



Trivy Council

The United Service Gazette.

Devoted to the interests of the Passed Candidates of the Military Schools, the Volunteer and Service Militia, and the Naval Forces of the Dominion

VOLUME I.

OTTAWA, DOMINION OF CANADA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1869.

NUMBER 41.

WHAT THE LATE ADMIRALTY HAS DONE.

The English papers generally regard the work accomplished by the late Admiralty very favourably. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says:

The late Board have many claims on our gratitude. They may justly boast that they left the Navy, both as regards *material and personnel*, in a fit state to maintain the honour and dignity of the empire. They have increased the number of our iron clads, our cruisers have been diminished in numbers but improved in quality, and the sailors of the Royal Navy were never more contended and efficient than at present. The first thing that strikes us in reviewing the programme of the late Admiralty is the fact that they vigorously set about the building of a large number of ships. Of this the Government dockyards, even at the present moment, give ample evidence. In Chatham dockyard two new ships have been laid down, almost the whole force of the establishment having hitherto been expended upon the two large rivals which the late Government laid down—the broadside Hercules and the turreted Monarch. In Pembroke dockyard, where the iron-clad twin-screw frigate Penelope has been completed, and the high-flying unarmoured but iron-built frigate Inconstant, is rapidly approaching completion, another large iron-clad, the Iron Duke, has been ordered; and the building slips of Woolwich, Sheerness, Portsmouth and Devonport resound with the din of building operations. In private establishments, also, many new ships have been ordered by the late Board, among which may be named the Invincible and Audacious (sister ships to the Iron Duke), and the ram Hotspur, which Messrs. Napier are building on the Clyde; two fast iron corvettes, the Volage and Active, which the Thames Company are building; the Vanguard, a sister ship to the Iron Duke, building by Messrs. Laird; and two very similar frigates, but with single screws and coppered bottoms—the Swiftsure and Triumph, building by Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow. The turret-ship Captain is fast approaching completion, under Captain Coles' guidance, at the works of Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead.

—The 28th Regiment, which forms part of the Garrison of Gibraltar, was lately presented with a new set of colours by Lady Airey. In the course of her ladyship's address to the regiment, she alluded to the circumstance which gave rise to the "28th" being called the "Slashers." She said, "It was in America your regiment acquired the name of 'Slashers.'" The corps in those days wore small short swords which they were famous for making good use of. On one occasion there was a certain magistrate in Canada, of the name of Walker, who had given great offence to the regiment from not having provided sufficient shelter for their wives, several of whom had in consequence perished during the severity of a Canadian winter. This exasperated the officers, and some of them disguised themselves as Indians, attacked the tent of the magistrate, danced a war dance round his table, and finally caught hold of his head with their swords and slashed off his ears. After this circumstance the regiment became known by the name of 'Slashers,' of which they have been very proud ever since."

—Last year 461 divorce suits were commenced in Chicago, of which 285 were instituted by wives, and 176 by husbands.

—Thirty-three planing mills in Chicago handled 220,000,000 feet of lumber last year.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH'S ALMANACK.

There are two periods in the life of man, at which he is too wise to tell woman the exact truth; when he is in love—and when he isn't.

"A Question to be Asked."—If Secret Voting be adopted, and Spinsters get votes, how will they like to be called Ballot Girls?

Proverbial Philosophy.—Do not kill the Golden Calf for its veal.

Chit-Chat.—Girl's talk.

A Just Tribute.—Women are nobly honest. We firmly believe that the only female in this country who likes to be in debt is Britannia.

STRONG MOTIVE POWER.—There is perhaps no mechanism equal to that of the Beer-Engine in its power of elevating the masses.

A NEW SAW.—Industry is the parent of Idleness.

If fish can judge of space, it is supposed they do so by the rod, pole or perch? or, if musically inclined, do they sing "I'd chossed to be a dacey?"

Musical Slang.—"That's terribly bald," said a critic, after hearing a new overture. "Bald, eh?" remarked his friend. "I suppose you mean to say that good airs are rather scarce in it."

Local Examination Paper.—Geography.—Name a bigger Isle of Dogs than our own. Newfoundland.

"Sweet-cheek" was a pretty term of endearment a couple of hundred years ago. It might be revived with appropriateness; for not only are the cheeks of our young ladies quite as sweet as their ancestors, but to do some of them justice, their characteristic is—of course the nicest, but still—cheek.

By a Composer.—Novelists have no hesitation in saying that Augustus imprinted a kiss on Anastasia's fair cheek. By way of a change, how would it sound, if they were to say stereotyped instead of imprinted?

Toast and Sentiment.—The bank that no cheque will stop.

The Effects of Education.—Our housemaid (Amelia) is fond of fine words. The other day she gave warning. When asked the reason, instead of the usual answer that she wanted to better herself, she said she wished to ameliorate herself.

Why would you expect most gardeners to be proud? Because they are taught *Haughty Culture*.

Proverbially So.—A young lady's taste in poetry is not always unexceptionable. When you see a pile of books on her table, you know pretty well what will be TUPPER-most.

Charade.—My first is part of a firm, my second is a sister, my third is a musical instrument, and my whole is nonsense. Conundrum.

OPENING OF THE QUEBEC LEGISLATURE.

The *Montreal Gazette* says:

Considerable surprise is expressed that the Mayor of Quebec was not invited to take his seat on the floor of the Council Chamber at its opening. He has invariably been invited hitherto.

