

ARRIVAL OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ARTHUR.

HALIFAX, Aug. 23rd.—The steamship "City of Paris" arrived at nine o'clock yesterday morning, being the quickest passage ever made to this port, and brought forty passengers, including his Royal Highness Prince Arthur; his governor, Col. Elphinstone, and Lieut. Pickard, Equerry.

At ten o'clock the steamer came to the wharf where the Governor General, the Lieutenant governor, and a Guard of Honor from the 78th Highlanders, with a large concourse of people, were in waiting.

His Royal Highness entered the Governor's carriage and was driven to the Government House, the crowd giving hearty cheers as he left the wharf.

His Royal Highness, accompanied by Lady Young, Sir Hastings Doyle, and Admirals Mundy and Wellesley attended a special service in the Garrison Chapel, at 5 o'clock p. m. Flags were flying from every house.

To-day His Royal Highness went on board the flagship, "Royal Alfred," from which a formal landing and reception took place at noon in the dockyard, at the same place where the Prince of Wales landed nine years ago.

The Halifax Volunteer Battery formed the guard of honour. He was received on the landing by the Governor General, Lieut. Governor Doyle and staff. Admirals Mundy and Wellesley, the French Admiral, Baron Nagult, the Mayor and other members of the City Council, members of the Dominion Parliament, members of the Provincial Government and Parliament and thousands of citizens.

An address of welcome was read by the Recorder, and a suitable reply made by Prince Arthur. A procession was then formed, and marched through Water, Granville, George, and Barrington streets, which were lined by the North British, St. George and Irish Societies. The streets were also lined by the Volunteer Militia, the 60th and 78th regiments, and the Royal Engineers. A detachment of the 78th formed a guard of honor. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the citizens, not only while the procession was passing the streets, but throughout the day. It is not yet decided how long Prince Arthur will remain in Halifax, or how his time will be occupied.

Officers of the garrison are getting up a ball in his honor, and the citizens will invite him to a picnic on the grounds of the Princess's Lodge, the former residence of his grandfather.

Prince Arthur was on the street to-day with several of his companions. He afterwards attended to a private picnic of 150 couples in the Superior Grounds of the Archbishop of Halifax, on the north west arm. In the evening he was present at a crowded concert in the Horticultural Gardens, and received a most cordial welcome. He was much pleased at the demonstration yesterday.

HASTINGS RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

This Association was formed by some gentlemen about two months ago, and after a good deal of energy succeeded in getting as fine a range as any in the country, and numbers in its ranks a good many "crack" shots. It has succeeded in getting a range up to 900 yards, a better one is not in the country, and 1,000 yards can be had by crossing one highway. The new marking butt is of stone, and is very spacious; the embankment in rear of the target is 50 feet long, and 30 feet

high, at each range there is a raised platform of earth thrown up and nicely sodded.

The annual subscription is one dollar for Officers of Volunteers and civilians, and fifty cents for non-commissioned officers and men of Volunteer Corps. It is arranged to have several good matches take place this fall.

The following gentlemen comprise the officers of the Association, viz.—Lt-Col. A. A. Campbell, 15th Batt., President; Lt-Col. James Brown, 49th Batt., 1st Vice President, Capt. Nunn, G. T. R., 2nd Vice President, Capt. Hambly, 49th Batt., Treasurer, Capt. Bogart, 15th Batt., Secretary.—*Belleville Intelligencer.*

THEY DESERVE FAIR PLAY.

From the Elora Lightning Express Aug. 19, '68.

