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Greece, have since 1874 limited the amount of silver to be coined yearly in the Mints of each member of the union, suspending the privilege formerly accorded to all holders of silver bullion of claiming to have that bullion turned into coin without restriction.
6. That Holland has also passed a temporary Act prohibiting, except on account of the Government, the coining of silver, and authorising the coming of gold.

With regard to India and the East, the committee say:—"So much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops, in fact, on their powers of production, that it is impossible to make any forecast; and, as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbing bullion; while, on the other, that power has been diminished by the growth of the sums annually payable by India to the Home Government. The only facts in any calculation as to the future which are certain, and appear to be permanent, are the increased total production of silver, and the effect caused by the necessity of the Indian Government to draw annually for a heavy amount. Both are adverse to the future value of silver, as far as they go; but they may be partially counterbalanced by changes in the trade with the East."

THE London correspondent of the *New York World*, of July 13th, indulges in the following bit of military criticism:—"A section of the Army is playing at 'mobilization.' The country has been divided into military districts and the troops sent to occupy them, the theory being that in case of invasion the same troops (chiefly militia and volunteers) will know their positions and be able to move to them without confusion. If an invasion should ever happen, it seems to me that the inhabitants of the districts where the camps are placed will sadly need to be protected from their protectors. There is a camp close by where I spend three or four days in the week, in Surrey, and the other day I went and had a look at it. It struck me as being very lucky for the troops on the spot that no enemy had been near them lately. They were encamped on a large common

surrounded with hills, but they were all collected in a hollow, and the hills were entirely unprotected. A gun or two from any of the higher parts of the ground would have made short work of them. Then again these brave defenders of ours in the particular camp I speak of have ammunition but no guns. The militia are the hardest looking lot of men I ever set eyes on; bad faces nearly all, small and 'weedy' in build and appearance, and altogether a gang such as no man would like to have around his house on a dark night. The people of the district seem to be thoroughly afraid of them, and will be heartily relieved when this little farce of 'defending the country' is played."

The above, if true, is neither a satisfactory state of affairs nor complimentary to the British War Department; but it will not be a matter for much surprise when it is known that a *British Adjutant* enlists the militia so called, and between that force and the line there is no material difference whatever.

What value this peculiar organization may be, it is hard to say; but it behoves the people of this country to see that their militia is not quietly drifted into an analogous condition, in which the rank and file will be represented by all the idle loafers which can be purchased for the occasion.

The Prussians have a theory for every thing, and the mania is at least useful in statistics. From the following we learn what their *artillery* losses were in the last war, and that its exposure had not the unmitigated advantage its admirers so loudly claimed for that practice.

"A good deal has been said of late about the losses to which field artillery is now exposed in action; but writers have not generally taken the trouble to support their statements by authentic data. The following particulars are taken from the tables appended to the recent work of Major Hoffbauer, "Die Deutsches Artillerie in den Schlachten bei Metz," and, being obtained from official returns, may be relied on as authentic:—The German horse batteries had 8-centimetre (3-inch) guns, and an effective of four officers, 150 men, and 207 horses each. The fighting portion of each battery numbered four officers, seventy-four men, and ninety-six horses. Each horse battery carried in action forty-four shells and five rounds of canister with its guns, and 100 shells and eight rounds of canister on its wagons. The light field batteries had also 8-centimetre guns, and a like supply of ammunition. Their effective was four officers, 145 men, and 124 horses per battery. The fighting portion was four officers, sixty-two men, and forty-eight horses. The army field batteries had 9-centimetre (3½-inch) guns, with an effective of four officers, 167 men, and 126 horses. The fighting portion was the same as in the light field batteries. Each heavy field battery carried thirty shells and four rounds of canister with the gun, and twenty-three shells and six rounds of canister on the wagons. The expenditure of ammunition and loss in men and horses incurred in the service, were as follows:—

*Action of 14th August, 1870.*—No. of German batteries engaged: 6 horse, 10 light, 10 heavy, field, numbering in all 156 guns. No.

of rounds fired: 2389 shells and 4 rounds of canister. Loss in killed and wounded in the 26 batteries: 9 officers, 126 men, 153 horses. Three field batteries lost from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their fighting portion of officers and men; three field batteries lost from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and one field battery between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the fighting compliment of horses.

*Action of 16th August.*—No. of German batteries engaged: 8 horse, 14 light, 15 heavy field, numbering in all 222 guns. No. of rounds fired: 19,638 shells and 19 rounds of canister. Loss in killed and wounded in the 37 batteries: 35 officers, 675 men, 970 horses. Five horse batteries lost between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and one between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the fighting portion of officers and men; three lost between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , three more between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and one over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of its horses. Eight field batteries lost between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and four between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their officers and men; twelve lost between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , thirteen between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and seven over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their horses.

*Action of 18th August.*—No. of German batteries engaged: 20 horse, 43 light and 46 heavy field, numbering in all 654 guns. Rounds fired: 34,481 shells, 179 shrapnels, 20 canister. Loss in killed and wounded in the 109 batteries: 60 officers, 835 men, and 1499 horses. Six horse batteries lost  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  their officers, men and horses; one lost between  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and two over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their horses. Thirteen field batteries lost  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and three over half their officers and men, and twelve lost between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , thirteen between  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ , and eleven over  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their horses.

*Actions of 31st August and 1st September.*—No. of German batteries engaged: 4 horse, 13 light, 14 heavy field, numbering in all 172 guns. Rounds fired: 9534 shells, 24 rounds of canister. Loss in killed and wounded in the 29 batteries: 12 officers, 152 men, 178 horses. Four field batteries lost from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  their officers and men, and four lost from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  and one between  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of their fighting compliment of horses in killed and wounded.

"The London papers of June 21 contain long and interesting accounts of recent trials with 38 and 34½ ton guns—the first, a Fraser gun, at Shoeburyness, and the latter, a Wuitworth gun, at Gavre. The 31-ton gun now at Woolwich has not yet been tested by means of a suitable target. In a paper written by Major Mitchell, the assistant superintendent of the royal gun factories, and published in the proceedings of the Royal Artillery Institution at Woolwich, it is stated that the dimensions of the 31-ton gun were determined on the basis of a 16-inch calibre, throwing a 1,650-pound shot with a muzzle velocity of 1,400 per second. This gives a muzzle energy of 22,400 foot tons. But the gun has already fired a 1,466-pound projectile with a velocity of 1,553 feet per second, equal to 24,500 foot tons of energy. This was achieved with a bore of fifteen inches and a powder chamber of 16 inches. Supposing the required velocity of 1,400 feet to be given to the 1,650 pound shot with a calibre of 16 inches, the energy would be at the rate of 446 foot tons per inch of shot's circumference. But with a calibre of 15 inches the gun has given its projectile an energy of 521 foot tons per inch of circumference on the basis of the "zone power," or the amount of energy per inch of circumference. The 31-ton has thus far shown power 17 per cent. greater than that which was demanded of it. Says the *Standard*: "One of the important results of the late enormous growth of the artillery is the comparative weakness of sea fortresses. Granite walls are now mere gingerbread, and armor must be very stout to resist the attacks of guns like those which will form

