

BRITISH & FOREIGN MILITARY NEWS.

Colonel Radcliffe, commandant of the troops at Warley, is about to proceed to Canada.

25TH REGIMENT.—The 2nd battalion on arriving in India, will be quartered at Fort William.

78TH HIGHLANDERS.—Colonel Lockhart is about to retire from the regiment, which left Gibraltar on the 6th inst. for Quebec in the steamer *Belgian*.

The old good-service pension of £100 a year rendered vacant by the death of Col. Couran has been conferred on Major-General Henry W. Stisted, C.B., Lieut. Governor of Ontario.

It is said in British naval circles that Sir Rodney Mundy, the Admiral in command of the North American station, will shortly be promoted, and succeeded in his command by Sir Sidney Dacres.

THE FENIANS IN FRANCE.—The councils of the Fenians have not, says a Paris correspondent, been frequent of late, but the vulgures who prey on the credulity of less great and knowing birds are beginning to assemble here under the new head—Roberts.—Their proceedings will be carried on with closed doors.

23RD REGIMENT.—The 1st battalion is ordered from Jubbulpore and Nagode in the Bombay Presidency to a coast station. The departure of the 2nd battalion from Montreal has given occasion to the Press to pass high encomiums on the conduct of the men and the discipline of the corps. The battalion has gone to Point Levis to be put under canvas.

PAY ARRIVED.—The first instalment of the additional pay lately devoted by the Imperial Parliament to the army arrived here yesterday, and the announcement was as welcome in barracks as the news of active service to repel a Fenian invasion. The increase is two pence a day for all ten years' men, and three pence to all who have re-enlisted, and will date back from the 1st of April last. The pleasing intelligence was first circulated in the 17th barracks by their respected Colonel, who stopped as many men as he met to inform them of the agreeable news, which seemed to be equally gratifying to himself, though in no way personally interested.—*Globe*.

The case of Captain Cunningham, of the 88th, points out a moral to which it may not be unprofitable to call attention. That officer served in the ranks; after, we believe, a few months, he obtained a commission, and in less than two years was given the responsible and comfortable position of paymaster. He was a man of considerable ability and intelligence, and, with ordinary prudence his career must have been prosperous and creditable. But the fatal fascination of gambling seized him; he was extensively known on the turf in India; and the result was what it has often before been in similar cases. Captain Cunningham appropriated the moneys of the public, which the Indian system allows to remain in large amounts in the hands of paymasters. He is now sentenced to be cashiered, to undergo five years' penal servitude, and to make good—through his surties, we may presume—the losses sustained by the public by reason of his malpractice.

THE BRIGIAN VOLUNTEERS.—The Queen having been informed that the number of Belgian Volunteers visiting this country was to be increased from 1000 to 2160, her Majesty at once extended her gracious invitation to Windsor to the whole force.

13TH HUSSARS.—In the House of Commons on Thursday, Sir J. Pakington, in reply to Mr. Trevelyan, said the 13th Hussars were now serving in Canada, and that he had no intention of appointing a second Major to that regiment.

The Officers of the 23rd and 15th Regts. left here on Saturday morning to contest a cricket match with the Halifax garrison. Last week two matches were played in this city. The first match between the officers of the two regiments resulted in favor of the 15th by some 14 runs; the second, a regimental match, was won by the 22nd by over 100 runs.—*St. John (N.B.) Globe, July 22nd*.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S LIFE.—The *Quel* states that the Queen has commanded that the Life of the Prince Consort should be forthwith undertaken, and to the pen of Mr. Theodore Martin, the accomplished translator of Goethe's ballads, her Majesty has committed the task. Although this statement is substantially correct, our contemporary has, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, fallen into an error as to the authorship of the work. The first volume of the Life, relating to the early years of the Prince Consort, has been completed, under the direction of her Majesty, by General the Hon. Charles Grey, and will shortly be published. It is the remaining portion of the work, which will altogether extend to three or four volumes, that her Majesty has entrusted to Mr. Theodore Martin.

