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THE PERSONAL COURAGE OF INDIANS.

An American contemporary says:

Old General Twiggs used to say that the most formidable soldiers or warriors in modern times were the North American Indians; that in every battle in which they had been engaged against the whites they had held their own against overwhelming numbers, when other warriors would have surrendered or beat a retreat. The late fight of Gen. Custar seems to add another to the list of proofs of the high military qualities of the red man. General Custar had eleven companies of cavalry, nearly a thousand of the best armed and mounted regulars. The village which he charged and captured consisted of fifty-two lodges, and the warriors engaged in the conflict did not exceed two hundred, and yet they appear to have made a most gallant and stubborn resistance, inflicting a severe loss upon General Custar, and succeeded in making good their retreat. Now, had the poor aborigines the advantage enjoyed the ancient Greeks and Romans, and by all modern people, especially our own, of having historians and poets to record, describe, and sing their exploits, what proofs of heroism, and even of military skill and virtues, might not be afforded in the true history of this and of many other examples to be found in our own annals in support of General Twiggs's affirmation.

But, alas, we have no Indian version of the numerous battles which have been fought between them and the white settlers of this continent. What heroic details, what brilliant and sanguinary achievements by small bands of half naked and poorly armed warriors, over the best armed and disciplined troops, in greatly superior force, would not such annals present. In several of the most bloody of these encounters which are described in our own history, it is shown that white soldiers were beaten and fearfully cut up by small bands of Indians. Braddock's splendid brigade was nearly annihilated by not more than six hundred warriors. St. Clair's terrible defeat was inflicted by an Indian force of not one quarter of the whites, and at Tippecanoe there were not 500 warriors in the whole force, from which Gen. Harrison narrowly escaped with a force of five times their number. There never were more than 1,500 Seminole warriors, who defied the whole power of the United States for fifteen years, and inflicted upon our army and government the heaviest losses in men and money which were effected against their enemies by any force fifty times greater than that of the Seminoles. Never conquered by physical force, they at last yielded to gold and whiskey, and of their own will retired from the country which they had made the graveyard of our soldiers. Such facts as these ought not to be obscured or forgotten, because they are true and historical, and because they embody a wholesome reproof of that over-weening pride and pretension of superior military virtue, prowess and heroism on the part of our race.

PLUCK OF DANDIES.—It was a quaint conceit of Caesar that his troops fought better when well unguented and perfumed, and puts one in mind of the stories told of the dandy French officers who, on leading forth to battle, are troubled about nothing so much as the fit of their white kid gloves, and on mounting the breach, will rather prefer a neat, light riding switch to lash the foe withal, than a rule, gory sword. Where are greater dandies, too, than the pet guardsmen and heavy dragoons with whom Thackeray made us so well acquainted, and yet what devils to lay on were these gay boys when England called? How they stood at Waterloo; how they stuck to the Russian trench; how stoutly they cheered up the British grenadier against the Sepoy with a hearty "Steady, lads, steady." Dandies, let it be known, can fight. Marshal Vendome was as very a voluptuary as ever rested under a silken canopy in camp, but once wake him up and the fragile five feet five scattered everything that European science and strength could bring before it. In our time how precise were some you may wot of as to the lustre of their spurs, the cut of their coat, and set of their boots. He who, on the eve of battle, can think the thoughts of *boudoir* ease, is a man you may rely on, that will do to trust. There is in him the spirit of royal life-guards and the dash of the true *mousquetaire gris*.

CANADA MILITARY ASYLUM.

As there is a concert advertised to be held on Monday next, the 11th instant, in the Music Hall, in aid of the widows in the Toronto district, who are outpensioners of this establishment, it will be well to refresh the memory of the public respecting the history and objects of this institution; and for that purpose we avail ourselves of the information furnished in a pamphlet issued by the Committee of the Asylum.

During the war with the United States (1812 to nearly 1815), the whole of the military force in Canada was employed in the Upper Province or on the frontier of the Lower. Quebec was principally garrisoned by militia. The effective troops were generally sent forward as soon as they arrived from England, and the women and children belonging to them were retained in Quebec, where the military authorities hired buildings, which were fitted up as women's barracks; bedding and rations of provisions being regularly allowed them. Soon after the peace of 1815, this unusual provision was all at once discontinued; in the interval many of these women had lost their husbands, some children had lost both their parents; and extensive distress was the consequence, to meet which the ordinary parochial charities were insufficient.

The Rev. Dr. Mills, then chaplain to the forces at Quebec, at this time adopted the system of making a collection of alms at the attendance of the military for divine service in the Cathedral; and from the funds so raised, assisted by contributions from charitable individuals, a large house in St. Roch's suburb was hired by the year; the military government sanctioned from time to time a transfer of condemned barrack bedding, some stoves, &c., in the aid of the charity; and at the request of the chaplain to the forces, some officers of the garrison met him periodically, to assist in the administration of relief, and in making the necessary arrangements; and thus was formed the Committee of Management.

About the year 1830, the Committee entered into a contract for the washing and repairing of barrack and hospital bedding, by which regular employment was secured for widows on the list of the asylum, and a source of permanent income for the asylum was obtained. More extensive premises being consequently required, the Committee, in 1833, succeeded in purchasing the house since occupied as the asylum, in Coteau street, St. John's suburbs. As the Committee was not vested with corporate power to enable them to sell, mortgage or otherwise convey the property, a legal transfer of it was effected by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, as rector of Quebec, whereby its permanence was secured.

In the session of the Provincial Parliament, 1852-53, an Act of incorporation was obtained, and the Committee were consequently invested with full legal power over the property under their care.

The objects of the asylum are two-fold: 1st. The entire maintenance of a limited number of very decrepit widows as inmates of the asylum, as well as children who have lost their parents. 2nd. The partial support of widows by out-relief, varying in amount according to their respective capacity and destitution; and in some cases relief is afforded to extreme cases of distress among old pensioners. The income of the asylum is also of a two-fold character—permanent and casual. Under the former head is embraced a small grant from the Provincial Government, and the profit on washing barrack and hospital bedding; Under the latter head is classed collections after divine services, and voluntary contributions of all kinds.

The Committee at Quebec, having found that the funds they can command there are only adequate to maintain the in-pensioners of the asylum, have called upon the sub-committees and secretaries of the respective districts to raise sufficient funds for the relief of their out-pensioners, so as not to tax further the Committee of Management. And hence the Toronto Committee, consisting of the Major-General commanding, and the colonels of the different regiments quartered in the district together with the chaplain of the forces, who is secretary *ex-officio*, seek the co-operation of all persons, both civil and military, in the neighborhood to compass this end, believing, that, from the fact of many of the 20 widows whom they have to assist being Canadians by birth, as well as widows of soldiers who have died whilst serving in this Dominion, their appeal to general sympathy will not be made in vain.—*Globe*.

SERVICE ROLLS OF THE LONDON LIGHT INFANTRY--THE ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY.

The time allowed by the Militia Act for enrolment under the new law having expired, the service rolls of corps in the 1st district were called for by Col. Taylor, District Deputy Adjutant General, to be forwarded to his office for transmission to the Adjutant General.

It is gratifying to notice that the rolls of all the city companies are sufficiently advanced to ensure their acceptance at headquarters, and also to obviate the enforcement of a draft.

Col. Shanly's Battery of Artillery has been almost entirely recruited anew to nearly full strength.

Capt. Dempster's Cavalry Troop have re-enrolled to a man, and the captain is anxious to obtain permission to increase his troop to a squadron, abundant material being available for that purpose, should the clothing and equipment be provided by Government.

