

der the pretence that these things endangered the lives, liberties and property of the people in general, to this Gage was unwise enough to reply retorting with great effect the falsehood and villiany of their course unrestricted by law which made Boston the only place in the Province where thought and action was unfettered, that they were subverting their own liberty and that of the colonists by the illegality of their proceedings, and urging them to desist from such unconstitutional proceedings.

The Provincial Council cared very little about Gage's advice and were busied devising means to drive himself and troops from Boston. It was evident that any attempt to starve out the troops would tell in a great degree on the inhabitants, while any attempt on the town would be met by reinforcing the garrison. Frequent communications passed between themselves and the general Congress on this subject, thus proving the treasonable character of the proceedings to which that body had committed itself; but no plan could be devised for effecting the desired purpose. But if unsuccessful in this they still persisted in their treasonable course by assuming all the functions of government, passing resolutions under the style of recommendations for regulating and exercising the militia, collecting and disposing the public revenue and providing arms and military stores. A proclamation of the Government warning the Colonists of the treason and sedition practised by the Provincial Congress, prohibiting them from paying any attention to their recommendations, was treated with contempt while the edicts of the Congress were obeyed as laws. That assembly appointed another Congress, to be held in the month of February, 1775, and dissolved itself towards the end of November.

As a commentry on the secret proceedings of the General Congress the militia of the various Colonies were frequently assembled for training. Arms were provided by those who needed them and resistance to the power of Great Britain became the common topic of conversation. A proclamation arrived from England to prevent the exportation of warlike stores, and this served to make the Colonists more eager to procure supplies. Mills for making powder and manufactories for arms were set up in several Colonies and great encouragement was offered for making saltpetre.

The successful launch of a new iron-clad for the Turkish government took place in England on Saturday, June 11. She is called the *Moyini-Zaffer*, which, being translated, means "The aid to victory," and a very efficient aid she is likely to be. The length is 230 feet, breadth 35 feet, depth 27 feet. Her burden is 1,400 tons, and her displacement 2,400. Her armament will be four 12-ton rifled guns, placed in a double central battery, so arranged that they can be all fired on one broadside, or can be trained to fire in a line nearly parallel with the ship's course to bow and stern chasers.

REASONS FOR SHOOTING MY LANDLORD.

BY AN IRISH TENANT FARMER.

1. Because he is my landlord.
 2. Because I am descended from Brian Boru and he isn't, and therefore he must be an interloper.
 3. Because my ancestors must have owned land somewhere in Ireland, and this farm is just as likely to have been part of the land in question as any other.
 4. Because we disagree on the subject of rent—he wanting me to pay it, and I declining so to do; to settle which dispute a bullet from behind a hedge is the natural and proper reasoning.
 5. Because he is a Protestant and I am a Catholic.
 6. Because he is a Catholic and I am a Protestant.
 7. Because no Landlord has been shot in our part of the country for over six weeks; and as I am not desirous that we should be disgraced he must have his turn as well as others.
 8. Because the land is ours, if we had our rights; only the grinding laws of the tyrant Saxon declare it to be his.
 9. Because he has talked of raising my rent; a clear and undoubted reason for his being shot.
 10. Because he hasn't talked of raising my rent; which shows he takes no interest in the land, and therefore does not deserve to live to possess it.
 11. Because he has no sons to succeed him; and therefore the sooner his race is extinct the better.
 12. Because he has a large family of sons; and therefore it is time that they had a turn at holding the property.
- 11, and last. Because Mr. Bright is going to give us all the land next year, and shooting the landlords off will save that good man much trouble in arranging the compensation to be paid to them when that time comes.—*Judy*.

THE BATTLE OF THE BOYNE.

"Anglicanus," writing to the *Times*, takes exception to Lord Derby's statement on a recent occasion that the Irish Protestants were the men who, at the battle of the Boyne, vindicated the freedom of Ireland and the rights of the Protestant religion. After quoting Macaulay's account of the composition of King William's army, pointing out how largely the English and foreign element entered into it, he goes on to say that, in round numbers, less than one-eighth of the victorious army was composed of Irish Protestants; that the Londonderry contingent found the cold water of the Boyne too much for them, and were only rallied by Bishop Walker rushing as well into the river; that the Inniskilleners got across after the Dutch Blues and the French Huguenots, but hardly in an active, effective, or collected condition. They were afterwards repulsed with the loss of fifty men, and put to flight till King William rallied them. This was the sole check or repulse sustained by the victorious army after the passage of the river, so that, all things considered, the Irish Protestants have about the same claim or title to the Battle of the Boyne as *les braves Belges* to the Battle of Waterloo.

It has, we believe, been arranged that Mr. Musgrave, the Governor of Newfoundland, is to assume the Governorship of British Columbia, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Seymour.

The American and German recruits for the Cuban army are drilled on the second floor of a building in Houston street, New York. No Cubans are permitted to rendezvous at these headquarters, they being kept by themselves at another recruiting depot, and having Cuban officers to command them. Money has been very lavishly distributed among the recruits by the members of the Cuban Junta, who are said to have a large amount of funds deposited under guard at a store. The Junta, expect to use, or have already used, a great portion of these funds in making contracts for arms and ammunition, purchasing supplies of uniforms, and in securing vessels to convey the troops to Cuba. It is believed that they have expended enormous sums in carrying out their designs; and that they have afforded an excellent opportunity to contractors for speculation. It is now reported to be the intention of the Junta to substitute new officers in the proposed expedition for the present officers, in case the latter are compelled to abandon their positions through the action of the Government. Among the chief officers who accompany the expedition is Gen. Goicuria, who is represented to be the equal of Col. Ryan in authority. He is said to be an old and gallant fighter, who has experienced war service in South America. Col. Ryan, the alleged organizer of the expedition, has also seen service, having, it is said, secured his title by constant fidelity and bravery as a Union scout in the Army of the Shenandoah. He claims to have forsaken two valuable quartz mines which he owned in the West for the purpose of coming to devote himself to the cause of Cuban independence.

A REAL USE FOR VELOCIPEDES.—For many months the papers have been full of suggestions as to the use to which velocipedes could be turned, but the boldest innovators will be surprised to hear that the new-fangled vehicle has actually made its appearance in the bull fighting ring. In the circus at Nismes the picadors appeared last week mounted on velocipedes instead of horses, and displayed such skill in the management of their iron steeds that the astounded bull was unable to dismount a single one of them. Should this fashion become universal in bull-fighting countries the gain to common humanity will be undoubtedly great, but it is feared that the increased expense will prove an insurmountable obstacle to its general adoption, a single velocipede being worth, as a rule, at least half a dozen of wretched horses yearly disembowelled by hundreds for the amusement of the fair ladies of Madrid and Seville.

USE OF EXPLOSIVE PROJECTILES IN WAR.—Copies in English and French of the declaration signed towards the end of last year at St. Petersburg, renouncing the use in time of war of explosive projectiles under 400 grammes weight, having been presented to the Houses of Parliament, were distributed to the public yesterday. The signatures of the representatives of Great Britain, Austria and Hungary, Bavaria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Greece, Italy, Netherlands, Persia, Portugal, Prussia, and the North German Confederation, Russia, Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, Turkey and Wurtemberg.

Major-General Sir Hastings Doyle, K.C.M.G., who will shortly be promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, will continue in his military command at Halifax till the expiration of his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in 1871.