

CANADIAN ITEMS.

As is now generally known, the London *Gazette* of the 8th of August contains a confirmation of the elevation of Sir G. E. CARTIER to the Baronetage of Great Britain—a well merited and gracefully accorded distinction. There are very few men of Sir G. E. CARTIER's standing in political life who has effected more towards the absolute advancement of his country's interest. His action on the Seat of Government question shewed that he could sacrifice his convictions and interests to the public good. Without his influence over the minds of his fellow-countrymen, Confederation would have been impossible; and, lastly, he has given this country the best and most efficient Militia Bill in the world. The success of the latter measure has been such as to silence its opponents forever. An immediate advance of Canadian securities in the English market at least 10 per cent above what they had been since 1862—the ease with which further loans have been negotiated on favorable terms—the unqualified approval of the British military authorities—all these would tend to establish his character as a patriot and statesman, even without the previous great actions in which he was chief agent. As yet no recognition of his great services have been accorded by the people of Canada. His Sovereign, with a due appreciation thereof, has awarded a high social distinction; and it would be barely an act of courtesy which our City Fathers should appreciate to present him with an Address on the occasion of its official recognition. The services rendered to the city demands strict action, and it is certain the present Council are not the parties to let the opportunity pass. Indeed, the people of the city should unite in paying him such a tribute of respect for services freely and unselfishly rendered to themselves and their County.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

THE CASE OF LORD CECIL.—Some excitement has been caused in religious and military circles by an order from the Horse Guards to prevent Lord Cecil, an officer of the Rifle Brigade, at present in Ottawa, from continuing his religious meetings. Lord Cecil has determined to sell his commission in a service where he is not allowed to devote his leisure time to improving the minds and elevating the souls of his fellow-mortals. It is not pretended that he has tampered in any way with soldiers of a different creed; or that his duties as an officer have been in any way neglected or improperly performed. Under these circumstances, the interference of the home authorities seems wholly unwarranted and without even the shadow of an excuse. As a contemporary says, the Horse Guards have not a word of censure for the officer of the 23rd Fusiliers, who, assuming to be the friend of his Colonel, betrayed his confidence, ruined his wife, and basely deserted her. Such offences as these do not come under the ban of the military authorities, who by their silence in the one case and the stern displeasure evinced in the other, appear to intimate, that an officer in Her Majesty's service may be a liar and a scoundrel,—everything that is bad, in fact, so that he does not venture to take any interest in the spiritual and eternal welfare of the men under his command, over whom he must necessarily exercise so potent an influence. It was Hedley Vicers and men of his stamp who adorn the annals of the Crimean war; it was Havelock,

the "praying Col." who led the Highlanders to Lucknow, and afterwards defended that historic town against a host of foes. And in the future we may rely upon it that the bravest warriors will be found among those who are also soldiers of the cross and of the Christian faith.—*London Advertiser*.

VOLUNTEER CAMP AT TORONTO.—It is now definitely arranged that the Volunteer Artillery and Cavalry of this district will go into camp for a season of drill at Toronto toward the latter end of September. The force under arms will consist of the Welland, Toronto and Hamilton field batteries, the Governor-General's Body Guard, the Oak Ridges, Markham, Grimsby, Burford and St. Catharines troops of cavalry, and possibly the Port Hope and Cobourg troops. It is probable that Colonel Anderson, C. B., will be asked to take command of the Artillery and Colonel Jenyes, C. B., of the Cavalry. It is not yet determined whether the different corps will be billeted or placed under canvas, but it is possible the latter will be adopted, in which case they will, if arrangements can be made, be furnished with supplies from the commissariat of the regular service.—*Hamilton Times*.

COMPLIMENTARY SERENADE.—The officers of the 13th Battalion, accompanied by the full band of the Regiment, paid a complimentary visit last evening to Wellington Cottage, the town residence of their Colonel, for the purpose of congratulating his lady on her safe return from one of the watering places of the lower St Lawrence from whence she, along with her sister Mrs. A. F. Skinner, and a party of friends, had returned yesterday afternoon. The Band played some of their finest pieces in excellent style. Refreshments were liberally provided, and dancing was kept up on the lawn till a late, or rather an early hour. A great many of our citizens were attracted to the grounds, all highly gratified at witnessing such an evidence of the cordiality and good feeling existing between the Colonel, officers and men of our volunteer battalion.—*Ibid*.