The battalion of Light Infantry, seven companies strong, averages 54 men per company, exclusive of officers, the maximum strength being 55. Several of the companies are over strength, but the returns to the Militia Department only give them credit for the regulation complement, which makes the strength of the battalion appear less than it really is. The rolls stand as follows:

No.	Name	Returned Strength.	Actual Strength.
No 1,	Capt D C Macdonald	55	64
" 2,	" H Bryce	55	58
" 3,	" J Walker	42	42
" 4,	" W R Meredith	55	58
" 5,	" M D Dawson	49	49
" 6,	" J A Craig	52	52
" 7,	" E Teale	55	55
Total Returned		363	
" Actual Strength			378

—London Advertiser.

CONFEDERATE RECORDS.

In his article on the flight of Jefferson Davis, in the current number of *Puckard's Monthly*, Mr. Edward A. Pollard makes the remarkable statement that the bulk of the valuable documents of the Confederate Government, including the correspondence of Jefferson Davis, exists to-day in concealment: that many days before the fall of Richmond there was a careful selection of important papers, especially those in the office of the President, and letters which involved confidences in the North and in Europe, and that these were secretly conveyed out of Richmond, and deposited in a place where they remain concealed to this time, and will probably not be unearthed in this generation. Where is this repository of the secrets of the Confederate Government Mr. Pollard is not prepared to say.

He has repeatedly sought access to these papers out of historical curiosity, but he has been invariably met with the explanation that, while this indulgence might be allowed him for such legitimate purpose, it would be unsafe for private reasons, and the information, if published, might be productive of serious consequences to persons of importance yet living, and within the jurisdiction of the Government. It has been impossible to surmount this objection, and there is no doubt that many of these papers do really involve discoveries of some curious negotiations in the war, the parties to which might astound the public. During the war it was well known, in some circles of confidence in Richmond, that Mr. Davis maintained a large secret correspondence in the North; that he had sources of comfort, information, and advice there; and indeed it would have been strange, considering the volume of disaffection in the North—a remarkable peculiarity of the late war—if it had not found some expression in secret negotiations, or some sort of surreptitious communication with the Confederate authorities. Mr. Pollard mentions the case of a single secret document which he was once permitted to see in Richmond, wherein certain parties offered to assist the Confederacy, by supplying its Western armies for a whole year from the granaries and magazines of the North. Such important letters and other secret papers (says Mr. Pollard) still exist, were preserved from the wreck and fire of Richmond, and at this moment are kept in a manner and place which render them secure against discovery, loss, or mutilation.

The mysterious information which Mr. Pollard thus communicates is much more agreeable than the belief which we had before entertained that the papers in question

had perished. We can testify that on the capture of Richmond the offices of the Confederate Government were found to have been carefully stripped of every document which was thought important, and that the Rebel Archives now preserved at Washington are of very little historical value indeed.—*N. Y. Sun*.

THE NEGRO MEMBER OF CONGRESS.—The *New York World* says of Menard, the negro Member of Congress from Louisiana:

"In October, 1865, as appears from Diplomatic Correspondence, Vol. I., pp. 37, 114, 115, for 1868, this fellow was prominent in those troubles among the negro population of Jamaica, which resulted about that time in those bloody massacres which the British Government found necessary to repress with great severity. Being detected in the possession of speeches and letters breathing the most venomous hostility to the whites on the island, and openly instigating bloodshed by declaring himself 'for black nationalities,' he was, on recommendation of the clerk of the peace in the parish where his instigations to violence were most frequent, deported from the island as a turbulent incendiary and make-bate. On this he beseeched the State Department for redress of alleged injuries, but the facts appearing from the diplomatic correspondence which ensued as above stated, the matter was dropped by Mr. Seward; and the next appearance of this pestilent creature was on the Louisiana reconstruction stage. In the evolution of this scoundrel-drama, he now presents himself as a Representative in the Congress of the United States, and, in verification of his right to a seat as such, presents, under what is called the broad seal of Louisiana, a certificate of election from the prowling white Illinois adventurer who styles himself Governor of that State."

GUNPOWDER AND PRINTING.—It has been curiously remarked that whereas gunpowder was invented by a priest, the peaceful agency of printing came from a soldier, and the singularity has met the explanation that, by the substitution of fire-arms for the cold steel, war has become so much more terrible as to have become far less destructive, while from the printing press has poured forth such a flood of antagonistic books, papers, and pamphlets, moral, political, social, and religious, as may be said to have set the whole of Christendom chronically by the ears, not to speak of the impetus given to the carrying of civilization, with its attendant ills of unknown vices and diseases, into heathen lands. From this the cynical conclusion is reached that old Bacon was indeed true to his priestly calling of good when devising the operative principle of these vile guns, these mines, these saps, these magazines, *chassepots*, Sniders, needle-guns, Paixhams, Napoleons, Lancasters, and Whitworths, while, in hitting on the printing press, and thereby infinitely increasing the conflicts of minds, fighter Faust set more squadrons in the field than were ever hairs upon his head or thoughts in his brain.

—This story is told about John Bright's appearance at Court as a British Cabinet Minister:—"Sir," said Mr. Bright, or "My Lord," as the case may be, to the Lord Chamberlain, whose duty it was to introduce the new Minister to her Majesty, "Remember that I never swear, and never kneel except to my Maker." Well, the swearing of course course could be dispensed with. But not kneel to her Majesty when you kiss her hand! The official was horrified—thought, indeed, that the difficulty was insuperable. There was no precedent for such a thing since the first sovereign reigned in the world. He must go and consult her Majesty. He went, laid the case with all gravity before her, when, to the astonishment of the official, Victoria, instead of being annoyed, angry, or peremptory, burst into a hearty laugh, and ordered Mr. Bright to be brought in, and on his approach allowed him to kiss her hand without bending a joint.

The Paris *Charivari*, in a caricature on the Prussian finances, represents Prussia addressing a cannon placed upright on the ground and supplicating contributions. Prussia—"But I have not a penny left to give you? You have already devoured all I possessed?" Cannon—"I have not treated you worse than others, my dear?"

OLD ENGLISH PIRATES.

The British choral boast of "ruling the waves" is a very old one. We can trace it back to sturdy bloodthirsty ancestors among the old vikings who never sought shelter of a roof, who had no other kingdom to rule than the sea. Sea kings who shouted their songs in the midst of the tempest,

The force of the storms helps the arms of the rowers,
The hurricane is carrying us the way we would go.

Almost all the information we possess of our piratical old ancestors, the wave-rulers of a thousand years since (for the lines about "the flag that's braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," are singularly correct in their chronology) we derive from the Sagas, or songs of the Skalds, a collection of strange wild stories of adventure in verse of measured prose, by the Scandinavian bards. The profession of pirate, or viking, was held highly respectable, and not disdained by men of the highest rank. The qualification for the service was the performance of some exploit of personal prowess, which should entitle a man to the confidence of a band of champions as their commander. The law of bravery laid down for the followers themselves was not unlike that hinted at in the old schoolboy's rhyme:—

Two skinny Frenchmen,
And a Portuguese,
One jolly Englishman
Whacked all three.

It was understood that a man ought to beat a single enemy, that he ought to make a respectable appearance against two enemies, and to show fight against three; but that it would not be disgraceful to run away from four. Each viking governed his champions in his own way, gaining greater fame in proportion as his regulations were more strict and rigorous than those of his peers. For example, Half and Hestrolf, both sons of a Norwegian king, took to the profession. Hestrolf had a number of ships which he manned indiscriminately with serfs and freemen, ruling them mildly. Hestrolf was beaten by almost every opponent. His brother Half had only one ship, but he picked twenty-three king's sons for his companions, requiring each as a test of strength to lift a mighty stone which twelve ordinary men could scarcely stir. He forbade his champions the society of women and children; he made them bare themselves to the fiercest of tempest, and would not allow them to dress their wounds in battle till victorious. For nearly twenty years Half was the terror of the Western Seas, with a reputation of never having been vanquished in fight. So stringent was his discipline that when returning home his vessel overlaid with plunder and nearly foundering in sight of the Norwegian shore, the crew drew lots who should cast themselves into the sea to save their viking his cargo. The losers jumped overboard without a murmur, so that the ship, relieved of their weight, came safe to land.