the armament of the *Thunderer*. As for the *Inflexible* when she makes her appearance with her four 81-ton guns, no existing sea within a mile and a half of her will be able to endure the shock of her enormous projectiles." Concerning the 33-ton Fraser gun the *Telegraph* of June 22, says: "The accuracy of the monster was settled yesterday at a distance of 1,000, 1,500, and 2,000 yards. A gun detachment of less than a dozen and a half of stalwart fellows managed to lead, train, lay, and fire the huge piece in an average of about 2½ minutes. In other words, the *Devastation*, with four such guns, could deliver a shell of over 800 pounds every half minute at any range, and nothing more than this can be required by any country. England has, therefore, a gun of not too great size for practical work, capable of putting a shell through more than a foot and a half of rolled iron, with a battering charge of 130 pounds of curical powder. But not only is the gun capable of this—it can be fired almost with the rapidity and ease of a 40-pounder. The work, of course, is very exhausting, and even in the excitement of action men could not stand it very long; but it is easy enough to change the gun's crew or detachment. The 33-ton gun has vindicated the reputation of its heaviest artillery practically in the service as will be seen by the following facts: The first series of ten shots occupied sixty-seven minutes, of which thirty-two have to be deducted for delays due to the barges and twelve minutes for the removal and replacing of the hydraulic jack, so that the actual time consumed by the School of Gunnery detachment was twenty-three minutes. The second detachment, picked from the Tenth Brigade station at Shoeburyness, took twenty-three and a half minutes to get off their ten rounds. The first detachment completed their ten shots in the third series in the marvellous time of 20m. 29s. The second detachment in the fourth series were 25m. 28s., and the first detachment in the fifth, and, for the day, last series of ten, got thro' their task in 22m. 5s., the 1st shot being fired in 1m. 44s. The average of each series, therefore, was 22m. 51½s., and the average of the 50 shots, 2m. 17½s., so nearly as they could be taken without waiting for official scores which will not be worked out until to-day. Nor was accuracy sacrificed to speed. Shot after shot went through the target at 1,000 yards, and at last half of the six foot square area was knocked away. The 1,600 yards target was demolished entirely in the early rounds, and the rest had to be aimed between the banners. The 2,000 yards target was hit frequently, but pierced only once, and roughly it may be said that no shot fell more than 100 yards over or fifty yards short, which is equivalent to saying that every one of the fifty shots would have struck a small gun boat—and to strike such a vessel with such a projectile would, of course, be to sink her. When it is considered that each shot weighs more than one third of a ton, that each charge had to be brought about fifty yards up a steep gradient from the magazine, that there was a *contretemps* which are not likely to recur. England has reason to be proud of the doings of yesterday, and so Gen. Gorloff appeared to think."

The foregoing show the world what can be performed with monster artillery. It is quite evident that if the machinery can stand the wear and tear British floating batteries will be much more than a match for land defences, German theorists to the contrary notwithstanding.

We publish in today's paper the Annual Prize List of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, to take place at the Society's range, Ottawa, on Tuesday, 5th Sept., next and following days, and to which the especial attention of all who contemplate taking part in our Canadian Wimbledon Meeting is directed. The Prize List comprises "All Comers' Match," in which prizes to the amount of \$360 is offered; "Dominion of Canada Match," \$425; "Battalion Match," \$340; "The McDougall Challenge Cup," valued at \$200; "Provincial Match"—for London Merchant's Cup, with \$150 added by the Association—\$1,150; "Affiliated Association Match" \$480; "The Governor General's Prize"—1st Gold Medal, 2nd Silver Medal, 3rd Bronze Medal; "Prizes to Highest Aggregate Scores" \$155; "Wimbledon Match"—1st Stage \$465, 2nd Stage \$800.

It is to be hoped in reference to the composition of the next Wimbledon Team the various Provincial Associations will send this year their very best shots to Ottawa, so that the Executive Committee of the Dominion Association will be in a position to select one of the best Teams that has yet gone from Canada to Wimbledon. The various Teams that have gone over from Canada have done well, all things considered, but it must be borne in mind that they had to contend with great odds against them. In the first place the long sea voyage completely unstrung their nerves and sufficient time was not allowed them to recover from their sickness before entering into competition. Secondly, the climate was against them; and thirdly, few of our Volunteers are well practised at the 1000 yards range, and very few of them have small bore rifles, and are wholly unacquainted with the Martini Henry Rifle—the Snider being the Rifle used by the Volunteers of Canada.

Again, our brethren of the Mother Country have been taught that in the Canadians they have no mean adversary to contend against, and have consequently given themselves to more practice, and hence the improvement so noticeable in this year's shooting. Our Team should leave at least a couple of weeks earlier than they do, so as to give them time to get their "laid legs" under them again, and have a little time to practice before the general Tournament commences.

Objections have been raised to the permanent local centralization of the Association at Ottawa, but this, we think, is rather in its favor, particularly if all the Provinces are taken into account; and this, we believe, mainly influenced the permanent selection of Ottawa, being both central and easy of access to all the Provinces, and possessed of a good range and first class Hotel accommodation at reasonable terms.

The Intercolonial and Grand Trunk Railway Companies have signified their intention of conveying competitors to Ottawa and back from the 1st to the 15th September inclusive at a single fare for the double journey. Other

lines of Railway and steamboats at one fare and a third for the same account on production of a qualifying certificate.

"The news with regard to the war is still conflicting, but apparently the most trustworthy is that which has been received in Vienna. A telegram from that city states that from private and official sources, there can be no doubt that the two great Servian Army Corps under Leschjanin and Tchernayeff, numbering together between them 70,000 and 80,000 men, have received a great check in the battles of the 18th, 19th, and 20th of July on the Timok line. The losses, it is stated, were very severe. The battalions composed of Servian Wallachs are stated to have behaved very badly, and caused confusion in the ranks at a critical moment. It is rumored that the Servians lost two guns. Other Servian brigades behaved splendidly, inflicting frightful losses on the Turks, and several times drove them back; but strategically the offensive movement of these armies has failed, and the troops have been driven back to or within the Servian frontier. Col. T. Nicolice, Minister of War, has left for the frontier. The third, or last, reserves have been called out all over the country, and are exceeding their number about 100,000."

