

and then, if ever in history, the fortunes of Islam waned low beneath the manifest ascendancy of the cross, for the blows of this Christian woman fell thick on the backs of the faithful. She believed, it seems, that, being guilty of running away, the Turks meant to pillage her camp; and the blows she delivered were not mere expressions of scorn, but actual and fierce punishment. In one instance she laid hold of a strong-looking, burly Turk, and held him fast until she had beaten him for some time, and seemingly with great fury. She also applied much invective. Notwithstanding all graver claims upon their attention the men of the ninety-third were able to witness this incident. It mightily pleased and amused them. It amuses men still to remember that the Osmanlis, flying from danger and yearning after blissful repose, should have chosen a line of retreat where this pitiless dame mounted guard.

A QUESTIONABLE ADMIRER OF THE BONAPARTE DYNASTY.—M. Henri Rochefort, the editor of a new journal which has appeared in Paris, entitled the *Sauterne*, avows himself a Bonapartist in terms which will hardly please the Government. As some Legitimists prefer Louis XVIII., others Louis XVI., others Charles X., he claims his right to choose his own particular Bonaparte, and selects Napoleon II. as his "ideal sovereign." "No one," he says, "will deny that he occupied the throne, since his successor is called Napoleon III." Then he exclaims, "What a reign my friends, what a reign! Not war tax; no useless wars with the decimes which follow: none of those distant expeditions where 600,000,000 are expended to recover 15f, no devouring civil list; no ministers, each one grasping five or six functions at 100,000f. each; there is the monarch, such as I understand him. Oh, yes! Napoleon II., I love and admire thee unreservedly." Who can doubt that M. Rochefort is a Bonapartist?

GALLANTRY OF A MARINE.

During the summer of 1838, the peace of our North American provinces by Canadian insurgents and American sympathizers. Among other places attacked was the town of Prescott, in Canada West, which was defended by a few men of the 53rd Regiment, thirty of the Royal Marines, and such of the Glengarry militia as had time to collect. The American forces, after landing, had taken up a position in which they were protected by the walls of an orchard, from behind which they kept up a galling fire upon the advancing marines, while the latter pushed on, firing as objects presented themselves. In this position of affairs, lance-corporal James Hunn, who was on the right of the British line, ran forward and jumped over the wall which covered the American sharpshooters, but found himself on their extreme left, and almost in contact with six or seven of them, who were separated from the main body by another wall running perpendicularly to that which covered their front. These men were either loading or in the act of firing at the advancing marines, when Hunn leapt the wall, and were so intent upon their occupation that they did not notice him until he was upon them, so that he was able to close with them, and was seen by his commanding officers to bayonet three, one after another, before they had time to load their pieces and fire. A fourth man, whose piece was loaded, turned and fired; his ball struck the swell of Hunn's musket,

where it was grasped by the left hand, which it passed through, destroying the second finger, while at the same time the musket was driven so violently against his stomach as for a moment to suspend his breath. Recovering himself, however, he fired effectively at his adversary, now in full retreat; but his disabled hand prevented his again loading, and he was most unwillingly compelled to give up any further share in the glory of the day, after having thus disposed of four of the enemy.

Hunn was, in consequence of his intrepidity on this occasion, promoted to the rank of sergeant, without passing through the intermediate grade of corporal. He died a year or two after, a victim to yellow fever, while serving in the *Arab* on the coast of Africa.—*Cassell's Family Paper*.

PRINCE ARTHUR.

The recent appointment of Prince Arthur to a commission in the corps of Royal Engineers, after a course of instruction at the Royal Military Academy extending over a year and a half must afford pleasure to all who are interested in military science. The superior standard of education required from the officers of the scientific corps has not been hitherto compensated with corresponding advantages. Promotion has been very slow: and the higher commands of the army have seldom or never been opened to officers of Artillery and Engineers. But as Prince Arthur is now being trained in the scientific branches of the profession, in order to fit him for his future duties in the highest command in the army, it is to be hoped that this rule is no longer to be kept in force. Prince Arthur commenced his career at the Royal Engineers establishment at Chatham on Tuesday last; and it is understood that he will remain there till November, when he will join the Royal Artillery at Woolwich. It is rumored that when the Prince joins that regiment, two or more batteries will be attached to the Household Brigade, and become Artillery of the Guard. This will be another improvement for the scientific corps, and will remove a strange anomaly; for there is no other European nation in which the cavalry and infantry are represented in the Household troops, where the artillery alone is excluded.—*Athenaeum*.

