

DOMINION OF CANADA.



MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Ottawa, 19th April, 1872.

GENERAL ORDERS (10).

No. 1.

STAFF.

The promotion of Lieutenant Colonel J. W. Laurie, Acting Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, in Military District No. 9. to the rank of Colonel in Her Majesty's Regular Army, as gazetted in the London Gazette of 5th March last, is notified for general information.

ACTIVE MILITIA.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Durham Field Battery of Artillery.

Adverting to No. 2 of General Orders, (2), 26th January 1872, the service roll having been received of a field Battery therein authorized to be raised in the 6th Brigade Division, Military District No. 3, the Battery is hereby authorized as the "Durham Field Battery of Artillery," with Headquarters at Port Hope.

To be Captain:

C. Seymour Esquire, formerly of H. M.'s 2nd Regiment.

To be 1st Lieutenants provisionally.

William McLean, Junior, Gentleman.
William M. Graham. do.

36th "Peel" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 9 Company.

The Head Quarters of this Company are hereby transferred from Sand Hill to Charleston.

To be Captain, provisionally:

Edward Dawson, Esquire, vice Parker, services dispensed with:

To be Lieutenant, provisionally:

James Dawson, Gentleman, vice Charles Elliott, left limits.

To be Ensign, provisionally:

Cornelius Campbell, Gentleman, vice James Shields, left limits.

40th "Northumberland" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Paymaster:

Captain William Henry Floyd, V. B., from No. 2 Company, vice William Boggs, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Adjutant, with rank of Lieutenant:

Ensign Charles Boswell, V. B., vice Smith, appointed Brigade Major.

To be Surgeon:

Assistant Surgeon Newton Wentworth Powell, M. D., vice A. N. Bethune, whose resignation is hereby accepted.

To be Assistant Surgeon:

William Armson Willoughby, Esquire, M. D., vice Powell, promoted.

No. 2 Company, Cobourg.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant James Auston, V. B., vice Floyd, appointed Paymaster.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign George Guillet, V. B., from No. 1 Company, vice Auston, promoted.

To be Ensign:

Color Sergeant John McCaughey, V. B., vice Boswell, appointed Adjutant.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Leave of absence is hereby granted to Brevet Major A. C. Webb, No. 4 Company, 40th Battalion, for six months from 1st May next, to proceed to Manitoba on private affairs.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

9th Battalion Rifles or "Voligeurs de Quebec."

No. 7 Company.

The resignation of Ensign Alfred P. De Blois is hereby accepted.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK

CONFIRMATION OF RANK.

Captain Thomas F. Gillespie, No. 7 Battery, N. B. Brigade of Garrison Artillery, having obtained a 1st Class Volunteer Board Gunnery Certificate, is hereby confirmed in his rank, from 2nd April, 1872.

By Command of His Excellency the
Governor General.

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

Canada

OBITUARY.

Drowned at sea, 130 miles west of the coast of Portugal, on the morning of Friday, March the 5th, William Adams Jukes, R. N., Sub-Lieutenant in charge of cadets on board H. M. steam frigate *Ariadne*, and eldest son of Dr. A. Jukes, of St. Catharines, in the heroic effort to save the life of a seaman who had fallen overboard from the main-top cress-trees, in a gale of wind. Brave and self-devoted to the last, he perished nobly in the performance of the highest duty of humanity, in the 23rd year of his age. He died a true sailor.

"Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for a friend"

THE BRITISH NAVY.

The present condition of the British Navy may well engage the attention of Gen. Grant before, with the delusive hope of gaining the Irish vote, he indulges in further braggadocio about hostilities with England, in the event of her refusing to give him four thousand millions of dollars in the shape of consequential damages. From late returns it appears that exclusive of her old sailing ship or wooden walls, and troop ships as well as colonial guardships, she has now a fleet of upwards of 400 steam vessels, of which 230 are in commission. Of these 52 are gigantic iron clads, all armed with the most powerful pieces of artillery, and 12 of them turret ships. These do not keep the sea so well as the old wooden vessels, were wont to do, but still they infinitely surpass in this respect any of our monitors, and, in the event of a collision, would find little difficulty in running them down. We have no doubt that in the end we should prevail in any war with England, but at the outset the consequences might be very serious, and Gen. Grant, before he indulges in any further bounce to promote his own selfish ends, would do well to keep this in view.

It is usually supposed, we are aware, this country would find a war with England productive, by the advantages we should reap from preying upon her commerce, and that we ourselves could lose little, inasmuch as our trading flag has almost disappeared from the ocean. But this is by no means sure, for at the first blush of hostilities our ports would be blockaded and not a single vessel permitted to leave them. England has, besides, upwards of a thousand steam vessels, many of them gigantic of dimensions, fully one hundred of which trade to this port. All of these would be immediately armed to contend with any privateers which we might fit out, and ships engaged in strictly trading voyages would be amply protected by convoys. But it is useless to discuss the matter farther, for Grant in no degree seriously means war, and if England refuses to pay his preposterous demand, as she will do, he will show as much alacrity and ignominy in his retreat as he has of bluster and importance in his advance.—*New York Star*.

At the Parliamentary inquiry in France into the causes of the recent insurrection, the ex-Governor of Paris admitted, that during the whole course of the siege, only one man was shot—a man who was caught deserting to the enemy with arms and baggage, some time in December. Considering the amount of indiscipline that reigned in Paris, this was certainly not the way to make an army. On the second day of the siege a number of troops ran away from their lines at Chatillon, and without firing a shot, allowed the Germans to seize on that important position. Several of the fugitives were condemned to death, but experienced the clemency of the Government. The same was the case when the men deserted their posts, refused to obey orders, declined to go to the outposts, insulted their officers, marched on the Hotel de Ville and captured the Government. Towards the close of the siege it was supposed that the Germans were going to assault the fort of Montrouge, and a detachment of artillery was sent to reinforce the naval brigade; the gunners got drunk and were arrested, but were afterwards released without any punishment. It was always supposed that General Trochu was afraid of asserting his authority and dealing with the National Guard as he should have done, and events proved that he was perhaps right, as General Clement Thomas lost his life through having sentenced a man to a slight punishment.