

heads to John Mitchell in the event of his refusal, the Senate to elect a President.

A full and complete return of all monies, property and material of war in possession of each organization to be given up to officers of the United Brotherhood, which shall be henceforth one Body united and indivisible until it shall have accomplished its mission in the restoration of the independent existence of the Irish Nation and the establishment of a Democratic Republic on Irish Soil. This Resolution has been carried out so far, as offering the presidency to John Mitchell is concerned, but he has declined and it is thought highly probable that the President's mantle will fall upon the shoulders of John Savage. All who know Savage agree in saying that he is well fitted for the office, being an ardent lover of Ireland; an inveterate enemy to England; heart and soul a Fenian and devoted to the cause. That he is an honorable and a clever man he has proved during the time he has filled the office of Head Centre, and his appointment to the Presidency would no doubt give general satisfaction and be a means of perpetuating and more firmly cementing the union which has just taken place. The late outages committed by the Fenians in England are spoken of by the members of the Brotherhood here in terms of approbation and admiration, and it is very plainly said that they are but the commencement of a series of such. The union of the Brotherhood will very materially modify the plans of the Fenians, and it is thought by many that the contemplated raid upon Canada will be abandoned, the Savage faction being strongly opposed to it. I shall be able to learn something more definite by my next.

L. E.

WEEKLY SUMMARY.

The Local Legislatures of Quebec and Ontario were formally opened at Quebec and Toronto respectively on the 27th ult. J. Stevenson Esq., Member for Lennox, was chosen Speaker for the Ontario House, and Lt. Col. Blanchet (17th Levis Vol. L. I.) Speaker for that of Quebec. No very extensive programmes were submitted at the opening of either of these Legislatures. The class of measures which belong to the Local Governments preclude the possibility of any very large array of Government measures being submitted at the first Session, or until the machinery of the respective Governments has been fairly set in motion, and the wants of the Provinces shall suggest the legislation which may be necessary to promote their interests, in this connection we hope something will be promptly done in the way of appropriating grants of land to Volunteers as proposed by Colonel Blanchet in his place in the House of Commons during the late Session, and before referred to by us. We are not alone in the opinion that our citizen soldiery having well and regularly performed its duties, is entitled to a substantial recog-

nition thereof from the Government and the people.

We are extremely well pleased to see that Lt. Colonel Gillmor of the "Queen's Own" has been appointed Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of Ontario; his appointment will be received with great satisfaction by the Volunteers generally, as Colonel Gillmor had to resign his appointment in the Sheriff's office at Toronto in order to attend his duties as Colonel of this Regiment during the Fenian raid in June '66. We are also glad to find that the resignation of his commission has not been accepted, and that he has concluded to remain in the force which can but ill spare such officers as Colonel Gillmor.

On the 27th ult., at Montreal, a soldier of the 100th Regiment named Wilson, shot a comrade called Campbell, killing him instantly. The man who committed the murder had been suffering from the effects of liquor. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Wilson, and he is consequently remanded to stand his trial at the next assizes.

By late cable dispatches it appears that King Theodore on learning the extent of the expedition sent against him, released the prisoners of his own accord, so that in all probability the Abyssinian campaign will be brought to an early close. The British Government should however teach this little African despot how to behave himself in future.

The Fenians in the United States, so long divided into two factions have at last coalesced and offered the presidency of the Brotherhood to the notorious John Mitchell who declined the honor. (?) It is rumoured that General Shields of the U. S. Army will be the next who will be offered the distinction, but we learn that he too, will decline having anything to do with them.

FINAL CLASSIFICATION OF REGIMENTS SERVING IN B. N. AMERICA.

IN THE VOLUNTEER REVIEW of November 4th last, we published a return showing the figure of merit of each corps stationed in Canada, for the late annual course of Musketry Instruction. Since, however, from the practice of casualties and other causes the figure of merit of the various corps has undergone some change, some having increased their average while others have fallen lower. Below is the final and exact average of each: *Return showing Figure of Merit of each Regt. in the North American command entered in Order of Merit.*

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| 100th Regiment..... | 122.33 |
| 4th Batt. 60th Regiment..... | 109.39 |
| 2nd Batt. 17th Regiment..... | 105.42 |
| 53rd Regiment..... | 104.33 |
| Royal Canadian Rifles..... | 103.10 |
| 29th Regiment..... | 102.25 |
| 69th "..... | 99.50 |
| 47th "..... | 93.71 |
| 78th "..... | 90.84 |

| | |
|----------------------------------|-------|
| 2nd Batt. 4th Regiment..... | 87.69 |
| 1st Batt. 16th "..... | 87.29 |
| 1st Batt. 15th "..... | 84.59 |
| 1st Batt. 22nd "..... | 77.20 |
| 3rd Company Royal Engineers..... | 67.33 |
| 5th Company Royal Engineers..... | 63.92 |

[Three of these corps, viz: the 47th, 2nd Batt. 4th, and 1st Batt. 15th, were practised with the muzzle loader.]

By this it will be seen that the 100th still maintains its position at the head of the list. Indeed there are very few Regiments in the service which will be found able to compete with them in handling the Rifle. Canada may well be proud of her sons in the 100th.

The best shooting Regiment in the service last year was the 1st Batt. 13th Light Infantry, whose figure of merit stood at 126.22, only about four points greater than the score which the 100th Royal Canadians have achieved at the recent practice. The position of Regiments, serving in Canada, on the roll of merit will be somewhat changed in the next Official Returns. For instance—the 47th Foot has fallen back from an average of 103.15 to 93.71. The 69th Regt. has improved slightly as also has the 2nd Batt., 4th, 78th Highlanders, and the 15th Foot; while the 4th Batt., 60th Rifles, has gone up from 81.27 to 109.39, thus becoming second best. The 17th and 29th Regiments also show a marked improvement upon their respective averages, the former rising from 61.63 to 105.42, and the latter from among the worst last year, only 52.32, now scores the respectable figure of 102.25. The 53rd has also made vast improvement. Of the Regiments stationed in Canada, the 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade has not been practised during the late season. By the above return will be seen that three Regiments were exercised with the muzzle loader, and it speaks favorably for the Snider that there should be such great improvement in the average shooting of corps armed with the new weapon.

THE WAR IN ABYSSINIA.

Nothing of startling importance has reached us during the past week from Abyssinia. It appears that King Theodoros having heard of the advance of the British expeditionary forces, has taken active measures to oppose them. He has gathered round him a large army, the size of which is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 60,000 men, and is preparing to take the field in person. He has recently taken the decisive step of setting fire to and destroying the city of Debra Tabor, the seat of a royal residence and camp, and next to Gondar the largest city in the Empire. The object of this proceeding, on his part, is to draw the British farther into the interior of the country. From Debra Tabor he has retreated together with all the prisoners in the direction of Magdala. The country which has to be traversed by the invading army, from the site of Debra Tabor to Magdala, is of a very broken and difficult character, and will probably be the scene of