

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 9th February 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (3).

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1st Squadron Light Cavalry, County of York.

Adverting to G. O. (14) 2nd June, 1871, the appointment of Thomas H. Lloyd, Gentleman, as Veterinary Surgeon is hereby cancelled. Mr. Lloyd having been appointed Ensign No. 4 Company, 12th Battalion.

"A" Battery and School of Gunnery, Kingston.

Captain W. H. Cotton, Ottawa B. G. A., and 1st Lieutenant J. G. Holmes, St. Catharine's B. G. A., having completed their "short course" of Instruction, are, retained under the provisions of No. 8, G. O. (24) 20th October, 1871, for the "long course" of instruction.

12th "York" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major William Henry Norris, V. B., vice W. D. Jarvis, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Cross Hill.

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

Sergeant John S. Wilford, vice W. Ramo, left limits.

To be Ensign provisionally:

Corporal William Freeborn, vice Wilson resigned.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain William Smith, No. 2 Company, 28th Battalion, having obtained a First Class Certificate from a Board of Officers assembled at London, is hereby confirmed in his rank from 12th January, 1872.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

8th Battalion or "Stadacona Rifles," Quebec.

No. 1 Company.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Erskine Guthrie Scott, V. B.,

vice William John Barnett, who is hereby permitted to retire retaining rank.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign James Guthrie Scott, M. S. vice E. G. Scott, promoted.

65th Battalion, or "Mount Royal" Rifles.
No. 4 Company, Montreal.

To be Lieutenant:

J. Aldric Ouiment, Gentleman, M. S. vice M. Geuvin, left limits.

Fox River Infantry Company.

To be Captain:

Joseph LeBel, Esquire, M. S., vice A. C. Dupuis, left limits.

BREVET.

To be Majors:

Captain and Adjutant F. M. Pope, M.S. 58th Battalion, from 10th August 1871.

Captain James K. Gilman, M. S., No. 8 Company, 58th Battalion, from 5th October, 1871.

Captain Josephus W. Vaughan, M.S., No. 2 Company, 58th Battalion, from 10th November, 1871.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Lieutenant Colonel Henry E. Decie, 72nd Battalion, being the holder of a First Class Military School Certificate on the date of his appointment as Lieutenant Colonel: 14th January, he is hereby confirmed in his rank from that date.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor-General.

P. ROBERTSON-ROSS, Colonel,
Adjutant-General of Militia
Canada.

AN ENGLISH ROMANCE.

In the famous hunting county of Northampton, within a few miles of the villages where Benjamin Franklin's forefathers had held lands for upwards of three centuries, and some of Washington's ancestors lie buried in the churchyard contiguous to the ancient manor-house which long was thiers, stands Delapre Abbey. Its monastic possessors, chapels, cells, and refectory, have long disappeared, but a portion of the cloisters, metamorphosed into servants' offices, still remain in memory of the monks of old. After passing through various hands, subsequent to the dissolution of religious houses, if devolved, through marriage with an heiress, on Hon Edward Bouverie, the younger son of Viscount Folkestone. The gentleman seldom resided on his estate, and long before his death, resigned it to his son, who, unlike his father, was devoted to field sports, greatly improved the property, and was long a prominent member of the famous Pytchley Club, whose exploits are almost as familiar to sporting readers on this as on the other side of the Atlantic.

Like his father, Mr. Edward Bouverie married an heiress, by whom he had a numerous family of sons and daughters. Of the latter none married. Of the former the gentleman

just deceased was the eldest. On his marriage it was arranged that the property should descend to sons and their issue, according to the seniority. General Bouverie had no children, nor had any of his brothers (all of whom died before him), with the exception of a certain ne'er do-well, Frank. This Frank, was, when quite young, quartered with his regiment in the North of Ireland. There he fell in love with a girl far beneath him in station, whom he was persuaded to marry. The Bouveries, in whom pride of birth was intensely strong, were wounded by this connection in their tenderest point, and Frank received an intimation that henceforth his presence would be dispensed with at the abbey. But, as years passed on, and the wives of his elder brothers remained childless, matters assumed a different aspect, Frank died, but left a son, who henceforth became heir presumptive to an ancient and splendid heritage.

DIAMONDS.

The report by cable that two diamonds have been found in South Africa weighing one thousand carats each, evidently passed through the hands of some descendant of Baron Munchausen between the Cape of Good Hope and this city. The "Koh-i-noor," even when it first became the property of the British crown, weighed only 186 carats. The "Regent," which glittered in Napoleon Bonaparte's sword of state, weighed before cutting 410 carats. The "Star of the South," weighed in its rough state 254 carats. A diamond in Borneo, belonging to the Sultan of Matan, weighs 367 carats. The weight of the "Orloff" diamond, purchased by Catharine of Russia, is 195 carats. The "Austrian" gem weighs only 139 carats. When we compare the weight of the two stones reported by cable with the weight of these most celebrated gems of the world, the apparent extravagance of the story is increased. It is possible, that the account is true, of course, that a pair of gems have been found which will eclipse in size all their illustrious predecessors. The old rule of estimating the value of a perfect diamond "in the rough" is to multiply the square of its weight in carats by two, the result being its value in pounds sterling. This rule has varied at different times, and the value of diamonds has always been arbitrary and uncertain. The old rule, however, is the one now adopted in South Africa. The square of 1,000 is 1,000,000. Each of the diamonds reported would therefore be worth £2,000,000, or about \$10,000,000.

Although, as a principle, the value of gems increases more rapidly than their weight, in the case of exceptionally large stones the rule has never been followed, for there is no regular market for them, and the owners are obliged to content themselves with what they can get from very wealthy persons or from governments. The "Regent" was sold in 1743, after cutting, when it weighed 136 carats, for \$675,000. The Empress Catharine paid a Greek merchant for the "Orloff" \$450,000, besides an annuity of \$20,000 and a title of nobility. The Austrian diamond, which is not of pure water, being of a beautiful lemon color, is valued at \$500,000. The king of Portugal has an immense so-called diamond, which, if real, would be worth, under the rule, \$28,000,000, and it must have been nearly twice as heavy before cutting as that now reported. The doubt of its genuineness is so serious, however, that it hardly ranks among the celebrities of its kind. The heaviest diamond ever found in the United States weighed less than 24 carats.