FIELD EXERCISE.

A General Order having been issued for the purpose of making an alteration in the Field Exercise, Volunteers should insert in their copies the following paragraph in page 251 of "The Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry":—

"Should it be required to form column on a central company, all the remaining companies moving in rear, the caution will be OPEN (QUARTER DISTANCE, OR CLOSE) COLUMN IN REAR OF NO. —. The companies on the right of the company of formation will move into column next in rear of it, the highest numbered company in front and so on in succession: the companies on the left will move into column as in the ordinary formation on the right flank company. Officers, &c., will take post as in column right in front."

Supports will in future come to "The Slope" as they step off; returning to "The Order" when they halt. The necessary correction should be made in paragraph X., page 356.



DOMINION OF CANADA RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

LIST OF PRIZES.

To be competed for at the Annual Match to take place at the City of Montreal,

**On the 15th September, 1868,
AND FOLLOWING DAYS.**

ALL COMERS' MATCH.—Open to all members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st prize	.....	\$250
2nd do	.....	100
3rd, 5 prizes at \$20 each	.....	100
10 prizes of \$10 do	.....	100
10 do of \$5 do	.....	50

\$600

For any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations for all comers' matches. Ranges—400 yds.; 600 yds.; 800 yds.; 1,000 yds.; 5 rounds at each range to be shot for in two stages: 1st stage at 400 and 800 yds.

5 highest scores	.....	\$20 each.
10 second highest do	.....	10 "
10 third do	.....	5 "

2nd stage at 600 and 1,000 yds.: To be shot for by the 10 highest scores in the first stage.

Highest score	.....	\$250
2nd do	.....	100

Entrance fee to match \$1.

For all comers' the shooting shall—unless otherwise specified—be in any position. No fixed artificial rest shall be allowed, unless otherwise specified. Any description of rifle not exceeding 10 lbs weight, exclusive of ramrod.

DOMINION OF CANADA PRIZE.—Open to all certified and efficient members of regularly embodied corps of Volunteer Militia, or Militia and members of the Staff who are also members of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association.

"EFFICIENCY."—To be understood as having been a member of the corps previous to the 1st July, 1868, to have performed the number of days' drill required by the law of the Province in which his corps is organized.

"Certificate" to be signed by the officer commanding the corps to which the comers belong.

1st prize	.....	\$50
2nd " of \$20	.....	600
3rd " of \$10	.....	\$7

\$1,400

To be competed for in two stages.

First Stage—5 rounds each, at 300, 400 and 600 yards. The thirty men making the highest scores to receive each \$20 and a badge of 1st class. The next thirty highest to receive each \$20 dollars, and a badge of 2nd class.

Second Stage—5 rounds each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired for by the 60 winners of prizes in the 1st stage. The competitor making the highest score to receive \$500 and a special badge.

To be shot for in both stages with the Government Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifles. Government ammunition. Entrance 60 cents.

PROVINCIAL MATCH.—To be shot for by 15 competitors from each Province, to be selected by the Provincial Association, or where there is no Association, the selection to be certified by the senior staff officer in the Province to which they belong. Selection open to all efficient volunteers or regular militiamen belonging to embodied corps. Efficiency and certificate same as in Dominion match.

First prize to the highest aggregate score, a piece of plate worth	.....	\$800
To the highest individual score	.....	50
To the second highest individual score	.....	30
To the third highest individual score	.....	20

\$900

Ranges 300, 400, 500 and 600 yards; five shots at each range. Enfield or Snider Enfield Rifle. Government ammunition. Entrance fee ten dollars for each Province.

The prize of eight hundred dollars to remain in possession of the winning Province, by which it is to be afterwards offered for competition under such conditions as may be determined upon by the Province, subject to the approval of the Council of the Dominion Rifle Association.

ALL COMERS' INTERNATIONAL MATCH.—Open to all comers of any nation: any rifle coming within the Wimbledon regulations:

1st Prize	.....	\$200
2nd "	.....	100
10 Prizes of \$15	.....	150

\$550

Ranges 400 and 600 yards; five rounds at each range. Entrance \$1.