The above from the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 26th July, is the only reliable statement of the relative position of the belligerents received to that date. It is very difficult to reconcile the conflicting accounts hitherto received of the various operations carried on.

We have only room to notice that the Eighth Annual Prize Meeting of the Province of Quebec Rifle Association passed off last week very successfully.

It commenced on Tuesday morning and continued during the week. The Hon. Mr. VAIL, Minister of Militia, accompanied by Colonel MacPHERSON, visited the ranges on Thursday afternoon, and was pleased to see the completeness of all the arrangements and the large gathering of competitors. Ottawa was well represented by the Guards, the Ottawa and Metropolitan Rifle Association; Toronto, Hamilton, Guelph, Clifton, Belleville, Kingston and Brockville, were all ably represented; also the Frontier, Townships, and Three Rivers Districts; Quebec and Montreal furnished their usual quota of marksmen.

The Battalion Match was won by the Three Rivers Battalion, and the Association Team Match by the Montreal Garrison Artillery. The Snider aggregates were very close, only five points between the first ten: the 1st, 8th, 53rd and 60th Battalions each took one, the 54th secured two and the Montreal Garrison Artillery four.

Mr. LITTLE, of Toronto, took the 1st prize at 1000 yards, and Captain MASON, of Hamilton, the first small bore aggregate.

There were about 150 competitors in most Snider matches, and some 30 in the small bores. The new Wimbledon targets were used and the shooting generally was good, though a left front wind prevailed, which is unusual on these ranges and rather puzzling.

Next week we will give fuller particulars of the matches.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MONTREAL, 18th August, 1876.

The St. Andrews Troop of V. Cavalry were lately inspected by the Brigade Major of the District, Lieut. Colonel Bacon, who reports most favorably on their drill and appearance on parade. This fine body of yeomanry is commanded by a very efficient officer Captain and Brevet Lieut. Colonel Burwash, it is particularly well mounted and composed of stalwart young farmers who take an active interest in keeping up the credit of the corps which has been organized upwards of 37 years, and done good service in troublesome times. The Inspecting Officer, Colonel Bacon, has himself gone through the Cavalry School of the 13th Hussars, and was the recipient of a First Class Certificate at the close of the exercises, and is consequently in a position to appreciate the result of a body of Cavalry being well trained and up to the mark in their mounted and dismounted duties in connection with the revised system of Cavalry movements lately promulgated.

Colonel Labranche, of the Mount Royal Rifles, is about inaugurating swimming baths in this city, and has been very successful in obtaining subscribers to the undertaking.

The Royal Fusiliers have at last obtained their uniforms from the Custom House, a little difficulty having taken place in the first instance in regard to their being allowed to pass free of duty.

The Montreal Hussars held their annual Pic-nic on the 12th inst. at the Back River, which was well attended despite the tropical heat of the weather. Some handsome prizes were given by the commanding officer, Capt. Tees, for competition in sword practice, mounted and dismounted, single stick, and other exercises and games, which were well and ably contended throughout, appearing to create much interest in the spectators present. Nothing could exceed the attention paid by Captain Tees and his officers to the comfort of their numerous invited guests, amongst whom were Colonels Ogilvie, Loyalace, Labranche; Majors Muir, Scott, and other well known officers of the Force. This Pic-nic is understood to have been the best on the records of the Troop, and conducted as it was on strictly temperance principles gave great satisfaction to all concerned.

Captain Miller, late of the 13th Hussars, has produced a painting of the different uniforms of officers in the British service; during the time it was on view at Dawson's Bookstore, Notre Dame Street, it attracted a good deal of attention, and very deservedly so indeed. You will doubtless receive accounts of the

shooting at the Great Rifle Tournament now progressing at Point St. Charles from other sources, so that I will merely say—the arrangements and regulations for the same, are pronounced by all Rifle-men to be admirable. X.

The Canadian Wimbledon Team.

(From the St. John Telegraph.)

The indifferent shooting of the Canadian Team that went to Wimbledon this year has been the subject of remark, and we think will go far to put in disfavor the system of selection by which the team of this year was chosen. The Wimbledon matches are now over, and it is possible to see precisely how this year's team will compare with that of last, judging of its performance by the prize list, which, although not an absolute test, will serve at least to form the basis of a fair judgment of the merits of the team. This year of the team of twenty men that went to Wimbledon only two, Sproule and Lang-trot, were from New Brunswick. Nova Scotia sent four, Graham, Barnhill, Fitch, and Corbin. Ontario had eight on the team, T. Mitchell, D. Mitchell, Sutherland, Flynn, Bailie, Throop, Crowe and Cole. Quebec had Turnbull, Cleveland, Ross, and Wright, and there were two others, Butler and Chambers, whose Provinces we are unable to give at present, but they certainly belonged neither to New Brunswick nor Nova Scotia. It will thus be seen that more than two thirds of the team belonged to the Upper Provinces, a result which must always follow the present system of selection. The result of all the shooting done by the team at Wimbledon in the winning of money prizes, was as follows:

MONEY PRIZES WON BY CANADIAN TEAM AT WIMBLEDON.

Name.	Competition.	Amount.
Lieut. Cole, Ont.	Queen's 1st stage,	£12
Qr-Mtr. Cleveland, Que.	"	3
Capt Bailie, Ont.	Alexandra,	3
Sergt Mitchell, Ont.	"	3
Sergt. Sproul, N. B.	"	3
Bomb. Crowe, Ont.	"	2
Lt. Wright, Que.	"	3
Sgt D. Mitchell, Ont.	Prince of Wales,	5
Lt. Corbin, N. S.	"	5
Sgt. Mitchell Ont.	St. George.	5
Lt. Fitch, N. S.	"	3
Bomb. Crowe, Ont.	"	2
Corp Throop, Ont.	Windmill,	5
Sergt. D. Mitchell, Ont.	John Hall Prize,	3
Sergt. T. Mitchell, Ont.	"	2
Sergt. Sutherland, Ont.	Bass,	2
Lieut. Wright, Que.	"	2
Lieut. Fitch, N. S.	"	2
Pte. Ross, Que.	Consolation.	1
Sergt. Sproule, N. B.	Burroughs & Watts,	5

Total..... £70

Last year the Canadian team won at Wimbledon no less than £193 in money, but this was inclusive of the £80 won with the Kolapore Cup. Deducting this sum would still leave the Wimbledon team of this year £43 behind that of last in the winning of money prizes, and the comparison becomes the more unfavorable to the team of this year the further it is pursued, for £10 of the money won by the Canadian team this year was won in the John Hall and Burroughs & Watts competitions, the first of which is new this year, and in the latter of which the Canadians last year did not compete. This leaves £50 won this year in prizes against £113 last, exclusive of the money that went with the Kolapore Cup. Last year the Canadians won £39 in the first stage of Hor Ma-

jesty's competition; this year the Canadian team in this competition won but £15. Last year, in this competition, two Canadians got into the first 50 and five others into the first 300, this year only one got into the first 60 and one other into the first 300. This year no Canadian won anything in the Daily Telegraph, Albert, Alfred and Curtis & Harvey competitions. Last year the Canadian team won £24 in these same competitions. Last year the Canadian team won the Rajah of Kolapore's Cup by the handsome majority of 34 points; this year they lost it by 24 points.

