

whatever it may have been—which has been received with so much honour,—my history, is associated with that of both my brothers who are present here this evening. But I must tell you there sits Colonel Lake—there sits the man who was continually by my side, working by day at the fortifications, and watching unceasingly by them at night. There too sits Teesdale. Alas! Thompson is no more. I cannot present him to you; but I can assure you that they never would have lived until the eventful day of the 28th of September, if I had not laid upon them the iron hand of discipline. For, day by day, they were engaged with the enemy, and it was only my stern word of command which preserved them up to the last day of the struggle. Let me also point out to you my young secretary—a youth, whom I took with me from his mother, and who proceeded step by step in his career, until the eventful day, when, taking command of a battery, he did most essential service to our cause. I wish to associate myself with these my gallant companions—in arms, and to share with them the honour which you have bestowed upon me." After speaking in high terms of the Turkish soldiers under his command, General Williams paid a sounding compliment to those of the late enemy. "I wish," he observed, "to say also a word respecting the army of General Mouraviev—that splendid army, that army of polished steel. I assure you it was magnificent. It was with the greatest devotion to their sovereign that they came down upon us from day-dawn to sun-set, for seven mortal hours; and although they sustained the most severe losses, there was not a single moment of hesitation in the efforts and movements of that fine army. They came forward, attack after attack, in a manner which would have gladdened the heart of every soldier to have seen. When they were assailed by a fire as well directed as ever came from a position, they never recoiled until the moment they were ordered to do so; and when the game was up, they treated us like friends and brothers. They sacrificed themselves in the most splendid, most beautiful manner; they detached themselves from the flanks of the columns, they came forward and made walls of themselves in front of their batteries. When we came to mix among them, only two months after this terrible infliction, as the Turks would say, 'there was not an evil eye among them;' there was the eye of friendship, and the hand of a comrade, from one end of Russia to the other."

The freedom of the City of London, together with a sword of the value of a hundred guineas, was presented to General Williams; and, on the 8th of July, a grand banquet was given in his honour at the Mansion-house, at which a long list of noble, military, and political celebrities attended.

Yet another sumptuous and magnificent dinner, with the same object, was given by the members of the Reform Club on the 12th of July. Every preparation was made to give due *clat* to the occasion. The exterior of the club was brilliantly illuminated; the word "Kars" being conspicuously exhibited in gas letters over the principal entrance, and the dining-hall was profusely decorated with arms, flags, banners, and laurel-wreaths, tastefully grouped into appropriate devices. On this occasion, General Williams, in alluding to his recent election to occupy a seat in Parliament, observed:—"I enter the House of Commons solely that I may, on fitting occasions, offer to the country my opinions on military matters, with which I have, perhaps, some acquaintance, and also on the affairs of the East. On these two questions, and no others do I take my seat. It is quite impossible that a man who has served his sovereign for thirty-two years, twenty-seven of which have been passed abroad, can have anything to do with the party politics of this country; and, moreover, as I stated to my constituents, I am wholly untinged by interested views or personal ambition. I trust that my future conduct will bear out these professions. I hope I do not flatter myself when I say, I believe that I am looked upon by the people of England with a certain degree of respect, and, perhaps I may presume to add, affection, and the expression of my convictions, at suitable opportunities, may be of some little service. At the same time I feel equally confident that if I venture to dabble in things which I don't understand—if I once attempt to go beyond my depth, I shall forfeit all the influence I have acquired."