The viking could govern his vessel as a clever rider controls his horse. It was required of him to be able to run along the oars while they were in motion, and to throw three javelins to the mast-head catching each alternately in his hand without once missing. He was not afraid of going out of sight of land, and never thought of coming to anchor when clouds hid the stars. True, he had no compass, but there was always a cast of hawks or ravens on board, and when in doubt about the direction in which land lay, he had only to loose one of these, satisfied that the bird would instinctively make for the nearest shore. Whether the bird flew he steered. It was all one to the viking what land he reached, so long as it was land and not his own land; for his aim was plunder, and his creed was, where there is habitable land there is sure to be that. The birds seem to have had an unfortunate propensity for leading these gentlemen to Ireland and Britain. Ireland, indeed, appears to have been the first of the British islands favoured with the visits of the northern marauders, and Johnstone mentions a significant fact in connection with their visits. "The fertile Erin," he says, "was long the great resort of Scandinavians, who, from the internal dissensions of the native, gained considerable footing." Poor Ireland! She was suffering from Fenians even in those days. However, by way of compensation, Ireland became a sort of Paris to the vikings, in setting the fashions; for they took to aping Irish manners and talking Celtic, until the celebrated Irish King Brian Boru drove them out of the country early in the eleventh century, and made the Irish unpopular with the vikings.

It cannot be concealed that these rulers of the waves were a terrible set of ruffians. Not content with simple plunder, they but-tered alike those who submitted to their outrages, and those who resented them, showing mercy neither to age nor sex. Believing themselves the avengers of Odin against disciples of all other religions, they were especially severe on the clergy, putting them to death with tortures, and burning their churches, as Scott says, "to light the way to their barks again." Doubly terrible was the viking when "berserker." This was a violent kind of frenzy with which he was liable to be seized, attributed by various writers to intense excitement of the imagination, or to the use of stimulating drugs or drinks. In this state he became dangerous to friends and foes; he would foam at the mouth and vent his fury against trees and rocks; he would swallow red-hot coals and throw himself into the fire. If at sea when the fit came on, he would often slaughter half his crew and destroy his shipping before his companions could land him at some desert island.

there to tear up the tree by the roots and commit all manner of havoc upon inanimate nature until, his strength exhausted, he would lie senseless and prostrate, then wake up recovered. Almost all the great vikings became "berserker" at times. Indeed, when a seaking received any deadly insult from an enemy that he could not avenge, it seems to have been a point of honour that he should become "berserker" on the spot.

Halfdan was a king of Sweden and a viking besides. He had seized the crown from Sivald, and slain Sivald and his five sons, all in a state of "berserk" madness. When Hartben the sea-king came up with twelve champions to attack him, Halfdan offered to fight him and his entire crew single handed. This insolent proposal inflamed Hartben with such awful fury that he immediately became "berserker," and killed six of his own champions in the fit. He then rushed on Halfdan with the remaining six, but he and they all fell dead beneath the terrific blows of Halfdan's mace. The viking's first vessel was nothing better than the trunk of a large tree hollowed out by fire like Robinson Crusoe's boat, and called "holk," a word still surviving in our language as "hulk." The British Museum contains a specimen of one of these ancient holks, found on the Sussex coast. But in process of time the viking became master of a much larger vessel, carved and painted and fashioned into the form of some fantastic monster, usually that of a dragon. Such was Rolf's famous ship called the "Dragon Grimsoth." Often as their vessels were wrecked in the fierce North Sea storms, the hardy pirates who survived would yet defy the tempest, and even the gods themselves, holding on their course, as the Sagas say, "along the track of the swans."

A viking would marry occasionally three or four wives; but would seldom waste time on courtship. He evidently regarded it professionally. When he heard of a lady possessed of beauty and wealth, he would fit out his vessel and demand her of her father. Should the misguided parent refuse the honour of becoming his father-in-law, the viking burnt him out of his house, and returned with his bride, his vessel laden with all the spoil he could conveniently lay hands upon, by way of dowry. An unwilling father had no alternative but consent or fight. Regnald, a Norwegian king, who had refused the peremptory demand of Gunnar the Swedish viking, for his daughter Moalda, not only set himself instantly on the defensive, but hid the princess and all his treasures in a mountain cavern, determined to baffle his enemy, even if beaten. But Gunnar came with a fleet of vessels, and, after a fierce battle, killed the king, and contrived to find out the place of Moalda's retreat. He returned to Sweden with his bride and her treasures, and the Skalds sang his praises in the Kianesinga Saga.

Here is a love story from the Volsunga Saga. Hagbarth and his three brothers, all of them sea-kings and sons of the King of Dronheim, sailing together in the North Sea, met the fleet of the sons of the Danish king Sigar. They fought, of course. The battle lasted all day, and at night was still undecided. A circumstance of frequent occurrence among the vikings then happened: each contending party becoming suddenly impressed with the bravery of his opponent, the weapons fell from their hands in mutual approbation of each other's valour; and, having sworn eternal fidelity—ratifying the treaty by mingling blood drawn from each other's veins in token of indissoluble union—the Danish princes invited their enemies of an hour before to visit the court of their father. Hagbarth and his brothers enjoyed the hospitality of King Sigar for many days; but, during their sojourn in Zealand, Hagbarth gained the heart of the king's daughter, the Princess Signa. The Danish princes, however, refused him her hand, contrary to their father's inclination, on the ground that he was not their equal in birth. Hagbarth and his three brothers, in defiance of their treaty, immediately hewed the Danish princes in pieces before their father's eyes, and fled. But Hagbarth found existence insupportable separated from her to whom he had pledged his troth. Disguised as an old woman, he returned to Zealand, and obtained admission to Signa's chamber. He swore to live or die only by her side. A courtier recognized him as Hagbarth, and, notwithstanding his becoming "berserker" and performing prodigies of valour, he was overpowered by numbers and taken prisoner. Some of the council of nobles who tried him were for sparing his life, and proclaiming him the husband of Signa, on account of his bravery; but by sentence of the majority he was condemned to be hanged, and that by a rope made of "widdie" (twigs), for the greater disgrace. They brought out Hagbarth to be executed before the window of the princess's apartment, in order to add the greater sting to his punishment. But Signa, who had vowed not to survive her lover, set fire to her chamber and perished in the flames. When Hagbarth saw this proof of her devotion, he besought his executioners to hasten his death, that he might the quicker rejoice her faithful spirit in the Halls of Valhalla. The passion for maritime adventure seems to have animated the female breast into rivalry with the opposite sex, for many ladies of high birth exchanged the veil for a heavy coat of linked armour and a brazen helmet.

Placing themselves at the head of a band of pirates, they became Skjold-Meyar, Maidens of the Shield, distinguished as much for bravery in battle as for chastity and gentleness at home.

The wooing of a sea-queen was a hazardous business. Laying siege to her heart or attempting to captivate her affections was completely futile. The only way was to blockade her in some narrow bay, and engage her in single combat. Generally as in the case of Alfhilda, the chaste and beautiful Ortrogoth-princess, there were a couple of notable champions guarding her person, who had first of all to be disposed of. Alfhilda's lover, a young sea-king, slew these two in single combat. But Alfhilda was not so easily won. Clothing herself and her maidens in ring mail, and joining her crew of pirates, she embarked in her swiftest vessel, and gave Alf a year's long chase. One after another Alf conquered every ship of her fleet, and then blockaded his mistress in the Gulf of Finland. She came out to fight. Alf's grappled the maiden's ship, boarded it, and after a terrific hand-to-hand encounter with the queen herself, he clove Alfhilda's helmet with his axe, disclosing her beautiful features and long flowing hair. The sight of her beauty was too much for her adorer. He presented her his weapons; for he could fight no more. Alfhilda, doubly conquered by the valour and generosity of her lover, married him on the spot, while Alf's best champions availed themselves of the opportunity to take the sea-queen's maiden attendants to wife. For the whole of the year, in anticipation of some such result, Alfhilda had carried a priest on board to perform the ceremony.