We should not have complained of the loss of this cup had the shooting been good, for we cannot expect that Canada shall win it always, but we have a right to complain of the bad shooting of a team which in the competition for this cup fell 91 points, or an average of more than 11 points per man below the score of the Canadian team of last year in the same competition. The following table shows the scores of the Canadian teams of 1875 and 1876 when shooting for the Kolapore cup:

CANADIAN TEAM, 1875.		CANADIAN TEAM, 1876.	
Points.		Points.	
Hunter, N. B.	88	Sproul, N. B.	77
Mills, Ont.	58	Wright, Que.	75
Copping, Que.	56	Cleveland, Que.	71
Loggie, N. B.	83	Barnhill, N. S.	70
Cruit, Ont.	79	T. Mitchell, Ont.	69
Wright, Que.	77	Flynn, Ont.	68
Bell, Ont.	73	D. Mitchell, Ont.	60
Arnold, N. B.	61	Ross, Que.	54
653		544	

It may be said that the weather was less favorable for shooting this year than last, and that may account in part for the reduced score, but only in part. Wright, of Quebec, whose score is second in this year's team, was also in the Kolapore cup team last year. His score last year was 77; this year it was 75. His shooting had therefore, fallen away in quality less than three per cent. from his last year score, whereas the shooting of the team as a whole, this year, was nearly 15 per cent. below that of last year. Two of the men on the Kolapore team of this year missed the target no less than six times each out of 21 shots, and the only man who missed the target but once was Sproul, of this Province. People naturally are curious to know the merits of a system of selection which develops such shooting in a team sent across the ocean at great expense to guard the honor of Canada.

In what was called the Victoria match, between teams of five men of England, Scotland, Australia and Canada, with Martini-Henry rifles, the shooting of the Canadians was very bad, and they were beaten by England, Scotland and Australia at each of the six ranges, as the following score will show:—

	200	500	600	800	900	1000
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
England	146	139	117	162	152	115
Scotland	152	139	111	152	148	125
Australia	148	138	103	144	125	97
Canada	144	123	97	139	107	91

The names of the men who represented Canada in this match were T. Mitchell, D. Mitchell, Throop and Bailie, of Ontario, and Corbin, of Nova Scotia. They fired 7 shots at each range, and the following is their score:—

	200	500	600	800	900	1000
	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.	yds.
D. Mitchell	25	27	19	31	28	27
Throop	31	29	17	31	27	19
T. Mitchell	29	25	23	31	21	23

Bailie	26	30	21	30	18	12	127
Corbin	30	22	17	16	13	10	108

It is no excuse for their defeat to say that they were not familiar with the weapon with which they fired, for if so, they had no business to accept the match. We trust that next year Canada will be represented by a team worthy of her, and not by a picked up twenty that could be beaten at almost any county match. But we fear we shall never have a good Canadian team to send to Wimbledon until the system of selection be changed.

The Late Yacht Race.

A short time having elapsed since this event was decided, there has been opportunity to note the opinions which have been expressed by parties on both sides. There is probably very little difference in the merits of the two vessels, both of them are well designed for speed and the special purposes of yachting. The difference appears to have been in the equipment of the vessels and the mode in which they were handled. It is probable that the Countess of Dufferin did not carry a sufficient spread of canvas, and that what she did carry was not spread to the best advantage. It is also probable that the vessel was not handled as well as it might have been had the officers and crew possessed greater experience of the currents and winds common to the coast. One of the New York journals, which speaks favorably of the performance of the Countess of Dufferin, alleges that her sailing master committed several errors of judgment, the errors arising from his not understanding the force and direction of the tides. We have seen it stated that the officers of the Canadian yacht had made complaint about the sailing course having been changed. They had been led to suppose, indeed it seemed to be well understood, that the course would be as direct to sea as possible, and in this way the peculiar currents would have been wholly or partially avoided. They were under this impression up to the last moment almost before the yachts were called, when it was announced that the course would be more to the coast line. They allege that this change, although it may not have lost them the race, had a material effect upon their time, and that if the course had not been changed they would have given a better account of themselves. There is probably a great deal of force in this complaint. But it could hardly be expected that the Americans would neglect to take advantage of the inexperienced Canadians in every possible way. As a nation, the Americans have no surplus generosity, and in the case before us they took good care not to throw any away. This difficulty would present itself at any time, the Americans have experience and advantage, and the Canadians inexperience and disadvantage. To overcome it, the best way, apparently, would be to have a sailing master who is thoroughly acquainted with the currents and tides, and a crew of men which is thoroughly bred to salt water. If this arrangement were made, and some needful alterations in the spread of canvass, it is quite probable that the Countess of Dufferin in another trial would establish her superiority.—Ottawa Times.

THE ATTACK ON ALEXINATZ.—A despatch from Alexinatiz says that after driving in the Servian outposts on Saturday, Ali Sid pressed towards Iscico. The cannonading was heavy and the fighting obstinate. The Servians withstood the assault. The Turks began to retreat in the afternoon, and the Servians followed, driving them across the frontier.

## YOUTH AND AGE.

(On the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence.)

"We have to confess that England is old and the United States young,"—*Times*

Punch sees no harm in that confession,  
Age is a thing comparative;  
In History's immense procession  
Some realms than others longer live,  
What diagnosis marks the time  
When any State is in its prime?

America is young, no doubt,  
And keeps her hundredth birthday merrily  
Her cannon roar; her speakers shout;  
Her toasts and sentiments ring cheerily;  
And how tall talk in fyttes has flowed  
In Bayard Taylor's long drawn Ode!

Hail to the democratic mind  
Self-crowned with freedom's deathless laurel;  
Nor her large Liberty upraid,  
Because its winning cost a quarrel,  
Prosperity and social health  
To the colossal Commonwealth!

Yet is Old England quite so old  
As the Chronoleger maintains,  
Whose oldest, noblest blood is rolled  
Through the wide Union's youthful veins?  
In all things good, beneath the sun,  
John Bull and Jonathan are one.

Long centuries of stately life  
Are England's birthday gift to her;  
Columbia's youth, with vigor rife,  
Is felt in England's heart astrife,  
In young America's Centennial  
Old England feels herself perennial.

