

which closed in 1853. On one occasion, as we learn from the "Canadian Military Review," of August, 1877, "being attacked in the intricate fastnesses of Great Fish River, his party lost one-third of its number in a desperate encounter with some thousand Kaffirs and Hottentots, and upon the senior officer being killed during the action, the command devolved upon Sir Edward, who subsequently formed a junction with the column under Lieutenant-Colonel, now General, Sir John Michel, G.C.B." For his "coolness and intrepidity" on this occasion, Sir Edward was complimented in the Commander-in-Chief's general order, and he was promoted a Brevet-Major.

As soon as peace was declared in the Orange River Country, Sir Edward was appointed Deputy-Assistant Quartermaster-General of the 2nd Division, and a little later Adjutant and Quartermaster-General at the Head Quarters of the Army in South Africa, under General the Hon. Sir George Cathcart, K.C.B., an office which he filled nearly seven years, with a force at one time of about 12,000 men. During this period, the powerful Kaffir chiefs made desperate efforts to drive out the whole white population; but by prompt and energetic efforts were checkmated, and thwarted in their efforts, their tribal system being, meantime, completely broken up.

In 1858, Sir Edward became a full Colonel in the army, still holding, however, his Captain's commission in his regiment, performing, for a time, in addition to his staff duties, those of Secretary to the Government in the Eastern Provinces. On the expiration of the term of his office, in 1860, he was promoted and returned to England, his regiment, meantime, having gone to China. In 1861, he was appointed Inspector-General of Militia in Ireland, which post he held for six years. In 1867, while the flying columns were employed in crushing the Fenians in the South, Sir Edward was selected to act under General Lord Strathnairn, as Adjutant-General of the Army in Ireland, being made also, at the same time, a Special Magistrate for the County and City of Dublin, to use the troops independently, in case of outbreak. He was thanked by the Irish Government at the termination of this service.

On the 6th of March, 1868, he was promoted to the rank of Major-General; in 1870, was sent as General Officer in Command of the Forces in Mauritius, and while there acted twice as Governor, altogether for nearly a year. The Franco-German war occurred during this period, and, for some months he detained a British frigate to carry out the neutrality laws between French and German seamen.

On returning once more to England, Sir Edward gave some time to travels on the Continent of Europe, visiting France, Switzerland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, and Algeria. On the 1st of October, 1874, he was appointed to the command of the Militia of Canada, which position he has held for six years, discharging his duties with eminent satisfaction. In July, 1878, the Lieutenant-General received the thanks of the Governor-General in Council, for the discretion