

The Target.

Montreal.—A regular monthly competition of the Sixth Fusiliers' Rifle Association was held on Saturday afternoon. Queen's ranges; Snider rifles. The highest scorers were Sergt. Marks, 79, Pte. Waters 74 and Pte. Riddle 69, but as these had already won prizes at the monthly competitions they were ineligible, and the prizes on this occasion went to the next in order as follows: Pte. Lavers, 66; Pte. J. Brighton, 64; Sergt. D. Currie, 63. The aggregate prizes, for the best three scores out of the five monthly matches, were taken as follows: 1st, Sergt. Marks, 250; 2nd, Pte. Waters, 247; 3rd, Pte. Riddle, 245; 4th, Pte. Ward, 230.

ROYAL SCOTS COMPANY MATCHES.

The annual matches of "C" company 5th Royal Scots, took place on Saturday afternoon last, at Point St. Charles, the ranges being 200, 400 and 500 yards; seven shots at each. The winners were: Pte. D. Smith 78; Sergt. M. O'Brien 75; Color-Sergt. Pitt 72; Pte. J. Armstrong 70; Corpl. D. O'Brien 67. Maiden Stakes—Pte. Kirkup 58; Pte. Buse 51; Pte. R. Starke 48; Pte. Pierce 47; Pte. Reid, 42.

The annual matches of "E" company took place the same afternoon, resulting as follows: Color-Sergt. Dalrymple 68; Pte. Irving 67; Pte. Houston 64; Pte. Salmon 58; Pte. Burnside 52; Corpl. Clarke 52; Sergt. Moorhouse 39; Sergt. Marr 36; Corpl. Waters 36; Pte. Pratt 31; Pte. Barnes 27; Pte. Hampshire 26; Capt. Gault 20; Pte. Sutherland 20; Pte. Smith 18.

Gleanings.

Telegrams from Europe of August 24, state that "two of the men wounded at Ostend, July 23, in the affray between Belgian and English fishermen, have since died. A number of the Belgian fishermen to-day seized two English boats and refused to give them up. They were fired on by the police and four of them wounded, one fatally." This internationally insignificant incident suggests an occurrence of the Middle Ages which began not very far from the same place, in a strikingly similar way; and which, as it was followed by far more deadly and appalling consequences than this one, in the modern changes of national morality, can by any possibility give rise to, is well worth recalling to the memory. In 1292, two sailors, a Norman and an Englishman, having come to blows at Bayonne, the latter stabbed the former, and by some failure of justice was not brought before the courts. The Normans applied to Philip the Fair for redress, who answered by bidding them take their own revenge. They thereupon put to sea, seized the first English ship they met, and hung several of her crew at the mast head. The English retaliated without applying to their government, and things rose to such a pitch that two hundred Norman vessels came to be scouring the English seas, hanging all the sailors they caught, while the English, in still greater force, destroyed a large part of the Norman fleets, and put to death 15,000 men. The two nations had up to this time considered themselves at peace, but they now interposed and came at length into a war, which deprived England of nearly all Aquitaine. No better illustration could be given than by this veracious point of mediæval history, of the immense change for the better in public opinion and national morals which six hundred years have wrought, and how vast the strides which have been taken through the influence of Christianity, aided by the diffusive power of the press, in the interests of peace and good will towards men.

On Monday afternoon, as some corporation employees were excavating the bank on the north side of Water street, Carleton, N.B., one of the men saw a curious looking piece of iron sticking up, and loosening the earth around it he disclosed to view nine rusty swords and two axes laid closely together with the points all in one direction. The swords, with one exception, were between three and four feet long and about an inch and a half broad at the head and tapered to a point. They were nearly an inch thick. The exception was a short heavy sword more than two inches in width. There were no handles on them, but extending from the blade the iron or steel was tapered to a four-cornered point clearly made for inserting into a wooden handle, which has no doubt rotted off. The axes were between four and five inches wide on the blade, and had a straight back with a slanting front looking very much like the ordinary lathing hatchet, only much larger and with no hammer on them. The hole for the handle was an oval one about two inches long and an inch and a half wide. The head of the axe was just the rounding over the top of the handle. These were very much rusted, but were discovered only a foot below the surface. The earth at the place is a kind of clay, but these were imbedded in a loose loamy dark soil entirely different from the rest. The workmen also found a square piece of rock about twelve inches thick. This was imbedded in the same soil as the swords and axes, and they say looked as if it had been placed there at some remote period. There is little doubt that the place in which these old war implements were found was the site of a part at least of Charles La Tour's fort which he occupied in 1635, and which is described as a structure of four bastions, one hundred and eighty feet square, and enclosed by palisades. The exact location of the fort is not now known, but it was on the west side of the harbor, on a point of land opposite Navy Island, and it commanded the harbor to the south of it, and a considerable stretch of the river to the north of it. Around this fort raged the tide of battle between LaTour and Charnissy, and it was here that Madame LaTour made that heroic defence which made her name memorable in our early historic annals. The land has undergone considerable changes since 1835. What is familiarly spoken of as "the old fort," the neck of land at the foot of King street, was in those days an island and might be naturally considered then as part of Navy island. Indeed, at low tide it was an island between what is now Navy Island and the mainland. Many persons living can yet remember when boats could be brought in from the river near Stetson's mill to the mill pond, but the channel has long been closed. If the finding of these old implements proves the site of the fort, the discovery is of much importance. Of course, it is quite possible that these articles were stolen and were hidden where they were found. Indeed, they may be of a much later date than LaTour's time.—*St. John Globe.*

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When plans, specifications and other documents are prepared due notice will be given, Contractors will then have an opportunity of examining them and be furnished with blank forms of tender, etc.

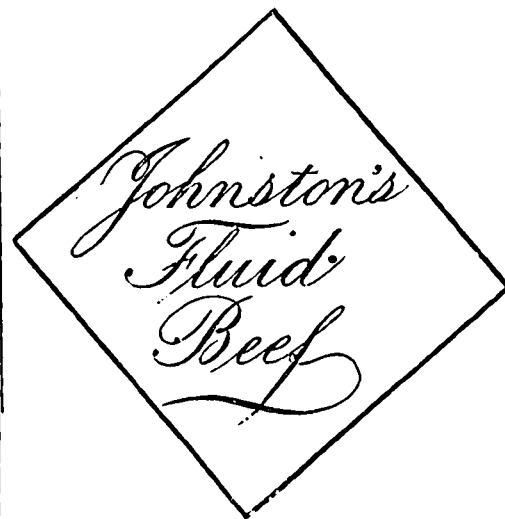
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