

tween Carrera and Barrios, the latter was besieged in his own capital, and only escaped with his life to Panama. Gathering a few adherents there, he returned to his old trade of arms, he was captured and shot by Carrera. Such is the usual fate of all Mexican and South American republican rulers.

"So much for the past history of Central America. Now we will glance at its present condition.

"January, 1863, Guatemala was still governed by that cunning Indian dictator, Rafael Carrera, who can scarcely write his name. Guardiola, a semi-savage, was dictator of Honduras, when he was assassinated in his bed by one of the officers of his guard, and the reins of government fell into the hands of Francisco Montes.

"When Nicaragua was in a great state of prosperity, its progress was arrested by the Yankee filibuster, Walker. After his defeat, the government fell into the hands of Thomas Martinez, who distinguished himself in defending his country against the invader. Since 1857 he has governed the country more reasonably than any of his neighbor despots, and committed fewer crimes than most of them.

"As to the little coffee-patch of Costa-Rica, it has been a scene of horrors since 1859. About the end of that year, Mora, an honorable and wealthy coffee-planter, was President of the country. His own connections became jealous of him, and one morning he waked up and found his house surrounded by armed men, commanded by his brother-in-law, Jose M. Montealegre. He and Canas were both exiled; but, encouraged by Barrios and others to return, they landed at Punta Arenas in 1860. Montealegre, who had usurped the Presidency, discovered them hid in a dirty cellar, and had them shot in the back as traitors.

"These internecine wars in Central America remind us of the bloody civil strife in the little Italian republics of the Middle Ages. Barrios in Salvador and Carrera in Guatemala were the two cocks pitted against each other for the amusement of the surrounding nations.

"After Carrera had executed Barrios he made Francisco Duenas President of Salvador, fixing the seat of government in Sonsonate.

"While this was going on in Salvador there were three military Presidents contending for the supremacy in Honduras.

"Martinez of Nicaragua, at the same time, declared himself President for four years more, against the provisions of the constitution, and aroused the ire of his opponent Jerez, who was soon put down by arms.

"President Montealegre, of the tiny Republic of Costa Rica, who marched into power over the bodies of his kindred, did not retain his authority very long; he was voted out by Jesus Ximenez and his party, whose first act was to make himself Dictator, and disperse the National Congress. This happened on the 1st of August, 1863.

"The only way to have peace in Central America is to consolidate the five States into one Government, under one ruler."

—By reference to the published scores made by the Hamilton and Toronto clubs at the recent match, readers will observe that Lt. A. L. Russell made the magnificent score of 79 out of 21 rounds. At 500 and 700 yards ranges he made ten consecutive bull's eyes, in all 16 bull's eyes and 5 centres. Messrs. J. J. Mason and T. Freeborn ranging next with 13 bull's eyes and 8 centres.

The scores of the Annual Prize Meeting of the Victoria Rifle Club of Hamilton Ont. will be given next week.

—A typographical error in Mr. McEachren's advertisement requires correction as follows:—Infantry Swords \$16. Oxford mixture pants \$6.

—The Quebec Garrison Artillery under command of Lt.-Col. Bowen are having a week camping and ball practice on the Island of Orleans.

CORRESPONDENTS are in the habit of sending us clippings from local newspapers, inclosed in sealed envelopes unpaid. If they would leave the envelope open and mark it "Printer's copy" and stamp it with two cents, it would save us an expense which amounts to considerable in the year. Letters occasionally come to us franked in the Brigade Office, Montreal, upon all of which we have paid extra postage, as the Post Office authorities will not acknowledge the validity of the stamp.

Hereafter we will take nothing out of the Post Office which is not pre-paid.

—The Fenian raid is still spoken of. Why don't they come? They are blue-moulding for the want of a beating we have no doubt. The New York *World* discourses as follows upon this subject.

