

a great proportion of its brave and hardy sailors." (McGregor's British America.)

This is not an exaggerated statement, *Whitburn's Newfoundland*, a work dedicated to James 1st, in the year 1612, says: "The seamen and ships engaged in Newfoundland fisheries mainly assisted in defeating the *Spanish Armada*." As early as the reign of Edward the VI. an act of Parliament passed for the encouragement of these fisheries, and in that of Elizabeth, not less than 300 English vessels were engaged in them, one of the results being as we see above, that a victory was secured which saved England from annihilation. In the succeeding reigns of James 1st Charles 1st and Charles 2nd, and in that of William and Mary, a series of enactments, shew, in effect, as expressed by resolution of a Parliament of the last mentioned reign "that the trade of Newfoundland will very much promote navigation, increase seamen, and it is of very great profit to the nation, And yet under the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713 "the right of fishing and drying fish," was ceded to France almost without hesitation, certainly without any apparent appreciation of the interests involved. It is true there was much subsequent excitement on the subject. The cession formed one of the grounds of impeachment against the Earl of Oxford, but there was no redress. There was an absolute, unconditional surrender, says Mr. Pitt, and so it remained, the French acquiring nearly seven degrees of latitude for their exclusive benefit, together with the possession of the Islands of *St Pierre and Miquelon*. The arrangements with the United States in 1783 were still more disastrous to the Colonists, who soon discovered that their rebel brothers had become a power while they were scarcely a circumstance. A witless man named Oswald was appointed to negotiate with Franklin, and, of course was worsted. The American Ambassador exultingly wrote to his government:—"Our independence is acknowledged, our boundaries as good and as extensive as we demanded, and our fisheries more so than the Congress expected." (Franklin's Correspondence.) The late G. R. Young of Halifax in one of his very able letters to Mr. afterwards Lord Stanley, describes "the fleets or continuous lines of small shallops," to be seen early in spring at a short distance, within almost the shadow of the shore, and adds that "the stranger would learn, that they had not recently left the neighboring harbors, were not manned by their inhabitants, but had come from a distance of 300 miles, that they belonged to a rival state and enjoyed the right of fishing by virtue of a treaty, a right bestowed by the government without necessity and without return; he would learn also that this liberal concession was highly disadvantageous to the inhabitants of the coast by lessening the productiveness of the fishing grounds." On the 14th January, 1857, a convention with France was signed at London which the Newfoundland Legislature thus characterized, immediately upon hearing of it, 25th February, 1857.

We deem it our duty, in the most emphatic manner, to refuse our assent to the said Convention, giving, as it does, to the subjects of France such further concessions of our fisheries as would virtually vest exclusive privileges in them to the sacrifice of the rights and interests of our constituents, and ultimate ruin of this colony as a British possession."

We all know Mr. Editor, what occurred recently at Washington. History repeating itself! I believe I have read nearly all that has been written on the subject, but I require not to go beyond your own able opin-

ion of the 26th May, in which you establish "that the American Commissioners triumphed in every case coming before the Commission." You tell us,—"Reciprocity as existing under the Treaty of 1855 was urged as the equivalent for the fisheries, and the navigation of the St Lawrence. But this demand was met at the very threshold with a prompt and decided negative." And yet the said fisheries and the said navigation of the St. Lawrence was signed away! How near does this come to verifying the words of judge Haliburton, in the *Attache*—"Canada is a colony too distant for a British army to protect, or British honor to reach." And how fully does it answer the questions put by the Hon. John Young in his letter to the *Globe*, 7th June, 1869; "I ask are we in possession of the treaty making power? Is it not through the political complications of the empire that we have failed to make a satisfactory treaty of reciprocity in trade with the United States? Seldom has the position of a public man been better sustained by the mistaken policy of his opponents. Canada was not a power, at the late treaty-making in Washington; she was an appendage. You say of Sir John A. Macdonald, that "he was an Imperial Commissioner, subject to Imperial instructions, and we attach therefore no importance to the fact that he signed the treaty." That is to say he signed *under command*. What a yielding to defend before his country! I predict, Sir, it may be presumptuous, that Sir John's career as a Canadian statesman is rapidly drawing to a close, and that the logic of the Hon John Young's position will soon be apparent to all men.

Your obedient servant,
MATTHEW RYAN.

Montreal 17th June. 1871.

RIFLE MATCHES.

THE CANADIAN MARKSMEN.

The Ontario Riflemen have already achieved some triumphs in England. A match was fired between them and the 1st Lancashire Volunteers, at Alcar, which resulted as follows:

CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS.