THE DUC D'AUMALE AND THE FRENCH ARMY. A pamphlet published by Mr. Jeffs of Burlington Arcade, has just appeared, from the pen of the Duc d'Aumale, entitled "Les Institutions de la France." The opinion of the duke is that the military institutions of France are not so defective as some persons would represent, but that they require to have their sincerity, their unity, and their effectiveness restored to them. If a change is to be made in them it should be by their vigorous development in a national sense, and by placing them under theegis of military institutions; it regulates and moderates their use; it has nothing to fear from them as long as the people do not abdicate their rights; its guarantee is in the force of opinion, and not in the weakness of the military force.

There is great joy in Aldershot and all over the world, no doubt, as Sir John Pakington's Memorandum circulates from station to station, concerning the accumulated twopences which will be poured into the lap of the soldiers of the Queen. It will give many a man a chance of wiping out arrears and starting fair; it will prove the basis of a little bank account to others; to some—how many, we dare not anticipate—it will be so much money to spend in the alehouse, the canteen, and cognate resorts. The conduct of the soldier and the way in which he uses his money will be fair tests of the condition of the soldier's mind. Now he is by far the best paid soldier in the world. Fed beyond comparison with rations as no foreign Army dreams of, with a sys-

tem of rewards carried to the greatest extent possible, will lodged and clad, a provision secured for old age if he remains in the service, with a status in public estimation greater than it ever was before, with prospects such as never existed of promotion in and from the non-commissioned classes, and with a certainty of employment if he leaves with a good character, the British soldier, with his canteens, institutes, lectures, recreation grounds, gardens, medical supervision and care, is beyond doubt one of most looked after, is not the best off of the human family.

PEASANTS' WAR IN GALICIA.—According to a Vienna correspondent there have been serious riots in Galicia, where the peasants have been gathered together and invading the woods and lands of the larger proprietors. Ever since the abolition of the Robot in 1848 the peasant in Galicia (like the negroes in the Southern States of America) have clung to the idea that the lands, and more especially the woods, of their former masters ought to be divided among them. Near Mosciska, in the circle of Przemysl, as many as 4000 peasants were collected, and to have given regular battle to a military force of 150 infantry and a squadron of hussars. They were, however, soon dispersed, and fled in all directions, leaving a good many prisoners and several badly wounded men in the hands of the soldiers. Of course the disturbance is attributed to the influence of Russian emissaries, and at the house of a village mayor near Mosciska a pamphlet has been discovered in the Ruthene dialect, called *Szazo je Austrya* ("Where is Austria?") in which the state of the peasantry in Galicia is described as most miserable, and contrasted with that of their happy brethren in the kingdom of Poland and Russia.

GALLANT CONDUCT OF AN OFFICER.—The *Western Morning News* says:—"On Saturday afternoon Mr. Doidge, bookseller, of Devonshire terrace, Plymouth, and the customers who were in his shop were alarmed by seeing a large water spaniel rush furiously into and through the shop and proceed upstairs. On the landing of the first floor are two doors, one leading to the nursery, in which were the children, and the other to a back bedroom. The nursery door happened most fortunately to be closed, but the dog found its way to the bedroom, and leaped with a bound through the window to the yard below, a height of 17 feet. The animal belonged to a military officer, and while out with him in the afternoon had shown signs of being in a rabid state, and had bolted, its owner following in pursuit. The officer arrived at Mr. Doidge's shop immediately after the dog, and, finding that the animal was in the yard, courageously went thither, and seizing it firmly by the back of the neck dragged it, with the foam flowing from its mouth, thro' the shop to the street. Among the crowd which instantly assembled, was a photographer living near, who fetched from his premises some prussic acid, a table-spoonful of which was poured down the animal's throat, and it fell back dead. The narrow escape of those persons whom the dog passed, and the courage of the officer in grappling with an animal one bite from which would probably have caused him a terrible death, combine to render this as thrilling an incident as has transpired in Plymouth for a long period."—[We regret that we are unable to give the name of the officer. Such gallantry reflects credit upon himself and the whole service.—Ed. U. S. G.]