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*Robert W. H. Jackson
Globe
Booker*



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, OCTOBER 3, 1876.

No. 39.

The Volunteer Review
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The 62nd Battalion and its Commanders.

As will be seen from the militia appointments the 62nd Battalion is to be commanded by a new Colonel, and one who will probably occupy that position for some time. It will not be amiss here to give a short sketch of former commanders. Years ago, when the Volunteers of this City, consisting only of a few independent companies, were under the Provincial Militia Act, formed into a Battalion under the name of "The St. John Volunteer Battalion," Colonel R. W. Crooksbank was appointed to command them, but only held that rank for a short time, as on account of his business engagements he was obliged to retire, much to the regret of all who had the pleasure of serving under him. The command of the corps then devolved upon the late Col. Otty, who had taken a deep interest in volunteering for some time, and who took great pains to establish a thorough esprit du corps in his Battalion.

He was never tired of working for the welfare of his command and the officers under him, and when, under the Dominion Act he was appointed Brigade Major, he was followed by the best wishes of every officer and man who had served under him; but all were pleased when it was known his place was to be filled by Lt. Col. Charles R. Ray, who had always been a popular officer, and during the few years he held the chief command in the Battalion he won the esteem of everyone who knew him. When he retired, Lt. Col. Macshane vaulted into the Colonel's saddle and worked hard and effectually to keep up the good name of the Battalion. On his appointment as Brigade Major, Col. Sullivan took the command for which he was well fitted, having spent most of his life in the volunteer service. Col. Sullivan found it impossible, however, to do full justice to the Battalion and attend to his business besides, and consequently was forced to send in his resignation, a few weeks ago, which has been accepted. Col. Blain, the new commander of the 62nd, is an officer thoroughly qualified for the position he now holds, by an experience of nearly thirty years in the volunteer service, during which time he has held every rank, rising step by step. During the time he was Sergeant Major, the non-commissioned officers always looked to him for advice and assistance, and when he was appointed Adjutant, which office he held for some years, it was the same as regards the officers, all wishing to profit by his experience. Colonel Blain holds a first-class certificate from a volunteer board, and has the name of being well able to handle a Battalion as far as mere drill goes, and is thoroughly acquainted with all details of interior economy and routine work. We congratulate the Battalion on having such an efficient officer to command it, and Col. Blain on his new title, and hope he may long live to enjoy it.

Pesthe Lloyd, Count Andrassy's organ, published a warlike article yesterday, showing the necessity for Austria defending herself against Russian designs.

The Servian War Minister has ordered the purchase of 25,000 Chassepot rifles.

A Vienna despatch to the *Daily News* says the *Free Press* hears that Russia and the United States concluded a treaty last August by which the former cedes the Port of Oktotsk, in Siberia, and adjacent territory on the shore, in exchange for iron clads and the sum of 16,000,000 roubles, and that a Russian crew has already left for America.

The *Detroit Post* refers to the Canadian display at the Centennial as follows: "We cannot claim exclusive honor for the United States in this magnificent exhibition of the fruits of the earth. Our neighbours North of the great Falls and the great lakes actually led off in this friendly rivalry. Canada has commanded our respect and challenged our admiration in nearly all the departments of the great International Fair, and has not only done herself great credit, but has shown her respect for the United States in the efforts she has made to be 'counted in.' In fact, the Province of Ontario has in this rivalry of nations shown her full capacity for the position of independent existence as a state, nation or republic, and must have produced the impression on the minds of visitors that she is worthy of far more than Provincial honor. Notwithstanding her high Northern latitude, she is up to time with her display of fruits, and the forwardness of her products is a matter of surprise and astonishment to the visitors."

China.

San Francisco, Oct. 3.—Letter from China by yesterday's steamer says that the foreign interest now centres in Chefoo. The diplomatic representatives are all assembled there, and Li Hung Chung arrived on Aug. 18th to confer with Sir Thomas Wade respecting the final settlement of the long deferred questions. This visit of the Chinese functionary has been postponed as long as possible by every device that could be invented, but Wade remaining firm, concession was unavoidable. It is now hoped that the Chinese will gradually submit to the British demands, and hostilities be averted. The manner of Li Hung Chang since coming to Chefoo is extremely conciliatory. He has visited the foreign ships of war, and given a State breakfast to the envoys of England, France, United States, Germany, Russia, Spain, Austria, and the Naval commanders. Numerous speeches were made—all of an amicable tendency, although the actual situation was not touched upon. Nothing is yet known of the conferences between Wade and Li. Some surprise, however, is occasioned by an order from Wade to suspend the operations of the Foreign Railway.

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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, OCTOBER 3, 1876.

No. 39.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

On Thursday last the Ottawa Field Battery broke up camp and returned to town. None of the officers or men were sorry that the drill was at an end, for they have had very unfavorable weather for camping out in. Lieut. Colonel Wylie, of Brockville, Paymaster for this district, after the signing of the pay roll, handed the money to pay the men over to Captain Stewart. The Battery was unable to do their ball firing practice owing to the unfavorable state of the weather it has been postponed until the winter months, when it will take place upon the ice. Several other batteries in the Dominion, which have water ranges, have also postponed their firing until the winter months. While referring to the ball firing practice, it may be mentioned that Col. Jas. Egleson, has very generously given a silver cup, to be competed for by members of the Ottawa Field Battery.

At the meeting of the New York Athletic Club on Saturday, Harold Lamb, of the Argonaut Rowing Club of Toronto, won the mile race for the amateur championship of America.

At a meeting of the Reform Club in Manchester on Monday night, John Bright made a speech on the Eastern question. He said he thought the meeting of Parliament was desirable. It would result in a new policy, probably under a new Ministry; it would stamp the future policy of the country with the solemn decision that the blood and treasure of England should never again be wasted in behalf of the Ottoman power; Turkey should be left to the fate which Providence had decreed for her corruption and tyranny.

The correspondent of the *Times* at Alexandria telegraphs that there is every truth in the report that Kahr Pasha, the Egyptian commander in chief, and his staff, have been taken prisoners by the Abyssinians near Mossowah.

The *Times* correspondent at the Turkish headquarters of Sept. 2, says:—That Thursday's battle, both as regards the losses and the numbers engaged, was decidedly the greatest of the whole war. In the front towards Morava the Servian attack was merely directed against the Turkish bridge. The main attack against the Turkish left wing under Hafs Pasha, in order to cut off the Turkish retreat to Nisch. Sixteen Servian battalions also crossed the Morava at Drave, and advanced by way of Jessica against the Turkish right under Falzyle Pasha. This double flanking movement completely failed, and the Servians by noon were beaten back with great loss at all points. They subsequently renewed the attack against

the Turkish left three times, but were on every occasion repulsed with great loss. The Turks having kept on the defensive, their loss was only 350 wounded. Amongst the dead on the Servian side are many Russian officers. The officers had to drive the Servian soldiers to the attack at the sword's point.

A telegram to the *Times* from Belgrade says a despatch from the head-quarters of the army of the Morava announces that on Friday the Turks attacked the Servians on two sides: the fighting continued all day, and in the evening both sides maintained their positions. The fighting was resumed on Saturday; the Servians sustained considerable loss, the Russians displayed great bravery. Two Servian and 30 Russian officers were killed. The same despatch says a rumour reached Belgrade that Turkey will accept the peace conditions, provided Serbia be made to do so likewise. Four hundred Russians arrived at Belgrade on Saturday.

A special from Berlin to the *Times* says that considerable portions of the Russian army received orders to be ready for immediate concentration. Cavalry and field artillery are now on a war footing, and infantry ready to march.

The *Times*' Berlin correspondent gives substantially the same account of the Czar's letter to the Emperor of Austria as that given by its Paris correspondent and published this morning. He also says the Czar proposes that Serbia shall retain her present independence under Russian generals. Notwithstanding the serious steps taken by her there is a pretty general conviction that Russia does not wish to go to war. Austria's answer will probably refer the question of military occupation to the joint decision of the guaranteeing powers. In the parley which preceded the Czar's letter Russian diplomatists left no doubt as to the kind of independence they wished accorded the Servian Christian provinces. These provinces to belike Serbia and Rumania, all but independent under Christian government, supported by Christian soldiers, having no connection with the Porte except financially.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says:—The answer drawn up by Count Andrassy to the Russian letter, was submitted to the Emperor of Austria for his sanction. Andrassy had already communicated his views on the question to Francis Joseph, who had approved of them. The letter, therefore, will doubtless receive Imperial sanction, and will be ready for the Russian envoy to take with him when he leaves on the 5th instant. The Russian letter is a preliminary introduction to positive proposals. These proposals culminate in the de-

claration that the application and enforcement of the reforms proposed cannot be entrusted to Turkey; therefore the Powers are invited to come to an understanding about the guarantees to be demanded, to secure the application of the reforms promised. This question of guarantees is not new, having been often discussed in past years; but now that the Powers must give a decision on the subject, it is undoubtedly the weightiest that has yet come before them. Russia keeps normally to the English proposals, but thus proposes to go a step beyond a great step. It is involving, as it does, the taking out of the Porte's hands the future organization of Bosnia, Herzegovina and Bulgaria, and providing for the occupation of those provinces, although regarding the latter provision the Servian precedent hardly applies.

The *Times* in a leader says: Russia cannot too emphatically be warned that in proposing the occupation of Belgrade the Czar has misread the minds of Europe. The *Times* understands that it was not proposed that the Russian and Austrian fleets should watch the Bosphorus, but the fleets of England and France. There is no need for such a proposal as an English fleet is watching the Bosphorus now, and intends to remain there until the storm clouds blow away from the most coveted naval station in the world. But the schemes of Russian troops marching to Bulgaria is a masterpiece of boldness and audacity. Bulgaria is the key of Turkey. Should the Government of the Czar insist on its occupation, it will lay itself open to the darkest suspicions. Every country in Europe would say that its ardent championship in favor of the Christian subjects of the Porte was a cover for designs of conquest, and dreams of Pan slavism would spread a general alarm.

A despatch to the *Times* from Zerkjva states that 1,500 armed Austrian Slavonians entered Bosnia on Saturday; they are attacking the Moslems and inciting Christians to insurrection. The Turks are marching against them from Baljovatk.

The *Times* special from Vienna states that the reply of Francis Joseph to the letter of the Czar was handed yesterday to General Sumarokoff who departed for Livonia. The same despatch says the Porte's reply to the Powers is very grave, for it re-opens the whole question and strengthens the opinion of those who have maintained that mere persuasion was useless. A Reuter's telegram from Belgrade says: It is asserted that Russia has ordered her railways leading to Turkey and Roumania to place sixteen trains daily at her disposal, and a request to the same effect has been made to the Roumanian railways.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

St. John County Rifle Association.

SPLENDID WEATHER—FORTY COMPETITORS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

Yesterday this Association held its annual competition at the Drury range. The Council must be congratulated in the selection of its day. Everything appeared in perfect readiness at the appointed hour for the days contest, the targets looking very distinct. The secretary's office appeared more comfortable than on any previous occasion; his arrangements were perfect in every sense of the word. After the firing tickets were given out, the squad commanders took their positions, and at about 9 a. m., the first shot was fired. Some fine shooting was made in the first range of the first match, some of the marksmen making 23 pts. out of a possible 25; but on retiring to the 600 yards range, many good intended shots went to the bad. Lieut. Earle, 62nd Batt., shot well in this match, and was afterwards declared the winner, with a score of 40 points. The following are the winners and their scores in the

FIRST MATCH.

Corporation Silver Challenge Cup and \$50 added. Ranges 400 and 600 yards—5 shots at each range.

