

The readers of American papers will notice that General Grant is accused also, of neglecting his duties as President, while seeking his own ease, thus proving that this objection will not apply to kings alone.

But there is assumed to be an inherent wrong in monarchy. Every man has his equal rights, and every man is the equal of every other. Those who say this forget that there is no such thing as a right of government. Ever man is really the judge of his own rights, and every attempt of any other man to impose a government upon him is an outrage. This is the doctrine, carried out to its extreme. On the democratic theory, no man is bound by any law which he did not help to make, and if he revokes that consent, it is the same as if he never had agreed. No government, whether a town meeting in Massachusetts, a commune in France, a canton in Switzerland, or a depotism in Asia, rests upon right. The force by which evil doers are restrained we call law; but it rests in the end upon indefensible assumption of power. Experience shows that this is necessary; otherwise the strong would prey upon the weak and the crafty upon the simple minded. And the great object is to secure, with the least possible obstruction, the greatest amount of security to the individual. Judged by this standard, no country on earth affords more than Great Britain, and she may attribute a part of her success in this to the monarch. It is a well known saying of the scripture that a bad tree cannot bring forth good fruit. The fruit is good in this case must not the tree be good also? — *Albion.*

In *Fraser* there is a paper on "Future Naval Battles." The writer believes firmly in the torpedo as a weapon of offence, and believes that armed with it a little gunboat might destroy a very great ship. He believes for the present that Captain Harvey's torpedo is the best, and gives us this short description of it, too short to be very intelligible to laymen: "Capt F. Harvey R. N. has directed his attention to perfecting a form of towing torpedo, proposed many years ago by his uncle John Harvey, R. N. He has succeeded in producing a small torpedo which diverges at an angle of 45°, at a distance of from 50 to two hundred yards, when towed at high speed, and is exploded by collision with the opposing vessel. Exceedingly simple in its construction and manipulation, the towing torpedo yet requires great skill and experience to insure the explosion shall be effected against a submerged portion of the hostile ship; but it is probable that, by a suitable increase of 76 lb. gun cotton charge, the destructive force may be made effective when the contact takes place at the surface of the water, even against armor plating. Should explosion at the surface be made to suffice, no special skill would then be required in applying the towing torpedo, and any seaman accustomed to the ordinary hauling of a ship would be able to use it effectually. Moreover, the high speed which is now deemed essential to its successful application would be of less consequence, and the area of its employment be proportionally enlarged." No less than five vessels were destroyed during the American war by torpedoes affixed to out riggers, and used offensively, and it is evident that the invention is susceptible of vast improvement, though we cannot get over our impression that the next great instrument of naval warfare will be a method of throwing barrels of nitro-

glycerine to explode on percussion downward. There is a power of destruction at sea latent in that nasty stuff which the devil will contrive to utilize some how and some day. The remaining papers in *Fraser* are all but one too heavy even for us, who desire paddling in magazines; and the one "Paris just before the end," though light and readable, seems, so fast does the world move, out of date.

BEFORE "DORKING."—The "battle of Dorking" has really stirred up the English mind, and the army and navy movements now made are closely significant of the alarming influence of that remarkable little pamphlet. The Chatham yard was 90 acres in extent. Now 380 more are to be added. Three large basins are in the plan, and one, 21 acres in extent, and with a frontage of 3,000 feet, is finished. It has connected with it four large docks, each capable of containing ships as large as the *Great Eastern*. The two other basins will be completed within a year or two. The estimated cost of all is £1,700,000, and the *Times*, after glorying in the works, remarks significantly that if every ship we send to sea is to be sunk instantaneously by the enemy's torpedoes, according to the speculations of historical fiction, we shall not want repairing basins, or, for that matter, building yards and then observes that according to the ordinary war chances, it is well to strengthen the national defences by developing naval resources.

