

VOLUNTEER RIFLE MATCH.

The match between the Drumbo and Princeton Volunteers, for an English Lever Watch, presented by the Rev. H. Bartlett, and money added, came off on Saturday fortnight at the Princeton range, adjoining the Railway Station. The day was most unpropitious, with a cold rain and wind, and the ground was in consequence quite wet and muddy. The Drumbo men, under Capt. Laidlaw, mustered in good force to the number of upwards of a score, and the Princeton Company was represented by some fifteen men, under the command of Capt. Eakins. Owing to the bad weather, only a few of the officers from other companies were present, among whom we noticed Capt. Inglis, of the Highland Company, Brantford. The ranges were at 200 and 400 yards; five shots at each range. The following experts succeeded in carrying off prizes:—1st, Corporal John Cockburn, Drumbo, the watch. 2nd, Ensign Wolverton, Drumbo \$12. 3rd, Private J. Cuthbertson, Drumbo, \$10. 4th, C. Hamilton, Drumbo, \$8. 5th, Rugler Henderson, Princeton, \$6. 6th, Private Hiram Ellis, Drumbo, \$6. 7th, Bugler Jas. Conliffe, Drumbo, \$4. 8th, Geo. Wilson, and——, Princeton, equal, \$3. 10th, Lieut. Pattullo and Private Daniel Shaw, Drumbo, equal, \$1. The highest number of points were made by Mr. Cockburn, viz., 30; the other points ranged down to 18. In the evening a supper came off at Mr. Lavrey's after which the prizes were delivered, and a number of toasts were proposed, including that of Mr. Bartlett, the originator of the match, and the donor of the first prize. Notwithstanding the unpropitious state of the weather, everything went off in good style. The highest credit is due to the gentlemen who discharged the onerous and honorable duty of scorers and umpires; among these the names of Dr. King and Mr. McLellan will not be forgotten, as well as Mr. More and Mr. C. Cowan, on the Princeton side, their results being agreed to by all present.—*Woodstock Times*.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL.

The disestablishment of this once noble and proud naval institution rattles on apace. At present there are under fifty old pensioners left, men without friends to receive them, and incapable of undergoing removal to the Naval Hospital. Much as we regret to find one of our great lions of the metropolis thus vacated, we think that its career of utility to the seamen of the country is far from being ended. And we doubt not that, as soon as the infirmary shall have been abandoned by the pensioners, the mercantile interest of the City of London will have sufficient influence to obtain it for the future home of the *Preadnought* Hospital, which opens its wards to all maritime people.—*The Lancet*.

THE ABYSSINIAN MEDAL.—The medals, obverse the *United Service Gazette*, for the Abyssinian campaign, are now being struck at the Mint. The design is of no great beauty, the obverse side being of the usual character, while the reverse is entirely plain in the centre, leaving space for an inscription. The outer portion of the same side is denuded, and the letters of the word Abyssinia placed in a series of vandykes round this outer circle. It is expected that the medals will be ready for issue before the expiration of the year.

AN ENTERPRISING FRENCH-CANADIAN.

M. Gonzalve Doutre, one of our most accomplished civilians and liberal French Canadians, has gone to Europe in the last steamer, with the hope, it is said, of showing the Pope that it will not be wise for him to break absolutely with all that is liberal and progressive among French-Canadians; and in the expectation of making arrangements for erecting the Institut Canadien of Montreal into a University. Already it has a law school, affiliated with Victoria College, Ont., which has nearly as many students, we believe, as McGill Faculty of Law, and five or six times as many as that of Laval, Quebec. The Medical School, connected in the same way, has also a large number of students, and the Institut only requires a Faculty of Arts and a charter to make it a University. The professors for the Faculty of Arts, M. Doutre proposes, we believe, to find among the men of highest reputation in Paris, and the charter could not, with any good grace, be withheld by the Legislature. It seems Laval, owing to its medieval regulations and ecclesiastical bondage, is almost a complete failure, and McGill College being Protestant, or, as the French-Canadians call it Methodist, they cannot go there without losing caste; the only alternative, then, for the liberal and enterprising youth of the French-Canadian people is a university like the London University, in which no creed is taught, and men of all creeds are made alike welcome.—*Witness*.