1st Prize.....	Ch. llenge Cup and \$8
2nd ".....	7
3rd ".....	6
4th ".....	5
2 Prizes of \$4 each.....	8
2 " 3 each.....	6
4 " 2 each.....	8
2 " 1 each.....	2

Lieut Earle, 62nd Batt.....	Pts. 40
Sapper Jones, NBE.....	39
Capt G F Ring, RM.....	35
Pte Dover, 62nd Batt.....	35
Pte K Shives, 62nd Batt.....	35
Sapper O'Shaughnessy, NBE.....	34
Corp G F Thompson, NBE.....	34
Sergt D Carmichael, NBE.....	34
Lieut W Drury, No. 1 Batt.....	33
Corp D Hanselpecker, NBE.....	33
J L Carmichael.....	33
Lieut J Hunter, NBE.....	32
Capt H H McLean, 62nd Batt.....	32
Bugler Hartt, NBE.....	32

THE SECOND MATCH.

was then proceeded with. At the 500 yards range some good scores were made, but at the 600 yards range the targets were almost invisible, in fact they looked like phantoms in the distance. It gave a good idea of what our marksmen can do if they are called out to fire at an enemy encircled with smoke. Even with the disadvantage named some good shooting was made. No doubt it would help this difficulty if the bushes were cut down at the back or sides of targets so that the wind could carry the smoke off the range. Yesterday it seemed to gather up in that corner of the range were the targets are placed. So as not to lose time in changing the targets the third match was proceeded with. After finishing the third match the 200 yards range of the second match was fired. At this range everything that was desirable for good shooting presented itself, and in a short space of time the bull's eyes had received a severe pelting. The terms of the second match were:

Monthly cup and \$10 added. Ranges 200 500 and 600 yards—7 shots. Entrance fee, 50 cents.

1st Prize.....	Cnp for the month and \$ 7
2nd ".....	6
3rd ".....	5
2 prizes of \$4 each.....	8
3 " 3 each.....	9
5 " 2 each.....	10
5 " 1 each.....	5

Scores are as below:—

Sapper W B Mills, NBE.....	Pts. 77
Gun Darrah, Artillery.....	77
Corp G F Thompson, NBE.....	76
Lieut J Hunter, NBE.....	75
Lieut Andrews.....	75
Pte K Shives, 62nd Batt.....	71
Lieut Earle, 62nd Batt.....	70
Lieut F Hartt, 62nd Batt.....	69
Capt H F Perley, NBE.....	63
Capt G F Ring, RM.....	63
Bugler T Hartt, NBE.....	62
Capt H McLean, 62nd Batt.....	60
Sapper J Black, NBE.....	59
Sapper J March, NBE.....	55
Pte Dover, 42nd Batt.....	55
Quarter Master Wallace, 62nd Batt.....	55
J L Carmichael.....	53
Sapper Jones, NBE.....	53

THIRD MATCH

Provincial Association silver medal and \$50 added. Ranges 400 and 500 yards, five shots at each range. Entrance fee, 25 cents.

1st prize.....	Silver medal and \$8
2nd ".....	6
3rd ".....	5
2 prizes of \$4 each.....	8
3 " 3 each.....	9
4 " 2 each.....	8
6 " 1 each.....	6

Prize winners are as follows:—

Corp G F Thompson, NBE.....	Pts. 42
Lieut J Hunter, NBE.....	41
Gun Darrah, Artillery.....	40
Lieut Andrews.....	39
Pte Dover, 62nd Batt.....	38
Sapper W B Mills, NBE.....	37
Capt H F Perley, NBE.....	35
Lieut Hartt, 62nd Batt.....	35
Pte K Shives, 62nd Batt.....	34
Sapper Black, NBE.....	32
Capt H McLean, 62nd Batt.....	31
Sapper Jones, N. E.....	30
Bugler T Hartt, NBE.....	29
Sapper H Cochran, NBE.....	29
Capt G F Ring, RM.....	28
Lieut Earle, 62nd Batt.....	28
Sapper Fiske, NBE.....	27
—McBrine.....	26

Altogether there are fifty money prizes, two cups, one medal and a badge given by the St. John *Globe*. The New Brunswick Engineers take twenty four cash prizes, one cup, one medal and the badge; the 62nd Battalion takes fifteen cash prizes and one cup; the artillery secures three cash prizes; private individuals five money prizes, and the Reserve Militia (represented by Capt. G. F. Ring only) takes three prizes, all cash. The squad commanders were Lieutenants Drury, Earle and Andrews and Sapper Nicoud. Assistant Surgeon Earle, of the 62nd Battalion, was at the range during the day, but happily there were no casualties.

The president, Captain J. Hull, deserves great credit for his untiring exertions in arranging the preparations on the ground, and what he did tended greatly to the comfort of competitors and was fully appreciated by all those who participated in the competition.

Below we give the official list of the ten highest aggregate scores:

Corp Thompson, NBE.....	Pts. 152
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Lieut Hunter, NBE.....	148
Gun Darrah, No 3 Batt.....	146
Pte Shives, 62nd Batt.....	140
Lieut Andrews.....	139
Lieut Earle, 62nd Batt.....	138
Lieut Hartt, 62nd Batt.....	134
Sapper W B Mills.....	132
Capt Perley, NBE.....	123
Pte Dover, 62nd Batt.....	128

—St. John Telegraph, 23rd Sept.

Lennox and Addington Rifle Association Matches.

The third annual meeting of the above association was held at the ranges on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of week before last, and although the weather was somewhat unfavorable during a part of the time, and the various contests passed off harmoniously and successfully under the efficient management of Lieut. Colonel Fairfield, Dr. Ross and the other officers. A great deal of interest was manifested in the result by townspeople who frequented the ranges in large numbers during the entire time. No accident occurred excepting one to Lieut. Col. Fairfield, whose face was somewhat bruised by the breech block of his rifle, which was blown out, and struck him on the cheek. R. McDonald, Esq., was so fortunate as to become possessor of the "DAILY Silver Water Set," having won it two years in succession. The multiplicity of duties devolving upon Dr. Ross had the effect of diminishing his usual precision and the "Smith Silver Cup" passed from his hands to the possession of Capt. Hooper, N.B.G.G. W. H. Hooper, Esq., won the "Cartwright medal," which was first offered this year. We are indebted to Dr. Ross for the following score which he kindly took the trouble to revise before transmitting it to us, but which was unavoidably held over last week owing to the late hour at which it came to hand.

NO. 1 MATCH—ALL COMERS.

Range, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 5 rounds each range, highest possible score—75 pts.

R McDonald.....	Pts. 58
Sergt Miller, 47th.....	53
Capt Hooper, NBGA.....	48
Master Gunner Craggan, A Battery.....	48
Lt R Cox, 48th.....	45
Capt Strachan, 47th.....	45
Sergt Major Strachan, 47th.....	44
Sergt F B White, 47th.....	44
Sergeant Ross, 48th.....	42

NO. 2, ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Range, 300 and 500 yards, 5 rounds each range, highest possible score, 50 points.

Dr Rutt.....	Pts. 39
R McDonald.....	39
Pte J Loyst, 48th.....	36
Capt Strachan, 47th.....	36
Sergt G Loyst, 48th.....	35
Lt Col Fairfield, 48th.....	34
Color Sergt Miller, 47th.....	33
Pte A Davison, 48th.....	32
Master Gun Craggan, A Battery.....	32
10th F Chinnick.....	31

NO 3, COUNTY MATCH.

Range, 200, 400 and 600 yards, 7 rounds each range, highest possible score 105 pts.

W H Hooper.....	Pts. 75
Capt Hooper, NBGA.....	70
Capt F Booth, 68th.....	70
Pte A Davison, 48th.....	65
R McDonald.....	65
Pte J Loyst, 48th.....	64
F Chinnick.....	63

A Kimmerly,.....	61
Capt A P Booth, RO	57
Dr Ruttan.....	57
Lieut Cox, 48th.....	53
Sergt I Loyst, 48th.....	53

NO. 4, VOLUNTEER MATCH

Range, 200 and 300 yards, 5 rounds each range, highest possible score, 50.

	Pts.
Capt Hooper, NEGA.....	38
Sergt Geo Loyst, 48th.....	36
Lieut Col Fairfield, 48th.....	32
Surgeon Ross, 48th.....	31
Pte W Grange, NBGA.....	30
Sergt I Loyst, 48th.....	30
Corpl A Davison, 48th.....	30
Sergt Glenn, 48th.....	29
Lieut Cox, 48th.....	28

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

Highest possible score, matches 2 and 3, 155 points

1st prize, R. McDonald, "Daly" Silver Water Set, 104 points.

2nd prize, Capt. Hooper, "Smith" Cup, 100 points.—*Napanee Standard*, Sept. 21st.

Hants County Rifle Association.

The Hants County Annual Rifle Competition took place at Bedford Sept. 21st.

FIRST COMPETITION—300, 400, and 500 yards.

	Pts.
Lieut Fitch.....	64
Lieut J Smith.....	55
Sergt J W Smith.....	55
Capt Nelson.....	54
Capt Smith.....	54
Pte E Wallace.....	51
Pte Davis.....	50
Pte J Bennett.....	50
Pte J Webb.....	48
Pte B Lynch.....	48
Capt J Burgess.....	48
Sergt J Bennett.....	48
Lieut J McKenzie.....	47
Lieut Barnhill.....	46
Pte W Nelson.....	44
Pte J Herbin.....	43
Capt Davis.....	42
Sergt J C Smith.....	42
Pte J Francis.....	41
Pte J R McKenzie.....	41
Pte J Aiken.....	38

2ND COMPETITION—200, 400 and 500 yards.

	Pts.
Sergt J Bennet.....	60
Lieut Barnhill.....	60
Pte J Webb.....	59
Capt Burgess.....	59
Lieut Fitch.....	55
Capt Nelson.....	55
Sergt J McKenzie.....	54
Pte B Lynch.....	53
Sergt J W Smith.....	53
Pte W Nelson.....	52
Lieut J Smith.....	51
Sergt J C Smith.....	50
Pte J Frame.....	48
Pte J Bennet.....	48
Pte J Herbin.....	48
Corp J Smith.....	46
Pte J R McKenzie.....	44
Corp Davis.....	43

3RD COMPETITION.—300, 500 yards.

	Pts.
Lieut Barnhill.....	39
Lieut Fitch.....	38
Pte B Lynch.....	36
Pte J Aker.....	36
Sergt J McKenzie.....	35
Capt Burgess.....	34

Lieut S Webb.....	34
Capt J Smith.....	32
Capt Nelson.....	31
Pte Davis.....	30
Pte J Francis.....	30
Sergt J C Smith.....	29
Pte J Bennett.....	28
Lieut J Smith.....	27
Sergt J W Smith.....	27
Pte R E Nelson.....	26
Pte S Rarron.....	25
Pte W Nelson.....	25
Corp Davis.....	25

Highest aggregate score in whole competition:

Lieut Fitch.....	\$4
Lieut Barnhill.....	2

E. Constant, Esq., give the History of Canada for the best aggregate score made by non commissioned officers and men of Shubenacadie Volunteers:

Won by Pte T. B. Lynch.

York County Rifle Association.

The annual matches of the York County Rifle Association took place at the Rifle Range, in St. John, N. B., on Monday 24th Sept. and terminated in a very successful meeting. Some 34 competitors assembled from different parts of the County, and the prize list was made up in such a manner as to ensure nearly every competitor a prize. The weather was unfavourable to good shooting, as rain came down heavily in the afternoon, and tried hard to dampen the hopes of the competitors. The results of the matches are as follows:—

1ST COMPETITION.—Ranges 200, 300 and 400 yards. 5 shots at each range.

	Pts.
Quarter Master A Lipssett.....	63
Private James Perkins.....	62
Private Moffat.....	57
Sergeant H Winter.....	57
Ensign Loggie.....	57
Sergeant Clayton.....	56
Private Smith.....	54
Private Whitehead.....	54
Private S Craig.....	52
Lieutenant Jhonson.....	51
Sergeant Boone.....	49
Private Brannen.....	47
Color Sergeant Pinder.....	45

2ND COMPETITION.—Ranges 500 and 600 yds. 5 rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Quarter Master A Lipssett.....	38
Private James Perkins.....	36
Sergeant H G Winters.....	34
Color Sergeant R Pinder.....	31
Private T Whitehead.....	30
Private Smith.....	29
Private Peppers.....	26
Lieutenant Jhonson.....	26
Lieutenant Bird.....	25
Private Brannen.....	25
Ensign Loggie.....	25

CONSOLATION.—Range 400 yards, 5 rounds.

