

General assured them that a warm interest was felt in them by the Government, and that renewed facilities would be afforded them for the attainment of the objects they had in view. An efficient armorer would soon be provided to attend to their arms and accoutrements, and besides this they would shortly have every facility for target practice at one of the best ranges in the Province. He complimented them upon the condition of their arms and upon their general appearance.

In conclusion he congratulated Col. Macshane on his success in sustaining the reputation of the Battalion, in which the lamented Col. Otty had felt so warm an interest, and he trusted that even better would attend Col. Macshane's efforts in the future.

The Battalion is fortunate in having good officers. Apart from the staff officers, of whose ability there is no question, the Captains are good men, the Lieutenants are well up in the drill, and by both precept and example fully instruct the men in the duties expected of them. Sergt.-Major Hunter is also an invaluable man in the camp and is untiring in his efforts to accomplish all that is possible.

To-day the men will commence target practice at Drury's range, and Friday will be the last day in Camp. The time is so short that the men have really not a chance to do themselves justice. Were a longer period afforded them there is little doubt the 62nd would acquit itself with high credit for it apparently has excellent material in its ranks. Even the brief period in Camp, however, will have a noticeably beneficial effect, and will probably lead to renewed attention to drill, after the return of the men to the city.

The visitors to the Camp, yesterday, were few. Among those in uniform were Lt. Col. Jago, Inspector of Artillery. Lt. Col. Beer, Acting Brigade Major, Capt. Evans, Lt. Sharpe, of Kings, and others.—*St. John's Telegraph*.

CAMP ABRAMS.

The Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery, commanded by Brevet Major R. R. Call, went into Camp on Thursday 22nd inst., at their old camping ground at Rosebank. The Battery, which is under the efficient instruction of Sergeant Major Hughes, numbers five officers, sixty-seven non-commissioned officers, gunners and drivers, and fifty-one horses.

The first day was spent in marching to the grounds, pitching tents and making other necessary preparations. Friday the men were instructed in standing gun drill. The rain fell so heavily on Saturday that no drill could be performed, and the day was spent by the men in preparing mangers and stalls for the horses, and cleaning harness and clothing for Sunday.

On Sunday, at 10 a. m., the men were divided into two detachments, the Roman Catholics under the command of Lieut. R. A. Lawlor, marching to their Church in Newcastle, and the Protestants, under the command of Lieut. C. F. Bourne, attending service in the Methodist Church. After service the men were dismissed, some returning to camp for dinner, while others stayed in Newcastle till evening. Monday being a very fine day the Battery was exercised in field movements.

Agreeably to previous arrangement, the 73rd Battalion visited the Battery at Camp Abrams, where the officers, non-commissioned officers and men were entertained at dinner; after which the Battery and Battalion,

preceded by the band of the Battalion, marched to Newcastle and through the streets. After a short stay in Newcastle, the 73rd Battalion embarked on board the steamer *Andover* for Chatham, the Battery firing a salute on their departure, and the Band playing "Auld Lang Syne"—both corps appearing to have heartily enjoyed the exercises of the day. After the Battalion had gone the Battery marched back to Camp.

On Wednesday the Battery returned the visit of the 73rd, as referred to elsewhere. The men are in good health and spirits, sickness being unknown among them so far as reported.

Major Call's Officers are as follows:—Lieuts. James Mitchell, C. F. Bourne and R. A. Lawlor; D. McGruar, Quartermaster; John Cassidy, Sergt. Major. The Battery Sergeants are W. A. Park, P. Wheeler, C. E. Fish, W. J. Miller, and Mr. E. P. Willis ton is orderly room clerk.—*St. Lawrence Advance*, July 30th.

CAMP FERGUSON.

The 73rd Battalion will have completed their 12 days drill in camp to-day and tents will be struck this forenoon. As stated elsewhere a visit was made by the Battalion on Tuesday last to the Newcastle Field Battery of Artillery now in camp at Rosebank. On Wednesday the visit was returned, the band of the 73rd meeting the Battery at the Ferry Landing and escorting them to Camp Ferguson where they were received with the usual honors. Lt.-Cols. Maunsell, Jago, McCully, and Baird also visited the Camp. Quite a large number of citizens dined with the officers, and there was some speech making after the cloth was removed. On setting out on the return to Camp Abrams the Battery was escorted to town by the 74th and its Band, the united corps making a very attractive display as they marched through the streets.

