

The Dominion Government in pursuance of the policy which formed part of the agreement with the Imperial Government at the time when the fortifications of Canada were transferred by the latter to the former, has ordered the purchase of a number of sixty-four pounder rifled guns for the defence of prominent positions both at garrisons and on the seaboard of the country. A portion of this ordnance is now on the way from Britain and will be mounted at Quebec and at the Levis forts. It is also intended to mount five of these pieces at Negro Town Point Fort, for the harbour of St. John, N.B. It will be easily understood that the armaments mentioned are by no means established through any fear of probable warlike contingencies in the immediate future; but, considering the present disturbed state of affairs in Europe and the necessity of having our coasts, the defence of which is now nearly in the hands of our own people, placed in a position to command respect for our Government requires that the fortifications inherited from Great Britain should be kept in a serviceable condition under the well known motto—"that the time of peace is the time to prepare for war."

#### Dominion Rifle Association.

The Executive Council of the Dominion Rifle Association met on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st inst., in the Secretary's office, Western Block, for the purpose of arranging the programme for the annual matches, to take place at the Rideau Rifle Range, on the 5th September next. There were present Lieut. Col. Gzowski, President; Lieut. Col. Stuart, Secretary; Lieut. Col. Macpherson, Treasurer; Lieut. Col. Jackson, D.A.C., No. 4, M. D.; Lieut. Col. Fletcher, D.A.C., No. 5, M. D.; Lieut. Col. Brunel, Lieut. Col. Ross, Lieut. Col. Egleson, Major Macdonald and Captain Tilton.

Communications were received from various sources, offering suggestions in reference to certain proposed changes in the programme of matches. They were taken into consideration by the Council.

The Council decided to offer a Canadian trophy, to be fired for annually at Wimbledon. It is to be the gift of the Dominion and Provincial Rifle Associations, and the several Provinces will be represented in the design, the Dominion of course, surmounting the whole. The trophy will be a costly and valuable one, and will be sent to England next year in time for the Wimbledon matches.

A suggestion was also made by a member of the Council to transmit a challenge to the National Rifle Association of the United States to fire an International Match next year. The suggestion was very favorably entertained, and the challenge will no doubt be forwarded in due time. The match will prove a most interesting one, and the Council deserve credit for their thoughtfulness in this matter.

It was decided that two new targets on the Brunel principle should be erected immediately on the Ottawa range in order to afford greater facilities for competition at long ranges, viz., 800 and 1,000 yards.

The following is the list of matches as arranged by the Council, as well as the sums which will be divided into prizes for each match:—

All Comers' Match—\$360.

Dominion of Canada match—\$425.  
Battalion match—\$340.  
MacDougall challenge cup; value, \$200.  
Provincial match—Cash prize, \$150.  
London merchants' cup, value \$1000.  
Affiliated Associations' match—\$280.  
Governor General's prizes—Gold, Silver and Bronze medals.

Prizes to the highest aggregate scores, \$155, with the medal of the National Association and two field glasses.

Wimbledon matches, in two stages, \$1265. Making an aggregate value of prizes in kind and cash of about \$4,500.

#### THE WIMBLEDON TEAM.

The Canadian Team for Wimbledon sailed on Saturday last in the *Polynesian* for England, under the command of Lieut. Colonel Kirkpatrick, M. P., Captain Arnold, N. B., second officer. The team is composed as follows:—Sergeant Corbin, N. S.; Corporal Mitchell, Ont.; Sergeant Sutherland, Ont.; Bombadier Crowe, Ont.; Lieut. Cole, Ont.; Private Ross, Que.; Private Turnbull, Que.; Sergt. Mitchell, Ont.; Lieut. Wright, Que.; Lieut. Barnhill, N. S.; Sergeant Flynn, Ont.; Quartermaster Cleveland, Que.; Corporal Langstroth, N. B.; Lieut. Fitch, N. S.; Capt. Bailey, Ont.; Sergeant Buttler, B. C.; Sergt. Chambers, Manitoba; Corporal Throop, Ont. Capt. Graham, N. S.; Corporal Sproule, N. B.

All the above are new men with the exception of two or three, but the team is considered equal to any former Wimbledon team. As may be seen by the above the Provinces are represented on the team as follows: Ontario, 8; Quebec, 4; Nova Scotia, 4; New Brunswick, 2; British Columbia, 1; Manitoba, 1.