	Pts.
Private E A Morris.....	22
Ensign Boone.....	19
Private Leonard.....	19
Private Craig.....	18
Private Baxter.....	18
Private Mince.....	17
Private Brewer.....	16
Corpl Patchett.....	16
Sergeant Christie.....	14
Private Edgcombe.....	12
Private Blaney.....	11
Private Hazen.....	10
Bugler Staples.....	9

Kingston Rifle Association.

The annual prize meeting of the Association opened on (Tuesday Sept. 19th,) at the Butts, Barriefield Common. The weather was not at all favourable for good shooting, there being a sort of fog hanging over the ranges and the wind blowing right across them. This will, in a great measure, account for the smallness of the scores. The shooting begun at nine o'clock, the first shot being fired by Mrs. Oliver, wife of Dr. J. K. Oliver, the Secretary of the Association, who scored a bull's eye. The shooting then proceeded vigorously during the whole day, the firing in two matches being completed. The attendance of riflemen from Hamilton, Toronto, Belleville, Napanee and Ottawa, besides local shots, was large, and much interest was manifested in the firing. Below we give the scores of the two matches fired off:

ALL COMERS' MATCH.

Open to all comers. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Any position. Five rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Sergt M Baillie, 47th Batt.....	58
Sergt Hume, 14th Batt.....	57
D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	56
T Flynn.....	54
Major Macpherson, GGFG.....	54
Capt Bryne, 47th Batt.....	53
Sergt Swain, A Battery.....	53
T Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	53
Pte Waldie, GGFG.....	53
Sergt F Baillie, 47th Batt.....	52
Corp Hilton, 49th Batt.....	51
Sergt Miller, 47th Batt.....	49
A McMahon, 14th Batt.....	49

KINGSTON RIFLE ASSOCIATION MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 300 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Capt W Baillie, 47th Batt.....	39
R McDonald, NGB.....	38
Sergt D Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	38
Sergt F Baillie, 47th Batt.....	37
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	37
Sergt T Baillie, 47th Batt.....	36
Sergt R G Kincaid, 14th Batt.....	36
Capt Byrne, 47th Batt.....	36
Sergt W Hume, 14th Batt.....	36
Major McPherson, GGFG.....	36
Mr H Ruttan.....	35
Sergt Swaine, A Battery.....	35
Pte S Woodhead, 14th Batt.....	35
Master Gunner Greeggan, A Battery.....	35
Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt.....	34
Sergt T Miller, 47th Batt.....	33
Sergt W Hilton, 49th Batt.....	33

The shooting was resumed this morning at nine o'clock, and the result of one of the matches completed is given below. The weather is bright, although showery, and the shooting may be much better than that of yesterday.

CARRUTHERS' MATCH.

This match is for prizes to the amount of \$50, given annually by Mr. John Carruthers. For about ten years Mr. Carruthers has given this prize, and the Association are very grateful to him for it. Although Mr. Carruthers is generally absent from the city at the time the match is fired off, the money is always forthcoming, and the riflemen are under a debt of gratitude to him for thus supplying the means of a pleasant match. It is open to all members of the Association, seven shots each at 500 yards. The money is divided into thirteen prizes, and resulted as follows, the shooting being very good;

	Pts.
Sergt Bramah, A Battery.....	31
Capt Baillie, 47th Batt.....	30
Thos Mitchell, 47th Batt.....	29
R G Kincaid, 14th Batt.....	29
M D Strachan, 47th Batt.....	28
Pte Waldie, GGFG.....	28
M Baillie, 47th Batt.....	28
Martin Strachan, 47th Batt.....	27
T Woodhead, 14th Batt.....	27
W Hilton, 49th Batt.....	27
H Ruttan.....	25
J Little, Q O Rifles.....	25
Major Macpherson, GGFG.....	25

The shooting off of the matches was completed on Wednesday. The weather was much better than the appearance of the morning gave promise, and the consequence was that good shooting was made. The first match fired off yesterday was the "Carruther's Match." Below we give the result of the other matches, with the names of the prize winners:

NO. 4 MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association. Ranges 400 and 500 yards. Five rounds at each range.

	Pts.
R McDonald, NGB.....	42
Sergt Swain, A Battery.....	42
Sergt W Hilton, 49th Batt.....	41
Capt Todd, GGFG.....	41
Capt Baillie, 47th Batt.....	41
M D Strachan, 47th Batt.....	39
Capt Byrne, 47th Batt.....	39
Major Macpherson, GGFG.....	39
Pte Waldie, GGFG.....	39
Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt.....	38
Sergt T Mitchell, 13th Batt.....	37
Sergt M G Baillie, 47th Batt.....	37
Sergt W Hume, 14th Batt.....	37
Pte F Leighfield, GGFG.....	36
Bomb Cornish, A Battery.....	35
Sergt Flynn, Q O R.....	35

NO. 5 MATCH.

Open to all members of the Association actual resident of the County of Frontenac or City of Kingston. Ranges 200, 500 and 600 yards. Five rounds at each range.

	Pts.
Capt Baillie, 47th Batt.....	56
Lieut Rogers, 14th Batt.....	55
Sergt Strachan, 47th Batt.....	52
Paymaster Strachan, 47th Batt.....	49
Sergt Hume, 14th Batt.....	49
Sergt Walters, A Battery.....	47
Sergt Bramah, A Battery.....	47
Gun Beasley, A Battery.....	47
Master G R Greeggan, A Battery.....	45
Corp F Baillie, 47th Batt.....	43
H Ruttan.....	42
Sergt Swain, A Battery.....	39
Bomb Cornish, A Battery.....	39
Capt Byrne, 47th Batt.....	39
Sergt T Miller, 47th Batt.....	38
Sergt McMahon, 14th Batt.....	38

The last match was the

CONSOLATION MATCH.

Open to all members who may have competed in any of the above matches and not being a prize winner. Ranges 300 and 400 yards. Five rounds at each range.

	Pts.
A Dunlop.....	35
Sergt W Allen, 47th Batt.....	32
Pte R Baillie, 47th Batt.....	30
J R Laidlaw.....	27
Ens H Conley, 1st Frontenac.....	26

This brought to a conclusion a very successful meeting, which brought together several of the most famous rifle shots in the Dominion. The greatest satisfaction was expressed at the arrangements, and the

general opinion is that the Kingston annual meeting is one of the best—if not the best—conducted of the many rifle meetings in Canada. Much credit is due for this to the officers of the Society, and more particularly to the energetic Secretary, Dr. J. K. Oliver.

The winners of the prizes for aggregate scoring, the prizes being presented by Lieut Colonel Straubenzie, will be made known in a day or two.—*Chronicle and News*, 29, Sept.

Shooting at Creedoor.

New York, Sept. 21.—The following are the scores in the return match between the Irish and American teams, shot at Creedmoor today, at the 1,000 yards range:

AMERICAN TEAM.		
		Pts.
Dakin.....		70
Allen.....		72
Farwell.....		28
Weber.....		64
Fulton.....		69
Rathbone.....		67
		310
IRISH TEAM.		
		Pts.
Rigby.....		67
Johnson.....		63
Joynt.....		63
Fenton.....		64
Dyas.....		68
Milner.....		66
		391
TOTALS.		
	Americans.	Irish.
800 yards.....	409	394
900 yards.....	386	369
1,000 yards.....	370	391
	1,165	1,154

The American team winning by 11 points.

At the conclusion of the match the members of both teams assembled in a neighbouring hotel and partook of lunch. Congratulatory addresses on the good fortune of the American team were made by Major Leach, captain of the Irish team, and Col. Mitchell, captain of the American team. Judge Gildersleeve also made a brief address, and cheers were given for both teams.

The Boat Race.

THE MILITARY VICTORIOUS.

The races which were commenced last Saturday, were concluded on Wednesday afternoon. The event in which all interest was centered was the

FOUR-OARED RACE

between a crew composed of officers of "A" Battery and Cadets, and the Bankers' crew. The bay was covered with small boats, and a respectable crowd collected on the bridge to watch the struggle below. Many of the ladies were decorated with blue and red or light blue badges and favours, as their feelings ran in favour of the military, who are proverbially gallant, or the momentary men. Both crews have been in training for some time past, and showed such fine form that it would be difficult to say which looked most like work. The light blues, however, were evidently the favourites, their movements during the last week or so having been better known to the public than their opponents, and their boat having more the appearance of a racer. Public opinion on the latter

point was decidedly astray. Although the Bank clerk's boat was an outrigger while the other was innigged, yet the latter was newer, firmer and much more finely shaped. The outrigger was very old and shakey, and undoubtedly contributed somewhat to the bad beating the civilians received although we can scarcely agree with the opinion expressed yesterday by a gentleman who should be a judge in such matters, that "if the crews were changed the black boat would still win." The boats were late in getting around, and it was 15 minutes to five, before they came into position, and Mr. Henry Cunningham

GAVE THE WORD "GO."

Off went both boats like a shot, the light blue getting away much more easily. The latter were taking 39 strokes to the minute, and pulling very smoothly. The military men started at 44 to the minute, which they slackened down to 40 the second and third quarters, but when they resumed coming in. They splashed more at first than was necessary, but their stroke was very powerful, and they

DREW AHEAD OF THEIR OPPONENTS,

at first slowly, but afterwards more rapidly: The light blue boat was steering badly, hugging the eastern shore too much, and losing a good deal of time by this when down near the buoy. The start which the dark blue jackets got at the first they steadily increased,

ROUNDING THEIR BUOY IN 8:45

the light blue turning about half a minute later. It was quite evident now that the race was decided, and that nothing short of superhuman efforts could bring the bankers up so as to have even a good chance. Nothing supernatural was noticed in their row to the end of the course, and the "bould sojer boy" came in in 16 min. 45 sec., one minute and a half ahead of their crestfallen antagonists. The winning crew was enthusiastically cheered on passing the flag by the multitude on the bridge, who waved hats, handkerchiefs, canes, and everything else which could express their feelings, to which the fortunates responded with a graceful naval salute. The bank clerks complain that their course was

MUCH THE LONGER COURSE,

and Mr. Cunningham, on going over the course, calculated that it was about two boat lengths, or 80 feet, longer than the other, which would make considerable difference, calculated both ways. This misfortune, with the difference in the boats, and the bad steering, may be a sufficient reason why the race was not a closer one, but a minute and a half is too much to be made up without some superior muscle. The names of the crews were: Military—Messrs Peters (stoke), Keefer, Perley, Devine, (bow), with Master Worsely coxswain. Bankers—Messrs S. Hamilton (stoke), Smith, Parnell, Irwin (bow), with Master Strange coxswain.

THE COURSE

was from the boat anchored about fifty yards from the bridge to a buoy stationed between the house on Belle Island and a new frame building on the Barriefield shore, a distance of a little over a mile, and back. Colonels Worsley and Irwin were the judges.

SOLDIERS' RACE.

The men of "A" Battery then had a scratch race from the bridge, around the Martello Tower and back. There were a great many competitors, most of whom were soon distanced, and the race was won easily by Brough, Vincent second, a long way behind.

SINGLE SOUL OUTRIGGER.

This could scarcely be called a race, as Richardson, the Tynesider who trained the winning four oared crew, merely walked over the course, a little behind Irving of the Military College, to coach the latter gentleman on. They apparently took their time about it, for Irving was twenty-two minutes in doing the two miles, while Richardson was half a minute later.

CONSOLATION RACE.

This was another sham. A prize was offered to those who had been defeated in other races; but apparently Mr. Breedon was the only gentleman who wanted to be consoled. Mr. J. P. Gildersleeve had a friendly spurt with him, and beat him badly, but as he was ineligible for the race, Mr. Breedon took the first prize with all the honours.

THE PRIZES.

The successful competitors and a select few immediately adjourned to the Barrack Yard, where Mrs Hewitt presented the prizes to each, accompanying the presentation with a few graceful remarks. The prize for the four oared crew was four little gold skulls (not death's heads) about half an inch long. Irving and Richardson, the outrigger men, both got prizes. The first a gold breast pin, the second a silver napkin ring. Mr. Breedon's prize was a beautiful silk handkerchief. After the distribution of prizes, cheers were given for Mrs. Hewitt and the ladies, the military, and bankers, and the Queen.—*Chronicle & News*, Sept. 27th 1876.