THE SCOTCH ELEMENT IN THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

—We add the following particulars to our late remarks respecting the Scotchmen who have served with distinction in the Prussian Army. Most of these families left their country in 1657, to escape from the power of General Monk. Many noblemen then thought it advisable to seek a refuge on the Continent, or at least to send their children to a place of safety. Among the names of these refugees we find many who occupy a high place in Scotch history, as for example, Douglas, Bothwell, Gordon, Hamilton, Keith, Morton, Crichton, and Abernethy. Prussia was then rising into importance under the rule of the great Elector, "and," as one of them wrote, "this country being fertile, and well situated for trade, made us stay here." They long continued to maintain friendly and intimate relations with the country of their birth and the branches of their families who had remained at home, but the losses which the Scotch nobility suffered by the civil war prevented their return. Thus, even before the French Huguenot emigration, Prussia formed an asylum for the banished Scotch, who, as we lately showed, have nobly repaid her hospitality. Among those who are still serving in her army we may mention Lieutenant-General Hellmuth von Gordon, Commander of the 11th division, who fought at the head of the Magdeburg brigade with great bravery at Koniggratz.—*North German Correspondent*.

The following particular as to the growth of the North German fleet are not without interest:—At the commencement of the Regency, in 1858, it consisted of 1 decked corvette, with 28 guns; 1 level-decked corvette, with 12 guns; 1 yacht, 1 garrison ship, 2 old sailing frigates, 1 sailing corvette, 2 schooners, 1 transport ship, and 38 gunboats, &c., propelled by oars, whilst on the stocks lay the *Gazelle*, a vessel of 28 guns. It now consists of 3 iron-clad frigates, having together 55 guns; 2 iron-clads with 7 guns; 5 decked corvettes, with 140 guns; a

plain decked corvettes, with 62 guns; 1 yacht; 3 steam advice boats, with 8 guns; 22 steam gunboats, with 52 guns; 1 transport ship, and 1 guardship with 8 guns. Besides these, 1 screw corvette, with 16 guns, and 1 iron-clad corvette, with 8 guns, are in course of construction. The number of sailing vessels has also been increased, but they are not intended to take any part in the actual sea fight.

A correspondent of the *Times*, who has been favoured with a berth on board the ship which has been flying the Admiralty flag, has but a very indifferent report to make on the doings of the Channel and Mediterranean squadrons. Their efficiency in steam evolutions is not, in his judgment, "at all commensurate with the cost of their annual practice in the two items of coals and wear and tear of machinery." The old ironclad beat the more recently-constructed vessels of this class in the important matter of sailing to windward, and the turretships are pronounced greatly superior to the others in maintaining a continuous fire in a rolling sea. Some of the boardside ships are described as very unsteady even in a moderately heavy swell, a defect which might of course, tell unpleasantly in an action with a turret vessel. Considering what we have paid for such ships as the *Pallas*, the *Royal Oak*, the *Caledonia*, the *Lord Warden*, and the *Prince Consort*—all of which figure as inveterate rollers—this is by no means encouraging; but it is as well that we should know the worst.

The drill-instructor of an old English regiment of the line—one of the old stamp of martinet sergeants who were the terror of every recruit,—was putting a firing party through the funeral exercise. Having opened the ranks, so as to admit the passage of the supposed cortege between, the instructor ordered the men to rest on their arms reversed. Then, by way of practical explanation, he walked slowly down the lane formed by the two ranks, saying, as he moved, "Now I am the corpse. Pay attention." Having reached the end of the party, he turned round, regaled himself steadily with a scrutinizing eye for a moment or two, and then remarked in a most solemn tone of voice: "Your 'ands is right, and your 'eads is right; but you 'avent got that look of regret you ought to 'ave."

THE FRENCH EMPRESS AT MAGENTA.—The *Lombardia* of Milan states that when the Empress passed through Magenta she stopped and prayed at the graves of the victims of the Italian war in 1859. The Empress was deeply moved and plucking a handful of grass from a neighbouring tomb, turned towards her suite and said loud enough to be heard by the bystanders, "This will be one of the most cherished souvenirs of my journey." Her Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered.

Major-General F. Adams, C.B., died at sea on board the *Tanjore* on the 16th September. He entered the army in 1826, commanded the 26th Regiment throughout the Crimean campaign, and afterwards served in India. In 1865 he was appointed Major-General commanding the Mhow division of the Bombay army, which command he had recently relinquished to return to England. He was in his sixty-first year.

SHIRTLESS BUT HAPPY.—An Eastern caliph, being afflicted with *ennui* was advertised that an exchange of shirts with a perfectly happy man would cure him. After a long search he discovered such a person but was informed that the happy fellow had no shirt.