There were present, in places of honour, when the speech was delivered—Archbishop Baillargeon and Bishop Williams, Vicar-General Cazeau; the French and Spanish Consuls in full uniform; Judges Duval, Meredith and Caron; Col. Boucher, Commandant of the Garrison; Col. Sewell, Commandant of the Volunteer Force; Col. Lamontagne, Brigade Major; Deputy Adjutant-General Cassault, Captain Turnbull, and other dignitaries; and a large number of ladies.

The galleries were crowded, and there was a large crowd in front of the Parlia-

ment building.

At three o'clock His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor proceeded in state to the Legislative Council Chamber in the Parliament building. He was escorted by the Queen's Volunteer Hussars, under command of Lieut. Macdonald.

A guard of honour was formed of the 53rd Regiment.

The members of the Legislative Council being assembled the Lieutenant-Governor was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, the Lieutenant-Governor at once opened the second session of the first Parliament of the Province of Quebec with the following

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

I am happy to see you again assembled to consider the interests of this Province, and to render me your advice, and assist me in the conduct of its affairs. Since the first session of our Legislature the Right Hon. Sir John Young has been placed by Her Majesty at the head of the Government of Canada, in succession to the Right Hon. Viscount Monck, who, after having long presided over the Government of the late Province of Canada, had inaugurated our new constitution. Bound as we are to the Central Government, we must earnestly pray that the work so well begun, under Lord Monck, may receive its happy development under the rule of his successor. Among the important measures which marked the last session of the Federal Parliament, you have doubtless noted with interest that providing for the construction of a railway from Halifax to Riviere du Loup, which will complete the communication, at all seasons of the year, between the great lakes and the Atlantic, across so large a portion of the Dominions of Her Majesty. You will have observed with pleasure that the line chosen for this railway will traverse a wide range of the territory of this Province. My Government, desirous to profit by this opening for the settlement of our wild lands, at once undertook vigorously the works of survey requisite to that end. Explorations thus far, made with that view, indicate that a large area of cultivable land in this direction will soon be brought into value to the material increase of our population and resources. The outlay authorized last session for colonization roads has been promptly effected, and, as I trust, with commensurate advantage to the country. Regulations as to the cutting of timber on lands of the Crown have received the earnest attention of my Government, and I have deemed it my duty to sanction more prudent management of our forest resources and an increase of revenue, without injury to the real interests of this important branch of trade. I am happy to see the great progress made by the agricultural and manufacturing industries of the Province, and when I visited the Provincial Exhibition at Montreal, I could not fail to observe the lively interest taken by all classes of society in the development of these two great sources of our prosperity. The Constitution having assigned matters of immigration to the concurrent action of the Federal and Local Governments, my Government, in concert with those of Ontario and New Brunswick, has conferred, concerning it, with the Federal Government. I have reason to hope that the result of our joint efforts will tend to increase the prosperity of all the Provinces.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The public accounts for 18 months, covered by your votes of last session, will be promptly laid before you. You will find that the expenditure has been kept

considerably within the limits so set, and I trust that it has been regulated with due regard as well to economy as to efficiency of the public service. I regret that, from circumstances beyond our control, the arbitration required under the constitutional act for the division and adjustment of the debt and assets between this Province and that of Ontario has not yet taken place. The uncertainty hence resulting as to our permanent resources unhappily involves delay in the definite settlement of some important matters dependent necessarily on the ascertained state of our finances. The position in which the Province thus finds itself requires at our hands the utmost prudence and wise economy, but you will not hesitate, I trust, while providing for the reasonable wants of the various branches of the public service, to adopt a vigorous policy for the settlement of the country, and the development of its material resources. Votes will be asked from you with this view.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council; Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

At your last session you devoted a large share of your attention to our municipal institutions, and to subjects of agriculture and colonization. These will be submitted for your consideration. The project of the municipal code, which, while correcting what may be thought defective in our legislation on this subject, will aim at placing it in a shape more convenient for the numerous and important classes of the community interested in it. Measures will be proposed to you respecting the management and sale of Crown Lands, and for the development of agriculture and colonization. Public opinion is, with reason, much directed to these important subjects. You will, no doubt, feel that they are entitled to your most careful consideration. Several new railway projects, such, as it is hoped, may be carried out at small cost, are under discussion, and the subject is so intimately connected with that of the settlement of our wild lands as to call for your most favourable attention. The general revision of the Railway Act, in reference not only to this class of railways, but also to all others to be constructed under provincial charter may advantageously receive consideration at your hands. Revision of our Jury Law and some portions of our School Laws, as also other matters connected with the administration of justice and better organization of the machinery of our provincial system, will, no doubt, receive their share of your attention. In the discussion of all these matters, and of whatever other subjects may seem to you to be worthy of attention, I do not doubt that you will be animated by that spirit of loyalty and devotion to your gracious Sovereign, which has heretofore distinguished you, and that you will show yourselves sincerely attached to our new institutions, and anxious to maintain harmony and good will as between all various classes of our community. I pray earnestly that Divine Providence may bless your efforts, and that your labours may be crowned with all success.

The address in reply to the speech from the throne will be moved to-morrow by Mr. Dumoulin, of Three Rivers, and seconded by Mr. James Ross, of Compton.

Hon. F. H. Lemair will move the address in the Legislative Council, seconded by Hon. Thos. Wood.

—On Sunday before last, one of the Japanese students in attendance upon the Monson academy, Kudo by name, received Christian baptism, and united with the Congregational Church. This young man is about twenty-three years of age, and is characterized by thoughtfulness, earnestness, gracefulness of manner, and unblemished character.