Under Canvas at Stoney Mountain

THE BOYS IN BLUE.

The spot selected for holding the annual drill of the Winnipeg Field Battery could not have been improved upon in all the Province. "Little Stoney Mountain" it is called, to distinguish it from its more imposing neighbourhood lying six miles to the north, known as "Stoney Mountain." These names might perhaps convey to the mind of distant readers an idea that the "mountains" are of the grey rugged character that prevails in what is called a rough "country" elsewhere. Our little mountain is simply a slight elevation in the centre of a great plain. "Stony" it is, but the stones are mostly underground. However, on the eastern face of this mountain is the camp. The ground is level with a gentle fall to the east, and at just such a slope as prevents it being wet for any length of time even after the heaviest rains. The camp is about five miles from the city, of which a good view is to be had. Standing on the parade ground looking to the north, we here see distinctly "Stony Mountain," at whose western base we see a large building of a yellowish color. This is the new penitentiary. On the right we have a fine bird's-eye view of the city of Winnipeg, bounded on either hand by a long line of white houses—on the bank of the Assiniboine to the right, and on those of Red River to the left.

On Sunday the camp was visited by a great many people from the city. In the afternoon Divine Service was held by the Rev. Mr. German, of Grace Church.

The past week has been spent chiefly in gun and squad drill. It would be two much to claim that the corps is the best drilled one to be found in the Dominion, but it is not too much to say that they have improved wonderfully during the few days they have been associated in camp. There is the very best feeling amongst the men, and every one seems to think that the honor of the camp falls on his shoulders, and that he is

determined to sustain it. "Crime," in a military camp, is a word having a very wide significance—the least breach of military decorum, the absence of a belt, a hasty word to a superior, an unsoldierly attitude,—all go to constitute a fault or crime in men on duty, yet we are pleased to learn that very few charges have been brought before the Commanding Officer.

The boys are on the *qui vice* for the prize to be awarded amongst them at the close of the drill. They do not all expect to get them, but they strive to keep up with the requirements of the day.

The following are the prizes to be awarded on the breaking up of the camp:

1st Prize—For cleanest and best appointed set of harness—a silver mounted jewel handled revolver, value \$15.

2nd Prize—For next best set—a box of cigars, presented by Radiger Bros., value \$7.

3rd Prize, to best drilled corporal, bombardier, or gunner—a meerschaum pipe, value \$8, presented by Lieut. Young.

4th Prize, for cleanest man through the drill inspection—a hunting knife, value \$5.

For best shot at target practice—gold cross guns, presented by the commanding officer.

For the second best shot, cash \$4, presented by Lieut. Bannatyne.

Last week the exercise was chiefly devoted to standing gun drill for gunners and manoeuvring (with humbers only,) but this week the guns were taken out at least once a day, both horsed and manned.

Tuesday was a fine day and was made the most of in the camp. In the evening Lieut. Geo. Young delivered a lecture, in which he explained the properties of the various kinds of projectiles used, and the special service for which they were intended.

In the afternoon a cricket match was played between the Band and the Military. The game was won by the Battery on a score of 50 for the Band and 75 for the Battery.

On Wednesday the ordinary routine was undergone, with a view to the coming inspection. The weather has so far been delightful.

The principal order of the day on Wednesday was the inspection of the Battery by the A. G., commanding the district, which had been fixed for the rather inconvenient hour of 1 p.m. This being the ordinary hour of dinner in the camp and in the city, the inspection at this hour involved the indigestible fact of a cold dinner for the men of the battery, whilst it in a great measure prevented the attendance of a large number of spectators from the city, who would otherwise have been present. As it was, many visitors were in camp during the parade; others arrived to visit the first camp of Manitoba Volunteers. At 12.30 a.m. the trumpet sounded the boot and saddle, and at 1 p.m. precisely the battery was formed for parade; but were ordered to stand easy, awaiting the Inspecting Officer, who did not arrive until fully three quarters of an hour after the time appointed. The calling of the battery to attention was the signal to the visitors of the arrival of that officer, and immediately after Lieut. Colonel W. Osborne Smith, C. M.G., D.A.G., who was accompanied by Capt. Cotton, D.A., as orderly officer, was received by the battery, under Major Kennedy, with the customary salute, the band playing "The Queen." After the Inspecting Officer had formally inspected the equipment, and had taken his place at the saluting point, the battery was marched past at the walk and trot, which was done very creditably. Advance to the point by demi batteries was ordered, during which the dress-

ing was well kept; this was followed by a series of field manoeuvres, while the guns were prepared for action promptly, and when the command to "Lumber up" was given the tumbrils were brought into position with remarkable accuracy for such young troops. Upon completion of the field exercises and gun drill by detachments, the horses, harness and saddlery were inspected and the muster roll called by Lieut. Col. Peables, Control Officer, when the battery was found to consist of 60 non commissioned officers and men, 5 officers, and 27 horses.

The battery was then addressed by the Deputy Adjutant General, who said that in the course of his military career he had had the opportunity of inspecting a great many field batteries, and it would be so for him to tell the Winnipeg Field Battery that they were the best he had seen or even as good as any he had inspected; that he must say that he never saw a fairer attempt made to be equal with others, considering the short time the battery had been under arms. He was happy to see that the time had not been frittered away in drilling with small arms, a mistake made frequently by commanders of field batteries. It would afford him pleasure to report most favorably of the condition and behaviour of the battery and men during this the first encampment of Manitoba Volunteers.

The men were then dismissed, and shortly after the bugle sounded for dinner, which was attacked with as much promptitude as had been displayed in getting ready for action.

The visitors who were present were invited to the large marquee, where luncheon was served. Amongst those who were present were Lieut. Colonel Kennedy, Lieutenant De Cazes, Hon. R. A. Davis, Hon. A. G. B. Bannatyne, Capt. Brokovski, D. Taylor, Capt. Carruthers, and several others. Many ladies also manifested an interest in the proceedings, and seemed to enjoy peeping into the tents, where everything appeared to be well kept and arranged. After dinner had been despatched, the men were assembled for ball practice under Lieutenant Young, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to make the battery as efficient as possible. During the firing at the butts, which had been erected at 1400 yards range, some good shots were made, showing that the men of the Winnipeg Field Battery would not be likely to waste ammunition, if occasion required their services. The band of the battery, under Bandmaster Walker, made the time pass pleasantly by performing some very good music. Sergeant Allen, who acted as Quartermaster Sergeant, seemed to be busy, and was evidently aware that upon a proper performance of his duties a great part of the comfort of the camp was due.

The Winnipeg Field Battery, under Major Kennedy, may be congratulated upon the success which has attended the first service annual drill of the corps under him; and it is to be hoped that it may lead the authorities at Ottawa to give more encouragement for the future than has been the case in the past, towards encouraging the local defensive force of a province, which has a greater need in this respect than those nearer the centres of civilization.—*Standard*, Sept. 16.

The Governor General's Foot Guards paraded through the principal streets of the city last night, headed by their band. They made a creditable turn out.

A number of recruits have joined the Ottawa Rifles, and now the old company is as strong as ever. They will shortly commence to put in their annual drill.

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The Volunteer Review

AND

MILITARY AND NAVAL GAZETTE.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, OCT. 3, 1876.

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

We have for the past nine years endeavored to furnish the Volunteer Force of Canada with a paper worthy of their support, but, we regret to say, have not met with that ample 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 Force—keeping them thoroughly posted in all the changes and improvements in the art of war so essential for a military man to know. Our ambition is to improve the *Volunteer Review* in every respect, so as to make it second to none. Will our friends help us to do it? Prominence will be given to those getting up the largest lists. The *Review* being the only military paper published in Canada, it ought to be liberally supported by the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of each Battalion.

The United States Army and Navy Journal of the 16th September, under the caption of "the Slavonic Question," has an admirable article which we have reprinted on another page. Differing nationally from our cotemporary in his estimate of Mr. GLADSTONE'S action and the Bulgarian atrocities, as well as the motives of the United States consular agent in his highly coloured dramatic description and Report, we are compelled to accord all due praise to the article as afford-

ing concise and valuable information respecting the population, territory, and history of the races who are now occupying so much attention in Eastern Europe.

We have to acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Industrial Canada," by A. BAUMGARTEN, Ph. D., Montreal, in which strong arguments based principally on the example of our neighbours of the United States are used to show the necessity for "Protection," as opposed to Free Trade. Very considerable ingenuity is expended in the effort to prove the comparative value of a nation's progress by the amount of *Sulphuric Acid, Sugar and Iron* it produces and consumes; and in this the comparison is vastly in favor of our neighbours.

The pamphlet is well worth perusal as it touches on practical subjects connected with what ought to be the *Agricultural* interests of Canada, but which as lacking the principle of a science in our mode of application the author justly describes as mere *farming*, and on the wasteful manner in which our *Lumbering* operations are carried on.

Both are matters of serious consideration and demand the attention of the Statesman and Patriot; but as long as the mercantile portion of the community are allowed to monopolize political power, it will not be possible to get either interests properly attended to.

We differ with the author in his estimate of the resources of Canada; we hold it to be an *agricultural* country solely—not possessing minerals sufficient to make it a manufacturing country—its coal for instance is to be found in Nova Scotia at the extreme East, and at the Saskatchewan and British Columbia in the extreme West, nearly 2,500 miles apart; there are no extensive deposits of minerals in Canada from the head of Lake Huron to mouth of the St. Lawrence, and we could only hope to be the manufacturers of the raw material (agricultural products) of the Western States *en route* to the seaboard,—this can only be accomplished by the opening of our Canal system on the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa Rivers, especially the latter,—and it is in this direction only that Canada can look for development. Foreign trade can only be secured by imposing differential duties in favor of the St. Lawrence and our own direct Railway communications.

A modified protective tariff such as that in existence in 1872, if we mistake not, and which was repealed as reported for the advantage of, and at the instance of, Montreal merchants, would meet all necessary requirements; we do not think total prohibition would affect any great amount of good.

The pamphlet cannot fail to awaken attention to the very important subjects with which it deals, and the author's ideas of what is wanted are thus summed up—

"Let Government give us a judicious but stringent protective tariff to foster our industry in its infancy. Let it organize the

Department of the Interior on the model of the American one, so as to distribute wide spread knowledge in regard to fertilizers, the latest improvements in agriculture, and let it use all energy to the strengthening of agricultural industries. Give us legislation making the replanting of forests compulsory or offering premiums therefor."

Upon these postulates the development of Canada is predicated with considerable force and much ingenuity. We submit them to the judgment of our readers, as deserving the profound attention of every lover of his country.

The interminable muddle in which the "Eastern Question" is involved results from the foreign policy of the GLADSTONE administration in 1870, and the present complications included in the Servian rebellion, the fruits of the compact between the two *Chancellors* (BISMARCK and GORTSCHAKOFF) in return for the latter withholding Austria from giving aid to France during that memorable struggle. Prussia now plays the same game with that power and allows the other Chancellor the opportunity to give the *coup de grace* to the sick man—if he can.

It has been well said that Russia's way to Constantinople is through Vienna, and the possibility of effecting it can only be contingent on Prussian aid. In support of this view a French leading journal has just published the text of a secret treaty between Russia and Germany for the settlement of the Eastern Question which has called forth an energetic official denial from the former, which may be taken for what it is worth; while it is openly stated at Belgrade that the Servians have obtained material aid from the latter in the shape of 60,000 stand of arms and some mitrailleuse; while it is notorious that the rebellious Servians could not have kept the field without material aid from Russia.

In England JOHN BRIGHT and GLADSTONE, the primary authors of the mischief, head a body of hounding philanthropical pharisees in the attempt to bend the policy of the Empire in accordance with their own pro-Russian proclivities; and the intrigues growing out of this affair make it quite possible that a general European war will be the immediate result of the united exertions of saints and sinners; and it will be well if British Statesmanship will be able to preserve the interests of the Empire from the hands of the home born fanatics and the abettors of its foreign enemies in the confusion which is sure to follow the attempt to subvert the Turkish Empire.