The Battalion was inspected yesterday by Lt. Col. Maunsell, Deputy Adjutant General, who was accompanied by Lt. Col. D. H. Jago, Adjutant General of Artillery, and Lt. Col. Baird, District Paymaster, and Brigade Major McCully of this Division. After a number of evolutions were performed the Battalion was addressed by the D.A.G. who, in the course of his remarks, recommended the officers to attend the Military School at Fredericton if possible. Altogether the camp is said to have been quite a success.—*St. Lawrence Advance*, July 30th.

Death of Sir Francis Bond Head.

The death of one memorable in the struggle in Upper Canada for responsible government, Sir Francis Bond Head; Baronet, (formerly Lieutenant Governor of this Province, under the Old Family Compact System, occurred on Saturday. He was born at Hermitage, near Rochester, England, and first served as an officer in the royal Engineers. In 1825, while holding the rank of captain, he was engaged to superintend some gold and silver mines on the River Plate, and on his way there across the Pampas between Buenos Ayres and Chili, a narrative of which journey he afterwards published. In 1835, while holding the position of Assistant Commissary in the Army, he, at the urgent request of Lord Glenelg, accepted the Governorship of Upper Canada. On his appointment he declared that he was resolved to maintain the old order of things; that an elective Legislative Council could not be

granted, and that the Crown reserves could not be abandoned except on condition of an adequate and permanent Civil List being voted. The Assembly hereupon stopped the supplies, and was dissolved, the result of the dissolution being in favour of the Governor. The insurrection of 1837 followed in consequence of his alleged arbitrary conduct and as, confident in his own resources, he had sent away from the Province the whole of the Queen's Army, he put himself at the head of the militia and succeeded in suppressing the rebellion. In 1835 he resigned his post and, returning to England, wrote a "narrative" justifying the conduct of his administration and the severe measures he had taken against the rebels. For his services in quelling the latter he was created a baronet, and received the thanks of the Legislatures of Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. He was the author of some note, his works comprising "rough Sketches of a Journey Across the Pampas," "Bubbles from the Brunnen of Nassau," "Life of Bruce," "The Emigrant," "Stokers and Pokers," "Defenceless State of Great Britain," "A Fugot of French Sticks," "A Fortnight in Ireland," "The Horse and his Rider," "The Hoyal Engineer," &c.

A good deal of quiet activity is going on among the Germans in a department which has a special interest for Englishmen. The new Empire which has a seaboard on the Baltic, is evidently extremely anxious to let no opportunity pass of gaining maritime experience, and, we may add, of securing a footing in Eastern waters. We learn from the *Colony Gazette* that a steam gunboat of the first class, with a crew of sixty-four men and officers, and an armament of six breech-loaders, is about to be despatched to China. She will not return home for a lengthened period, but her crew will be relieved every two years. We are further informed by the North German *Allgemeine Zeitung* that two corvettes of the imperial fleet have reached the same station in relief of two war-vessels, which are about to return home. The attention of one of these ships, the corvette *Arcturion*, was especially directed immediately on her arrival to the town and river of Swatow. We are far from blaming the Prussian Government for desiring to protect the commerce of Germany in those regions, for although only about one-sixth, or seventy-eight out of 471, of the merchant vessels which used the harbour of Swatow in 1873 belong to that nationality, the German interests in those waters are sufficiently important to justify the employment of a naval squadron. Inasmuch as that neighbourhood is the seat of much of the piracy which devastates those seas, we should be glad to hear that a corresponding zeal were being exhibited by the English Government with a view to its repression. Three forts are, indeed, now in course of construction, which are to be armed with Krupp guns. These formidable weapons are now being largely imported by the Chinese Government, and great activity also prevails in the arsenal at Canton. The principal production, however, at this factory is a wall-musket, nine feet long, which requires no less than three men to serve and discharge it. This weapon is not very likely to do much execution, according to our modern ideas, but we may hope that it will be found effectual against the pirates, whom neither English men-of-war nor Chinese junks have been able to put down. Perhaps the Germans may be more successful.—*Broad Arrow*, 22nd May.