

State. The general usage of nations super-adds to this extent of territorial jurisdiction, a distance of a marine league, or as far as a cannon's shot will reach from the shore, along all the coasts of the State. Within these limits its rights of property and territorial jurisdiction are absolute, and exclude those of every other nation."

So then the construction of the treaty excludes the people of the United States from all participation in the fisheries of our great bays and estuaries, and the marine league is to be measured from a line drawn from headland to headland, not following the indentions of the coast. So that the rights insisted on by the Canadian people are perfectly clear and well defined. It only remains, therefore, that those rights are maintained with sufficient firmness and determination by the people, and an effort made to develop the industries they cover, taking the example set them by the people of the States in this respect, and they have since the declaration of independence paid not less than \$22,000,000 in bounties to foster this branch of their national industry, dependent as it has been on their neighbor's generosity. This bounty is the true cause why Colonial fishermen could not compete with the people of the States, because a bounty at \$4 per ton was equivalent to a discriminating duty against them.

Canada has a double incentive to energetic action in this fishery question, because a most lucrative trade depends on its development, and to it she must look for the fitting school in which to train seamen.

The following, which we copy from the *Commercial Bulletin*, Boston, United States, shows the size of the vessels to which the capacity of our enlarged canals should be adapted—the draft of such vessels being nine feet. As shewn in the debates of the House of Commons the Ottawa canals can easily be made available for a depth of 10ft. on the sills of locks, and therefore would be admirably adapted for the class of vessels described. Mr. Shanly's report fixes the size of the locks at 250×50×10, it would enable a vessel of 225 feet between perpendiculars, with 45 feet beam, drawing nine feet six inches of water, to pass through easily; the capacity would be 2,423 tons, the gross capacity of the Achilles is 1,420 tons, leaving a stowage capacity of 1000 tons, and the assumed stowage capacity of the vessel which could navigate the Ottawa River would be over 1600 tons. The displacement with nine and a-half feet draft would be 2325 tons, leaving a difference between stowage and displacement of 726 tons of which 400 tons would be the weight of vessel, 174 tons machinery and rigging, and 152 tons for fuel, stores, etc. The Achilles is a seagoing vessel doing a coasting trade. Our lake vessels should be barquo rigged, screw propellers, and would stow between sixty and seventy thousand bushels of wheat.

If it is profitable to have vessels of the

description of the Achilles in the coal trade it must be much more profitable to have the larger sized vessels which our enlarged canals can accommodate in the grain trade.

"The new iron steam collier Achilles, with 1000 tons of coal on board, arrived at this port from Philadelphia this week, and landed her cargo on Batchelder's Wharf. This is the first of a fleet now being built to carry coal from that point to coastwise ports, and as early as next month six more are expected to be ready for sea. These steamers are expressly designed for the transportation of coal, and contain all the necessary appliances for great dispatch in unloading cargoes, 1000 tons being easily transferred to the wharf in two days. The machinery used is all contained on board the vessels, and the coal can be seen rising from the three hatchways at a time. The Achilles is 195 feet long, 37 feet beam, 15 feet deep, and rigged as a brig. Her engine is a 40 inch cylinder and 50 inch stroke piston. Her average speed when laden is about 10 knots per hour."

MILITARY.

The Deputy Adjutant Generals commanding Districts in Ontario and Quebec are in Ottawa—those in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been telegraphed for. As the Militia cannot be marched out of the country a special force will be organized for service in the North west, for which there are already over four thousand Volunteers, and the Government can get forty thousand if requisite.

The *Toronto Telegraph* has inflicted on its readers three columns of most unmistakable twaddle as a critique on the "Report on the State of the Militia." The only point made is that various paragraphs in the report are not grammatically correct. We are tempted to ask whether the *Telegraph* ever made a false quantity? Verily the schoolmaster is abroad.

While publishing the wonderful story of the defence of Canada during the war of 1812-15 it becomes our duty to record the death of one of those gallant old soldiers to whose undaunted bravery its successful issue is to be attributed.

"At his residence, Niagara Township, on the 27th inst., Captain Peter Lampman, aged 81 years. The Captain was one of those sterling men, descended from the U. E. Loyalist stock. He fought all through the American war of 1812-14, and was present with General Brock when he fell at Queenston Heights. In 1837-8 he was one amongst the first to take up arms in defence of British institutions; and all through an honorable life he never faltered in fealty to his Sovereign and love for his country. Genial in temperament, social in neighbourly qualities, outspoken and resolute when necessary, Captain Lampman was a fair specimen of that hardy race whose toils and struggles in primitive times did so much to make this part of Canada what it now is. The loss of such a man deservedly calls up feelings of general emotion, which was amply testified in the large concourse of old residents and friends who accompanied his remains to their final resting place in the German Church burial ground, near Thorold, last Tuesday. He had arrived at the

rips ago of 81 years, and lived so regularly as not to know what illness was until two days before his death. He leaves a large circle of relations to mourn his loss."—*St. Catharines Constitutional*.

REVIEWS.

The *Canadian Illustrated News* for April 2nd contains an admirable portrait of Sir G. E. Cartier, Bart. This number is beautifully got up, there is also a beautiful view of the Eastern Departmental Block of the Public Buildings in this city, and other splendid Leggotypes.

No musical family can afford to be without *PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY*. It is printed from full-size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price, \$3 per year. Subscriptions received at this office, where a sample copy can be seen.

The *VOLUNTEER REVIEW* and *PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY*, one year for \$4.

DEATH OF MAJOR JOHN JACKSON.—It is our melancholy duty to record, after a short and painful illness, the death of this old and prominent resident of London Township, at the age of forty-nine years. He was born in the Township of Westminster in the year 1821, his father having settled there the year previously. Shortly after his birth his father moved into London Township, on the farm now owned by Joshua Jackson, Esq., on which and the farm ad joining he lived and died. At the time of the rebellion, although but seventeen years of age, he was very active, and shortly after received a commission in the militia. In the year 1858 he was promoted to the rank of major of the second Middlesex Battalion of Militia, and at the opening of the military school at London he entered, and qualified himself for active service. At the time of the Trent affair he was instrumental in raising a company of volunteers, which were recognised by the government, and which he commanded until failing health compelled him to resign. A short time since he was appointed major in the newly organised militia. Although compelled to leave the active force, he took a deep interest in the volunteers, and in the use of the rifle he was no mean competition, being one of the foremost shots at all our local matches. At the last municipal election he was elected deputy-reeve. By his death the Township of London will lose one of their most active members, and his immediate neighborhood a kind and obliging friend. All who knew him liked him, and long will his loss be felt. He was married in the year 1848, to Georgina Jane, eldest daughter of the late Capt. M.G. Cary, who died a few years after. He has left an only daughter to mourn his loss—*London Prototype, April 7.*

It is rumoured that Sir Stafford Northcote is likely to proceed to the Red River, in his capacity of Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. Sir Stafford Northcote is a statesman of great practical ability and business tact. His presence at Ottawa at the present moment, armed with the full powers of the Hudson's Bay Company, may be exceedingly opportune. The Nova Scotia papers term the Red River difficulty the Winnipeg War, but its present trifling character may develop to an extent which may now be unforeseen.—*Broad Arrow.*