The legend of Wayland, the smith, who forged the viking's most treasured sword-blades, of such admirable temper that they would cut through rock or iron, without losing the edge, is too familiar for repetition; but it may be mentioned, in connection with a strange legend of the old sea-kings, that Wayland had married one of the Valkyriur, or Choosers of the Slain. This was, however, probably no more than a mythological way of stating how keen were Wayland's sword-blades, and how fatal in use. The Valkyriur of the Sagas correspond to the Fates of the Greeks. These fatal sisters chose and foretold those who should fall in battle. They carried Odin's message of invitation to the warriors he loved best, to meet him in Valhalla and they poured out the ale and mead for the solace of the heroes who sat round Odin's board. They visited the slain at sea in the form of swans, and carried the hero's soul straight to the line where the sea and sky meet, into Odin's presence, and into the halls of Valhalla.

The vikings found plenty of employment for the fatal sisters, for some of their battles were on a tremendously large scale, and resulted in fearful slaughter. At the naval battle of Bravalla, between Farald Golden Teeth, and Sigurd-Ring, the usurper of the Swedish throne, all the sea-kings and the Maidens of the Shield ranged themselves on one side or the other. Sigurd-Ring's fleet alone is said to have consisted of two thousand five hundred ships, and the number is not considered to be exaggerated, taking into account the small capacity of the little barks employed. There were seventy-four champions in the Danish fleet, while the Swedes boasted of ninety-six sea-kings, supported by all the picked archers of Norway. Harald, with fifteen kings and thirty thousand of his Danes, was slain, and the Swede bought his victory at a cost of twelve thousand of his bravest warriors. The tumult which marks the burial place of the slain is said to be still pointed out. "We did not permit the ravens to be in want of food," says the Skald, "those who were slain became the prey of the ravens. We hewed with our swords."

THE ARMY AT THE IRISH ELECTIONS.—We have already noticed the unceremonious way in which the army in Ireland was knocked about during the general election in that country. Any inconvenience which was rendered necessary by the exigencies of the crisis would, of course, be borne cheerfully by both officers and men; but it should be the care of our military administration to make these inconveniences fall as lightly as possible. The knocking-about was, perhaps, inevitable, says the *United Service Gazette*, and it involved quite enough of inconvenience in itself; but we understand that the military miseries have been very much aggravated by the system of extortion which has been carried on by inn and lodging-house keepers in whatever towns the troops happened to be temporarily stationed or even billeted en route. The allowance to officers for travelling expenses was only 5s. a day, with a reduction to half a crown on the days of marching out and returning to barracks. Totally despising such miserable estimates, the keepers of even the poorest public-houses charged 3s. for breakfast and 5s. for dinner, the latter never being anything but the national bacon and chickens. At one very second-rate "hotel" mine host demanded a pound a day for the use of his sitting-room, a demand which, we need hardly add, was indignantly refused. In view of these magnificent tariffs of the Irish innkeepers, we think that a pound a day were quite as little as should be allowed to our officers in Ireland for their election expenses.

—The *London Canadian News* says that it is in a position to state that there is no foundation for the rumour that Lord Monck is to be the new Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, vice Lord Kimberly, resigned.

—The Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal will leave for Rome on the 20th inst.

TWIN, GREELEY, AND TRAIN.

The N. Y. *World* thus hits off the Anglo-phobia of certain representative Yankees:

Mr. Mark Twain, of California, emulous, and justly emulous, of the diplomatic successes of Mr. Ross Browne, yearns to be sent as American Minister to England. He accordingly appeals to all that is noblest in the nature of Horace Greeley, and entreats that eminent citizen to release General Grant from the promise which ("we have heard and believe") was made by him, over a breakfast-table at Delmonico's, to bestow upon H. G. the honors now enjoyed by Mr. Reverdy Johnson. Mr. Twain may as well understand at once that his cake is all dough, or, if he likes that better, that his "goose is cooked." He is a very amusing and, we dare say, a very good-looking person, but he cannot come in as an envoy to England. If (which is very improbable) H. G. could be induced to abandon his own claims to that exalted post, he would be constrained by all possible considerations of consistency and of policy to exert his whole influence in behalf of Mr. George Francis Train.

The columns of the *Tribune* bear witness to the fact that the first duty of an American Minister to England, in the opinion of Horace Greeley, is to bully the British Government, and his second duty, like unto it, to snub all British Tories, ship-builders, and sympathizers with rebellion. These are his Puffendorf, these his Vattel. And, unless Mr. Twain is a more conceited person than we take him to be, he will hardly deny that in these particulars no man now living in America can be expected to rival the indomitable and incorruptible Train. H. G. himself is a pliant and facile tool in comparison with the Eagle of Omaha. H. G. has been known to consent to sinners when they enticed him. He went to Niagara Falls to hob-nob with George Sanders, and to Richmond to bail out Jefferson Davis. What guarantee can we have that he would not accept a "mount" from the Duke of Beaufort or some other sporting enemy of the Union, and go careering in a red coat, across country after the hounds with a meet of conservative peers and church-and-state squires? He is fond, too, of all sorts of worldly amusements, and we may depend upon it that, before he had been in England a month, Lady Beaconsfield and her wily spouse would have him dancing at Willis's Rooms with wicked little Tory countesses, and fribbling away in the boudoirs of Belgravia the feeling and the force which should be directed to the demolition of the British constitution and the humiliation of a bloated aristocracy.

Now, nothing of this need be feared with George Francis Train. The blandishments of beauty and the fascinations of the flesh would be thrown away upon that most patriotic and most pachydermatous of men. His passive courage has been proved and found not wanting during months of incarceration in a British bastille. What could the cajoleries of a British palace effect upon his just and tenacious nature! He has looked the whole world in the face through the bars of his dungeon, and feared not to call a spade a spade nor a Briton a brute, though the red-cross of St. George waved over his head and the red-coats of Victoria kept watch and ward about him. His last act on leaving the Old World was to hurl defiance at Windsor Castle and demand the independence of Ireland. His last act on reaching the New World was to declare war against Great Britain while yet his foot pressed the deck of a British steamer and the thralls of the tyrant glared in anger and in amazement all about him. Would such a man be likely to call Mr. Roebuck "his friend," or to shake hands with Alabama Laird, or to soothe the feelings of Lord Clarendon, or to placate a venal Parliament? "Not much!"

The *Tribune* will be false to all its professions if it fail to urge the appointment of such a man to the work which it has so elaborately laid out for an American envoy in England to do. Mr. Train must go to the Court of St. James. And Mr. Twain must console himself with the thought that all the "swells" of the British capital, with whom it is an article of faith always to pronounce the letter r like the letter w, will surely turn Train into Twain, and so give him all the glory with none of the trouble of the post which he solicits. The only real difficulty in settling the matter is likely to come from Mr. Train himself. Mr. Train's abhorrence of British tyranny, James McHenry, and the Old Testament is only equalled by his hatred of spirits and of tobacco. It may, therefore, be a little doubtful whether he will consent to accept office from the new administration excepting on the condition that Wendell Phillips shall be appointed Comptroller of the White House, with absolute authority over the domestic life of its inmates. But this should be easy of arrangement. There would be no good reason why Congress should not apply the principles of its recent legislation to families as well as to States; and the Radicals who rule us ought surely to be able to find in the Constitution as clear a warrant for regulating the personal habits of the President as they have found there for over-riding the political prerogatives of another.

