

CONSOLATION MATCH.

For beaten competitors—3 rounds at 200 yds.
Sgt. Major Blaind, 49th.....222—6
Corp. Middleman, G. T. R.....232—7
Pt. Woodcock, 49th.....223—7
Pt. Belknap.....232—7

There being three ties, it was decided to fire one more round each. Middlemas made an outer Woodcock missed, and Belknap made an outer, thus tying Middlemas. These two fired again, when Middlemas missed and Belknap made a Bulls-eye, thus taking the prize of \$2. Middlemas second \$1; Woodcock, third, \$1.

AGGREGATE PRIZES.

First Prize.—For the highest aggregate score in matches Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, Special Badge given by the Ontario Rifle Association, and also a Silver Medal presented by Lt. Col. Campbell—Private Marsh, 49th Battalion, 107 points.

Second prize.—Silver Medal by Lt. Col. Brown—Sergeant Cunningham, 49th Battalion, 106 points.

Third Prize.—*Daily Ontario* for one year, value \$5—Lt. Marshall, G. T. Rifles, 104 points.

Fourth Prize.—Concertina by E. Harrison, Esq., value \$5.—Sergeant Bennett, 15th Battalion, 103 points.

Fifth prize.—*Hastings Chronicle* for one year, value \$2—Private Hilton, 43th Battalion, 97 points.

Sixth prize.—Hat by J. S. Meudell, Esq., value \$2—Private Allan, G. T. Rifles, 96 points.

The returns above given, show some excellent shooting, considering the winds which prevailed during the competition. One pleasing feature was that several competitors hitherto unknown, put in a creditable appearance, which they are likely to improve upon with time. One object of the Association is to encourage young aspirants; and it might be not amiss, at a future meeting, to make up a match for those who have never before shot in any public competition.

After the conclusion of the shooting, a meeting of the Association was held at Flambly's, where the scores were read and declared correct. Votes of thanks were also passed to Capt. Crozier of the 15th and Adj. Simpson of the 18th, for acting as Lieutenants of the firing party. The Band serenaded Col. Campbell at his residence in the evening.

CENSUS OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

Papers by the last mail contained census tables of Scotland and Ireland, a compilation from which will be found interesting. The census returns of England had not yet been completed. From the returns received, it appears that on the 3rd of April last the total population of Scotland amounted to 3,358,613 persons, 1,601,633 of whom were males and 1,756,980 were females. This as compared with the census of 1861 shows an increase of 151,785 males and 144,534 females, or a total of 296,319 persons in ten years. The emigration from Scotland during the ten years from 1861 to 1871 amounted to 149,213 persons. The population of some of the principal cities are given below:

Edinburgh and its suburbs.....	253,764
Glasgow.....	477,144
Iverness.....	14,463
Aberdeen.....	88,125
Perth.....	25,580
Montrose.....	14,548

During the last ten years, the population of the large cities has increased at the rate of 20.96 per cent, the small towns at the rate of 7.53 per cent, and the rural districts only at the rate of 1.32 per cent. In the North and North Western divisions including Orkney, Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Comarty and Iverness, there has been a slight falling off in the population, while in all the other sections of the Kingdom there has been an increase more or less great. During the last thirty years the total population of Scotland has increased as follows:

1841.....	2,020,184
1851.....	2,888,742
1861.....	3,062,249
1871.....	3,358,613

The abstract of the enumerators' returns in Ireland shows that the population of that island has decreased from 5,789,967 in 1861 to 5,402,759 persons. During the ten years 846,956 persons have emigrated from the country. The percentage of decrease is largest in the town of Galway, King's County, Queen's County, Tipperary and Meath. The only localities in which there has been any increase are Belfast, Londonderry, Dublin, Waterford and Carrickfergus.

We find that there are in Ireland 4151,933 Roman Catholics against 4,505,365 in 1861. 683,295 Protestant Episcopalians against 693,357 in 1861. 558,238 Protestant Dissenters against 581,154 in 1861; 19,035 of other Christian denominations against 18,798, and 258 Jews, against 393, ten years ago. The following is the population of some of the principal cities:

Dublin.....	245,722
Cork.....	78,382
Belfast.....	174,394
Waterford.....	23,337

The following table shows how largely the population of Ireland has decreased in thirty years:

Year.	Population.
1841.....	5,196,597
1851.....	6,574,278
1861.....	5,789,967
1871.....	5,402,759

THE SAN JUAN QUESTION.