The opening article of the *Edinburgh Review* for July is devoted to a history of "the growth of the German naval power," in which the following remarkable passage occurs. Referring to the recent schemes for the development of the Germany Navy, and especially that of 1873, it quotes the special correspondent of the *Times* at Wilhelmshaven as follows:—"With such energy has the scheme

been attacked that at the present time the eight frigates are nearly all completed—the *König Wilhelm* and *Frederick Karl* are in active service—the *Kaiser* and *Deutsch* and were recently launched—the *Great Elector* is just completed, and the *Frederick der Grosse* and *Prussen* are rapidly approaching completion. All those vessels are exceptionally powerful both in armour and armament and form alone a compact and powerful squadron."

The writer then says:—"The three last named were constructed in German dock-yards; the *Great Elector* (*Grosse Kurfurst*) having been recently launched at Wilhelmshaven, the first production of that important Naval Arsenal. They are all sea-going turret ships on the same model. They carry nine inch armour plating and ten inch plating on the turrets. In each of the latter are two twenty-six centimetre (nearly 10½ inches) Krupp guns somewhat more powerful than the British ten inch guns carried by the *Hercules*, *Sultan* and *Monarch*. The *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* are broadside vessels built in England from designs by Mr. REED. They have a protected central battery and carry plates of ten inch thickness. Their armament is composed of the twenty-six centimetre guns just mentioned, and two of twenty-one centimetres (equal to 8-15 inch) slightly superior in power to our own guns of eight inches. They have engines working up to an indicated power of 8,000 horses which has only been surpassed by three vessels—two in the British Navy, and one the *König Wilhelm* flying the same flag as themselves.

The *Kaiser* and *Deutschland* says the writer in the *Times* above quoted, are superior in dimensions, speed, equipment and power of resistance to any Russian vessel, and in comparison with the British Navy they are only equalled, and not surpassed, by the *Sultan*, *Hercules* and *Monarch*, that is in comparison with ocean-going ironclads of the same class."

The writer then goes on to say that four out of the six ironclad corvettes contemplated in the scheme are nearly ready for sea, that "they are not unlike our *Devastation* and it is said are only surpassed by the *Inflectible*."

Of the twenty unarmoured corvettes then are afloat, "two of them are larger than the others and are designed on the model of the British *Inconstant*." "Six torpedo vessels out of twenty-eight are finished, and several gunboats." "In estimating the force of these vessels it should be remembered that the great majority of them are of very recent construction. They are consequently designed with all the improvements that the most complete experience could suggest. Few of them, if any, are compromises between one type and another patched up and altered to suit one system, after cruising for years with fittings arranged in accordance with another. Hull, engines, armament, are all of the most modern description. Their

newness in itself is an element of strength as the period of their duration must naturally extend further into the future. This is more particularly the case as regards their machinery, and especially their boilers which so soon suffer from the ravages of time. Few of them are of wood, and in this respect they have a considerable superiority over most of the ironclads of France, so many of which are constructed of that material. Thus they represent an effective force more than equivalent to an equal number of vessels in the service of any other power."

On this last clause *Broad Arrow* makes the following comment:—

"When a writer in so authoritative a publication as the *Edinburgh Review* deliberately states that the ships of the German Navy "represent an effective force, more than equivalent to an equal number of vessels in the Service of any other Power," he states a fact which is worthy of the most serious possible consideration on the part of the Government of this country. It is not our purpose to go further into the very interesting article from which we have extracted the above observation, nor to analyse the list given by the author of the fifty or sixty vessels which form the German Fleet. We only say deliberately that if the above statement is true, it is time that some serious steps should be taken by us to remedy a state of things which all Englishmen ought to look upon as utterly wrong. We are not alarmists. We are perfectly well aware that not ships alone, but men to man the ships also, are necessary to make a navy effective. The men, to a certain extent, we have; but, in these days, mechanical appliances of all kinds, ordnance and ships, count for a great deal more in proportion than they did in Nelson's days. Will the British Government never be convinced that no expenditure—we repeat, literally no expenditure—would be grudged by the nation if it were honestly employed in keeping our Navy really thoroughly superior to that of every other nation under the sun. The pang which passes through the mind of every Englishman as he reads the above quotation amounts to a mental impeachment, not of the present First Lord alone, but of every political personage to whom, either in the past or the present, any responsibility could be at all traced. We may be accused or writing vehemently on a point which after all has not been proved. Well, let it be disproved. The statement is a challenge. We assert it to be a most serious matter that our best vessels, and even a great many of our best vessels, are not equal to an equivalent number of the German Fleet. For the moment this may not mean much, but it is not impossible that all Europe may be ablaze almost before these words reach our reader's eyes, and that Germany and England may be ranging themselves on different sides. By itself the German Fleet is still no doubt, inferior to ours, but what a magnificent naval addition to a Russian squadron a German contingent would be which consisted of a dozen ironclads and frigates, which England could not match!"

Broad Arrow should remember that the world does not stand still—apart from the fact that it is not necessary to follow all the vagaries of Prussia, it is questionable whether the conclusions drawn by the writer in the *Edinburgh Review* are correct. The force of

a vessel is in her armament, and if report speaks correctly, the Krupp guns with which the German fleet is armed, are anything but powerful or reliable; besides France is alive to her own interests, and the following from the *Army and Navy Gazette* is at least a little reassuring:—

"For some time after the late war the French neglected their fleet, all the national energy being directed towards the reorganization of the army. Ex. Ministers of Marine and Admirals were appointed by Parliament to sit upon military commissions, and to-day an ex First Lord and Admiral is president of the committee which has just drawn up its report on the administration of the army—Admiral Pothnau. As an excuse for this, it must be remembered that numbers of tars fought on shore during the war with Germany. Several of the detached forts round Paris were commanded by Post-Captains and manned by sailors, whilst sections inside were placed under the orders of such Admirals as La Roncière le Noury, Saisset, etc. The fort of Montrouge lost four captains. At the beginning of the war Admiral Fourichon was War Minister at Tours. Admiral Gueydon commanded in Algeria. Several naval officers were placed in command of brigades, and even divisions. General Faidherbe, who commanded the army of the North, also commenced life as a sailor, and so did General Chanzy, who, strange to say, was wrecked when a "mid-dy" off the Algerian coast, and was cast ashore in the colony of which he is now Governor General. Admiral Excelmans, son of the celebrated cavalry officer of the First Napoleon, fell at the siege of Strasbourg. The Infantry Marius fought capitally at Sedan less well at St Quentin, and when the German war was over and the civil war was nearly terminated, it was Captain Treve of the Navy who first entered Paris. As the late war afforded but little work at sea, the two services got mixed up ashore, and hence many French naval officers have been dabbling in military matters. Now however, the French Navy is looking up again, and not only has France three squadrons cruising about on home stations, but she is rapidly getting ships ready for sea. *La Tempete*, an ironclad, meant for coast defence, was to be launched Aug. 18 at Brest. She was commenced in 1872. She will be very fast, we are told, draw very little water, be very solid, be invulnerable to the attacks of the enemy, and formidable by reason of the weight of her artillery and her spur. She has also a moveable turret, *Le Vengeur*, another ship of the same type, is being constructed at the same port, and it is only to be hoped that if we send her to the bottom her fate will not give rise to such another fable as Bertrand Barrère invented with regard to the *Vengeur* for the benefit of the Convention and credulous posterity. Most Frenchmen still believe that the first *Vengeur* went down in 1794, all hands on board, and singing the "Marseillaise." It turned out on investigation that nearly all the crew were saved, and that the Captain breakfasted with the British Admiral, and for many years afterwards enjoyed a pension on the condition of remaining quiet. At Rochefort another "coast guard" of the same description is being built, and in fact the French naval yards seem to be exceedingly busy, leaving perhaps lest those of Germany may catch them up."

In all those contests the last guinea will win, and we know where that is to be found—even in England there is yet hope, for the

Broad Arrow says:—"Another change in shipbuilding is to be made by the introduction of steel for the hulls of war ships, by which a great diminution of weight will be gained and consequent speed. The contract for the first six vessels of this new build has been given to the firm of Elder and Co., of Glasgow. They are to be corvettes of 2,300 tons, and will carry fourteen guns. The steel hull will be sheathed with two thickness of teak and coppered externally, and the craft is intended for service on foreign stations. The machinery and boilers will be protected by a strong armoured deck, and it is expected that the corvettes will be able to maintain the high speed of twenty mile an hour. Should this expectation be realised, we shall have in these strong and handy ships a most efficient convoy for our commercial Marine in wartime. The new vessels are to be named *Comus*, *Carysfort*, *Cleopatra*, *Curaso*, *Champion*, and *Conquest*. The steel plates will be supplied by the Bolton Iron and Steel Company, the London Siemens Company, and the Cyclops, Sheffield, and West Cumberland Iron Company. The builders are to be allowed two years to complete their contract. The total cost will be fully half a million."

An article from the *Naval and Military Gazette* will be found in another page—it treats of the verdict of the jury in the case of the disastrous explosion on board the *Thunderer* in July last—and with all deference to our contemporary's opinion, we think it is most unfortunate that the system which led to the disaster—that of collective tests for the individual pressure in one boiler—should ever have obtained a footing in the stoke holes of a man-of-war; or that the duties of Chief Engineer should have been so feebly discharged. The error may be in the system, but its inventors are accountable for the wholesale slaughter.

"An official trial was made at Woolwich this week of an apparatus for working heavy guns by means of steam power, from which great advantages are expected to result. The machinery consists chiefly of a bevel wheel arrangement inserted in the bed of the platform under the carriage, and it is found that an engine of about eight horse power is sufficient to work it. The gun was traversed right and left with great facility; it was run back, spunged, and loaded, all by steam power alone, four or five workmen being sufficient to work the machinery. The shot was conveyed to the muzzle of the gun by an overhead traveller, and was there met by the head of the rammer, which is worked by a peculiar chain from below. The chain has its links united by a rule joint, which gives it flexibility on one side, but converts it into a stiff bar when turned on to its back, thus enabling it to drive the shot home, and then return to its place in a coil under the gun. Although not worked for rapidity, and in the hands of undrilled men, the whole processes of sponging, loading, and running up the gun to fire were performed in a minute and a half, the trial was regarded as highly satisfactory. The contrivance is adapted for working by hand in case the machin-

ery should at any time fail, and it is equally available for land or sea service. The trial was made at a full-sized model of a casemate battery which had been constructed in one corner of the Royal Carriage Department mounting-ground, and where had been placed one of the 38-ton guns recently fired at Shoeburyness."

The above paragraph is from *Broad Arrow* of the 2nd Sept., and is an instance of the facility with which modern mechanical ingenuity can adapt agencies at its disposal to almost any purpose, the only difficulty in the case appears to be that on war ships are likely to be transferred into as delicate and complicated pieces of mechanism as one watches, and quite as unlikely to resist the shock of battle.

It follows, nevertheless, if guns and projectiles are constructed of such a weight that they cannot be manipulated by mere muscular power, machinery of some sort will have to be substituted; but it points in ships at least to a recurrence to the old system of breech loading as being inevitable.

Some time ago we called attention to the facility with which a powerful auxiliary fleet might be added to the British Navy by simply arming its mercantile marine. An English exchange announces that it has been determined to give subsidies to the Royal Mail Steamship Lines only on condition of being armed with one or more heavy armour piercing guns according to tonnage, and that the officers and crews were to be regularly trained to the use of great guns and naval manoeuvres.

In this connection we copy from the *Quebec Morning Chronicle* the recent voyage of the *Sardinian* steamship of the ALLAN (Canadian) line, in which a continuous run of fourteen and three-fourth miles per hour was made on the average from the day of departure to arrival—with such a speed and a well trained crew very few line of battle ships and no light armoured cruiser would dare to attack a vessel of her capacity; and the ALLAN Line alone would form a very powerful fleet greater numerically than any other power could bring together.