It is the hope of the Council that the different Provinces, including Prince Edward Island, will be represented at the meeting next year.

#### The Extradition Treaty.

WASHINGTON, June 20.

The President to-day sent a message to the Senate and House respecting the Extradition Treaty with Great Britain.

After stating at length the provisions of the treaty and criticizing the action of the British Government in the Winslow and Brent cases, the President says:—"It is with extreme regret that I am now called upon to announce to you that Her Majesty's Government has finally released both of these fugitives, Winslow and Brent, and set them at liberty, thus omitting to comply with the provisions and requirements of the treaty, under which the extradition of fugitive criminals is made between the two Governments. The position thus taken by the British Government if adhered to cannot but be regarded as the abrogation of and annulment of the article of the treaty on extradition. Under these circumstances it will not, in my judgment, comport with the dignity or self respect of this Government to make a demand upon that Government for the surrender of fugitive criminals, nor to entertain any requisition of that character from that Government under the treaty. It will be a cause of deep regret if a treaty which has been thus beneficial in its practical operation, which worked so well and so efficiently, and which, notwithstanding the existing and at times violent political disturbances of which both countries have been the scene during its existence, has given rise to no complaints on the part of either Governments against either its spirit or its provisions, should be abruptly terminated. It has tended to the protection of society and to the general interests of both coun-

tries. I have been anxious and have made an effort to enlarge its scope, and to make a new treaty which would be a still more efficient agent for the punishment and prevention of crime. At the same time, I have felt it my duty to decline to entertain the proposition made by Britain, pending its refusal to execute the existing treaty, to amend it by practically conceding by treaty the identical conditions which that Government demands under its Act of Parliament. In addition to the impossibility of the United States entering upon negotiations under the menace of any intended violation or a refusal to execute the terms of the existing treaty, I deemed it inadvisable to treat of only the one amendment proposed by Great Britain, while the United States desires an enlargement of the lists of crimes for which extradition may be asked, and other improvements which experience has shown might be embodied in a new treaty. It is for the wisdom of Congress to determine whether the article of the treaty relating to extradition is to be any longer regarded as obligatory on the Government of the United States, or as forming part of the supreme law of the land. Should attitude of the British Government remain unchanged, I shall not, without the expression of the wish of Congress that I should do so, take any action either in making or granting a requisition for the surrender of fugitive criminals under the treaty of 1842.

"Respectfully submitted,

"(Signed),

"U. S. GRANT.

"Washington, June 20th, 1876"

Mr. R. H. W. Dunlop, C. B., of the Bengal Civil Service, has invented a series of plates for the hands and feet as aids to human navigation, which were practically exhibited a few days ago at the Marylebone Swimming Baths in the presence of a large number of swimming amateurs. The plates are made of wood. Those for the hands resemble in shape a beaver's tail, and have a superficial area of 60 to 70 square inches. The plates for the feet are coriata in form, and resemble an artist's palette, the facility with which they are used being increased by the exclusion of the heel, for which a gap is made. After Mr. Dunlop had delivered a lecture on swimming, and descriptive of the plates two expert swimmers went into the water, and showed that a very powerful stroke may be attained by their means. One of the swimmers swam with a forty-two pound weight suspended from his neck, and another traversed the length of the bath dressed and equipped as a soldier, and with half a stone weight on his shako. A third went the same distance along the bottom of the bath with inflated belts. Mr. Dunlop asserts that the use of his plates raises the specific gravity of the body to that of the surrounding element, and that a swimmer who has adopted them may with perfect safety go to sleep in the water.

The Gibraltar *Chronicle* reports that on the 5th instant, at Alcazar, in the Province of Fez, a Moor stabbed 11 Jews with a dagger. Among the persons wounded are a British subject and Moses Abecassis, son of the Vice Consul of the United States at Loracte, Morocco. The Moor has been arrested and severely bastinadoed. The Governor, Cadi, and principal inhabitants of Alcazar, at the demand of the British and Italian Vice Consuls, have signed a document guaranteeing the lives and property of foreign Jews in that place. The Moor declares he was not aware of what he was doing when he committed the crimes.