

military staff, has repeatedly communicated to Messrs. E. Remington & Sons the general satisfaction with which the system is regarded by the rank and file of the Viceroy's Army.

It has been observed, from the foregoing relation of the facts regarding the rearmament of several powers that have applied to France for advice, that the sentiment of the professional authorities of that nation has been invariably favorable to the Remington. The adoption of the chassepot in 1866 was the incident of an apparently imperative exigency, and the choice was actually made out of no competition at all, there being but two other entries, one of which was an improvised modification of the successful arm. In any subsequent trial, the results have been highly favorable to the American breech loader; the late one, conducted just before the late war, concluding in a recommendation of its adoption, for the mounted force of the French army. The names of Nessler and Minie are too well known to necessitate any suggestion of the value attaching to their endorsement of the system. There may be added, however, to these names of practical and thorough military scientists the more conspicuous one of a French marshal.

At the Imperial Exposition of 1867, the United States and several European countries were represented by large contributions of war material, comprising not only siege and field ordnance and general munitions, but the latest types of small-arms. The sentiment of the Commissioners controlling the Industrial Palace was adverse to any consideration of this feature of the exhibition; and it has been suggested on account of the paucity of the French contribution, "the fruits of peaceful civilization," it was designed that the exhibition should remain true to its object. Founded upon progress in peace, it was not thought proper to extend a friendly hand to engines of destruction. Against this rather narrow construction of the purposes of the gathering of the whole world's resources, the Governments represented protested with such force of argument, urging the cost incurred by inventors and manufacturers in the preparation of models, as well as the fallacious inspiration of the international jury, that the Emperor decided to form a High Commission, under the presidency of Field Marshal Canrobert, and composed of gen'l officers, of different nations, to whom was assigned the duty of examining the army material sent to the Exposition.

Thus was constituted a sort of international jury, on the pattern of the Jury of the Exposition.

The war contribution thus recognized as a legitimate feature, was divided into twenty-one classes, the first class including small-arms under the title *armes portatives*. The collection under this class was very comprehensive, England having sent amongst other inventions the Mifford carbine, the new Whitworth rifle, and the Martini Henri, Austria the Wernli, Belgium the Albini, and the United States, the Joslyn, Peabody, Spencer, Wesson, and Remington. The report of the commission, a large volume of 650 pages, presents a most thorough study of the progress of destructive invention. Its determination of the relative merits of the small arms entered, was in favor of the Remington.

"This arm very remarkable for its accuracy at long ranges, its strength, and the almost unalterable working of its parts, enjoys like the preceding (another American system) and perhaps to a much greater de-

gree, general favor. The action of the extractor is sure and efficacious, it may be fired twelve times per minute."

As a material evidence of the official endorsement, the European representative of this arm received for the Messrs. Remington, from the hands of the Marshal, the silver medal of the Exposition, the single trophy awarded to the first class *armes portatives*.

DEATH OF MAJOR CAMPBELL.—We are sorry to hear that Major Campbell, of Rouville, has died from an attack of paralysis. Dr. W. G. Campbell was called to attend him yesterday, but without effect. The late Major Campbell was a native of Glasgow, and an officer of Hussars. He was for some time Military Secretary to Lord Sydenham, and married a lady of the ancient and honored Canadian family of Duchesnay. Since that time he has lived at the Manor House at St. Hilaire. He was for a time member of Parliament for Rouville. He was also a director of the Grand Trunk Railway and the Montreal Bank. In all capacities he enjoyed the respect of the whole country.—*Montreal Herald*.

At a meeting of a London mission recently held in one of the poorer sub-districts of the English capital, the costermongers living in the neighborhood, presented the Earl of Shaftesbury with a gold pencil case, a magnificent bouquet, and a large photograph of a group of stall keepers. "His Lordship in a humorous speech," says the *London Times*, thanked the costermongers, and said he would keep their presents as long as the Radicals allowed him to keep any property at all.

CORRESPONDENCE.

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

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

MILITIA MATTERS IN HALIFAX.

The interest taken in the approaching elections has not interfered with Militia business. The 1st and 2nd Brigade of Halifax Garrison Artillery have daily a battery at practice at one of the forts in the harbour.

Colonel Laurie gives a close superintendence to this very important portion of the training, and occasionally brings with him some Royal Artillery officer, who by close professional questioning sharpens up the wit, and polishes up the knowledge of our Canadian gunners.

It is, however, to be regretted that a suitable battery is not maintained for the practice of these Brigades. The 32-pounder smooth bores are pretty well played out; 18-ton guns are rather new and heavy to handle for our men, besides which, the ammunition is expensive and scarce.

The Annual Rifle Target practice is also in full swing, nearly every day, one or more companies of the City Brigade go to the

Balford Ranges to fire their 40 rounds. Lt. Col. Sawyer the former inspecting officer in this district is appointed the Musketry Instructor, so that the regulations may be strictly carried out; and a major of each corps attend at all practices, as a further guarantee of fair play.

According to the Regulations issued no man will be paid as an effective who has not gone through his target practice, and if an artillery man his great gun practice as well; and further attended the eight obligatory Brigade parades. This is keeping the force up to the mark, but we mean business down here, and intend to be second to none. Colonel Ross told us last year that he had seen no better work in the Dominion and as long as we can bring a good Brigade together for constant work, and thus supplement the regular Halifax garrison with a strong force of trained men at a moment's notice. We feel that our work is fully better done than if we went off for a 16 days picnic, for fully as much efficiency is attained, whilst employees and employed are satisfied, and a much better class of men retained in the service.

The infantry and field artillery have now had three brigade field days, in one of which the two artillery brigades also took part, and on one occasion they formed a division, working with a brigade of regular troops, and won encomiums from the Lieut. General. Colonel Laurie keeps them very close at work, and after a Brigade field day this week, takes advantage of a full moon to hold two evening brigade parades next week, but whilst he insists on the "full pound of flesh" in the shape of drill; he tries to make it as convenient as possible for the officers and men, and is as fully as much a volunteer at heart as the most enthusiastic of those under him. This is the sort of staff we want, and not laced gentlemen who look to the pay and position as the chief points, and at the duty as a matter to be disposed of as quickly as possible.

Our country battalions are mostly trying the camp, and altho' we hear that one battalion will be disbanded for not coming into camp when ordered, the rest of the force responded well to the call. In June and July Colonel Laurie was in camp near Truro along with the Militia of the Eastern counties, and they got on very well although it was entirely new to them. In September, the same officer goes into camp with the western Brigade, and, as it is understood that he will also have some county artillery encamped at the Halifax Batteries at the same time, he appears to have his hands pretty full. Our Provincial Rifle meeting comes off on the 27th ult., when we hope to have our Wimbledon men back, again and shall be glad to see any good shots from the Upper Provinces. We will endeavor to send you our scores for comparison with yours,