Little has been done in England yet to increase the army, but the additions made by the CARDWELL bill will give at home 108,000 regular troops. To the militia 45,000 are added, and the volunteers are so encouraged that a total armed force in England of 497,716 soldiers is provided for. Since 1847, when the "invasion panics" began to 1871, when it is hoped they will end, the war expenditure of England has doubled. And all this because of the scare-crow across the channel. Already France has been painted out and Germany painted in, but the *Times* blusteringly says, "We have a fleet which could sweep the seas of every enemy, and an army of regular soldiers quite strong enough to give an account of any invaders who might contrive to escape the fleet," and therefore the panic stricken should be comforted and England content.

Germany is busy with gigantic preparations for war. The army is to be placed in the highest state of efficiency; the fortresses on the Elbe and Alsacian frontier are daily growing stronger under ceaseless labor of thousands of hands; the navy to be increased by the addition of numerous heavy iron-clads; and a ship canal to be cut between the Baltic and North Sea, for the use not of commerce but of the German Navy. The mass of German people do not hesitate to express their dissatisfaction with this steady increase of the aggressive power of the German armament, but the government pursues its purpose without heeding the popular wish. It is hardly probable that all these costly preparation are made without a definite end in view. Possibly Germany proposes to complete its unity by the seizure of German Austria; possibly the increase of the army and navy is the first step in a campaign which is to verify the "Battle of Dorking."

Napoleon and Prince Imperial have honored the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich with an inspection.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

AT OTTAWA.

On Saturday afternoon the annual prize meeting of the Civil Service rifle company took place at Rideau Range. The firing was excellent throughout. The ranges were 200, 500 and 600 yards:

Sergt. Yeoman.....	pts.	53
Capt. DeBoucherville.....		43
Ensign Walsh.....		41
Pte. Geo. White.....		36
Pte. Egleson.....		36
Pte. Fletcher.....		35
Pte. Throop.....		35
Pte. Ruttan.....		33
Pte. Baxter.....		32
Pte. Sinclair.....		32

Sergt. Yeoman, three special prizes, for best aggregate scores at each distance.

The weather was all that could be desired so far as a spectator could form an opinion, but the riflemen all agreed that the task of hitting the target was unusually difficult, and as the scores will show, the firing was far below the average, with the single exception of the score of Sergt. Yeoman, whose firing was very good, especially at 600 yards where he made 20—the highest possible number. The friends of C. S. R. mustered in considerable numbers, and watched the firing with considerable interest. The prizes were to have been presented by Lieut. Col. Chamberlain, C. M. G., but the gallant Colonel was unavoidably delayed, and was unable to reach the range in time. It therefore fell to the captain of the company to perform that pleasing duty. Capt. DeBoucherville, O. B. G. A. (late a member of the C. S. Co.), who won the second prize, took the opportunity of bidding his late comrades farewell, which he did in a feeling manner, concluding by expressing the hope that if ever ordered on active service he might find himself by the side of his old comrades. — *Ottawa Citizen.*

"SILVER BUGLE."

This trophy was competed for yesterday afternoon at Bedford by the representatives of the different companies composing the 63rd Rifles. All the companies were represented except Capt. Barron's, which was absent for the reasons given in our last issue. The following are the scores made by the different companies:

Co. A., (Capt. Ritchie.)	200	400	
	yds	yds	Tl.
Sergt. Corbin.....	14	16	30
Sergt. Bishop.....	13	16	29
Corp. Stenhouse.....	16	16	32
Corp. McInnes.....	11	18	29
Priv. Grant.....	13	15	28
			148
Co. A., (2nd Div.) Capt. McIntosh.			
Lieut. Dimock.....	11	13	24
Pvt. Sandford.....	12	15	27
Pvt. Merson.....	12	16	28
Pvt. Coulter.....	9	14	26
Pvt. Kentz.....	7	12	19
			121
Co. B., (Capt. Piers.)			
Capt. Piers.....	15	17	32
Sergt. Creamer.....	12	11	23
Pvt. Almon.....	11	15	26
Pvt. Dyke.....	15	17	32
Pvt. Lawson.....	9	6	15