RIFLE MATCH.—On Saturday the 7th instant a friendly shooting match took place at the Rifle Range in rear of the town between five men belonging to the Royal Canadian Rifles stationed at Fort Wellington, and a like number belonging to No. 1 Volunteers of Prescott. The match was a very exciting and interesting one, being the first that has eyer taken place here between Regulars and Volunteers. As will be seen by the subjoined score, the match was very closely conteated, the Prescott Volunteers winning by just three points. The victorious party were very handsomely entertained after the match by the Royal Canadians, at Quarter Master Young's, where a very pleasant evening was spent by the contestants and a number of their friends. The following is the score:

No. 1 VOLUMTEER RIFLES

	200yds.	400yds.	600yds.	T'l.
Sergt. J Young.	.42024	24033	34203	36
Pyto. Tivey	44443	33323	04402	43
" Marshall	30430	00334	04320	29
Corp. Bell	23333	02230	02200	25
" Latimer	03443	43030	03004	31

Sergt. Dolan	.42333	00320	00333	29
Pyte. Callaghan	.24344	02033	00000	30
" Cullen	.32334	24323	33222	41
Sergt. Fraser	32340	33432	20303	35
Pvt. Perryman.	.42430	00220	02232	26
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Total......161

--Present Telegraph.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM TORONTO.

(BY OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Col. Radeliffe. C. B., R. A. Commandant of the Regulars in this city has been suddenly summoned to Montreal to assume the duties of the late Col. Kennedy, commandant of Her Majesty forces in British North America.

On motion of J. S. MacDonald Messrs. Carling (Hon. J.) McKellar, Cumberland, Beatty and Pardee were appointed a deputation to wait on His Excellency Lord Monck and present him with a valedictory address, expressive of their appreciation of his services as Her Majesty chief representative in Canada and their good wishes for his future prosperity. Press of business alone prevented our Premier from accompanying the deputation.

The "Queen's Own" annual concert on behalf the Band and service fund was, as I predicted, a most successful affair, almost every seat in the Music Hall had been reserved before the appointed hour. The managing committee deserve great credit for the array of talant—thanks to the performers—they had been enabled to secure and the very satisfactory manner in which all the arrangements were carried out. The lady singers, Mrs Robinson, Mrs Beard, and Miss Cousens, although encores were forbidden, had more than once to reappear in order to satisfy their numerous admirers. Sol. Eastard, R. E., and chorus of the

Queen's Own added much to the entertainment. The "Death of Nelson" by Mr. Nelson was enthusiastically applauded. The old motto "England expects every man to do his duty" rendered so feelingly could not fail to be effective.

Band Master Robinson has good reason to be proud of the performance of the band on this occasion, the music was excellent, and Mr. Robinson's Solo on the Cornet shewed that he is master of the situation and able to act as well as teach.

The Lieut. Governor (whom I perceive all are determined to call His Excellency) and lady accompanied by their A. D. C., were present and remained for some time after the concert to witness the dancing which was carried on with great spirit by the majority of those present. These social gatherings increase the "Esprit de corps," as well as promote good fellowships among the different Military bodies. Besides the staff, the 10th Royals, Governor General's Body Guard, and Grand Trunk Brigade were represented, as well as some of the 29th Rogiment and 13th Hussars.

The M. P. P.s., have formed themselves into a drill class for instruction in Infantry drill under Captain and Adjutant Otter of the Queen's Own, and meet daily from 9 to 10 a. m. for that purpose. Fifteen were present lately and I am informed the number is increasing. They could not possibly have a more intelligent and attentive instructor than this popular officer.

Last night No. 4. Co. Q. O. R. Captain Arthurs and Lieut. Russell, sat down to a spread at the Terrapin. There were numerous guests present, including Col. Gillmor, Adjutant Otter, Captain Whitney, Major Stollery, 10th Royals and several M.P.P.s, Mr. McKellar M. P. P. responded to one of the numerous toasts. The entertainment was additionally agreeable from the presence of the Regimental band. Captain Arthurs is very popular with the men.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

"In reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives," says the Washington Union, "calling upon the Secretary of War for the number of prisoners of either side held, and that died during the war, he makes the following report: Number of Union prisoners South, 260,940; number of Confederate prisoners North, 200,000; number of Union prison rs died, 22,596; number Confederate prisone. died, 26,435."

Upon this the Pete sburg Index says.

We find the above aragraph in the Washington Union of Tue lay evening, and take it for granted the the editor speaks from the record.

What a commentary these simple, severe statistics present on the loyal falsehoods of Congressional buncombe and Harper's Journal of Civil (and political) Liesation!

After all the "barbarities," of Anderson-

forbidden, had more than once to reappear in order to satisfy their numerous admirers.

Sol. Hassard, R. E., and chorus of the all the unbounded appliances for health,

comfort and cure which the humane, christian, enlightened and civilized North possessed with all the utterly infamous character of Washington official testimony where "Rebels" were concerned; with every motive for, with constant practice of, and unblushing notoriety in, falsifying records to suit their case, what are the facts?

to suit their case, what are the facts?
Out of 260,940 Union prisoners, 22,5% died. Out of 200,000 Confederate prisoners 26,434 died. The Union prisoners exceeded the Confederate prisoners 60,000; yet the deaths of Union prisoners fell below those of Confederate prisoners 6,000.

Two "Yankee" prisoners died out of every twenty-three in Southern pens. Two "Robel" prisoners died out of every fifteen in Northern pens.

Put that in your moral pipes, ye whited sepulchres.

WHAT MR. GLADSTONE DOES NOT SAY.

After all, it is much more important to in. quire, what is it that Mr Gladstone does not say? For if his garrulity is as silver, his silence, by reason of its rarity, is golden .-What he does not say is how it came to pass that his Reform Bill was not a bit like either the Reform Bill which is, and which he so mainly helped to make, and takes so much credit for making, or the Reform Bill which it ought to have been, and which his own party would not make. . What is true of the Liverpool unterances about Reform is true also of the Liverpool utterances about the Irish Church. In either case, what Mr. Gladstone ought to have done, in order to complete his case against his rival, and at once to defeat him at every point, would have been to show him that the establishment of the Church-not only now as things stand, and here where we are on this very Thursday night—not only is, but always was, the right and the only possible policy. Because, to enlarge on the accepted platitude that this is the only right course under circumstances of the existing situation is only to show a speaker's command over words. What Mr. Gladstone had to show, and did not attempt to show, was that this always was accepted by true and consistent and proyed Liberals, and by statesmen as the right policy. What Mr. Gladstone did not account for—as he never has account for, and we suppose, never will, account for it—is the fact that all his colleg-ugues, Lord Russell, Sir George Grey, and every other statesman of name, always with one voice pronounced against disestablishment. What Mr. Gladstone, with all his confidential revelations, did not reveal at Liverpool, was how it came to pass that six weeks before he pronounced against the one Establishment for Ireland, Earl Russell, had solemnly pronounced for three Estab lishments for Ireland. Of course, all that we have said as to what Mr. Gladstone does not tell us has been said a hundred times before, but Mr. Gladstone's speeches always compel iteratation and repetition. The con clusion of the whole matter—a conclusion which, as we have repeated, so we shall have to repeat,—is that during the present week Mr. Gladstone has said everthing that he has said before, and said it with a wonderful redundancy and copiousness of speech; but the only important matters which we should like to know, we know as little about as ever, and yet exactly as much as we ever shall know.—Saturday Review.