—Punch.

## The Chalk Rift Tunnel.

IS THERE A NATURAL PASSAGE UNDER THE STRAITS OF DOVER—A STRANGE STORY OF SUBMARINE SMUGGLING.

The London correspondent of the *New York Sun* tells what he pronounces the strangest history of the century. He tells how Government officials were informed of the existence of a secret passage under the Straits of Dover, and of the willingness of the holders of the secret to surrender it to the Government. At last the officials sent for one of the party.

## THE SECRET OF "GERICAULT'S HOPE."

Mr. Fleetwood Heald, on being introduced to Mr. Cross, produced a letter dated a week earlier from Paris, and signed by Gericault, saying in effect that Mr. Heald had full authority from him, on the terms proposed, to make the communication to the two Governments respecting the cavern called "Gericault's Hope."

"As I am the only other person interested," said Mr. Heald, "this secret being made known only to the eldest person of four two families of Heald and Gericault at a time, I feel fully authorized to communicate to the British and French Governments, through you, the rather startling fact that a family of Kentish yeomen and a family of Picard nobles have been acquainted with a secret route under the English Channel since the year 1696."

Rather startling, indeed! Mr. Cross is a gentleman of the utmost *aplomb*, but this matter of fact communication upset his equanimity completely, and my informant tells me that the Secretary was strongly inclined to believe himself in the company of a madman.

Mr. Fleetwood Heald, however, quietly went on to explain that he himself, though proud to be the representative and descendant of a long line of Kent farmers, whose name he bore, was also descended from some of the bluest blood of France, the de Gericaults of Saint-Nicolas sur Mer, a family that had fought under Joinville and Francis I., under Henry Quatre and Conde, always on horseback, and always with honour. At the time of the League the de Gericaults became Protestants, and continued to hold that faith

in the latter time. At the period of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, the old tower and chateau of Gericault at St. Nicolo was owned by the Sieur Jules de Gericault, a bachelor, but his younger brother, Arnaud, was a lawyer in Evreux, procureur du roi in the Provincial Parliament, and a married man with a large family. His eldest son, Joceline, an ardent youth, fresh from college, had got into serious difficulties with the authorities, owing to his active resistance to the dragonnading brutalities practised upon the Protestant emigres, and his troubles finally culminated in an attempt to arrest him. He resisted, and was so unfortunate as to kill a lieutenant of the King's Guard. Instant flight was his only resource, and by his father's advice he took refuge with his uncle, the old bachelor Jules, who lived a solitary life in the tower.

Joceline's place of refuge, however, was betrayed, and he was about to be captured, when his uncle hastily took him into the cellars of the chateau, into a pit or cell known as "the dungeon." He lifted a stone from the floor of this cell and disclosed a stone stairway. "Descend here," said the Sieur. "This stair leads you to the most precious possession of the house, the cavern of Gericault's Hope. It has been known to one member of the family ever since the raids of the Northmen. It is a refuge and a sheltering place in any great emergency, and no one knows the depth of it. It goes under the sea; that we know. Descend these steps—you have flint and steel—at the foot of the steps, in a crypt, you will find a lamp ready for lighting. There are viches, also. To night I will bring you provisions and news. Here you will be safe. There is a bed in the room beyond the crypt. Do not venture into the cave beyond where it is walled. You might be lost."

## FROM JOICARDY TO KENT DRY SHOD.

Joceline descended the stair, his uncle closed the trap and left him in horrible darkness. He found a lamp, however, lighted it, and then supplying himself with a torch, resolutely set out to explore the cavern. After passing through several chambers that had evidently been shaped out by the hand of man, Joceline came to the narrower part that seemed like a mere series of fissures in the chalk, cleft by other fissures at right angles, all descending at a sharp angle, so that the young man wished for a staff to aid his steps. Suddenly by a deep, hollow murmur over head, he felt sure that he was passing under the sea, but as the path was still plain, dry and easy he continued to descend, until fatigue made him stop for rest. By this time he had travelled several miles, and the cavern, or series of caverns, no longer descended, but kept a level or pretty near it, penetrating the chalk in a number of directions, in chambers or fissures of irregular height. These were all perfectly dry, and the air was pure.

Joceline returned toward the tower, ascended the steps, and found that his uncle had already been there and left him provisions, wine, and oil for several days, with a note saying he was closely watched, and must not come down again until the espionage was released.

Joceline carried his stores below and then, as he thought it must be night, he sought the dry straw bed his uncle had told him of, and went to sleep. He was awakened by dense suffocating smoke that came on him in volumes from above, and the noises he had heard left no doubt in his mind that the chateau was on fire. This, indeed, was the fact; the tower was burnt by the troops

after Jules had been carried off to prison in Arras. Sure that his retreat would now be detected, and oppressed by the smoke, Joscalin hastily seized his stores and means of illumination and sought the recesses of the cave. He hurried inward for several hours, and at last, with inexpressible consternation, discovered that he was lost.

How long he wandered now he never could tell, but he knew that finally, after exploring no end of blind passages that led to nowhere, and at last losing his light, and stumbling on for a long while in the dark, much more than half mad, he heard voices, faint and muffled, on the other side of a wall of chalk. He knocked and cried, but there was no response. At last, in despair, he drew his couteau de chasse and cut his passage through into semi-daylight, and fainted.

This, Mr. Fleetwood Heald said, was the family legend concerning the discovery of the tunnel. Joscalin de Gericault had cut himself through into the smugglers' cave on the coast of Kent, not five miles from Dover. This cave was chiefly the property of Farmer Heald, a prudent and close man, who at first was inclined to shoot the stranger, but finding him insensible, and perceiving there was some mystery about the youth's presence there, thought better of it, and took the young man to his house, closing the hole made. Finally, when Gericault was well enough to tell his story, Heald married him to his daughter, and built a famous beer cellar of his own with a secret passage into the cave, which he and Gericault explored thoroughly.

## SMUGGLING UNDER THE SEA.

As soon as possible communication was had with France. Sieur Jules was dead from grief and rage. Arnaud had the ruins of the tower as his own possession; but was ignorant both of the cave and of his son's fate. At Heald's suggestion the tower was rebuilt and by degrees the firm of Glyn, Jansen, Gericault & Heald was established. The business was that of smuggling lices, silks, brandy, tobacco, &c. Glyn bought and sold in London; Jansen bought and sold in Arras, and Lille in Ghent and Antwerp. Heald and Gericault were the sole depositories of the secret of the submarine passage, and they did the smuggling. As the operation was perfectly safe, it was immensely profitable.

The secret, the custody always restricted to the eldest of each house, was well kept. The Healds always lived quietly in their apparent rank in life, but frequently intermarried with the Gericaults, who from being provincial nobles, fell at the time of the Revolution into the order of the commonalty.

