

pointed and men so enrolled; for pensions of men in respect as well of their services under this act as of their previous services as to the arms, clothing, equipment, and allowance of such officers, non-commissioned officers and men, for the government of the said force.

The enormous floating iron dock, intended for the use of vessels belonging to the Royal Navy at Bermuda, now in course of construction in the yard of Messrs. Campbell, Johnstone & Co., the patentees, at Silvertown, facing Her Majesty's Dockyard at Woolwich, has been officially inspected on behalf of the Admiralty by Major Andrew Clarke, R. E., director of engineering and architectural works to the Admiralty, and a very favorable opinion was pronounced of it by a number of naval officers and scientific persons who accompanied the inspecting officer. 1,200 men have been constantly employed at the work, which is progressing very favorably. The dock is 313 feet in length from end to end, and 381 feet long over all cut waters, and 83 feet 9 inches wide inside of ditto. The depth is 71 feet 11 inches. On reaching the floor (open from end to end) the visitors were struck with admiration at the vast and uninterrupted area which it afforded, fully capable of dry docking, when in position, ships of the Bellerophon class. In the opinion of undoubted authorities it will be sufficiently buoyant to be towed out to its destination complete. This is a matter of great importance, as it will preclude the necessity of a large establishment at that station for the purpose of putting the dock together, which it would require if shipped and transported piecemeal. The dock is divided in 48 water-tight compartments, formed by seven water-tight longitudinal bulk-heads, nine water-tight transverse main ribs, and by the outside and inside skins. These compartments consist of load, or upper chambers, and of air or bottom chambers for the various operations of floating, loading, raising, or lowering requisite in docking ships, and also for careening the dock. It will weight about 8,000 tons, and will be launched broadside.

A HERO.—We much regret having to announce the death of Captain A. Moynahan, V. C., of the 2nd battalion, 8th (the King's) Regiment, Acting Inspector of Musketry, Malta, which melancholy event took place on Sunday, the 19th instant., at his residence, Floriana, after a short and severe attack of fever. This gallant officer greatly distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol, and earned for himself by his daring gallantry at the last bloody assault on the Redan, where he received twelve wounds, the much-coveted distinction of the Victoria Cross, and soon afterwards his services were still further rewarded by promotion to the rank of Ensign. On the termination of the Crimean war he proceeded to join the 8th Regiment, then engaged in suppressing the great Indian mutiny, and was present at the defeat of the rebels in several actions during the campaigns of 1857-'58, and '58. The following resume of his services is taken from Hart's Quarterly Army List:—"Capt. Moynahan served with the 90th Light Infantry in the Crimea from the 5th December, 1854, including the siege and fall of Sebastopol, capture of the Quarries on the 7th June, attack of the Redan on 18th June, and assault of the Redan on the 8th September, with the storming party, being the first man to enter, and was made prisoner when rescuing the body of Lieut.

Swift from a party of Russians inside the Redan, but was released by an advance of the British after having been twice bayoneted. He held a position inside the Redan for a considerable time, and was again wounded in several places. After all the men had retired into the trenches from the assault, he recrossed the open ground under a terrific fire, and rescued from near the Redan a wounded officer. Mentioned in despatches. (Medal and clasp, Victoria Cross, Turkish Medal, and French War Medal). Served in the Indian Campaign from November, 1857, and was present at the defeat of the rebels in the ravines of the Chumba, attack and capture of Bhugah and Sevrade; also served in the Oude Campaigns of 1858-'59, including the attack and capture of the fort and town of Sandee." (Medal.) This is a brief statement of the services performed in the field by this distinguished officer; they are such as might be expected from a man who possessed in a very high degree all those physical and moral qualities which constitute the beauty of a model British soldier. He was powerfully built, capable both of undergoing prolonged fatigue, and of making the most vigorous exertion. His intelligence was quick and penetrating, his character was quick and energetic, and his habits extremely simple and temperate. He possessed a minute knowledge of everything connected with the exercise and management of infantry soldiers. To perfect the training and promote the welfare of the men under his command was an object which absorbed every other interest, and to which he devoted all his time and all his thoughts. There is, we venture to say, no company in the British army more perfect in all its arrangements than that which now mourns the premature loss of its distinguished captain—Andrew Moynahan. His body was interred with military honors in the Ta Braxia Cemetery, on Monday, the 20th ult., and was followed to the grave by all the officers of both battalions of his regiment, and by Major-General Atherly and the staff of the garrison, and very many of the other officers of the division, and of the Royal Navy.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

MILITARY ITEMS.