If not thoroughly available for purposes of offence their defensive powers would be such as to ensure perfect impunity not only for themselves, but for any craft under their protection—and very probably for all craft on their cruising grounds. Our contemporary says:—

"There is nothing more suggestive of the progress of the age than the remarkable strides made by human ingenuity towards the virtual obliteration of space. The voyages which were once regarded as the great events of a lifetime are now viewed in the light of mere holiday excursions, for they are no sooner commenced than they may be said to be ended, however paradoxical the statement may seem. Transit from *terra firma* in the old world, *Ultima Thule* of the ancients, to staple footing in the new, which was once an affair of the greatest moment to individuals, is no longer counted by long and dreary weeks, but by swiftly speeding days, to such an absolute pitch of perfection

has ocean steaming been brought. The last trip of the steamer *Sardinian* affords a forcible illustration of this truth. Leaving Moville, Ireland, on the 1st instant at 11.10 p.m., she reached Quebec on Saturday at 11.45 a.m., thus making the run in the unexampled brief period of 7 days, 12 hours, and 35 minutes—the shortest and quickest passage yet on record, between land and land, across the Atlantic. While we cannot but take a natural pride in this extraordinary triumph of human mechanism over forces which have hitherto been considered as surmountable only to a certain extent and no further, we deem it specially due to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company and to the master mind which so ably directs that huge concern, as well as to the officers in charge of their splendid boats, to record our admiration of the running in general of their craft and the skill and prudence by which the same is characterized. The following reliable statement of their sailings this season will show the excellent timemake:—

SAILINGS AND ARRIVALS—ALLAN LINE—SEASON 1876.

Polynesian, sailed from Moville April 21, at 6 p.m.; arrived at Quebec May 6, at 9.35 a.m. Passage 14 day, 15 hours, 35 minutes.
Sardinian, sailed from Moville April 28, at 6.20 p.m.; arrived at Quebec May 8, at 4.45 p.m. Passage, 9d. 22h. 25m.
Circassian, sailed from Moville May 15, at 6.35 p.m.; arrived at Quebec May 25, at 6 p.m. Passage, 9d. 23h. 25m.
Sarmatian, sailed from Moville May 12, at 5.55 p.m.; arrived at Quebec May 21, at 3 p.m. Passage, 8d. 21h. 5m.
Moravian, sailed from Moville May 19th, at 5.40 p.m.; arrived at Quebec May 30th, at 4 a.m. Passage, 10d. 19h. 20m.
Peruvian, sailed from Moville May 26th, at 5.35 p.m.; arrived at Quebec June 6th, at 5.40 a.m. Passage, 10d. 12h. 5m.
Polynesian, sailed from Moville June 2nd, at 6.00 p.m.; arrived at Quebec June 13th, at 7.00 p.m. Passage, 11d. 1h.
Sardinian, sailed from Moville June 9th, at 5.55 p.m.; arrived at Quebec June 19th at 1.35 p.m. Passage, 9d. 19h. 40m.
Circassian, sailed from Moville June 16th, at 6.00 p.m.; arrived at Quebec June 26th, at 7.35 p.m. Passage, 10d. 1h. 35m.
Sarmatian, sailed from Moville June 23rd, at 5.50 p.m.; arrived at Quebec July 2nd, at 1.25 p.m. Passage, 8d. 19h. 35m.
Moravian, sailed from Moville June 30th, at 6.15 p.m.; arrived at Quebec July 10th, at 6.55 a.m. Passage, 9d. 12h. 40m.
Peruvian, sailed from Moville July 7th, at 10.45 p.m.; arrived at Quebec July 16th, at 10 a.m. Passage, 8d. 11h. 15m.
Polynesian, sailed from Moville July 15th, at 2.45 a.m.; arrived at Quebec July 23rd, at 1.20 p.m. Passage, 8d. 12h. 5m.
Sardinian, sailed from Moville July 21st, at 6.05 p.m.; arrived at Quebec July 30th, at 9.49 a.m. Passage, 8d. 15h. 44m.
Circassian, sailed from Moville July 28th, at 6.30 p.m.; arrived at Quebec Aug. 6th, at 4.10 p.m. Passage, 8d. 21h. 40m.
Sarmatian, sailed from Moville, Aug. 4th, at 6.00 p.m.; arrived at Quebec Aug. 13th; at 11.10 a.m. Passage, 8d. 17h. 10m.
Moravian, sailed from Moville, Aug. 11th, at 6.00 p.m.; arrived at Quebec Aug. 20th, at 9.45 a.m. Passage, 8d. 16h. 40m.
Peruvian, sailed from Moville Aug. 18th, at 5.45 p.m.; arrived at Quebec Aug. 28th, at 8.25 p.m. Passage, 8d. 3h.
Polynesian, sailed from Moville Aug. 25th, at 5.40 p.m.; arrived at Quebec Sept. 3rd, at 1.40 a.m. Passage, 8d. 8h.
Sardinian, sailed from Moville Sept. 1st, at 11.10 p.m.; arrived at Quebec Sept. 9th, at 11.45 a.m. Passage, 7d. 12h. 35m.

Quickest passages to Quebec previous to the Sardinian:—The Peruvian arrived July 10th, 1869, at 5.55 p.m. Passage, 8 days. The Polynesian arrived July 4th, 1874, at 6.55 p.m. Passage, 8 days 1h. 15m.

This statement shows the actual running time between port and port, no deduction being made for detention by ice, fog, or other causes.

The remarkable speed attained by the Sardinian on her late voyage will be better understood by perusal of the figures of her daily rate of progress, a statement of which we also append:—

1st Sept., off Moville.....	190 miles.
2nd "	175 "
3rd "	320 "
4th "	350 "
5th "	330 "
6th "	328 "
7th "	315 "
8th "	332 "
To Quebec	310 "

Total 2,650 miles.

We cannot dismiss the subject of this unparalleled trip of the Sardinian without acknowledging generally the important influence for good which the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, under the management of Sir Hugh Allan, wield upon the interests of the Dominion from the great facilities for intercourse between the two continents which they offer to the public; we cannot overlook the immense advantages they afford to trade and especially to immigration. We think we are safe in asserting that no better colonization agent for this country exists than the Company in question, and it is only reasonable to conclude that this power to confer benefits will be largely enhanced by the excellent reputation which their boats are acquiring for speed, as well as for cautious handling, comfort, and satisfactory management in every respect.

The following table shows the quickest outward passages made by the steamers of this line:—

Left Quebec. Green-wich Time.	Arrived at Moville
Circassian.... July 8, Sunday .. 2.20 p.m.	July 16, 6.46 p.m.
Sarmatian.... July 15, Sunday.... 2.25 p.m.	July 23, 4.00 p.m.
Moravian..... July 22, Monday.... 3.00 p.m.	July 31, 7.30 a.m.
Peruvian..... July 29, Sunday.... 3.00 p.m.	Aug. 6, 5.15 p.m.
Polynesian* .. Aug. 5, Sunday.... 4.15 p.m.	Aug. 13, 9.00 a.m.
Sardinian.... July 12, Sunday.... 2.25 p.m.	Aug. 20, 6.40 p.m.
Circassian† .. July 19, Monday.... 3.35 p.m.	Aug. 28, 1.00 p.m.

*Length of Polynesian's passage to Moville, 7 days, 16 hours, 45 minutes.

†Detained by fog 14 hours.

Left Moville.	Landed Mails at Rimouski.
Moravian... Aug. 11, Saturday... 6.00 p.m.	Aug. 19, 11.00 a.m.
Peruvian... Aug. 18, Saturday... 6.00 p.m.	Aug. 26, 7.00 a.m.

Broad Arrow says:—"While the system of ordnance adopted in our own Service is being proved more clearly every day to be based on sound principles, the Prussians, on the other hand, appear not to be altogether satisfied with their much-vaunted Krupp guns. Intelligent foreigners, with ample technical

knowledge to enable them to improve the opportunity to the utmost, are not admitted to view artillery experiments in Germany so readily as they are in England; neither are official or authentic detailed reports of the proceedings freely and unrestrictedly published. Consequently, it is not easy to ascertain all that goes on in the arsenals at Essen, or at the proof butts, and on the trial ranges at Dülmen. Report, however, which in this case seems to be well authenticated, says that recently a 7-inch Krupp gun burst explosively at Kammersdorf, killing one man and slightly wounding others. It is well known that a liability to burst in this manner is one of the great drawbacks to the Krupp system. And it is an evil the magnitude of which can hardly be overrated. It is not merely that now and again a gun is prematurely destroyed; but if it is known that there is a chance of a piece of ordnance bursting in a dangerous manner, it becomes impossible to get men to work the gun properly; to train, lay, and fire it carefully and deliberately. The detachment or crew will be thinking too much of the danger which threatens them to perform their work properly. And now that the modern development of artillery has concentrated the whole weight of the broadside, formerly thrown by a number of guns, in one or two projectiles, it has become of more importance than ever that not a single round should be wasted. Rumour further asserts that the Prussians, recognising the defects of their own system, are now carrying on experiments with the Uchatius bronze-steel material, and that nine out of twelve such guns, ordered at Spandau, have been tried with satisfactory results. If this is the case, other secrets besides those of the Topographical Department must have been divulged by Austrian officials."

It appears to be very evident that the British ordnance system is at present the best in the world; but our scientific artilleryists must look well to their laurels if the following is true. The London Times announces that "the United States Government not long since sent a committee of artillery officers to inspect and report upon the artillery of England and Germany, with the view of introducing not only the heaviest but also the cheapest system of rifled ordnance into their service. The result of this commission was the recommendation of Sir W. Palliser's system. The first trial was at Sandy Hook with a 10-inch Rodman gun converted into an 8-inch Palliser. This gun, which weighed about seven tons, completed its 750 rounds of battering charges without injury. The officers of the United States Ordnance Committee converted another 10-inch Rodman gun into a 9-inch Palliser gun. This gun weight less than seven tons, and yet it has completed 250 rounds of the battering charges of the English 9 inch 12-ton Woolwich gun without injury. The American officers in their report to Congress say that they consider these trials in conjunction with the

establishment of the 64-pounders and 80-pounders in the English service as conclusive. They express themselves very warmly indeed to the effect that once their country stood foremost in the artillery of the world, that subsequently they felt themselves surpassed, but that now they have obtained a system of manufacture which will secure their former pre-eminence. The American Ordnance Committee conclude with the recommendation to their Government of the immediate manufacture of a 35-ton Palliser gun. It will be observed that this recommendation goes to manufacture *ab initio*, not to mere conversion. The 1,500 64-pounders and 80-pounders in use in England on Sir W. Palliser's system are all converted guns. They have nevertheless successfully resisted the heavy charges of *poudre brute* with which (instead of the slower pebble powder used for the large new guns) they are charged."

During the stay of the Vice Regal party at New Westminster, B.C., the Indians of the District presented the Governor General with an address, to which His Excellency replied as follows:—

"Chiefs, I have been looking forward to this day with great pleasure, because I knew that I was to meet great numbers of the Indian people. When I left England your Great Mother the Queen commanded me to go into the country of the Indians, and acquaint myself with their habits, their wants, and their wishes. Before starting on my journey, I thought it well to acquaint myself with all that had been written about them, but particularly with regard to their condition and relation to the land; and, therefore, I quite understand all that they wish to say to me upon the subject. They must remember, however, that I can make them no promise; because, if I were to make them any promise, they might expect more than it would be either reasonable or just they should get. But I am happy to be able to tell them that three good and upright men, who are favorably disposed towards the Indians and acquainted with their wants, will enquire into the circumstances of each tribe, and hear any complaints they have to make. The chiefs have told me that the Indians are a weak, ignorant, and unimportant people; but I am glad to see by their appearance and bearing, that it is their humility which has induced them to make that representation, as they look very respectable, sober, and intelligent. Under any circumstances, there are three persons before whom the Indian stands on an equality with the best white man, and those three persons are—God, the Queen, and the Law. I have only one more parting word to say, and that is, to tell you, when you go back to your homes, to warn the young men against the danger of indulging in intoxicating liquors. I am happy to have met so many Indians here today."

The Governor General and Suite are now on their return to Canada, via Philadelphia.

The Winnipeg Standard, says:—"The Cree to the west are delighted with Governor Morris and his fellow commissioners, and have readily entered into treaties with them. In a few weeks they will have returned, and we will be able to report "all quiet on the Pacific."