The transit of the tunnel was made usually in two days and a night, and the goods were transported, in packs on the backs of the contemporary Gericault and Heald. They only made twenty or thirty trips a year at first, but about the beginning of this century, when smuggling was unusually profitable, they became more greedy, took several of the young men into the secret, and added some donkeys to their transportation service. In this way the firm grew rapidly rich; but, at the same time the secret was nearly lost. The tunnel had never been used for any but smuggling purposes, but one of the younger Gericaults, an ardent royalist, Vendean and particularly hostile to Napoleon, on one occasion took a French officer through it from England to France. Heald did not know this person's name, but shortly after his transit the word came to the Healds that the tunnel was suspected and



the Gericaults had closed their end. The Healds thereupon closed theirs, and the business was not resumed until 1815. It was then carried on again with more or less activity until the present narrator, Fleetwood Heald, who had for some time been a member of the banking firm, succeeded by seniority to the secret.

His first and immediate act was to destroy the Dover entrance to the tunnel by blowing the chalk into it with gunpowder, at the same time notifying the Gericaults that it must no more be used. Mr. Heald, however, said that it would be easy to open the tunnel again. He gave the Secretary a chart and profile of it, and explained all the courses and bearings.

I have myself seen a small sketch of the profile, which resembles somewhat those of the grotto of Adelsperg. A geologist who has been consulted on the subject, and has taken extreme interest in it, seems to think it probable that in the early period, when Dover was still united to Calais, these caves through the chalk were occupied by the cave bears, and perhaps by men also, and were probably of much greater extent than at present. He believes that the fissures in the chalk will be found to reach on the English side of the channel far beyond the Isle of Wight, and inland many miles, while on the French coast they should be traced as far as the mouth of the Somme. He thinks there may be found more than one fissure leading nearly if not quite under the straits from shore to shore. If this be so, the construction of the submarine railway, thus shown to be feasible, will be comparatively cheap. In the profile the estimated variations of level aggregate some 900 feet, and are in some places almost abrupt. Doubtless the Gericaults and Healds had much work to do to make the route practicable to their donkeys. The widest part of the tunnel is said to be over 100 feet horizontally and nearly as much in height. Its narrowest is about twelve feet.

#### NAPOLÉON'S KNOWLEDGE OF THE TUNNEL.

When the facts which I have outlined were communicated to the French Ministry, they were anxious to know if Heald could give them the name of the French officer, and the date of his transit. This he could not do, but there were papers to show that he made the passage with François de Gericault, second son of Balthazar de Gericault. The French Board of Public Works then transmitted to Mr. Cross a very curious *aide-memoire*, which had been handed to the Commission by M. Pouget Glaucin, member of the Assembly from Grenoble, and who is understood to have been the author of the project de loi under which the commission was appointed. The facts upon which this document was based had been derived from M. Gambetta, who had recovered them from the private papers of the Emperor Napoleon III., seized at the time of Sedan, after the flight of the Empress.

The envelope in which these letters were inclosed contained an endorsement in the Emperor's own hand: "Received from Queen Hortense, who had them from General Bertrand." They were also accompanied by a report to the Emperor from M. Pietri: "Have thoroughly examined into the matter, but can find no clue. Am persuaded that Colonel Leblanc lied to get himself employed, but his death was suspicious." On this was endorsed, also in the Emperor's hand, "Showed to M. Schneider. He pronounced it an *vrai* hombug.

The first of these papers was a report to the Emperor Napoleon I (then First Consul), upon the death of one Col. Leblanc,

said to be implicated in the famous conspiracy of General Pichegru and George Cadoudal, which ended in the death of Duc d'Angoulême. Leblanc was an umpire, who had, however, served, like Pichegru, in Flanders. He was known to be a conspirator with Pichegru, and to have associated with Georges. Arrested in Paris at the same time with these men, he was tried and sentenced to be shot as a deserter from the army. Two days before his intended execution he managed to get a scrap of paper to the First Consul, on which was written:—"Six weeks ago I crossed from England to France by land, dry shod. The revelation of the route for the invasion of Albion by land is the price I will pay for liberty and pardon."

#### NAPOLÉON CONVINCED

Leblanc was taken from prison and had an interview with the First Consul. What he told has not transpired, but he certainly must have convinced Napoleon of the truth of his story. He was enlarged, and two days later was assassinated in the streets of Paris. A man of the name of François de Gericault was known to have been in Leblanc's company, and was arrested and detained a long while on suspicion of complicity in his death; but nothing was ever discovered to connect him with the crime and the fact that he was a secret agent of the French Government for procuring early intelligence from England weighed in his favour.

At the time when Napoleon was at Boulogne preparing for the invasion of England he wrote to a major of engineers (this was also among the papers). "I have proof that smugglers pass sometimes from shore to shore of the channel by some underground means. Seek a solution of the problem, without attracting attention to your operators." The engineer's report, also accompanying, was to the effect that smugglers descended the cliff on either shore through caves, and then embarked their goods in inconspicuous boats. The emperor had endorsed on this: "Not satisfactory. I am sure Leblanc went by a tunnel." Another engineer was ordered, under pretence of fortifications, to excavate the chalk in deep trenches from Boulogne to Calais, but this work was suspended by the Ulm campaign, and never resumed.

A note of General Bertrand's accompanying the papers, stated that Leblanc's communication was one day the subject of an after dinner talk at St. Helena, when Napoleon asserted his belief in a secret passage, which, if it did exist, Dr. Antommarchi contended, must firstly be from the cliffs of the Cotentin to the Island of Alderney. To this Napoleon said: "Perhaps. However, keep these papers for my son."

It is only in the most accidental way that I have come upon all these curious circumstances, which, of course, are among the dead secrets of the Foreign Office and the French Ministry. I am not able to say if any progress has been made in opening the old tunnel and verifying the disclosures of Mr. Fleetwood Heald.