FUNERAL OF A VETERAN OF 1812.—Louis Chevalier de la Durantaye, a veteran of 1812, was buried on Friday last. The deceased was a Sergeant in the celebrated "Voltigeurs," at that time under the command of Col. DeSalaberry. His remains were followed to their last resting place (the St. Charles cemetery,) by four of his old comrades. At the time of his death, the old soldier had attained the ripe age of 78.—*Quebec Chronicle*.

ANECDOTE OF A HIGHLAND SOLDIER.—No man who has ever lived among the peasantry of Scotland will deny the effects produced on them by their popular songs. During the expedition to Buenos Ayers, a Highland soldier, while a prisoner in the hands of the Spaniards, having formed an attachment to a woman of the country, and charmed by the easy life which the tropical fertility of the soil enabled the inhabitants to live, he resolved to remain and settle in South America. When he imparted this resolution to his comrade, the latter did not argue with him, but leading him to his tent, he placed him by his side and sung him "Lochaber no more." The spell was on him. Tears came in his eyes, and wrapping has plaid around him, he murmured, "Lochaber na mair—I maun gang back!—No!" The songs of his

childhood were ringing in his ears, and he left that land of ease and plenty for the naked rocks and sterile valley of Badenoch, where, at the close of a life of toil and hardship, he might lay his head on his mother's grave.

When for about the twentieth time it was announced by telegram that the Paraguayan fortress of Hemalia had fallen, we cautioned our readers against believing the report. We now find that so far from that important stronghold having been captured, an attempt to carry the place by escalade was regularly defeated with great loss to the assailants. The allies acknowledged a loss of 3,000 men killed and wounded. The Brazilians were confident of success, and the news of this failure has caused great excitement in Rio Janiero. A great impetus has been given to the peace movement, and it is confidently hoped that the next mail will bring word of the cessation of hostilities.

In a recent article on the British Navy, the *Engineer* says:

But in point of fact, our navy will never be perfect until it is composed of three distinct types of war vessel. First, we must have true monitors to defend our coasts and the shores of our colonies. These ships would never be called upon to move far from home, nor would it be expedient to send them on long cruises. Secondly, we must have ships which, being essentially monitors in action, must still possess the power of making long voyages at high speed, and of berthing large crews with some comfort. How this is to be accomplished we indicated not long since in an article on "Convertible Monitors;" and, lastly, we need broadside ships of considerable tonnage, to protect our commerce from rovers of the *Alabama* type. These vessels must be excessively fast, and carry the heaviest guns made; armor they must not carry. Double skins and numerous water-tight compartments will give them a certain degree of immunity from the effect of shot striking at or below the water-line. Their sides must be thin that shells may not fly. They should sail excellently, and carry coal enough to be able to keep the sea for a long time. But, above all things, they must be fast—fast to chase, and fast to run away. Such vessels would form no contemptible foes for the stoutest iron-clads we have afloat. True, shot would pierce them at long range—if they could be hit. But it is also true that they could pierce the sides of any of our war ships—except, perhaps, the *Hercules*—and that, too, at long range. There are not wanting naval officers of large experience who tell us that they would infinitely prefer commanding such ships to any iron-clad afloat. A fleet of fast unarmored vessels will be essential to the safety of our commercial marine in war.

ENGLISH INFANTRY.—It seems that two French officers who went with the Abyssinian expedition on their return to Paris, expressed the opinion that the English infantry was the most formidable in the world; and that it was a matter of great thankfulness that there was so little of it. The same estimate was formed of the naval brigade and artillery. It is not to be supposed that French officers in the circumstances would be inclined to form an over favorable estimate. We are continually told that Britain is effeted and perfectly used up. The symptoms of this are not very apparent when her position and attainments in the arts either of war or peace are considered.