### Major-General Luard.

Major-General R. G. A. Luard, the successor to Sir Selby Smyth in the command of the Auxiliary Forces in the Dominion of Canada, was educated at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and obtained his first commission without purchase, in 1845. He served as adjutant of the Buffs from 1848 to 1850, and was employed during the disturbances in Ireland in 1848 under the present Sir Charles Van Straubenzee, at Piltown. On obtaining his company in 1853, he exchanged from the Buffs into the 62nd Light Infantry, with a view to seeing active service in India. The war with Russia occurring not long after his arrival in India, Captain Luard arranged an exchange to see service in the Crimea, and joined the 7th Regiment before Sebastopol, on the 1st March, 1855. He was in the trenches at the taking of the Quarries with the 7th, and as brigade-major to Colonel Van Straubenzee's brigade, took part in the attack on Sebastopol on the 18th June. Soon after this he joined the headquarter staff as deputy assistant adjutant-general under the present Lord Longford, and was present at the assault on the Redan, 8th September, 1855 (brevet of major, medal with clasp, Sardinian and Turkish medals, and 6th class of the Medjidie). On his return to England in 1855, he was appointed brigade-major to the 1st Brigade in Dublin, and in 1857 accompanied his brigadier, Major-General Straubenzee, to China. On his way out he went to Calcutta to offer his services for the suppression of the Indian Mutiny, but was ordered on to China. As brigade-major to Colonel Graham's Brigade, he was at the assault and capture of Canton, 28th December, 1858 (mentioned in despatches). In 1859 he was taken so seriously ill that he was sent home to England and did not thoroughly recover from the effects of the illness for many years. While serving in 1859 as aide-de-camp to Sir James Scarlett, commanding at Portsmouth, he was obliged through ill health to decline a majority in the 7th Regiment in India. In 1860 he was appointed one of the first assistant inspectors of Volunteers, which appointment he held until 1865. Colonel Luard was also offered in 1861 an appointment to drill the Canadian Militia, but was obliged again to decline by his doctor's advice. In 1865, being anxious to return to regimental work, he exchanged from half-pay into the 62nd Regiment, which he joined as Major at Aldershot, and accompanied to Plymouth in command of a wing. Here his health again told against him, so he retired to temporary half-pay. In 1868 he was for a short time acting aide-de-camp to Sir James Scarlett, at Aldershot, and then thinking country life in England would benefit his health, he accepted the adjutancy of the 1st Ad-

ministrative Battalion Cinque Ports Rifle Volunteers. In 1873 he went as assistant military secretary to Sir William O'Grady Hailey, commanding the forces in Canada, and remained at Halifax two and a half years. He returned home in 1876, and was appointed to the staff as assistant adjutant a quartermaster-general to the northern district, serving at Manchester until promoted major-general, 1st October, 1877. Major-General Luard is the son of the late Lieut.-Colonel John Luard who served as a midshipman in the Royal Navy for some years and then with the 4th Light Dragoons in the Peninsula, and with the 10th Light Dragoons at Waterloo and at Bhurtpore in 1826, when he commanded a squadron of the 10th Lancers on the first occasion when the lance was used by British cavalry against an enemy. Colonel Luard was author of "The History of the Dress of the British Army."

**The Map of the Plains accompanying this issue has been kindly supplied by the proprietor of the "Morning Chronicle," Quebec. It will be re-issued with that paper on the 24th instant.**

PURVEYOR TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL

## M. HOGAN,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER

in all kinds of Foreign and Domestic Fruit, Fresh Fish  
any kind and Vegetables, Flowers, &c., &c.

1, 2, 9, 10, MONTCALM MARKET & 7 GARDEN

In returning thanks to my friends and the public in general for their liberal encouragement to this day, I beg to call their attention to the fact that I have always on hand the choicest fresh fish and vegetables to be had in the city. Hotels, Steamship private families supplied at most reasonable prices. I make speciality of Strawberries, Bananas, Pine apples, early asparagus, Green Peas, French Beans, Bermuda Tomatoes and Bermuda potatoes which I import direct from New York. Telephone orders promptly executed.

A CALL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

Quebec, 1st March, 1880.

M. HOGAN

DIPLOMA AWARDED AT DOMINION EXHIBITION 1879 AND FIRST PRIZE AWARDED PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION QUEBEC 1877.

## M. TIMMONS & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF

Genuine Apple Cider,  
Champagne Cider,  
Soda Water,  
Ginger Ale,  
Aerated Ginger Beer,  
Nectar,  
Lemonade,

and all kinds of Syrups.

Our beverages are the best in the Dominion for excellence of quality and purity as acknowledged by Council of Arts and Manufactures at Dominion and Provincial Exhibitions.

M. TIMMONS & SON.

CORNER COTE ST. GENEVIEVE & ST. GEORGE'S  
QUEBEC.

Quebec, 1st May, 1880.

### CONTENTS.

The Utilization of Colonial Forces in Imperial Defence.....  
The Military Display on the Queen's Birthday.....  
Militia Report.....  
Dominion Artillery Association.....  
The Gun Experiments at Eirith.....  
The Thunderer's Guns.....  
The Services and the Civil Engineers.....  
Distinguished Canadians.....  
Major-General Luard.....