—All United States army officers over 62 years of age are to be retired.

DEATH OF THE REV. DR. COOKE OF BELFAST.

The Rev. Dr. Cooke, the great Presbyterian Divine and Conservative leader, died on Sunday—as we learn from the *Northern Whig*—at the patriarchal age of 83 years. He was one of the ablest and most popular men in the Presbyterian Church, and up to the last hour of his life exercised great personal influence. At one period he was a formidable political power in Ulster. He was an eloquent and impressive speaker when in the full enjoyment of his faculties, and vindicated his principles with indomitable resolution. The Established Church has lost in him a generous ally, who, under all circumstances, made common cause with her, and by his unremitting efforts mitigated the jealousies with which his brother ministers were disposed to regard a dominant Church, and promoted a cordial sympathy on the part of the laity. He took a prominent part in some of the most remarkable demonstrations on behalf of the Church Establishment, and at the great Hillsborough meeting, in 1834, he was one of the principal speakers. At the Hillsborough meeting last year he was induced to come forward, but was the merest shadow of his former self, the fire of his oratory having burnt out, and the once erect and dignified form presenting a lamentable wreck. He seemed but a living mummy, and yet he hesitated not to attend, in order, with his last public breath to renew the profession of his early attachment to the Conservative cause. His benevolent and kindly disposition disarmed the hostility of many who strongly disapproved his political views, and won many personal friends. He was born in Londonderry, in 1784, and was educated at Glasgow. The University of Dublin conferred upon him the degree of LL. D., in acknowledgment of his talents. He also had the degree of D. D. from an American college. He held a high position in the Belfast theological institution, and was the officer appointed by the Government to distribute the *Regium Dignum*.

MRS. AUGUSTUS DICKENS.

Facts Connected with Her Life.

Mr. Horace White, editor of the *Chicago Tribune*, who is now in New York, writes as follows to the *World*:

"I notice in your issue of this date a statement that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, who committed suicide in Chicago on Christmas eve, was not the widow of the deceased brother of Charles Dickens, but that the real Mrs. Augustus Dickens is living in London, and is supported by her brother-in-law, the eminent novelist. There are, I believe, three little children of the late Augustus Dickens living in Chicago, who now, in addition to their other misfortunes, are deprived of the loving care of their mother. The circumstance deterred me from telling what I knew, when my eye fell upon the telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Dickens. Since the essential facts in the case have become public without any agency of mine, I shall attempt to do justice to the living without disrespect to the dead, by giving you so much of the history of this case as has been communicated to me.

"Mr. Augustus Dickens was a brilliant scapegrace who abandoned his own wife in England and ran away to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in London—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thenceforward treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as "Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens." Nevertheless, the former Mrs. Dickens lives, and still lives, in London. She is now afflicted with blindness, and is supported by Charles Dickens.

"When Mr. Dickens visited this country last year, and received a large sum of money from his readings, a portion of which he bestowed in charity upon strangers, the press of Chicago, including the journal with which I am connected, commented upon the fact that he had done nothing for those who had the most obvious claims upon him, and of whose necessities he could not be ignorant. The Eastern press attributed these remarks to spite, because Mr. Dickens had not included Chicago in the list of cities in which he was to give his readings. I am sure there was no such feeling as this evoked at any time—certainly not in my own case. There was, however, an important misapprehension of facts. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens could not visit Chicago. If he had done so he must either recognize Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, to the injury of the other Mrs. Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see also why he contributed nothing to her support. A glimmering of the truth was given to the public in the London correspondence of the *Daily Advertiser*, but without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Dickens.

"These facts came to my knowledge through the kindness of a literary friend in London, a few days before Mr. Dickens' departure from this country. Much as I desired to repair the injury that had been done him, it was clearly impossible to do so without inflicting the greatest harm upon Mrs. Dickens. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received; that he wished her well, and that he was willing to do, or to forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the more afflicted wo-

man whom his brother Augustus had left in England.

"It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation at Chicago. Upon the decease of her husband she was left destitute, with three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her care. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the land department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employe; and it is safe to assume that her deaf children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens, or the people of Chicago, could have healed her wound."

—The following is an extract from a pastoral letter of Dr. Cox, Protestant Bishop of Western New York: "When I see the tawdry fashion, the costly vulgarity and the wicked extravagance of the times, I feel sure that thousands of American women are strangers to the first laws of refinement, simplicity in manners and attire. When I see that thousands of American women read the most shameful romances and the most degrading newspapers; frequent the vilest dramatic entertainments and join in dances too shocking to be named among Christians; I feel that Christian matrons are becoming too few, and that civilized heathenism is returning to the fields we have wrested from the Indians. When I read daily, of the most ungodly divorces, and of crimes against social purity and against human life itself, which are too gross to be mentioned more particularly, I feel that too many of our country women are without God in the world, and that radical reforms are necessary in the system of education on which the young women of America are dependent for their training."

CAVALRY SCHOOL.—We understand that an independent Cavalry School has been formed by a few of our Volunteer officers, wishing to perfect themselves in this branch of the service. They purpose drilling on Monday and Wednesday afternoons, and will muster at the Victoria Armory for their first foot drill to-day at three o'clock. An opportunity will then be given any member of the Volunteer force who may wish to join. This school will afford our mounted infantry and staff officers a favourable chance to perfect themselves in riding, and we have no doubt many will take advantage of it. The rules and regulations will be made known by the officer in command, at their first meeting.—*Montreal Gazette*, 4th.

NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—The new Suspension Bridge, which spans the Niagara River, a short distance below the Niagara Falls, was open to the public on Saturday the 2nd inst. Four horse carriages and teams loaded with stone passed over it. In the completion of this work much interest was felt in this locality. The bridge is suspended at a height of 190 feet above the surface of the river; the depth of the anchor piles below the surface of the ground is 18 feet; and the length of the anchor chains under the ground is 30 feet. The anchors are set in solid rock on the Canada side, and in masonry on the American side. The width of the roadway between the parapets is ten feet; depth of side truss 6½ feet; and height of parapet above floor 4½ feet. The bridge is supported by two cables, composed of seven wire ropes, each of which contain respectively 133 No. 9 wires. The aggregate breaking strain of the cables being 1,680 tons net—making the total supporting strength of the cables and stays 3,000 tons. It is the longest span in the world—1,268 feet.

—The seat in the French Legislative Chamber, rendered vacant by the death of Berryer, has been offered to M. de Lesseps, the founder and president of the Isthmus of Suez Canal Company. M. Lesseps has, however, declined the offer, on the same ground that he declined, four years ago, being elected to the Council General of the Indre, namely, the necessity of devoting all his time and energy to the completion of the great work in which he has been so long engaged. If elected deputy for Marseille, he must neglect either the interests of his constituents or those of the company, and for the present the latter has his preference.

—A bookseller in a Connecticut town has a novel way of advertising. Last week he had a ballot box in his store, in which all comers were invited to drop a vote for whoever they considered the handsomest young woman in town. The box was opened on Saturday evening, and it was found that Miss Julia Beach had the highest number of votes, when she was presented by the bookseller with a handsome quarto album, bound in Turkey morocco. This week a vote is taken to decide what gentleman over thirty years of age, is the best citizen, and the lucky man receiving the highest number of votes will receive a like present.

—It appears that Mr. G. F. Train, before starting for America, left a little bill for England to settle. Mr. Train claims £100,000 from the Irish Government for illegal arrests, £20,000 damages from the Ebbow Vale Company, and £10,000 from Mr. J. McHenry. He has further served a notice on the corporations proposing to lay down street railways, that as the original patentee he stands up for all his rights. Although extremely ill-used formerly by England, he only asks a royalty of £500 for every mile of street railway laid down; this, on 2,000 miles, would bring him a million sterling, which, in addition to his other claims, and a million set down against the Grand Trunk Union Pacific Railway, the *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes he will make his mind easy as far as money matters are concerned.