The Fergus Council has in response to a petition from the Fergus Land Company, generously voted the sum of \$50 to defray needful expenses of the company while in camp, and at the same time expressed its belief that the remuneration granted by the government is altogether inadequate for the services rendered." This opinion is coincided in by all acquainted with the miserable parsimony displayed by the Militia Department towards rural volunteers. Unlike their brethren in the cities, the volunteers resident in the country parts are unable to get together for battalion drill, and the Government wisely resolved to give them opportunity to do so by placing them in camp for the purpose of learning the art of moving in large bodies. So far, good. The movement is highly commendable, and nobody will grumble at the expense necessarily incurred in carrying out this arrangement. Last year men thus brought together were allowed \$8 for eight days, drill two of which days were consumed in going to and returning from camp, while a Sunday covered a third. The men were called upon to pay their board, and in most instances were billeted. This year they are placed under canvas, and are allowed \$6.50, for six clear days in camp, Sunday not being counted, and have to furnish themselves with rations. That is while last year they had \$8 for eight days, work this year they receive \$6.50, for nine days, feeding themselves out of this pittance in both cases. When we remember that, in contrast to this their city brethren are permitted to put in their drill on odd evenings throughout the year—as many country companies do, in addition to this annual battalion drill—and receive their pay without any deduction, an appearance of injustice, at least, towards the country companies is at once presented and a sour feeling aroused. Our lads feel that the willing horse is over ridden—that patriotism is too much drawn upon—that invidious and very unfair distinction is made—and that our Militia Minister is endeavoring to earn a character for economy at the cost of rank and file. Now we are of those who believe that volunteers ought to be volunteers in reality as well as name—that more money considerations do not, as they ought not, to weigh with our citizen soldiers—and that when men enter the ranks merely for the sake of pay their efficiency as volunteers is likely soon to end, but this does not blind us to the fact that when our young men give up a week, or two or three, from business, and leave their homes, in addition to many a tramp through mud and rain, or cold and snow to the drill shed, the least return the country can make is a fair

remuneration for time and loss of employment, when at headquarters for battalion drill. And when they are expected to furnish themselves with camp outfit—kettles, pails, spades, axes, tins, spoons, knives and forks, fire-wood, sandles, &c.—a sum larger than ten cents per head is requisite for that purpose. Our noble fellows, who, in 1866, showed of what sort of stuff they were made and their willingness to expose themselves in the defence of their country, don't need coaxing—don't desire luxuries and big pay—don't prefer unreasonable requests—but do ask for fair play and decent usage. In stead of leaving liberal councils, here and there supplement the government allowance let the Militia Department do its duty at once, give to the volunteers their full pay of \$8—even if rations are deducted therefrom. An order in Council will easily put the matter right, and when a vote of the House required next session—as it would be—for the additional pay over the \$6.50 already voted, not a word would be uttered in objection to it. A feeling of soreness—a sense of injustice—would be thus removed, and our Volunteer Force would be thereby materially and morally strengthened.

TROOPS IN AUSTRALIA.

A circular despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies has been received by the Governors of the various Australian colonies, intimating that it is the intention to withdraw from Australia all the infantry troops in excess of a single regiment, which is to be distributed as follows:—New South Wales, four companies; South Australia, two companies; Queensland, one company; Tasmania, one company. A battery of artillery is to remain at Sydney, and the Victoria Government have been informed that, if they wish it, another battery will be sent to Melbourne. The headquarters of the Australian command will remain in Victoria, as at present, but the headquarters of the regiment are to be at Sydney, where the largest number of infantry will be stationed. These troops are to be paid for at the present rate; but it is intimated that the colonies must be prepared before long to pay the full expense of their own military defence. Tasmania is to be placed on the same footing as the other colonies, and is no longer to enjoy the advantage, hitherto conceded, of receiving the services of Her Majesty's troops without payment. In reply to this despatch the Chief Secretary of Victoria has addressed a minute to the Governor, intimating that the colony will not continue to pay a subsidy towards the expense of Imperial troops excepting on the condition that they shall remain here in time of war as well as in time of peace, and that they shall consist of artillery. This intimation has been made in accordance with the unanimous feeling expressed by the Legislative Assembly when the military vote was under consideration.—*Melbourne Argus.*

On July 30, while drilling with his battery on Woolwich Common, and while standing at ease, Prince Arthur's charger became restive, made a sudden plunge, and took the Prince so unawares that he was jerked completely out of the saddle to the ground. Fortunately His Royal Highness received no injury whatever, and was on his feet in a moment. The horse scampered off across the Common in the direction of the stables, where it pulled up of its own accord, and was soon after led back to its master, who remounted and remained in the saddle for the rest of the time he was on duty.