

## THE NEW SPANISH CAPTAIN GENERAL.

The New York *Sun* states that the now Captain General of Cuba, Caballero de Rodas, is about forty seven years of age, and was, previous to the revolution of last fall, a man of but little note in Spain. Then he held the position in the Regular Army of Mariscal del Campo, which corresponds to our rank of Major-General; but as there is an immense number of officers in the Spanish Army, many of whom have seen but little service, the fact that he held such a position indicates nothing as to his capacity. He was always esteemed as a brave man and of rather daring disposition. When the revolution broke out he repaired at once to the standard of Captain-General Serrano, under whose eyes he performed prodigies of valor at the great battle of Puente de Alcolea. There he was second in command, and to his conduct the pronouncing party owed very much for the brilliant result which crowned its arms. Isabella II. was dethroned, and Do Rodas was immediately promoted to a Lieutenant-Generalcy.

When the Republicans, a few months ago, raised the disturbances in Xeres, Cadiz, and Malaga, Do Rodas was despatched as the right hand man of General Serrano to suppress them. He did this, but in an exceedingly brutal manner. Cadiz was bombarded for three days, and Malaga for a whole week, which caused the loss of a great many lives while thousands were wounded. His action at Xeres was likewise bloodthirsty, and, upon the whole, all Europe was struck with horror at his conduct. It must be borne in mind that the men killed and wounded in these places materially aided Serrano, Do Rodas and the other chiefs, during the revolution: and when it is added that the bloodshed, or at any rate, the greater part of it, could have been, and would have been avoided by a prudent General and good man, the impression naturally left must be that the new Governor General is a bold, bloody, bad man.

The chief officer of Cuba is both Captain-General of the Armies and Governor General of the province. In the civil service Do Rodas has, it is believed, never spent a day, his whole tastes and previous occupations having been exclusively military. Looking to his past history, and his training as a soldier, one can easily believe that his Government will indeed be an era of bloodshed. He will have but little use for the law. Everything will assume a military, despotic shape, and the Cubans will, if possible, fare harder under his rule than under that of Dulce.

## A WARLIKE DIVINE.

The Rev. Dr. Sunderland delivered a fierce war speech in the Presbyterian Assembly, at New York lately. He said: "He deprecated war as much as any Christian, did, but he believed it to be sometimes a direful necessity. He believed it would do England a great deal of good to get a sound drubbing from somebody. He was not prepared to say just now that the United States is the proper power to administer the merited chastisement; but he was satisfied that reparation for our wrongs at her hands would be had, some day. Judging England in the light of history, he could only consider her a land robber and a pirate. By means of war she forced her opium traffic on the unoffending Chinese; and she shows her Christian method of suppressing a rebellion by blowing the Sepoys from the mouth of her cannon, not only this, but Ireland confronts

the civilized world to day as a standing monument of the cruelty, the perfidy and the oppression of England. We are reminded that England is our friend because of the action in our behalf of the Lancashire weavers when their mills were stopped and they were rendered destitute by the war. We are told that we have a common origin, a common lineage and a common language: that Milton and Shakespeare and Cromwell are our glory as well as theirs. He had heard these things often; but still the question with him was, "Is England our friend to-day?" He thought not. He opined that if an opportunity presented tomorrow, if we were involved in war again, either at home or with a foreign Power, fully eight-tenths of the British people would rejoice and glory over any movement tending to cripple us or insure our downfall; and in making this estimate he took fully into consideration the Christian people of Great Britain who wished us no harm. He could not forget the sneers of British statesmen at our attempts at national preservation; nor could he forget the sneers of the British Cabinet in relation to the attempts at liberty made by the Christian people of Crete. England needs our friendship, to-day, more than we need hers, and he was not willing the contrary sentiment should go out of this Assembly without protest. We will have reparation; we will avenge ourselves upon her for her unfaithful, unchristian policy towards us. It might not be that we have a war of ideas. The British people will be taught by our example that they have undue exactions placed upon them by the English aristocracy; we will counsel them that those they have a right to throw off; they will act upon our counsel, and then let the aristocracy of England tremble—we will be avenged."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Abram Van Dine, a Hollander, who fought against Napoleon in Prince William's army, and has a distinct recollection of the Emperor, has been living in Patterson, N. J., for 17 years, and has never been able to learn English. He is 74 years old.