A SISTER OF ONE OF THE RENO VICTIMS ON THE WARPATH.

From the *Chicago Post*, Dec. 26.

Miss Laura Reno, the sister of the victims of the New Albany assassination, who was in the city yesterday, is described by those well acquainted with her as a young lady of great beauty and accomplishments. It is also said that she possesses a large part of the brains of the family, which, added to an inflexible will and an intense desire for revenge, will sooner or later bring ruin or death upon some of the murderers of her brothers. At their funeral at Seymour, a few days ago, the attendance was quite large, and among other persons a resident of Seymour, whose name we have forgotten, dropped in. He had scarcely made his appearance before Miss Reno rose from her seat, and walking across the room fiercely told him that was no place for him, that she recognized in him one of the murderers of her brother, and if he did not leave immediately it would be the worse for him. The fellow slunk out of the house like a whipped cur, frightened almost to death. Unless a great mistake has been made in the estimation of Laura Reno's character, the Jackson county regulators will find that the oath of revenge she took over the dead body of Frank Reno was no mere empty threat to be forgotten in an hour, but a promise of terrible meaning.

—Major General Hope Gibsons succeeds to the Colonelcy of the 13th Hussars.

—Alaska cost the United States nearly two cents an acre.

—A British naval officer is to be appointed Superintendent of the Persian navy.

—An apostle of Mormonism in Denmark writes to Brigham Young that there are five thousand members of the Mormon Church in that country.

—In consequence of the prodigious forgeries of Russian bank notes, the authorities have determined to make every bank official personally responsible for every false note he may have taken from customers.

—An Ohio gentleman is ambitious to furnish the towns and cities of America with motive power, obtained from compressed air. He proposes to distribute his power through ordinary service pipes, as gas and water are distributed, with a meter for each consumer.

AN ANCIENT SLEIGH.—On the 17th ult., an old couple celebrated their golden wedding, at Augusta, Me., and one of the incidents of the occasion was the appearance of the aged pair in the identical sleigh, that they had done their courting in fifty years before!

—A benevolent citizen of Brunswick, Germany, supplies blankets to the poor during the winter months. They are stamped to prevent their being pawned or sold, and are returned in May of every year. The system has been in operation six years, and not a blanket has been lost.

—It has been distinctly and officially notified to Queen Isabella that she cannot be received at the French Court with royal honours. If she chooses to reside in Paris, her ex-Majesty must understand she can only do so as Madame Isabella de Bourbon, and in fact be considered a private individual.

—The Russian method of serving tea is finding favour in some circles of "upper tenor." The tea is made in the ordinary way, but is drunk out of large tumblers, without cream or sugar, and with a slice of lemon in it. It may be taken hot or cold, but the latter is generally preferred.

—A noted Chinese bandit and black-mailer, Liusian-man, has been captured in Shanghai. He will be punished by being put into a box of such a shape that he can neither lie down, sit, nor stand; his head and hands will protrude, and he will be left exposed to sun, wind and rain, until he dies of exhaustion or starvation.

—A school teacher near Chattanooga, Tenn., was assaulted some days ago for having whipped one of his pupils, and in the affray that ensued four persons, including the school teacher, were killed, the only person in the party who escaped unhurt being the school-boy who originated the trouble.

—Ten years ago Jacques Carstadt murdered a handsome Italian girl in New Orleans. By a legal quibble he escaped punishment. A few days ago he died raving mad at the phantom of a fleshless skeleton, which he had seen always at his side by day, or on his pillow at night.

—Tennyson recently visited Paris, where he was received by a Committee of the Association of French Authors. On the evening of the second day after his arrival the Authors' Association gave a soiree in his honour, at which Paul Feval read his new translation of "Enoch Arden," and Louis Ratisbonne, the translator of Longfellow's poems, presented a golden laurel wreath to Tennyson.

—An old gentleman was recently waiting for the cars in the depot of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, when, looking over the great building, he exclaimed, "Only think of it! But a little thirty years ago, I was offered eighty acres of land, on part of which this depot is now built, for a sorrel horse and saddle, and I was fool enough to keep the sorrel."

LIGHTHOUSES FOR THE ST. JOHN.—The *St. John Telegraph* says that the matter having been brought under the notice of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, he ordered examination to be made, and that the Lighthouse Inspector, Mr. Harly, has reported in favour of placing beacons at or near Boar's Head, Brandy Point, Oak Point, Vanward's, "No Man's Friend," and at the Oromocto Shoals.

GLADSTONE'S TRIALS AND DISAPPOINTMENTS.—

The *London Examiner* says: After six and thirty years spent in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone has at length achieved the highest honour in the State. He is first Minister of the Crown and leader of the first assembly in the world. Many have been the delays and disappointments; many the thwartings and tantalizations which he has had to bear. It were idle flattery to say that all these trials of his faith and patience have been for his good, or for the good of country. We own that we do not so read the lesson of life. We neither think suffering has always a sublimating tendency, nor that prosperity always hardens the heart. The effect of both depends very much upon temperament and upon the time. Vexation wastes and wears the best energies of life; and the finer edge of the blade, the more readily it is notched and turned. How much sooner Mr. Gladstone would have reached the goal of his ambition had his grandmother been a Duchess, or had he been an eldest son inheriting broad lands and vast investments, like the late Sir Robert Peel, one need not pause to calculate. Sir Robert put himself at as high a mental and moral value as the blindest of his flatterers; and yet he candidly confessed that he could never have gained the leadership of his party but for the rare odds which fortune gave him. With the solitary exception, indeed, of the outgoing Premier, there is no instance in our history, since the revolution, of a man with moderate fortune, and without high connections, attaining, and being able, for even one session, to retain the first post in Parliamentary life; for Canning, the brother-in-law of the Duke of Portland, was hardly a case in point; and he broke his heart in the attempt. But the cup of triumph is now full, even to overflowing. The statesman has seen the desire of his soul realized probably beyond his most sanguine expectations. He is not only the popular idol of the hour, but a greatly extended constituency have given him a majority almost without precedent in order to enable him to carry into legislative effect the promises he has made of a regenerate policy for Ireland.

PRESENTATION TO THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE.

—On New Year's eve the congregation at Trinity Church, Port Credit, presented their pastor, the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., with a handsome buggy, as a token of their esteem and regard. Trinity Church, which was erected, in a great measure, by the exertions of the Incumbent, is a neat little wooden edifice, built last winter, and opened for divine service on the 20th of February last. Being entirely free from debt, it was consecrated by the Bishop of Toronto last June. Well attended services are now held in it every Sunday evening. About the beginning of December, when the snow first came, Mr. Bethune was presented by one of his Church Wardens, Mr. John Wilson, Sydenham, with a beautiful cutter, a most seasonable and acceptable present. The offerings on Christmas day, in this mission, amounted to the handsome sum of \$63.45, of which amount the congregation at Springfield contributed \$50.

LIFE IN PARIS.—It is noticed that the Parisians are changing in appearances. They are undersized and pale. They have too little fresh air. A Paris savant, Dr. LeRoy, says that, in spite of the solicitude manifested by the Government toward the hygienic welfare of all classes, in spite of the new plantations, the new boulevards, and open squares, the amount of carbonic acid produced by the pulmonary emanations of two millions of human beings, each of whom daily exhales 219 grammes of oxide of carbon, is something frightful. To this noxious vapour must be added that produced by the gas manufactories, &c., &c. It may be added that the consumption of alcohol has exactly doubled since the year 1825. As to tobacco, in 1832 it produced a tax of 28,000,000; while in 1862 the consumption of tobacco brought into the Government a sum of 180,000,000. In 1852, 200,000,000 cigars were smoked in Paris, whereas, in 1867, the number increased to 761,625,000.

