

in mind, God-fearing in their lives; and lastly, an almost unlimited breadth of territory, replete with agricultural and mineral resources, it may be fairly said that Canada sets forth upon her enviable career under as safe, sound, and solid auspices as any State whose bark has been committed to the stream of time. (Great cheering.) The only thing still wanted is to man the ship with

A MORE NUMEROUS CREW.

From the extraordinary number of babies I have seen at every window, and at every cottage door—(cheers and laughter)—native energy and talent appears to be rapidly supplying this defect—(laughter)—still it is a branch of industry in which the home manufacturer has no occasion to dread foreign competition—(great laughter)—and Canadians can well afford to share their fair inheritance with the straitened sons of toil at home. For many years past, I have been a strong advocate of emigration in the interests of the British population. I believe that emigration is a benefit both to those who go and to those who remain, at the same time that it is the most effectual and legitimate weapon with which labor can contend with capital. The subject is so serious a one, so much depends upon the individual training, capacity, health, conduct, and antecedents of each several emigrant, that no one without an intimate and special knowledge of the subject would be justified in authoritatively enlarging upon—(hear, hear)—but this at all events I may say: Wherever I have gone I have found numberless persons who came to Canada without anything, and have since risen to competence and wealth—(applause)—that I have met no one who did not gladly acknowledge himself better off than on his first arrival—(cheers)—and that amongst thousands of persons with whom I have been brought into contact, no matter what their race or nationality, none seemed ever to regret that they had come here. (Great and continued applause.) This fact particularly struck me on entering the log huts of the settlers in the more distant regions of the country. Undoubtedly their hardships had been very great, the difficulties of climate and locality frequently discouraging, their personal privations most severe, yet the language of all was identical, evincing without exception, pride in the past, content with the present, hope in the future. (Cheers.) While combined with the satisfaction each man felt in his own family, there shone another and even a nobler feeling, namely, the delight inspired by the consciousness of being a co-efficient unit in a visibly prosperous community, to whose prosperity he was himself contributing. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Of course these people never could have attained the position in which I found them without tremendous exertions. Probably the agricultural laborer who comes to this country from Norfolk or Dorsetshire will have to work a great deal harder than ever he worked in his life before, but if his work is harder he will find

A SWEETENER TO HIS TOIL,

of which he could never have dreamt in the old country, namely, the prospect of independence—of a roof over his head for which he shall pay no rent, and of ripening corn fields round his homestead which own no master but himself. (Tremendous applause.) Let a man be sober, healthy and industrious, let him come out at a proper time of the year, let him be content with small beginnings and not afraid of hard work and I can scarcely conceive how he should fail in his career. (Long and continued applause.)

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

"A" BATTERY--CANADIAN ARTILLERY.

To the Editor of the VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

Last week Capt. HOLMES with one S Sergt., one Sergt., and 20 file, proceeded to Toronto to act as markers, scorers, and Military Police at the Ontario Rifle Association. On Saturday evening the Battery paraded at 8 o'clock, Major COTTON in command, and marched to the City Hall to form a Guard of Honor for their Excellencies Lord and Lady DUFFERIN, during their reception. At 7.30 a.m., on Monday the Battery embarked on board the steamer "Maud," and proceeded to the residence of the Hon. R. J. CARTWRIGHT, where they met the guns and horses, which came round by the road. His Excellency inspected the Battery, and expressed himself as very much pleased with the appearance of the men both here and in Toronto, and said he looked upon them as the Regulars of Canada.

The Battery then marched down to the wharf and formed a Guard of Honor. His Excellency and Suit embarked at 8.30 o'clock, a.m., the Battery presenting arms and the band playing God Save the Queen. As the "Maud" moved away from the wharf Capt. HOLMES, with 20 men fired a salute of 19 guns from Fort Henry.

TETE DE PONT BARRACKS.

Sept. 9th, 1874.

[Correspondence Volunteer Review.]

NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 3, 1874.

THE "American Team" continue to practice regularly. At the semi weekly contest on Saturday last Gen. P. S. DAKIN led with a score of 149 out of a possible 180, fifteen shots each at 800, 900 and 1,000 yards. The weapon used was a Sharp Sporting Rifle between which and the Remington there is great rivalry. Lieut. HARRY FULTON, who made a score of 141, uses a Remington breech loader as a muzzle loading gun. On one occasion he forgot to put in a bullet and consequently scored a miss. On Wednesday the shooting of the team showed an improvement over previous trials, Lieut. A. ANDERSON heading the list.

CARBINE PRACTICE.

The Third Regiment of Cavalry tried their skill with the Carbine at 100 and 300 yards on Monday. The shooting was very poor only 174 men out of 386, qualifying for the greater distance by making 8 points and over out of a possible 20 at 100 yards. The regiment paraded in full uniform, the men wearing their sabres. The American Cavalryman is so extremely fond of having a sword dangling at his heels that even at target practice he must needs wear it. There were several extraordinary scenes of insubordination. One trooper bit an officer in the cheek.

Another drew his sword and threatened to annihilate any and everybody, while several were in such a maudlin state of intoxication as to necessitate their removal by force. The officers of this regiment are an incompetent set, and have little if any respect shown them by the men of their commands.

REGIMENTAL RIFLE CLUBS.

On Tuesday the Rifle Club of the Twelfth Regiment fired for a gold badge, presented by COLONEL GILBERT KEVE, the Secretary of the National Rifle Association. Private SMITH, Co. D., was the winner with a score of 30 out of a possible 40; five shots each at 200 and 500 yards, with a score of 44 out of a possible 56; seven shots each at 200 and 500 yards, Private KILLER won a gold badge presented to the 79th Regiment by CAPTAIN ROSS. Several regimental teams were at practice on the same day, and some remarkably good shooting was done. Sergeant CAMERON of the 79th making five consecutive bull's eyes at 500 yards.

THE FALL MEETING.

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association met on Tuesday and decided on the programme for the annual meeting at Creedmoor. The date is altered from Sept., 26th to Sept., 29th. The programme is now being printed and will be issued in a few days. It has not been materially altered from the synopsis given in my previous letter.

CRICKET.

An eleven from the Montreal Cricket Club played a two days match with the St. George's of this city, on the grounds of the latter at Hoboken, on Monday and Tuesday. The Canadians made 60 in the first and 83 in the second innings. The New Yorker's made 208 in one innings, winning the match in one innings with 65 runs to spare. The batting of the Canadians was only fair while their fielding was very weak. H.A.L.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10th.

A FLASH IN THE PAN.

The State prize is shot for each year by a team of twelve men from each regiment. As may be supposed—great rivalry exists for the possession of this trophy. Last year the 22nd Regiment came out at the head of the list, and in hopes of again carrying off the prize—the team has been kept together and has practiced assiduously. The wisacres who represent the military authorities came to the conclusion that "permanent" teams acted to the detriment of the force inasmuch as it confined the regimental team shooting to the same particular few, and presented the majority from testing their skill. A great deal was urged on both sides, and resulted in a condition being inserted in the rules governing the State Prize Match, to be shot for at the coming meeting, that any regiment winning one year must be represented by a different team at the next annual contest. The issuance of such an