#### The Late War in the Malay Peninsula.

Surgeon Major W. Collis, of the 3rd Buffs, has presented a very interesting collection of weapons and projectiles from the late war in the Malay Peninsula, to the Museum at Netley. The weapons consist of Malay spears, swords, kreases, and knives of various forms. The spears are generally about six feet in length, with blades fifteen inches in length, of highly tempered steel,

and with very sharp points and edges. The shafts are in some instances finished with ornamented silver ferrules. The Malay sword is peculiar in being broader at the extremity, where European swords are always pointed, than at any other part of the blade. It is two inches and a quarter broad at the end, but only three-quarters of an inch broad near the handle. This difference in width is, however, counterbalanced by increased thickness of the blade as the handle is approached. A jungle knife, sent with the weapons, but used generally for cutting jungle paths, has the same general characters. The Malay kreases, which are formidable weapons for close combat, are well known, and the specimens sent by Dr. Collis are of the usual patterns as regards alike their blades, scabbards, and handles. They are quite peculiar to the Malays. All the weapons and knives above-mentioned were taken in action at Kota Lima, on the right bank of the Perak River, on the 4th of January last. The collection includes some iron gingall balls, musket balls, and an old flint-lock musket which was dropped by a Malay in the jungle. The lock shows that it is of English manufacture, as it is stamped with the crown, the letters "G. R.," and the word "Power." A box fitted with a sliding horn lid has been cut in the butt of the firelock for the purpose of holding bullets. Six bullets had been left in the box. Like all the Malay bullets, they are made of tin, cast in a mould, and apparently to make up for the lightness of their weight, or it may be with the idea of aggravating the condition of a wound caused by the bullet, small bits of stone, sometimes transparent like glass, are embedded in them. It is probable that these fragments are put into the mould before the melted tin is poured into it. It is understood that while tin is found plentifully in the Malay Peninsula, lead has not been discovered there. In addition to the weapons and projectiles just described, Dr. Collis has forwarded a variety of miscellaneous articles illustrative of the habits of the Malays, which add to the interest of the collection. —*Lancet*.

#### The Smallest of the Girls.

LUCIA ZARATE BEFORE THE WONDERING PHYSICIANS - HALF THE SIZE OF TOM THUMB.

A large number of physicians went to Tony Pastor's Theatre yesterday to see the Mexican dwarf, Lucia Zarate. They measured her, and ascertained her height to be twenty one inches, her feet three inches long, her legs below the knee four inches in circumference, and her hands an inch and a quarter broad. Her mother, who is robust and of a medium size, says that Lucia is twelve years old. Her face is older than that. Her features are Spanish, and her complexion dark. Her acuity is incessant. She played pranks with the physicians and talked fast in Spanish. She stepped into a high silk hat, trampled down and was out of sight excepting her head. She squeezed one of her pliable little hands through a rather large finger ring. The hand of an adult made an ample seat for her. Standing on a chair, and holding to the back of it, her fingers stuck through the spaces in the cane-work—holes that just admitted the passage of a small penholder. She was not weighed, but her weight is said to be five pounds, and, poised in the hand, she does not seem heavier. Her clothing is comically small, as though intended for a doll, the shoes and stockings especially being toylke.



DOMINION OF CANADA.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL PRIZE MEETING

AT OTTAWA,

TUESDAY, the 5th of SEPTEMBER, 1876,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS.

All Comers' Match.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and Amount. 2nd Stage - 1st Prize \$75, 2nd \$50, 3rd \$25. 1st Stage - 1st \$40, 2nd \$20, 15 Prizes at \$10.

To be shot for in two stages.

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

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 300 yards; 2nd Stage, 600 and 1,000 yards. In the 1st Stage, Highest Score to receive \$19, Second Highest \$20, 15 next Highest, \$10 each.

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

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

Entrance Fee—\$1. Ranges 600 and 1,000 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Any position.

Dominion of Canada Match.

FIRST STAGE.

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

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

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and Amount. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50, 10 Prizes at \$10, 10 \$5, Silver and Bronze Badges, value \$100.

To be competed for in Two Stages.

1st Stage—Seven rounds each at 300 and 400 yards. The 10 Competitors making the highest score to receive \$10 each and a Silver Badge; the next 10 highest to receive \$5 each and a Bronze Badge.

1st Stage—Snider Enfield Rifle, Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee, 50 cents.

2nd Stage—Martini Henry Rifle ammunition. To be fired for by the first 30 highest scores in the 1st Stage. The Competitor making the Highest Score to receive \$100; the Second Highest, \$50; and the Third Highest, \$25.00.

Seven rounds each at 300 yards, Martini Henry Rifle to be issued by the Association. Government ammunition. Any position. Entrance Fee \$1.

Battalion Match.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and Amount. 1st Prize to highest aggregate score \$150, 2nd to Battalion or Corps making highest aggregate score \$75, 3rd Highest individual score \$40, 4th to second highest individual score \$20, 5th next highest \$10, 6th \$5, 7th \$10.

Membership and certificates of efficiency same as in Dominion Match. Selection to be certified by the Officer commanding the Battalion, Brigade or Corps.

Ranges—300 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$1 per Battalion or Corps. Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position.

The 1st and 2nd Money Prizes will be paid to Commanding Officers of the winning Corps.

The McDougall Challenge Cup.

VALUE \$200.

Presented by Mrs. P. J. McDougall.

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

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

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

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

Provincial Match.

FOR LONDON MERCHANTS' CUP.

With \$150 added by the Association.

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

Efficiency and Certificate same as in Dominion Match.

1st Prize, to highest aggregate score, Cup, presented by Merchants of London, England, value \$1,000

2nd Prize, to highest individual score, 75

3rd " to 2nd " 50

4th " to next highest " 25

\$1,150

Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Any position. Ranges 500 and 600 yards. Seven rounds at each range. Entrance Fee—\$1 for each Province.

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

Affiliated Association Match.

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

1st Prize \$100

2nd " 50

Highest individual score 25

Ten next highest individual scores, \$10 each 100

\$230

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

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

The Governor General's Prize.

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

1st Prize Gold Medal

2nd " Silver Medal

3rd " Bronze Medal

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

Prizes to Highest Aggregate Scores.

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

1st Prize to the highest aggregate score, Medal of the National Rifle Association, Binocular Field Glass presented by J. H. Stewart, optician, and \$50

2nd Prize to second highest aggregate score, Lord Barr Telescope presented by J. H. Stewart, optician, and 40

3rd Prize to Third highest aggregate score 30

4th Prize to Fourth highest aggregate score 20

5th Prize to Fifth highest aggregate score 15

\$155

Wimbledon Match.

FIRST STAGE.

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

Table with 2 columns: Rank and Location. 0 Quebec, 1 Nova Scotia, 2 New Brunswick, 3 Prince Edward Island, 4 Dominion.

Qualifications being the same as in Dominion of Canada Match, in addition to which each Competitor shall sign an agreement to proceed to Wimbledon as a member of the Canadian Team in 1877, at such time as the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association may require under the usual conditions, or such modification thereof as the Council of the Association may determine. Aggregate amount of prizes, \$1,200.

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

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

First Stage—Range, 500 and 600 yards. Rifle—Snider Enfield. Government ammunition. Position, any. Wimbledon Targets and Wimbledon Regulations. Entrance Fee—\$20.

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

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and Amount. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50, 7 Prizes, each \$20, 10 \$10.

