

and they have a private tutor, the Rev. Mr. Dalton, to direct their general studies; but they will pass through the same course of instruction, in four successive classes, as the other one hundred and thirty cadets on board the *Britannia* and her consort the *Hindustan*.

MILITARY RECORD

OF THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS WHO FIGURED IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY AT MONTREAL.

LIEUT.-COL. COUNT D'ODET D'ORSONNES.

Brigade-Major 4th, 5th and 6th Brigades, 6th Military District, is descended from a Swiss patrician family. Born in 1842, he joined the 1st Battalion of Rifles as Ensign on the 17th November, 1859; in 1862 he exchanged into the 2nd Troop of Cavalry, was gazetted a Cornet in 1860, and Lieutenant on the 3rd June, 1861, having command of the troop for nearly a whole year. He resigned his command in order to study law; having gone through his studies before coming of age, he embarked on board the schooner "La Canadienne" as supernumerary and went on a cruise down the Gulf under Commander, now the Hon. Pierre Fortin. On being admitted to the Bar he again took service in the 4th Battalion Canadian Chasseurs, was made Lieutenant 15th December, 1865, served on the frontier at Niagara in 1866 as Ensign and Adjutant, being promoted to the rank of Captain in the 4th Chasseurs on the 8th March, 1867. His subsequent promotions are Brigade-Major, January 3rd, 1868, and Lt.-Col. 19th February, 1867. In 1871 he held the temporary command of the 6th District of the divisional camp of 1871. Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnes is the only staff officer who holds certificates from all the schools, viz: 2nd class, Military School, 13th August, 1864; 1st class, 24th August, 1864; 1st class Gunnery, 4th July, 1865; 1st class Cavalry, 27th March, 1869. We may add that in 1874, the titles of Lieut.-Col. D'Orsonnes' family were recognized by His Holiness Pius IX., whom they have ever faithfully served, notably in Rome and Naples.

MR. DAVID McEACHRAN, F.R.C.V.S.

Professor McEachran is a native of Campbeltown, Argyshire, Scotland; he is the eldest son of Mr. David McEachran, Senior Bailie of that ancient borough. He studied in Edinburgh under the late Professor Dick, graduated in 1861, and the same year obtained the Membership of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons. He came to Canada in 1862, since which time he has been engaged in the active duties of his profession. For twelve years he has filled the position of Consulting Veterinary Surgeon to the Council of Agriculture. Two years ago he suggested to the Government the necessity of establishing cattle quarantines, the organization and management of which he has successfully conducted. In 1866 he founded the Montreal Veterinary College of which he is Principal, an institution which has now a world-wide reputation. In August, 1876, he received the Fellowship Degree of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, the highest honour the profession can confer, and he is the only one in Canada to whom it has been paid. Recently he was elected a member of the United States Veterinary Medical Association, the highest compliment in their power to bestow. Except as a member of the "Royal Guides" for two years, his connection with the volunteers has been confined to one year with the Battery under Col. A. A. Stevenson, into which he enters with the enthusiasm which characterizes all his undertakings.

LIEUT.-COL. JESSE LYMAN

served as private and non-commissioned officer in Montreal Rifles during the rebellion of 1837-38. At the organization of the militia on the Oregon difficulties, 1845, appointed Ensign in Montreal Light Infantry under the command of Lieut.-Col. Dyde. In conjunction with Lieut. Montgomery enrolled a company of 55 men. At the reorganization of militia on the North Eastern Boundary question, February 26th, 1847, promoted to Lieutenant. During the Administration of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, a new militia law was enacted and came in force 1st August, 1855. Lieut. Lyman waited on the Commander-in-Chief with a roll of 64 men, and was gazetted August 31st, 1855, as Captain of No. 1 Company Montreal Rifles, the first Company organized under the new law. Lieut. John Haddimaud and Ensign J. E. Malliot being the other officers. This Company became subsequently No. 1 Company of the 1st or Prince of Wales' Rifle Regiment of ten companies. It is not too much to say that Capt. Lyman's Company was a model Company and furnished officers for most of the Companies subsequently formed; three of its members obtained commissions in H. M. Army, while the Captain and Lieutenant declined corresponding positions in the 100th Royal Canadians at its formation. Major, November 20th, 1856. Extract of General Order. "And His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is further pleased to direct that the two Senior Captains of the Volunteer Companies in Montreal, Captains Theodore Lyman and John Fletcher, shall likewise be promoted to the rank of Major, these officers having formed the first rifle companies in Montreal, and command the organization of a force in that city whose discipline and appearance are not excelled." Appointed Assistant Quartermaster General, May 26th, 1860. Appointed to