—The *St. Catharine's Journal* states that the price paid for the mills, warehouses and wharf of Mr. Thomas R. Merritt, Esq., by Messrs. Norris & Neelon was in the vicinity of \$100,000. The purchase makes the firm of N. & N. the most extensive mill owners as they were previously the most extensive ship owners in Ontario. They now own five grist mills, four of which are in operation, four or five propellers and tugs, and about one dozen sailing vessels. The firm, besides being engaged in the shipping and milling business, are also heavy operators in timber and lumber, having hundreds of men and horses employed in different parts of the country in hewing down forests. The rise of this firm has been most extraordinary, and proves that industry and integrity will make their mark in this Canada, as well as elsewhere. Twenty-five years ago both parties were hands before the mast—now in wealth and extent of business they rank second to few in America.

GOLD IN SCOTLAND.—The discovery of gold has been announced in Sutherlandshire, and a scientific examination has shown that this and other precious metals exist in Kildonan. In the sixteenth century bullion for Scotch coinage was found in that neighbourhood, and part of the present Scotch Crown was made from the gold from the same place.

ANNIVERSARY OF EMANCIPATION IN THE U. S.

—There was a gathering at Boston on New Year's Day to celebrate the sixth anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the United States. The attendance was not great.

—In Louisville the other day, a young man put his hand in his pocket in order to find the key to his store and give it to his partner; when the latter supposed he was feeling for a pistol; drew his own, and shot him dead. A nice country to live in!

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The United Service Gazette.

"Free be our aid, independent our might,
"And the sword that we brandish, our own."

OTTAWA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1869

THE FUTURE OF CANADA.

From the United Service Gazette.

LAST week, in advocating the speedy construction of the Ottawa Canal, not only as a means of defence, but as taking advantage of the position which nature has given us to become a powerful and wealthy nation, we noticed incidentally the impositions inflicted upon the producers of the Great West by the tariffs made for the benefit of New England manufacturers, and stated that the dwellers at the Occident would not long submit to the burthen, if free communication with the sea and the markets of Europe were offered them through Canadian territory, and especially if that communication was made some 50 per cent. cheaper and shorter than the present circuitous route by the Erie Canal and New York, as would be the case, if the Ottawa Canal were built. In order to show the rate at which the West is made to contribute to the wealth of the East, we take the annexed from an American paper:

"The following statement shows the par value and the market value of the stock of a few of the New England manufacturing companies:

Androscooggin Mills (par value \$100)	185
Pepperell Manufacturing Company (par value \$100)	1,105
Pacific Mills (par value \$100)	2,015
Nashua Company (par value \$100)	755
Stark Mills (par value \$100)	1,275
Chicopee Manufacturing Company (par value \$100)	275
Salisbury Manufacturing Company (par value \$100)	270½
Boott Cotton Mills (par value \$100)	1,080
Laconia Manufacturing Company (par value \$100)	1,200
Amoskeag Manufacturing Company (par value \$100)	1,312½
Great Falls Manufacturing Company (par value \$100)	215

"These are the people who are persistently howling for 'protection;' and it is 'protection,' which is only a refinement for downright robbery, which has raised the stock of these companies to ten and twenty times their par values."

While New England writers, and Northerners with New England ideas and interests, have endeavored to maintain that the late war was waged to liberate the slave—and in this they have been joined by the Bright school in England—it was patent to every

one else that it was to enforce New England tariffs upon the agriculturists of the South; and that the major part of the patriotic fervor bestowed upon their striped bunting, which with pathetic anachronism they denominated "the old flag," was in reality the result of a sordid affection for the base material interests of the cotton mills of New England. Nullification in South Carolina, in the days of CALHOUN, arose from the same cause, and South Carolina would then have seceded had she been strong enough, as she and the other Southern States recently attempted to do, and as the West will eventually be pretty sure to do, when New England capitalists lose their gripe upon the throat of western enterprise; and there can then be no pretext of a common opposition to human slavery to draw sympathy from any portion of the people of the West for the East, as was the case in the late war. But, whether the West remains a part of the Union or not, it is its interest to make Canada its highway to the ocean, and it is ours also, both in a material and national point of view. In the first, it would give employment to immigrants opening up our waste territory, employ our great facilities for ship building, give us a market for our mineral wealth, make our vast water-power the basis of manufacturing enterprises, the products of which—freed from protective duties which the West would have no interest in imposing—would completely outstrip the manufacturers of the Eastern States in the western market, and eventually it would culminate in an extension of our lines of communication through British territory to the Pacific, thus making Canada the highway for the traffic of England with China and India. In a national point of view, the opening of the Ottawa Ship Canal would give us back bone, and so strengthen us that, with the aid of the naval strength of England, we would be in a position to maintain our independence, and dictate the terms of a treaty by which the Great West might secure our great thoroughfare and seaboard, for the purpose of establishing free trade with the markets of Europe; and at the same time give us facilities for opening up and incorporating the wealth of our own great and fertile North-west. Thus, from a position of isolated and unimportant colonies, we would grow into an Empire rich in its own resources, and holding the key to the trade of half the world. In our last we urged a speedy consideration of these features in our own natural position, if we would avoid the loss of some of their advantages through the more daring enterprise of the United States. Already the Americans of the West see the advantages of our position, and although we may smile at the crazy idea of that people robbing us of our country and its advantages by force, we must not overlook the facts contained in the bombast written by Mr. Medill, of Chicago, to Gen. Rawlins. In his letter Mr. Medill says:

"I esteem the acquisition of British North America as almost equal in value to the seceded States, which we conquered. We need that country for its vast forests, its wheat and barley lands, its fisheries, its furs. New England needs Nova Scotia for its coal. The West needs the St. Lawrence for its natural outlet to the Atlantic Ocean. The Saskatchewan Valley will in future be a great wheat-growing region. The Northern Pacific Railway, from the head of Lake Superior, via St. Paul, will run close along the boundary line for more than 2,000 miles, to Oregon. We don't want a naval power, supported by a foreign nation, established on our Northern frontier."

There can be no doubt that the Americans do "need that country," but if we are true to ourselves they will only acquire the use of its highways on the terms which we shall dictate, instead of this country becoming a mere satrapy of the Great Republic. Once make our defensive position secure, towards which the construction of the Ottawa Ship Canal and the carrying out of our Militia system to its full extent would go a great way, and we shall be in a position to profit by any disagreements which may arise between the Eastern and Western States regarding trade, as arise they must, if Congress, under the influence of the East, continues to rob the West. There is one feature of the above extract which, above all others, demands prompt action on the part of Canadian statesmen, and that is the reference made to the North Pacific Railway. Notwithstanding their immense

burden of debt, the United States have already, in the face of immense difficulties, and over a thousand miles of inhospitable and barren desert, nearly completed one road to the Pacific, and there can be no doubt that they will exhibit equal energy in attempting the construction of a Northern line. The success of such an undertaking would reduce greatly the prospects of an inter-oceanic road through British territory. Let us hope that the mission of SIR GEORGE CARTIER and Mr. McDUGALL will be so successful in the acquisition of the Hudson's Bay territory, and in opening the eyes of the British nation and British capitalists to the advantages of this territory, that we may be enabled, not only to open the fertile valley of the Saskatchewan to British civilization and industry, but also be the means of securing such aid for the construction of a railway that we shall be able to outstrip the American project, and thus put all the disadvantages of building a competing line upon them. The subject of the future Canadian Empire is too vast to permit of more than touching a few of the salient points in a brief article, but even these are sufficient to show the vital interest we have in strengthening our position by all the means in our power. This we cannot do without large expenditure; but, even if we were to become involved to the extent of the United States debt, proportionately to our population, we should have vast and productive public works, and a great and prosperous Empire to show for our money, instead of the prostration and blackened ruins of a great war, which is all the Americans have to exhibit for their loss of blood and treasure. To avert the horrors of war we must spend liberally in making our defensive position impregnable, and in the march to imperial power and prosperity we must add both energy and daring to our natural position and resources. These projects must go hand in hand, and when we find statesmen able and willing to grapple with them, our countrymen should aid them with no niggardly hand, and with no narrow-minded or sectional selfishness; and we have greatly over-estimated the patriotism of those who compose our Militia strength, if they are not found ready and willing to bear their share in the onward march of British freedom and British institutions on this continent.