THE RAIN.

The rain with little diamond feet
Is dancing on the glossy leaf
Out in my garden, where the flowers
Enjoy a sunny season brief.

He sleeps in radiant velvet cup,
Soft as down and blushing with bloom;
And fragrance rare steals gently up
Hither into my little room.

He lifts the drooping rose's head
Tenderly up towards the sky;
He waves his fingers o'er the moss,
And sprinkles it with jewellry.

He hangs a starry curtain rare,
Tastefully along the garden wall;
I love to watch the jewels fair
Replaced by others as they fall.

He steals along the parched ground,
And dives down to the flow'rot's root,
Or hides beneath the quivering leaves
That shield the blushing orchard-fruit.

To meek and modest flow'r deep down,
In nook, with herbage thick o'erspread,
He steals with his bright jewel-crown,
A guerdon for its lovely head.

The brooklet to the brink he swells,
And strikes his silvery circles there,
In which the lilies wave their bells,
Unheard amid the fragrant air.

The spider on the aspen-tree
Hath spread his nicely woven net;
Can anything more lovely be,
When with the sun-dyed rain-pearls set?

Within the king-cup's chalice fair,
Trembles his silvery star so cold;
But 'mid the yellow glory there,
Seems changed to drop of liquid gold.

Oh, blessed earth-refreshing Rain,
A-falling on my garden sweet,
I'd turn away from martial strain,
To hear the music of thy feet

The Sioux Commission.

THE INDIANS REQUESTED TO GIVE UP THEIR
LANDS AND MOVE EAST.

Red Cloud Agency Sept. 8.—The Indian Commission which arrived here on Wednesday last held their first council yesterday afternoon. About 150 Indians, including Red Cloud, Red dog, Old Man-Afraid of his Horses, the latter's son, and Sitting Bull, an Ogallala Sioux, were present.

Bishop Whipple offered prayer, and then the following propositions were read by Col. Money-penny, chairman, and interpreted by the Indians:

First—They shall relinquish all claims to that part of their reservation lying west of 103d meridian, and the western boundary of said reservation shall commence at the intersection of the 103d meridian with the northern boundary of Nebraska; then northerly along said meridian to its intersection with the south fork of Cheyenne river; thence down said stream to its intersection with the north fork; thence up the north fork of Cheyenne river to said 103d meridian; thence north along said meridian to the south branch of Cannon Ball River or Cedar creek; thence down said stream to the Missouri river; and also relinquish all claim to all the country outside the present limits of their reservation; and that article XVI, of the treaty of 1868 is hereby abrogated.

Second—They shall grant the right of way over said reservation for wagon and other roads from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri river to that portion of the reservation which is to be ceded, not more than three in number, to be designated hereafter by the President of the United States, and they shall permit the construction and free unobstructed use of said roads and free navigation of the Missouri river.

THE SUPPLY OF ANNUITIES AND PROVISIONS.

Third—They shall receive annuities provided by treaty, and all subsistence supplies

which may be provided for them at such points or places on said reservation and in the vicinity of the Missouri river as the President may designate.

Fourth—And whereas Congress has provided by law that no appropriation shall be made hereafter for said Indians until some plan shall have been devised which shall look to their becoming self supporting, and whereas there is no country within the limit of the present reservation suited for such purpose, and whereas it is the design of the President of the United States to aid in the fullest manner possible for their progress in civilization, therefore said Indians shall agree to submit themselves to such beneficial plans as the Government may provide for them in the selection of a country suitable for their permanent home where they may live like white men. The President believes the only country where they can hope for permanent improvement is the Indian Territory, inasmuch as the removal of the Indians to the Missouri river will, necessarily, be temporary. If they shall agree to go directly to the Indian Territory next season, they shall be permitted to remain at the agency at that time; but, before any such removal from their reservation, they may select a delegation of five or more from each band to visit the country proposed for their future home, and satisfy themselves of its desirability.

Fifth In consideration of their compliance with the foregoing propositions, submitted by authority of the President and Congress, it is proposed that the Government of the United States shall provide all necessary aid to assist in the work of civilization, and shall furnish to them schools, and teach, them mechanical and agricultural arts, as provided for by treaty, and also shall provide subsistence, consisting of a ration for each individual of a pound and a half of beef, half pound of flour, half pound of corn and for every 100 rations four pounds of coffee, eight pounds of sugar, three pounds of beans, ten pounds of pork, or their equivalent, or so much of said ration as may be necessary, until said Indians are self-supporting, such rations in all cases to be given to the head of each separate family; and whenever the Government shall have provided schools on their permanent reservations no children between the ages of six and fourteen years shall draw rations unless they regularly attend school, sick and infirm children exempted; and whenever said Indians are located on lands suitable for cultivation rations shall be issued only to families of those who labor, the aged, sick, and infirm excepted; and as an incentive to industrious habits the Commissioner of Indian Affairs may provide that they shall be furnished in payment for their labor such other articles as are necessary for civilized life; the Government will aid them as far as possible in finding a market for their surplus productions; shall purchase such surplus as may be required for supplying food for those Indians who are unable to sustain themselves, and shall also employ Indians, as far as practicable, in the performance of Government works on their reservation.

Sixth—Whenever the head of a family in good faith shall select an allotment of land and engage in the cultivation thereof the Government shall, with his aid, erect a comfortable house thereon, and if said Indians shall remove to such place as may be designated by the Government, as their future home within three years, the Government offer to provide the principal chief with a good dwelling house, and to improve the morals and industrial habits of said Indians,

the agent, farmer, carpenter, blacksmith and other artisans employed or permitted to reside within the reservation belonging to the Indians, parties to this treaty, shall be lawfully married and living with their respective families on said reservations, and no person other than Indians of full blood, whose fitness, morally and otherwise, is not conducive to the welfare of said Indians, shall receive any benefit from this or former treaties, and may be expelled from the reservation.

Eighth—The provisions of the treaty, except as herein modified, shall continue in full force and apply to any country which may hereafter be occupied by said Indians as a home, and Congress shall secure to them an orderly government. They shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights, property, person, and life.

Ninth—The Indians shall solemnly pledge themselves, individually and collectively, to observe each and all of the stipulations aforesaid, to select their allotments of land as soon as possible after their removal to their permanent reservation, and use their best efforts to learn to cultivate the same, and they do solemnly pledge themselves to at all times maintain peace with the Government and citizens of the United States, and loyally endeavor to fulfil all the obligations assumed by them under the treaty and the present agreement; and to this end they will, at the request of the President, select so many men of each tribe to cooperate with him in maintaining order and peace on the reservations as he may deem necessary, who shall receive such compensation as Congress may provide.

Tenth—In order that the Government may faithfully fulfil the stipulations contained in this agreement, for the benefit of said Indians, it is mutually agreed that a census shall be taken in December of each year, and the names of each head of family or adult person shall be registered. No agreement concurred in by the contracting parties will be binding upon either party until approved by the President and Congress.

At the conclusion of the reading of the propositions Bishop Whipple addressed the Indians at some length, and was followed by Colonel A. G. Boone.

A commissioner having announced to Red Cloud that rations for a feast would be issued, Red Cloud requested that it be served at once, and asked for six heaves, ten pounds of sugar, and five pounds of coffee for each of the six bands present. The order was given, and the council ended, after the Indians had been notified that the commission had no time to lose.

THE SLAVONIC QUESTION.

The Turks are proving the truth of the maxim, that next to a defeat, the worst catastrophe is a victory. Success is their ruin. Had all the subject Slavs withstood them as have the mountaineers of Herzegovina, Europe would have viewed with indifference or complacency the progress of an insurrection which weakened the Turkish empire without too seriously disturbing the traditions of the days of the balance of power. But opportunity has tempted the Turks to excesses which have aroused all Christian nationalities to a dangerous temper; at least all who do not share the Roman prejudice against the Slaves as schismatics. Even the sluggish English sentiment has been moved at last, and under the lead of Mr. Gladstone, who is at his best a champion of moral ideas, a public opinion has been awakened in England which

compels the attention of the Conservative ministry. It has yielded so far as to admit, reluctantly, the existence of outrages heretofore studiously ignored, belittled, or, if partially admitted, excused on the plea of reprisals. The British officials in Turkey, guided by the selfish policy of the Disraeli administration, have complacently accepted the Turkish view of the case, and the formidable fleet of the British ironclads has continued to lie at anchor in Besika Bay, to encourage Turkey with the moral support of England in its works of rapine and massacre. From the much abused newspaper correspondent have come the only honest statement of the facts, and it has been easy for the British government to refuse to take notice of their reports contradicting those of the Blue Book.

Now, however, appears Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the Consul General of the United States, with an official report to the Hon. Horace Maynard, the American Minister at Constantinople, which more than confirms the worst stories of the newspaper correspondents. Mr. Schuyler's report has been accepted as authoritative by Mr. Gladstone and other leaders of public opinion, and has been made the basis of such indignant protests against the policy heretofore pursued by England, as to compel a change. The report is written in a calm, judicial spirit, and apart from a knowledge of from the high personal character of its author, carries conviction with it. Mr. Schuyler gives a list by name of sixty five villages destroyed by the Turks in Bulgaria, with the accompaniment of barbarities scarcely conceivable. "The insurgent villages made little or no resistance. In many instances they surrendered their arms upon the first demand. Nearly all the villages were attacked by the bashi-bazouks were burned and pillaged, as were also all those which had been abandoned by the terrified inhabitants. The inhabitants of some villages were massacred after exhibitions of the most ferocious cruelty, and the violation not only of women and girls, but even persons of the other sex." One town, "Panagurishta (Otluk kui) was attacked by a force of regular troops, together with bashi-bazouks, on the 11th of May. Apparently no message to surrender was sent. After a slight opposition on the part of the insurgents the town was taken. Many of the inhabitants fled, but about 3,000 were massacred, the most of them being women and children. Of these about 400 belonged to the town of Panigurishta, and the others to nine neighbouring villages, the inhabitants of which had taken refuge there. Four hundred buildings, including the bazaar and the largest and best houses, were burned. Both churches were completely destroyed, and almost levelled to the ground. In one an old man was violated on the altar and afterward burned alive. Two of the schools were burned, the third—looking like a private house—escaped. From the numerous statements made to me hardly a woman in the town escaped violation and brutal treatment. The ruffians attacked children of eight and old women of eighty, sparing neither age nor sex. Old men had their eyes torn out and their limbs cut off, and were then led to die unless some more charitably disposed man gave them the final thrust. Pregnant women were ripped open, and the unborn babes carried triumphantly on the points of bayonets and sabres, while little children were made to bear the dripping heads of their comrades. The scene of rapine, lust and murder was continued for three days, and when the survivors were made to bury the bodies of the dead. The

perpetrators of these atrocities were chiefly regular troops, commanded by Hafiz Pasha."

These, and similar statements with which the report abounds, completely answer the pleas of the Turks and their English apologists, that such atrocities as might have been committed were chargeable to the Turkish irregulars. Nor does Mr. Schuyler leave them with even the poor excuse of retaliation, He says :

These atrocities were clearly unnecessary for the suppression of the insurrection, for it was an insignificant rebellion at the best, and the villagers generally surrendered at the first summons. Nor can they be justified by the state of panic, which was over before the troops set out on the campaign. An attempt, however has been made—and not by Turks alone—to defend and palliate them on the ground of the previous atrocities which, it is alleged, were committed by the Bulgarians. I have carefully investigated this point, and am unable to find that the Bulgarians committed any outrages or atrocities, or any acts which deserve that name. I have vainly tried to obtain from the Turkish officials a list of such outrages, but have heard nothing but vague statements. I was told by Kiai Pacha that the insurgents killed the wife and daughter of the Mudir of Koprulitsa; but this Mudir had recently gone there and had left his wife at Eski Saara, where she still resides, and had no daughter. I was also told of the slaughter of the wife of the Mudir of Panagurishta, but at the time mentioned that village had no Mudir. I was referred for information to Hafiz Nuri Effendi, a leading Turk of Philippopolis. In a very careful statement made by him he sets the number of Mussulmen (including gypsies) killed during the troubles at 155, of whom twelve are women and children—the word children taken to mean any one under twenty years of age. I have been able to obtain proof of the death of only two of these women—at Panagurishta—who certainly were not intentionally killed. No Turkish women or children were killed in cold blood. No Mussulman women were violated. No Mussulman were tortured. No purely Turkish villages was attacked or burned. No Mussulman house was pillaged. No mosque was desecrated or destroyed. The report of the special Turkish Commissioner, Edib Effendi, contains statements on this point, as on every other, which are utterly unfounded in fact, and the whole report may be characterized as a tissue of falsehood.