the temporary command of the 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry, January 14th, 1864. Resigned command of the 6th Hochelaga Light Infantry, January 5th, 1865. Promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel for special services in the militia under General Order of 17th May, 1861. January 18th, 1865, at the request of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, accepted the Chairmanship of the Board of Examiners of candidates for admission to the Military School of Instruction for the 5th Military District, sitting at Montreal, February 10th, 1865. Served on the Militia Brigade Staff as Assistant Quartermaster-General in both Fenian Raids, 1866 and 1870. Retired retaining rank, January 28th, 1876. On the Staff of His Excellency the Governor-General at Review on Queen's Birthday, 24th May, 1878.

COMPANY "B" (BARLOW GRAYS)

1st Regiment National Guards of Vermont, was organized May 22nd, 1872. Mason B. Carpenter was chosen Captain; Matthew G. Gilder, 1st Lieutenant; Frank L. Roberts, 2nd Lieutenant. He was succeeded by Orderly-Sergeant Emerson W. Bordo, who still retains his commission as Second Lieutenant. Fred. A. Lewis was, in 1871, elected Company Commander in place of Capt. Carpenter, resigned, and on the 4th of February, 1875, Captain J. Newton Culver was commissioned to fill the vacancy caused by the removal West of Captain Lewis. The Barlow Grays were the first Company of the regiment to procure a new uniform, and to provide at their own expense a dress different from the State regulation suit. Their company room in the Lake street armory is fitted up and furnished in a style that is probably not surpassed in the State. It is finished in ash and black walnut, handsomely carved, with lockers, gun rack, settees, officers' desks, &c., of fine workmanship. The walls are frescoed with taste and hung with oil paintings, and altogether it is an attractive place. The Company have their regular drills and meetings on Thursday of each week. All of the six commissioned officers of the Company and one-third of the men wore the blue during the late war, several being officers. Their reputation for field movements has been excellent, and Captain Culver has reason to be gratified that his efforts in this direction have met with public recognition and received the flattering commendations of the officers of the regiment. The Barlow Grays were honored at the Bennington Centennial by being detailed on the battle day to do duty at the President's reviewing stand, and also at the banquet tent. The beautiful silk flag they carry was the prize won by the Company at the muster of 1873, when in competition with Company A, of Burlington, Vt., the superior drill of the Grays bore off the palm. Their ranks contain sixteen veterans, the largest number of any Company in the regiment. All of the commissioned officers are veterans as follows:—Captain J. Newton Culver, Company H, 11th N. H. Volunteers, private; hit in the head in the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., December, 1862; was in the engagement at the siege of Vicksburg the following June where he remained until the surrender. Served until the close of the war. First Lieutenant M. G. Gilder, enlisted August 19th, 1861, as private Company A, 5th Vermont; served four years. Mustered out as Second Lieutenant same Company. Second Lieutenant E. W. Bordo, enlisted November 24th, 1862, as private, Company F, 7th Vermont. Served four years; was mustered out as a corporal. Sergeant J. C. Govey enlisted August 1st, 1862, in Company F, 106 N. Y.; taken prisoner July, 1864. Corporal Frank Osborn, 11th Vermont Battery H. Corporal Joe Young, Company A, 1st P. S. Artillery. Private A. Fallert, 12th and 19th Ills., and 187th Ohio and 7th Regular. L. W. McKay, Company K, 7th Vermont. F. W. McGettrick, Company E, Second Regiment, U.S.S.S.; wounded at the battle of Spottsylvania, May 18th, 1864. B. C. Richardson, 2nd Regiment, U. S. sharpshooters, 17th Vermont; wounded and taken prisoner September 30th, 1864. C. L. Spicer, 5th Vermont, Company K. E. Varney, Company C, 9th Vermont; wounded at Chapin's Farm, September 30th, 1864. Frank L. Roberts, Company B, 15th N. Y.; wounded at Five Forks, April 1st, 1865. L. A. Green, drum-major, 8th Vermont. L. S. Ingraham, Company C, 5th Vermont. B. Wilkins, Battery I, 1st Vt. H. A. In the manual of arms they seem to excel, and in their conduct and appearance we do not think the reputation of either the National Guard of Vermont, or of the town of St. Albans will suffer. They are named after Hon. Bradley Barlow, and he has no reason to bear any discredit from the boys of Company B.