Last month the Fenians' meeting at Pittsburgh, conducted, as usual, with closed doors, afforded enough silent indications of renewed vigor and life in the organization to create a murmur of apprehension in the Canadian mind that new and formidable boisteration was in store for them. Sparks from the telegraph since then have lighted up a brighter flame of alarm and revealed to them visions of an appalling legion of invaders gathering in squads of three or more from a thousand little frontier villages, and massing suddenly at some unknown point, come rushing like an overwhelming torrent over the Queen's dominions.

The approaching meeting of the Fenian magnates in high council in this city on the 10th of August perhaps has given rise to many of the new and startling rumors that for a day or two past have been mysteriously floating about in the metropolitan breezes. Whether from these, or the reports of British spies here combined, there is no little anxiety exhibited in provincial circles as to the developments of September and October next.

A visit to the Fenian headquarters in Fourth street, near Broadway, yesterday was convincing evidence that there was quite a revival in the life and energy of the organization. During the winter but few persons were seen entering or departing from the premises, and, with the exception of the few clerks attending to the dull and idle routine of business, the place seemed almost deserted. For a week or two lately, however, this has all changed. Numbers of persons are constantly entering and departing, the clerks are busily engaged in the manipulation of documents, books, &c., and the leaders of the brotherhood appear as bright and energetic as schoolboys at recess time.

The appearance of things in the building is significant of active and warlike operations. Stands of arms, packages of mysterious im-

port, flags, boxes, muskets fresh with the glitter of recent burnishing, and equipments kept in useful order—all are mute but tell-tale whisperers of what may, might, and perhaps will be about to happen before the leaves of autumn fall. In answer to inquiries, the courteous officials declare ignorance of any such contemplated movement, although they do not deny that the Fenian Brotherhood seeks the prosecution of its well known purpose by unremittingly active and determined measures. At the same time they claim that it would be an awkward adventure to start a new raiding army this fall, if the policy of the administration on the neutrality continues to be the same as manifested towards the Cuban expeditions. It will be remembered in this connection that all of the equipments, arms, ammunition, &c., captured by our Government from the Fenian army in the 1866 campaign, was restored under heavy bonds, a year ago and is now available for instant use. The fact is unquestioned that the Fenians could at any time, on short notice, summon from all parts of the country a large army. It is said that the plan of the next campaign is to enter the Canadian territory at a point never before attempted, and, with the co-operation of friends already there, to grasp certain railroads and conquer strongholds before there is time or suspicion to thwart them. The next raid, they claim, will be desperate, sanguinary, and decisive.

#### MILITIA BRIGADE ORDERS.

The following memo. has been issued in the 8th Brigade Division. :—

1. With the view of regulating the system of Drill and Field Manœuvres practised by the Infantry of the Militia has been pleased to direct that all Officers Commanding Battalions or Companies in this division, will confine their system of Battalion Drill to the practice of those movements only as detailed in the Field Exercise Book, which modern experience has shown to be most necessary and practicable at the present time.

2. The formation of either Battalion or company squares, will not be practised.

3. The following movements are authorized and required, viz:—The correct formation of open and quarter distance columns of Battalions, for the purpose of moving Battalions. The correct covering, and distance of officers commanding companies when marching in column.

The deployment from Quarter distance columns into line, either flank, and outwards the advancing and retiring in line, avoiding the evil of crowding, and the practice of extending a Battalion as quickly as possible, consistent with regularity, into a line of skirmishers, advancing, firing, and retiring steadily, taking ground to a flank in that order, or closing on the centre or both flanks—but in practicing skirmishing the formation of Squares to be omitted.

4. When in Skirmishing order either halted, firing or advancing, or retiring firing, the men to be allowed to lie down to fire when in the open, or encouraged to take advantage of any available cover that may be to fire kneeling, lying down or availing themselves of a trunk of a tree or a stone for a rest to their Rifles, and they are to be always more or less extended when in action.

By Order

W. H. JACKSON

Lieut. Colonel,

Brigade Major, 8th Brigade Division.