

To be Majors:

Major Alexander McPherson, from late 4th Regiment of Pictou.

Major R. S. Copeland, do 7th do

Regimental Division, of Queen's.

To be Lieutenant Colonel;

Captain Thomas R. Patillo, from late 1st Regiment of Queen's County.

To be Majors:

Captain L. S. Ford, from late 2nd Regiment of Queen's County.

Captain Benjamin L. Telfer, do 3rd do

Regimental Division of Richmond.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Major John F. Fuller, from late 1st Regiment of Richmond county.

To be Majors:

Captain James H. Hearn, from late 1st Regiment of Richmond county.

Captain Duncan Cameron, do 3rd do

Regimental Division of Yarmouth.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lt. Col. William B. Townsend, from late 1st Regiment of Yarmouth County.

To be Majors:

Lieut. Colonel Robert Hunter, from late 2nd Regiment of Yarmouth County.

Lieut. Colonel James M. Lent, do 5th do

Regimental Division, of Cape Breton.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel John Bourinot, from late 1st Regiment of Cape Breton County.

To be Majors:

Major John Lewis Hill, from late 1st Regiment of Cape Breton County.

Major John H. Christie, do 3rd do

Regimental Division of Victoria.

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

Lieut. Colonel Charles J. Campbell, from late 1st Regiment of Victoria County.

To be Majors:

Major William Kidston, from late 1st Regiment of Victoria County.

Captain Colin Munro, do 2nd do

No 2.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

RESERVE MILITIA.

Regimental Division of the North Riding of Simcoe.

THE DALSTON DRILL ASSOCIATION.

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at Dalston, in the Regimental Division of the North Riding of Simcoe, under the superintendence of Charles Johnston, Esq., M. S., to be composed of the Teacher and the Pupils of the Dalston Common School, and to be styled "The Dalston Drill Association."

By command of His Excellency the Governor General.

WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel, D. A. G. Militia,

Canada.

MISCELLANEOUS.

During the year 1868 not a single shot was fired by the French army. A rare thing.

The first number of the United States of Europe, a weekly organ of the International and peace League, edited by Bakunin, has made its appearance at Berne, Switzerland. It advocates the abolition of all monarchical governments.

A correspondent of the Times, writing on this well worn subject, declares that in its present state Ceuta is thoroughly useless either as port or fortress, and it would take an enormous sum to convert it into a safe harbour of refuge. He admits that the Spaniards feel great annoyance at the English possession of Gibraltar, but he contends that we must not hope for Spanish gratitude if we surrender it,

A cavalry re-organization has been decided upon to this effect:—adopting the squadron system instead of the troop as at once the administrative and the tactical unit. By this means the four juniors of each regiment will be placed on half-pay; a small reduction of non commissioned grades of the rank and file and of the horse will also be simultaneously made.

THE BIGGEST STANDING ARMY YET.—The President of the State of Bolivar, in view of the impoverished condition of the public treasury, decreed that the entire troops of the Republic be disbanded from the 31st ult., and that the only force to be maintained in active service shall be composed of one captain, or a lieutenant and ten men! What an example of disarmament for European nations.

A friend of Mr George Peabody has been reviving recollections which add a military reputation to that which he enjoys as a philanthropist. He figured, according to a letter of Mr. W. W. Corcoran in the Georgetown Courier, in the "Georgetown Artillery Company," during the war of 1812. Mr. Peabody was the rammer and sponger of of gun No 1. He afterwards speaks of the fight with the British frigate on the Potomac when the company was acting under the command of Commodore Perry or Commodore Morris. He afterwards obtained a land warrant of 150 acres for his services.

A MILLION OF MEN UNDER ARMS.—The Military Sheet of Berlin has the following—A telegram from this capital would now at any time suffice to put a million of men under arms, as our military organization is complete. The Prussian troops consist of 325 battalions, 29 of which belong to the Guard; 268 squadrons of cavalry, 32 of the Guard; 11 regiments of artillery, with 1,146 guns, and 12 battalions of engineers; in all 470,000 combatants; to which must be added the 53,000 whom the Federal contingents have to furnish. To this number (463,000) must be joined the soldiers of Baden, Hesse, Wurtemberg, an Bavaria, placed by treaties under the order of the head of the Confederation. Besides, Prussia could immediately put on foot—1. the reserve, 120 battalions of infantry, 76 squadrons of cavalry, 240 guns and 12 battalions of engineers, in all 143,000 fighting men; and 2. in troops of occupation and defence of fortresses, 200,000. In these figures are not included either the officers, military train, army workmen, or special corps of various kinds.

Queen Victoria wears her hair, in private, as English ladies were wont to wear it five and twenty years ago. On rare occasions on which she appears in public, she bands her tresses under a diamond coil, after the manner of Mary, Queen of Scots.

A horrible tale comes from Arkansas, to the effect that Clayton's Militia took possession of a house in which there was a wedding party, put out the lights, and made prisoners of the women, including the bride for what purpose, the reader, guided by remembrances of the customary doings of the negro militia in the South, may at once imagine. Fortunately the male portion of the wedding party was armed, and composed of pluck. A fight ensued, the result of which was to lessen the number of the militia by four, and save the women from a fate infinitely worse than death.

We believe that the policy of concentrating the military forces of the Empire, so far as possible, in the mother country, where they may be ready at any moment to be despatched to any point where their services may be required, was fully confirmed at the Privy Council held on Tuesday, the 26th inst.; and that as soon as the weather will permit the movement of the troops in our North American possessions, one regiment of cavalry, five of infantry, and seven batteries of Artillery will be withdrawn. It is not to be assumed, however, that all these troops will be despatched to England direct.

MARINES.—In the service of nations generally there is no finer body of men than the marines. With everything of the soldier about them they likewise acquire many attributes of the sailor, and their usefulness has been tested in many a hard fought battle on ship's deck and on shore alike. Notwithstanding all this, the gallant marine has always been a subject of banter for small wits both in and out of the service. "Tell that to the marines" is a very old saying, in which lies a suggestion that the gullibility of the marines is considered greater than that of Jack, and that he is therefore a safer subject for a sell. Among toppers of the old school, empty bottles are jocularly called "marines" and once at a party a person who inadvertently thus applied the word, was challenged to combat by a young officer of that branch of the service, who was present, and he had to compromise the matter by explaining that he had never heard an empty bottle called anything else, and that he supposed the term marine, as applied to it, meant a good fellow who had done his duty, and was ready to do it again. The term "horsemarine" is a gibe well known, and it has lately been popularized in comic song. In the Mediterranean there is a curious little fish called the "cavallo marino," which a facetious English traveller translated by horse marine, thereby giving great offence to those nautical troops. A singular circumstance has just occurred at Plymouth, England, apropos of jesting about the marines. A piece was produced at the Plymouth theatre, in which a great deal of the fun hinged upon allusions to the marines. This gave such offence to the corps, of which Plymouth is one of the depots, that the commanding officer issued a general order restraining any member of his branch of the service from going to that theatre. This must have been a severe lesson to the management for, in addition to losing the patronage of so large a squadron of playgoers, they were also deprived of the greater number of their "supes," who were men belonging to the marines.