The following beautiful letter, which explains itself, deserves to be put upon record here:—

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

OTTAWA, May 30th, 1878.

SIR,—I hope you will not consider I am taking a liberty if I venture to ask your acceptance of the accompanying little volume as a souvenir of your visit at the head of your company to Montreal on the occasion of the Queen's Birthday. I trust you and your comrades will not have to complain of the reception you met with. I have written in my own hand to Her Majesty to acquaint her with the pleasing incident, and the friendly spirit with which a United States corps joined with our troops in saluting her birthday. I regret very much not having had the pleasure of a private conversation

with you, as you are aware the multitude of my engagements did not leave a moment's leisure.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient, humble servant,
DUFFERIN.

To Capt. J. N. Culver,
Commanding "Barlow Grays," Co. B.,
Vt. N. G.,
St. Albans, Vt.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

SIR GILBERT SCOTT'S autobiography will appear very shortly.

"Beaconsfield houses" and "Beaconsfield streets" are springing up all over London.

THE Great Western Railway Company is said to have constructed a Royal saloon carriage at a cost of £6,000.

THE betrothal is announced of Archduke Friedrich with Princess Isabella, the second daughter of the Duke of Croÿ Dülmen.

THE 24th of August has been fixed upon as the date of the marriage of the Princess Marie of Prussia with Prince Henry of the Netherlands.

DR. AUSTIN, who has recently acted as the special correspondent of the *Times* at Pera, has been ordered to Paris to write about the International Exhibition.

IT may interest some to know that the poet Southey was the originator of the phrase, "By the living Jingo!"

THERE are rumours afloat that it is in contemplation to get up a Universal Exhibition in London in the year 1880. It is said that Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales have been consulted, and approve highly of the proposition.

CAPTAIN Sir George Nares is named for a second command of the discovery ship *Alert*. This cruise will not, however, be to the North, the Antarctic rather than the Arctic being the intended scene of her future explorations.

THE Courtess Brownlow has loaned to an exhibition of ancient needlework in London, a white satin cap once worn by auburn-haired Queen Elizabeth. Her Majesty's satin boots are also shown, decked with embroidery and silver, and suitable to a sovereign who trod in spacious times.

A SHOP for the sale of horse meat has been opened in London. The event created great excitement in the neighbourhood, and the demonstrations of aversion on the part of a large and not particularly cleanly mob were so pronounced that a large force of policemen had to be called upon to keep order.

QUEEN VICTORIA recently ordered that two German Wesleyan musicians who were dismissed from her band for refusing "to practice on Sunday," should be restored, adding, "I shall not permit any of my people to suffer on account of their religion; and shall not allow any rehearsals on Sunday."

IN an English poor-house were found several persons who had lived there for thirty years, including one who had been born in the house and had resided there all that time. Three generations of one family were found, and an able-bodied man had been there for seven years. Pauperism, says an English critic, is hereditary.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

KING HUMBERT intends paying a short visit to the Paris Exhibition.

It has been remarked that foreign princes visit all the prisons of Paris save that where editors are incarcerated for difference of opinion.

A FEATURE of the amusement at one of the Parisian cafes chantant, is an artist who paints a very good marine view in six minutes to the music of a waltz.

IN connection with the Exhibition the Paris hair-dressers announce an international competition, in which they will not themselves take part, and for which they offer as prizes two medals and a diploma.

THE better class of the residents of Paris look upon the Exposition as a means of exerting signal good, not only pecuniarily to France, but in bringing representatives from different lands under influences of an ennobling character.

THE Paris Municipality propose, if the Government gives its sanction, to celebrate the anniversary of the fall of the Bastille by unveiling Clésinger's statue of the Republic in the Exhibition grounds, as also by illumination, music, and a reception for provincial and foreign municipalities; 300,000f. was on Tuesday voted for this purpose.