Sergeant McMullin, 10th Royals, Toronto.....	47
Capt. McClonahan, 22nd Batt., Woodstock..	46
Dr. Oronhyatekin, 49th Batt. O.R.V.....	45
Sergt. McDonald, Q. O. R., Toronto.....	43
Lieut. Little, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	41
Capt. Cotton, Ottawa Garrison Artillery.....	40
Sergeant Kincaide, 11th Batt., Kingston.....	39
Capt. Gibson, Toronto Garrison Artillery.....	39
Sergeant G. Omand, 13th Batt., Hamilton.....	37
Ensign Burch, Q. O. R.....	36

1ST L. R. V.

Captain Pilkington.....	45
Sergeant Mitchell.....	41
Private Taylor.....	41
" Spott.....	41
" Powell.....	41
" H. Buckley.....	40
" Nodder.....	39
Lieut. Blundell.....	39
Private Gibbs.....	38
Corporal Pilkington.....	34

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At the West of Scotland Rifle Association meeting, Murison of Hamilton, Lieut. Harris, Adam of Hamilton, and others, made some excellent shooting. Mr. Murison won the second prize in the Ross competition beating forty-three competitors.

AT OTTAWA.

A rifle match was fired at 5.30 a.m., Thursday, between the Civil Service Rifle Company, and No. 6 Battery of the Brigade of

Garrison Artillery, in which the Battery came off victorious. The first match was gained by the Civil Service, who were 13 points ahead, and the final trial will come off on Saturday, 22nd, at 4 p.m. Distance, 200 and 400 yards, 5 rounds at each.

CIVIL SERVICE.

	200	400	
	yds.	yds.	T ¹
Sergt Yeoman.....	35033	35234	27
Lieut. Weatherly.....	30220	30311	19
Ensign Walsh.....	33333	42232	28
Private Throop.....	21223	02333	21
" LeBoucherville.....	33333	43331	32
" Sinclair.....	02222	32330	19
Col.-Sergt. Blackmore.....	32332	33323	27
L. Corporal Patrick.....	22233	24333	27
Captain White.....	23033	22300	18
Grand total.....			221

NO. 6 BATTERY.

Sergt. Robinson.....	33323	33433	30
Sergt. Eagleson.....	32223	32303	23
Gunner Holt.....	23233	43342	30
" Robinson.....	32323	22322	25
Lieut. Wolf.....	33233	34120	26
Gunner Auger.....	30323	43101	26
" Wolf.....	22222	34003	18
" Cousins.....	32333	23313	24
Captain Graham.....	32343	23312	28
Grand total.....			228
Majority for No. 6 Battery.....			8

AFFAGAN AFFAIRS.

Ameer Shere Ali Khan has had the good luck, once or twice already, to redeem his fortunes when they seemed desperate, so possibly, after all he may yet succeed in re-establishing his authority over all Afghanistan. But at present, certainly the state of his affairs is not very promising. After many false alarms, we have at last received from Government authentic news of the capture of Herat by Yakooob Khan. The Governor of Herat was killed in the action; and Yakooob who is said to have an army of 60,000 men, with him is supposed to be now advancing on Currah and Candahar. The Ameers troops have halted half way between Furrak and Herat, to wait for reinforcements that have been sent to them from Cabul; but it is not improbable that this force, destined originally to relieve Herat, will now be compelled to fall back on Candahar. The Ameer is said to be very unpopular every where in his dominions, on account of the "English tastes" he acquired during his visit to India. He lets the ladies of his harem dress in European clothes and walk about the gardens unveiled; and—but this surely cannot be one of the fashions he learnt, from the English—he is even reported to bathe occasionally in the garden tanks in company with the members of his harem. Yakooob, on the other hand is described as a strict, bigoted Muslimman of the old school, who hates every innovation and detests the English name. The advocates of the policy of "masterly inactivity" will begin to ask now what we have gained by our patronage of Shere Ali. We gave him money and guns, and our gifts and goodwill have simply raised up new enemies against him in his own country. Would it not have been better, some critics will suggest to have left the Affagans to themselves? But the Ameer's star is not yet set.—*Bombay Gazette*, May 30.

REMITTANCES

Received on Subscription up to Saturday the 15th inst.

DURHAM, Ont.—Lieut. Wm. McGirr, \$2.

PER AGENT.

MONTREAL.—Capt. L. A. Ross, \$2.

HUNTINGDON.—Col. Reid, \$2.

NAPANEE.—Col. W. Fowler, \$2.

BROCKVILLE.—B. & O. R. Reading Room, \$2.