1st CLASS Barrack-Master Hall has returned to Montreal from a tour of inspection, and resumed his duties.

The term Brigade Major is to be substituted for Major of Brigade, and the latter title is to be abolished in all official returns and documents.

The Kingston Town Majorship has been filled by the appointment of a half-pay officer of the 49th Regiment, but should Capt. Geraghty wish to return to that post, the newly appointed officer will succeed him at Montreal.

AFTER conveying the 13th Regiment to Gibraltar, the *Simoon* will return to England and embark the 14th Regiment for Malta, relieving the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles ordered to relieve the 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade at Montreal. The 60th may be expected to arrive in this country between the 20th and 25th July, and the 4th Battalion Brigade will probably leave us before the end of that month.

PREVIOUS to the 23rd Fusiliers leaving for Point Levis, the Sergeants were entertained by the Sergeants of the P. C. O. Rifle Brigade in their mess-room. Similar hospital-

ity has always marked their intercourse since the landing of the 23rd at Malta in February, 1859, when the Rifles inaugurated the *entente cordiale*, by inviting every Sergeant to their mess, and extending to each and all a hearty reception. It seems to be the fate of the Rifles to precede the 23rd to different foreign stations. The latter followed the Rifles to Malta, Gibraltar, and Montreal at short intervals; serving in the same garrisons, and in the latter instance occupying the same barrack. Their next meeting will probably be at Aldershot in the summer of 1868.—*Nautical Daily News*.

MILITARY.—The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that the 78th Highlanders will proceed from Gibraltar to Canada by hired freight ship, on the arrival of the Government troop ship *Simoon* at the Rock with the 1st Battalion 13th Light Infantry, somewhere about the 21st inst. The ship which is to convey the Highlanders will take the 7th Fusiliers to England from Canada. If a steam vessel is engaged the 78th may be expected here by the middle of July. The same paper says: Sir John Pakington has decided, after communicating with the Home Office, that the three battalions of infantry which were last year added to the Irish establishment, in consequence of the Fenian disturbances, shall at once be withdrawn.

PRESENTATION.—On Friday evening, after drill was over, Sergeant Thirkell, on behalf of the N. C. officers and men of the Lindsay Volunteer Militia Company, presented J. D. Smith, Esq., with a handsome gold mounted Malacca cane and an address expressing their regret that he should have considered it necessary to resign the command of the company, and their respect and esteem for his character. Mr. Smith thanked them for their very handsome gift, which he would preserve as a memento of his connection with the company, and reminded them that although no longer an officer he might yet claim the privilege of serving in the ranks. He would always take an interest in the company, and felt sure that the members of it would all strive to keep up its good name, and that whether in peace or war they would give a good account of themselves.—*Post*.

The following General Orders have been published by His Excellency Sir John Michel. With reference to a Proclamation issued by Her Majesty the Queen, on the 22nd May, 1867, declaratory of the union of the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, it has been decided by the Provincial Government to commemorate the occasion by keeping the 1st of July next as a general holiday. His Excellency the Lieut. General commanding directs, therefore, that the Royal Standard shall be hoisted on that day at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and London; that the troops at all stations will parade at such time as the Commandants may appoint; that the Royal Artillery will fire a Royal Salute, and the Infantry a *feu de joie*. Should the Volunteers at any of the stations express a wish to turn out on parade, and place themselves under the orders of the officer in command, he will assume command accordingly. The Royal Standard will be hoisted, and the usual salute fired, at Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, and London, on the 20th and 28th inst., being the anniversaries of Her Majesty's accession and coronation.