IN a restaurant—a gentleman and a Paris snob are seated at the same table. The snob is just finishing his dinner, the gentleman just be-

ginning his. The snob lights a cigar and blows a cloud of smoke over his coffee. The gentleman rises and says in the politest tone: "Excuse me, sir, will it annoy you if I eat while you are smoking?"

THE natives of Zanzibar are very much elated at the promise of nine Algerian missionaries to visit them shortly. The reverend gentlemen have already embarked from Marseilles. The head of the party, the Abbé Debaize, is said to be old and lean, but there are several young and tender youths in the party. The Zanzibarbarians are not slow to appreciate delicacies of this nature.

A NUMBER of gipsies have followed in the wake of the princes, and are now astonishing the Parisians with their darkskins, black hair, piercing eyes, picturesque dress, and semi-barbarous manners. They appear to know but two French words, "Un sou," and these they use with great importunity. They have encamped on the plain of Courcelles, and are quite an exhibition in themselves.

THEY are showing plenty of forethought at the Paris Exhibition. They have actually provided a medical staff and ambulance, so that if any one is taken ill in the building medical attendance may be at once forthcoming. Thus far there has been no demand for the doctors' services, but as an average weekly attendance of 300,000 persons is anticipated, it can hardly be expected that there will be no urgent case requiring medical relief.

THE Paris newspaper *Figaro* is most flattering in its mention of English women at the Exhibition. It says that "their decided walk, the *cranerie* of their appearance, their air of interest, frankly shown; the cut of their garments, made so as not to embarrass their movements, is altogether very picturesque and fresh." The further exclamation "that out of ten eight are generally young, and five actually pretty," completes the elegant compliment.

DURING the Exhibition visitors will have a free entrance into nearly all those public establishments for which admission by ticket has hitherto been required. The proposal to give an open-air banquet to the constructors, the labourers at the Exhibition, is being very favourably received. Indeed, every day some new and seductive project is proposed, and the feeling is gaining ground that to France and her Exhibition may fall the rôle of securing peace and prosperity in Europe, after, in past years, having so frequently disturbed it. There is certainly most extraordinary vitality in this land, and there is not an inhabitant that does not in his heart of hearts wish for tranquillity, confidence, and work.

ONE of the Paris journals relates a pretty episode which took place on the day of the inauguration of the Exhibition. A member of the Italian Commission, a short while before the arrival of the Marshal's guests, perceived that the flag floating on the facade of his section carried no crape in mourning remembrance of King Victor Emmanuel. There was little time left to repair the neglect, and the Commissioner dreaded the censure of the Duke of Aosta. So without a moment's hesitation, he addressed a lady wearing a long black veil, explained the situation, and begged her to relieve him from his anxiety. The lady immediately handed him her veil, and when a few minutes later the cortege passed by, the tricolour flag of Italy was draped with the sombre sign of national bereavement.

THE USE OF BIG WORDS.—Nothing sounds more imposing to my mind than Greek. I do not mean real Greek, pure and simple, but bits of Greek inserted in English, not to make one's meaning clearer, but, on the contrary, to wrap it in such an amount of sound as shall invest it with a dignity calculated to humble and prostrate the hearer or reader before his informant, and so reduce him to the desired docility. Tell me, for instance, that I am descended from a primitive man who had a very long head and a chin like that of a pantolon in a Christmas pantomime, and I resent and reject your witness; but say he was "very dolicocephalic and prognathus," and I feel both humbled and instructed by such hard words, so that I am half prepared to admit the further statement that my immediate ancestor was half-witted, semi-vertical, without articulate speech. One of the fashions of the day appears to be that of calling very simple things by very fine names. All the railway stations and spare spaces everywhere afford instances without end of this practice. Smelling salts have no chance apparently of being sniffed by anyone except under the name of Aleximorbygiastikon, which being interpreted after all only amounts to saying that he who sniffs will be the better for it. Similarly, if you talk or write some unintelligible stuff destined to show that you believe in nothing—and have not the wit to discern that this is so much the worse for you, but on the contrary regard it as a very fine thing indeed, and worthy of all admiration—you are called, or call yourself (which is the first step towards it), a "thinker," whereas, considering that what you have to say is usually a *refinement* of some one else's thoughts less skilfully put, it would seem almost more accurate to bid you drop the *h* and stand revealed a mere tinker.