DISCOVERY OF COL. FREMONT'S MAP.

We briefly announced on Sunday the finding of an American map at the office of the Colonial Secretary of this Colony, which defines the boundary lines between the United States and the British possessions, and marks out with the distinctness of black dotted lines and green ink the islands claimed by the British and American Governments respectively. The map is the same as that alluded to by the Earl of Lauderdale a few weeks ago in the House of Lords of which it was said

FEW COPIES ARE NOW EXTANT.

All that the United States Government could get hold of have been called in and destroyed. In overhauling a lot of old papers at the Colonial Secretary's office on Saturday the map was found. Its importance may be estimated when we state that the map is an authorised edition. The following inscription appears on the lower left hand corner:

MAP OF
OREGON AND UPPER CALIFORNIA,
From the Survey of
JOHN CHARLES FREMONT AND OTHER AUTHORITIES.
Drawn by Charles Preusse,
Under the ORDER of the SENATE OF THE
UNITED STATES.
Washington City, 1848.
Lithographed by Weber & Co., Baltimore.

The 49th parallel is distinctly and plainly marked out, as we have stated, and the line is drawn to the centre of the Gulf of Georgia, thence southerly passing between Lumsden and Orcas Islands, thence to Sinclair Island, where it passes between Cypress and Guemes Islands to Smith or Blunt Island, thence down through the centre of the Straits of Fuca to the ocean. This line gives

THE BRITISH MORE THAN THEY CLAIM.

It gives them—in addition to San Juan and other important islands—Smith or Blunt Island—on which the United States Government have erected and maintain a light-house—together with several other small islands to which no claim has yet been preferred, but which, we suppose, it will now be found necessary to include in our demands. Col. Fremont was a son-in-law of Col. Benton, and was sent overland to the Pacific in order to ascertain the value of this and the adjacent territory of Oregon and California. Col. Benton was then a leading Senator of the United States and, acting upon the information furnished by Col. Fremont, the Senator declared all the country lying north of 49° to be worthless—

THE DERELICT OF NATIONS

Previous to this the Democratic party had elected Mr. Polk President with the cry of 54.40 or light. That is, they demanded the territory on the Pacific Coast to 54.40. and threatened if their claim was disputed to declare war against England. The report of Col. Fremont convinced the people that the

COUNTRY WAS NOT WORTH FIGHTING FOR,

and the Americans concluded a treaty with Great Britain on the basis of the almost forgotten map which has been just exhumed from its musty depository and which is destined to play an important part in the arbitration by the Emperor of Germany—Colonist, British Columbia, 21st June.

By the arrival of the steamer Alaska at San Francisco we learn that the British war steamer which had left the Chinese waters for the purpose of looking after the interests of two Englishmen who had been captured by the Coreans had returned after a successful mission. The two men were found alive, and not only well, but they stated that they had been well treated by the Coreans, who, no doubt, deemed it prudent to do so, because if violent hands had been laid upon the captives, British tars might have expressed a desire to explore the interior of the country, and might not have been satisfied with anything less than a visit to the capital. The Coreans were aware of the fact that Englishmen were not to be trifled with, and they were accordingly kindly treated. Under these circumstances one would suppose that for the honour of his flag, Admiral Rogers will have to return with the American squadron to insist upon reparation at the hands of the Corean Government for the recent insult to the stars and stripes.

IN THE QUEEN'S REIGN.—The census returns show that there are now in the United Kingdom 5,900,000 souls more than there were when Her Majesty began her reign. The increase thus gained in about the life time of a generation is greater than the present population of Belgium, or Holland, or Portugal, and is almost equal to that of Sweden and Norway. The population of the United Kingdom is increasing at the rate of 1,173 a day. But Emigration takes away 468 of the number, leaving 705 a day to swell the population at home.