The substantial accuracy of these statements is no longer denied in England, and it is becoming impossible for any administration to sustain itself longer in an attempt to protect the Turkish empire from the indignation of the Russian people, whose material and religious sympathies, as well as their self-interests, move them so powerfully to make common cause with the insurgents against her. There is even talk now of an alliance between England and her old antagonist of the Crimea on the Turkish question. It has been made evident that the Russian Government does not desire war, but it is not governments so much as the people who make war, and the most the government can do is to choose its opportunity.

Once thoroughly aroused in her own defence, Turkey will be no mean antagonist in herself, and her interests are so involved with those of Austria, at least, that she is not likely to want for allies. Apart from this it is not an easy matter to decide what should be done with the Turkish principal-

ties, were they freed from the Moslem yoke. Though mainly of one race, the Slavonic, they have been so divided by centuries of oppression that union seems no longer possible to them. A writer in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* asserts that there is no real sympathy with Serbia either in Bosnia, Herzegovina, or Bulgaria, and that there is not the least prospect of any sincere union between Serbia and Montenegro. There are the elements of a great nationality among the scattered Slavs, but how is it possible to bring them together, or to keep them together under one government? The attempt threatens the integrity of Austria, as well as of Turkey, and there seems to be no possibility of readjustment of these artificially constructed empires on the new basis of nationalities, without a war of which no man sees the end, and from which all European governments shrink.

According to the *Monatsschrift für den Orient*, a monthly periodical established at Vienna, at the time of the Exposition, to supply the existing want of information concerning the East, European Turkey at the outbreak of hostilities was divided into six Vilayets with the following population :

	Mussulman.	Non-Moslem.	Total.
Bosnia.	309,522	306,707	616,229
Monastir	485,993	411,805	903,798
Janina.	250,749	467,601	718,350
Salonica.	124,828	124,157	248,985
Adrianople.	235,587	401,148	636,735
Dunauve,	455,767	715,938	1,171,705

1,862,446 2,433,356 4,295,802

The district of Constantinople, like our District of Columbia with Washington, forms a separate political division. It contains 630,000 inhabitants. Bosnia which has since the insurrection in Herzegovina, been divided, contained seven sandschaks, of which Herzegovina was one. Monastir comprises the greater part of Albania; Janina consists of ancient Thessaly and Epirus; Salonica corresponds to ancient Macedonia; Adrianople to ancient Thrace, and the Vilayet of the Danube, contains all of the country between the Danube and the Balkan, the Black Sea and the eastern frontier of Serbia. These Vilayets are, with the exception of Greece and the immense territory of Russia, the most thinly populated portion of Europe, the Vilayet of Adrianople, the most thickly settled portion of the Turkish Empire after Constantinople, having but 168 inhabitants to the square mile. The total population of these six Vilayets is estimated to be about one fourth of that of the entire Turkish empire, and is in the proportion of about 57 per cent. of non Mussulman to 43 per cent. of Mussulman.

Five centuries ago, and until the battle of Kassowa in 1389, Serbia formed a great State, which included most of the territory now divided among these six Vilayets. Her language is spoken by ten millions of people, if we include the Bulgarians, whose language is nearly identical; a population as great as that of the entire Turkish Empire, including all its discordant elements. United, these people of kindred origin might once more restore the glories of the Serbian empire, but 4,500,000 live under Austrian, 2,500,000 under Turkish, and about 100,000 under Russian rule. The aspirations and efforts of the Slavs toward independence is the present disturbing element of European politics. It threatens the integrity of the Turkish Empire; it is a standing menace to the Austrian autonomy; it is the fire whose smouldering embers, continually fanned by the Russian fanaticism, promises a new reconstruction of the map of

Europe with Constantinople, as the capital of a Pan-Slavonic Empire, and the Black Sea transformed into a Russian lake. At Agram, the capital of Croatia, and at Belgrade in Serbia, are the headquarters of the Omladina, an association for bringing about a union among the Slavonians in Austria and Turkey, who seem to be incapable of absorption into the mass of European society, and constitute an element which must continue to create disturbance until united under one head, or the new era of nationalities shall have spent its force.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

The Last Naval Disaster.

After an unusually protracted and a very careful inquiry, the inquest on the bodies of the unfortunate persons killed by the explosion of the *Thunderer's* boiler has resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death." The verdict, as is usual in such cases, is accompanied with recommendations from the jury, the object of which is to prevent the recurrence of such a lamentable catastrophe. The decision of the jury appears to be fully in accordance with the evidence given to the court; and sad as it is to find that so many unfortunate creatures may be hurried into eternity, without a moment's warning, by accidental causes, it is yet satisfactory to discover that the errors which led to such a fatality are easily preventible, and were in fact due to a coincidence of defects and omissions which, by the law of probabilities, is very unlikely to occur again. It would have been most painful to discover that such a disaster is among the contingencies to which steam navigation is constantly liable, and that the forces which we employ in the propulsion of our ships are so little under our control, that the persons whose lot it is to stoke boilers and drive engines are at any moment in danger of instant destruction, such as was dealt out in the stokehole of the *Thunderer* on the 14th of July last. That there are dangers in the stokehole and engine room as well as on the topmast cross trees or the flying jib boom, is undoubtedly true, and every man who employs the forces of nature to perform his bidding, is bound to realise the fact that they may some time or another get the upper hand of him. But the contingency is, happily, somewhat remote, and accidents from steam are very rare indeed in the Royal Navy, and in fact, anywhere if proper care is taken, and precautions observed.

The explosion of the *Thunderer's* boilers was caused by a coincidence of three circumstances, or, perhaps, we should say, mishaps, either two of which happening without the other would hardly have resulted in the catastrophe. Indeed, judging by the evidence given before the coroner's court, it seems certain that had either one of the defective conditions been absent, the care exercised by the engineers and stokers would have resulted in the discovery of the other two before the explosion could have occurred. To explain ourselves we should say that the boilers on each side of the stokehole were joined, by short pieces of pipe, to a large steam pipe which conveyed the steam to the engines. A stop-valve is placed in each of these short lengths of pipe, by closing which the boiler can be isolated from the others on the same side of the stokehole. When steam is being raised all the stop valves should be open, and all the boilers therefore in communication. By so doing a uniformity of pressure is maintained in all the boilers, and should one boiler evaporate more water than ano-

ther, the excess of steam is distributed among them all. Should, however, one boiler be defective, it can be separated from the others by the stop valve, and the engines can still be worked; only, of course, with a reduction of steam. The evidence shows that the stop-valve of the exploded boiler was shut, and hence the latter was separated from the other boilers in the stokehole. Steam was got up under these conditions, and every attempt made to get a pressure of 30lbs. per square inch by twelve o'clock when the trial run was to be made on the measured mile. It should be remarked that all the boilers had been previously tested by water pressure to 60lbs. per square inch.

Now, although the fatal boiler was separated from the others, and therefore doomed to contain all the steam it generated, there were two appliances attached to it which, if they had been in working order, would have disclosed the state of affairs before the boiler became subjected to a dangerous strain. These were the two safety valves and the pressure gauge. The former were loaded to 30lbs. per square inch, and if in good working order should have allowed the steam to escape in large quantities directly that pressure was exceeded. The latter should have indicated the pressure of steam in the boiler, and if that was seen to be different from the pressure indicated by the instruments on the other boilers, it would at once have shown either that the instrument was out of order or that the boilers were not in communication one with the other. It is here that the singularity of the deplorable coincidence displays itself. Not only was the stop-valve of the fatal boiler closed, but both its safety-valves were inoperative, and the pressure gauge, when referred to, had been put out of gear by the abnormal pressure which had already been acting upon it. Had the safety valves been in working condition the pressure-gauge would not have been damaged, nor would its registrations of pressure been so much needed. And had the pressure-gauge been so constructed as to register pressures up to 60lbs. per square inch, it would have disclosed the condition of the safety-valves, and, no doubt, of the stop-valve, before the boiler had been subjected to any greater pressure than that to which it had already been tested by hydraulic power.

The order in which the defective conditions manifested themselves, although unhappily unobserved, was as follows:—Firstly, the stop-valve was never opened, as it should have been, before steam was raised. No evidence seems to have been offered to the jury to enable them to determine who was responsible for this unhappy and, as we think, careless omission of duty. Secondly, steam was raised and the ship was propelled, slowly, by her engines to the measured mile, thereby consuming steam from all the boilers except the fatal one. The working pressure of 30lbs. was soon exceeded in the isolated boiler, and the safety valve appears to have lifted slightly and allowed some steam to escape. The heat of the escaping steam caused the brass composing the valves to expand; but the brass seatings of the valves could not expand so much, being firmly secured to the iron of the boiler, which does not expand so rapidly as brass at that temperature. The unequal expansion of the valves and their seatings caused the former to stick in the latter, and thus prevent any further escape of steam. Up to this time no one seems to have noticed the pressure gauge on this boiler; but it appears that very

shortly after the safety valves were jammed the pressure in the boiler became greater than the gauge was constructed to indicate, and so the latter was put out of gear. About this time the gauge attracted the notice of one of the deceased engineers, who, after breaking his glass face, and moving the index with his finger, came to the natural conclusion that there was something gone wrong with it; but in the full confidence that the boiler was in communication with the others, he did not concern himself much about it, as he concluded the other pressure gauges upon the other boilers were indicating the pressure in that one. Very shortly after this the explosion occurred, and our readers need hardly be informed with what result. Never before had a boiler explosion in the Royal Navy been attended with such disastrous consequences, and we trust such a fatality will never be experienced again. Even did not the law of chances render its repetition improbable, we consider that the lessons taught by this disaster are so simple and clear, and may be so easily acted upon, that its recurrence should be not only beyond the bounds of probability, but of possibility also.

It does not appear that anything relating to the construction of the boilers of the *Thunderer* is contrary to the terms of the specification and contract. The boilers withstood the stipulated hydraulic test, and all the valves, gauges, &c., were in accordance with the Admiralty requirements. The pressure at which the boiler exploded seems to have been about 100lb. per square inch, which shows a factor of safety of about $\frac{3}{2}$. If this factor represents the Admiralty idea of what is safe for a marine boiler—and it appears the boiler is exactly similar to those in the *Monarch*, *Sultan*, and some other vessels—then we cannot say we agree with them, nor do we think they will find the scientific opinion of the country on their side. At all events, the Board of Trade requires a factor of 5; and that figure represents the bursting strength of locomotive boilers and that of many high-pressure boilers in the mercantile marine. However, even had the factor been five, or a higher value still, the boiler would yet have burst, unless the stop-valve had been observed in the brief space required to raise the steam in a sealed boiler from 100 to 150 lb. to the square inch.

The sticking of the safety valve appears to have been, in great part, due to exceedingly close and accurate workmanship; but the principle of the valve was evidently defective, and it has been discontinued in the greater number of our mercantile steam navigation companies for a considerable period. It is to be hoped that one of the results of this deplorable affair will be that the Admiralty will give up their Chinese like exclusiveness, and show more disposition to observe what is being done outside the Admiralty, and to move with the times. There is a very dangerous tendency in the Admiralty at present to adhere to practices which are as old as the marine engine itself, while marine engineers generally are realising all the advantages of safety and economy which result from the collective engineering experience of the country. Among other things it is to be hoped that the safety valves will not in future be put out of sight in iron boxes on the top of the boiler, where the escaping steam is not visible; or, if they are, that in addition to them, very small check valves will be put in some position where they may be seen by the stokers and engineers. The suggestion of the jury that the pressure gauges should be

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