\$165

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

Presented by the President of the Association, Lt. Col. Gzowski, \$200, distributed as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Prize rank and Amount. 1st Prize \$100, 2nd \$75, 3rd \$50.

\$225

Seventeen Prizes, amounting to \$50 Given by the Association to be divided among the 17 competitors making the highest scores in the three competitions to the scores made. \$50

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

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

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

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

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

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

By Order, G. STUART, Lieut. Col. Secretary D. C. R. A.

REMITTANCES Received on Subscription to THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW up to Saturday, the 19th inst.:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Amount. (Per Col. Lovelace.) Montreal, Que.—Lt. Col. D. G. ... \$500, do Lt. Col. ... 500, do Major Hooper ... 200, do Major Milby ... 200, do Captain ... 200, Victoria, Ont.—Capt. J. C. ... 100, Victoria, B. C.—Capt. F. A. ... 200, Belleville, Ont.—Capt. J. A. ... 200, Wat. Lo. Que.—Capt. L. H. ... 200, Wilton, Ont.—Capt. Geo. ... 200, Quebec, Que.—Non-Com. Officers ... 200, Pakenham, Ont.—Major John O'Neil ... 1000.

**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 recipe 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. 23-0m

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Wood's Improved Hair Restorative is unlike any other, and has no equal. The improved has new vegetable tincture properties; restores gray hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald heads; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scaly dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Improved Hair Restorative, and *don't be put off with any other article.* Sold by all druggists in this place and dealers everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by C. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agents for the United States and Canada, and by Lyman Bros. & Co. Toronto. 37-1y



**Canadian Pacific Railway.**

Tenders for Grading, Tracklaying, &c.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the Secretary of Public Works and endorsed "Tender Pacific Railway," will be received at this Office up to Noon of WEDNESDAY, the 20th SEPTEMBER next, for works required to be executed on that section of the Pacific Railway extending from Red River eastward to Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods, a distance of about 113 miles, viz: The Track-laying and Ballasting only, of about 77 miles, and the construction, as well as Track-laying and Ballasting, of about 37 miles between Cross Lake and Rat Portage.

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

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

By order, **F. BRAUN,**  
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,  
OTTAWA, August 1st, 1876. 3m.31



**NOTICE.**

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
Ottawa, 1st August, 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that His Excellency the Governor General, by an Order in Council bearing date the 31st July last, has been pleased to order and direct, and it is, thereby, ordered and directed that the Order in Council passed on the 31st June, 1870, authorizing the free entry of changeable gauge cars manufactured by The National Car Company, of St. Albans, New York, and the material necessary for repairing them, be rescinded, and that, hereafter, all foreign materials imported into Canada for the repair of foreign gauge cars shall be subject to the duties prescribed by the tariff on such materials.

By command,  
**J. JOHNSON,**  
Commissioner of Customs.



**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,**

OTTAWA, 11th July, 1876.

**AUTHORIZED DISCOUNT ON AMERICAN INVOICES** until further notice, 10 per cent  
**J. JOHNSON,**  
Commissioner of Customs.

**DR. WARNER'S HEALTH CORSET,**  
(FORMERLY SANITARY CORSET.)

With Skirt-Supporter and Self-Adjusting Pads.



Secures health and comfort of body, with grace and beauty of form.

Three garments in one. Approved by all physicians. Agents Wanted. Price by mail, in London cord, \$2; Satin, \$1.75. Samples to agents at 25 cts. less. Give size of waist, and state whether long or short front is desired.

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A Prize for Every Ticket.

1 Cash Gift, \$100,000	75 Cash Gifts, each, \$1000
6 " " each, 50,000	300 " " " 500
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400 Gold Watches.....\$75 to 300  
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75 Elegant Pianos..... 250 to 700  
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A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing prizes, are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25 cents a sealed ticket is drawn without choice, and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket-holder on payment of one dollar. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail.

You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—Fair dealing can be relied on—*N. Y. Herald*, August 23. A genuine distribution—*World*, September 9. 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. Miss Hattie Baker, Charleston, \$9,000. Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, Salt Flat, Plano, \$7,000. Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, \$5,500. Eugene P. Brackett, Pittsburg, Wash, \$300. Miss Annie Orwood, New Orleans, \$5,000. Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, Ohio, \$7,000.

ONE CASH GIFT in every package of 150 tickets guaranteed. 5 tickets for \$1.00, 11 for \$2.00, 25 for \$3.00, 50 for \$5.00, 120 for \$15.00.

Agents wanted to whom we offer liberal inducements and guarantee satisfaction. Send all money exceeding one dollar by express.

State that you saw this advertisement in the *Volunteer Review*.

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

This overskirt is quite different from any other, though not so tall, or panier back effect is produced by the novel way of draping, and though it has the appearance of a separate part, it is all one thing, and one of its chief attractions is its convenient shape for making over by any other pattern. It is intended for any kind of goods, and will be a great favorite for wash materials the coming summer. Patterns are now using it for their model in preparing suits for the spring season.

Price of Pattern with Cloth Model, 50 Cents, Mailed.



**SMITH'S INSTANT DRESS ELEVATOR.**  
This Cut shows the Upper Part of the Skirt (over) side out, with the Elevator fixed in. You can raise your skirt while passing a muddy place, and then let it fall. It keeps the skirt from the Fifth St. Loop in a Fashionable Manner. It gives all the fullness to the back. It saves more than Ten Times its Cost. It can be changed from One Dress to another. A great convenience and saving, when used in the Common House Dresses. Price, 45 cents each.

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

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Sample Copy, 25 cents. Subscription Price, \$1.10 a year, post-paid. One Dollar's worth of Patterns given to each subscriber free as premium.

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Prospectus for 1876...Ninth Year.

**THE ALDINE,**  
THE ART JOURNAL OF AMERICA.

SOLD ONLY BY SUBSCRIPTION.

THE REPRESENTATIVE AND CHAMPION  
OF AMERICAN TASTE!

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**THE ALDINE AND AMERICAN SCENERY.**

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

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

1776. 1876.

**The Aldine and the American Centennial.**

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

**THE ALDINE AND PICTURESQUE EUROPE.**

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

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

**PRESENTATION PLATES.**

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

**TERMS.**

The post edition of THE ALDINE will be issued monthly, and mailed, postage free, to subscribers at \$8 per annum, in advance. The publishers are only responsible for advance payment where the money has been actually received at the office of publication in New York, or their regular printed forms of receipt signed by the President and Secretary of the Company is produced.

Parties desiring to act as local agents, will receive prompt information regarding discounts and territory by applying through the mails or in person at the office of publication.

**THE ALDINE COMPANY,**

18 and 20 Vesey street, New York.

JAMES SUTTON, President.  
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