It is said that King George, of Greece, while out on a hunting excursion recently, shot a man whom he took for a deer. The King was almost in despair when he found out what he had done. The family of the man was liberally provided for, and the matter was hushed up.

Upon retiring from the command of the Mediterranean squadron Lord Clarence Paget made his farewell speech to the crew of the flagship Caledonia, at Malta. His lordship referred in high terms to the discipline and efficiency of the men in the fleet, and said that their record book of offences was in remarkable contrast with many others in the navy. He was about to be unemployed for some time, but his heart and soul were in the service, and there was not a man among them whom he would not be glad to see and shake hands with at home.

The rebel iron-clad Atlanta, which was sold at private sale by the Government authorities at League Island, has been thoroughly overhauled at Philadelphia, and it is said, is now nearly ready for sea. A Philadelphia paper reports that she is to receive a formidable battery of English guns and a good supply of stores and ammunition, and then is to be sent to Cuba for use by the insurgents. Rumour has it that she will sail ostensibly for a short sea-test, when ready; but once outside, will raise the Mexican flag; and, when two days at sea, will run up the Cuban colours.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that Major General Stisted, C. B., whose command in Canada has been abolished, is very likely to be given the command of a division in India at an early date.

A singular accident happened at Astley's Theatre in London a few days since. In the play of the "Battle of Waterloo," Napoleon with his staff rides upon the stage on horse-back. On this occasion an addo-do camp's horse suddenly became restive and unmanageable. It pranced about the stage, then backed on to the footlights, which he smashed, and finally fell backwards into the orchestra, throwing his rider, and creating considerable alarm among the occupants of the stalls.

## DOMINION OF CANADA. RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

### LIST OF PRIZES

TO BE COMPETED FOR AT THE ANNUAL MATCH TO TAKE PLACE NEAR THE CITY OF HALIFAX, N. S.,

On 17th AUGUST, 1889, and following days.

### ALL COMERS' (ENFIELD) MATCH.

Open to all Members of this Association, whether by direct contribution or through affiliated Associations.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	50
3rd "	30
4th "	20
5 Prizes at \$20	100
20 "	20
20 "	100
	\$150

To be shot for in two Stages.

Enfield, or Snider-Enfield Rifle.

Ranges—1st Stage, 200 and 500 yards.

2nd Stage, 700 yards.

Rounds—1st Stage, 5 rounds at each range.

2nd Stage, 7 rounds.

In the 1st Stage 5 highest scores to receive \$20 each.

20 second highest " 10 "

20 third " 5 "

The 2nd Stage to be fired for by the 50 competitors making the highest scores in the 1st Stage.

Entrance Fee—1st Stage, 50c.

2nd " \$1.00.

Position—Shoulder at 200 yards and any position at the other ranges.

### DOMINION OF CANADA MATCH.

Open to all Certified Efficient Members of Embodied Corps of Volunteer Militia or Militia, and to members of the Staff in Ontario, Quebec and New Brunswick, who are also Members of the Association.

[Efficiency to be understood as having been a bona fide member of the Corps to which the Competitor belongs previous to the 1st July, 1889, and as having during the twelve months preceding that day performed the number of Drills authorised by any General Order in that behalf.]

And in Nova Scotia open to all members of Volunteer Corps or Militiamen (and members of the Staff) being members of the Association, who may be certified by the respective Brigade-Majors as being qualified by their services since May 1st, 1887, to compete for prizes offered by the Provincial Rifle Association of Nova Scotia. Certificate to be signed by the Officer Commanding the Corps to which the competitor belongs.

1st Prize	\$100
2nd "	100
3rd "	50
30 Prizes at \$20	600
30 "	300
30 "	150
	\$1,400

To be competed for in two Stages.

1st Stage—

Five shots each at 300 and 500 yards.

The 30 competitors making the highest score to receive each \$20 and a First Class Badge.

The next 20 highest to receive \$10 each and a Second Class Badge.

The next 30 highest to receive \$5 each.

2nd Stage—

Five shots each at 600 and 700 yards; to be fired by the first 50 winners in 1st Stage.

Competitors making the highest score to receive \$20 and a Special Badge.

The second highest, \$10; and the third highest \$5.

Government Snider-Enfield Rifle.