THE FENIANS.

So long as peace continues between Great Britain and the United States, we need trouble our heads very little about the cut-throat fraternity; but there are constantly recurring subjects of disagreement between the two countries which it would be folly not to take into account. When these have heretofore arisen the calm patience of England has given time for the popular ebullition of Anglophobia on the part of the American masses to subside to such a degree that the American Government could control them, and then statesmanship has stepped in and settled the difficulty. We of course hope that all matters of disagreement will continue to be disposed of in the same way; but in our speculations on this subject, we would show a lack of common prudence if we did not take some note of the possible influence which the horde of Fenian scoundrels may have at some critical moment in the relations of the two countries, contemptible in everything but numbers as that lawless faction is now. Had the organization existed in the time of the settlement of the boundary question, when the popular cry in the United States was "54.40 or fight," or at the time of the Trent affair, or at any time when popular phrenzy was excited against Great Britain by blatant demagogues and an irresponsible press, it would have been quite possible for a few hundreds of these piratical and lawless ruffians to have made a descent upon some point of British territory, or to offer such an insult to the British flag on the high seas, as to greatly diminish, if it did not altogether destroy, the hopes of responsible men in the maintenance of peace. We know how near we came to a war through the act of Capt. WILKES in boarding the Trent; we know that he was sustained by popular clamour and by resolution in Congress, and it is pretty certain that had not the madness of provoking war with Great Britain, when they had a war with the South already on their hands, struck even the frantic masses, it would have been next to impossible for the American

Government to have over-ruled popular sentiment and preserved peace by giving up the confederate envoys. Although we have no reason to anticipate a similar state of affairs now, it might possibly arise suddenly as that did, and in every branch of the United States service there are members of the Fenian Brotherhood, holding high positions, who would be only too glad to perform over again the role of WILKES if an opportunity offered. Simply as Fenians, armed or unarmed, they are only terrible to the pockets of unsophisticated servant girls and the communities which are unfortunate enough have them in their midst; but as an element ever ready to take any means, lawful or unlawful, to create or promote bad feeling between the two countries, it would be impolitic to ignore them, or permit ourselves to be at any moment unprepared for their diabolical machinations. Because we did not anticipate any immediate opportunity of displaying their malignity, we took no notice of the meeting of the Fenian Congress in Philadelphia, and if we notice any circle now it is simply because we consider it our duty to keep our readers alive to the fact that there are in the United States a vast number of lawless men who only await an opportunity to carry the sword, fire and rapine into our peaceful country. They have the will and only want the way; and though we do not believe they will find the way, in any case we should be prepared to show them a stern and invincible front along the line. At a meeting of the Wolf Tone Circle in New York, one evening last week, one noble cut-throat said "every Irishman was now required for the movement of General O'Neil, which was to take place against the enemy in a short while." Another preferred fighting Ireland's battles on English battle fields, and "At any rate, he had no sympathy with the Canadians nor could he respect them for their supineness in not rising in the war of '76 and throwing off their allegiance." A higher compliment could not be paid by a treacherous ruffian to the sturdy loyalty and faithfulness to monarchical institutions of a people made up of all nationalities. Another unsavoury brother referred to the impression that had got abroad that every one connected with the organization was a swindler." Notwithstanding the popular conviction of the truth he mentioned that their principle was not swindling, but "liberty, equality and fraternity," which means the same thing in Fenian circles.

"And he would tell them that after peaceable means had been scoffed at and ridiculed, that they were about to inaugurate those principles with infantry, artillery and cavalry. He showed that there could not be the swindling and corruption going on which some had pronounced, for the committee appointed at the late Congress at Philadelphia examined into the whole organization, and what did they report? They said to the Irish people of the United States: 'Give us \$100,000 and in six months we will grapple with the enemy hand to hand and decide upon the field of battle the issue between us and them!'"

We fancy we see the triumphant attitude of the orator when he proved there could not have been swindling, because they only asked for a hundred thousand more! After this outburst of logical eloquence "half a dozen came forward and joined the civic and three or four the military branch of the circle." How they manage to procure the necessary bad whisky to keep the circles together we know not, but it is an undeniable fact that there are circles in full blast all over the United States, and the highest officials there are not ashamed to fraternize with them, as was the case recently with the Mayor of New York; and under such circumstances, degraded as they are, there are more improbable things than that they will be able to give trouble both there and here; and it is our duty to be prepared, by a well drilled and disciplined force, to offer them bloody graves in the land they covet, should they ever again desecrate an inch of our soil; and by this course we will take the best means of deterring them from any unprovoked attempt to carry out their blood-thirsty and thievish designs.

RIFLE MATCH IN LAMBTON.—We learn from a correspondent that the recent Rifle Match in Warwick, Co. Lambton, was a very good one, \$150 being distributed in prizes. In the Battalion Match six companies were represented by five men each, the following being the scores: Warwick team, 127 points; Sarnia, 121; Warwick, (No. 2,) 118; Moore, 115; Watford, 114; Widder, 113.

CONQUEST OF CANADA.

In another column will be found an article concerning "An Editorial Lunatic" from the Buffalo Advertiser. Unfortunately for the success of his proposition to buy the Canadians like so many sheep in the shambles for \$100,000,000, there are not very many in England of the sordid nature of the Manchester school, and a serious proposition of so degrading a nature would rouse the old sea-lion in the breast of Englishmen in such a way as to make the proposer repent his temerity. As to the conquest of Canada, with the help of "LEE and LONGSTREET, and TAYLOR, HAMPTON, and BEAUREGARD," we are pretty certain that instead of "jumping to don the blue and fight under the old flag" those gallant Southerners would hail the opportunity to again unfurl the "bonny blue flag" and again assert the independence of their country; and if such an event should take place under such circumstances they would succeed; and our position would be none the less secure in consequence.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.

That fine troop of Volunteer Cavalry, the Sherbrooke Hussars, commanded by Captain Stevens, on the occasion of their being called together in October last, to hear the new Militia Bill read over, and the clauses of the same explained to them by the officer commanding, volunteered to a man to sign the re-enlistment roll, and such was the enthusiasm displayed by these stalwart troopers, that instead of the roll being filled up to the strength of 56 N. C. O. and privates, it would have been as easy for their gallant Captain to have obtained 75 or even 100 names.

Captain Stevens has served upwards of five years in his present rank, and will doubtless soon obtain his due promotion, being an active and zealous officer, and, moreover, in possession of a first-class cavalry certificate from the Board of Officers.

MILITARY ASYLUM.—In another column will be found an article on this subject. The institution referred to is a most deserving one, and we hope that steps will be taken to assist it in the Ottawa district and, in fact, in every district.

RIFLE ASSOCIATION.—A Rifle Association, in connection with the Dominion Association, has been formed for the County of Lambton, of which Lieutenant-Colonel Davis, of the 27th Battalion, was elected President, Alexander Vidal, Esq., Treasurer, and Captain Seager, Secretary.

AN EDITORIAL LUNATIC.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

Mr. Joseph Medill, formerly a sub-editor on the Chicago Tribune, and more recently leading editor of the Republican, has written a letter to General Rawlins, setting forth the absolute necessity for the acquisition of British North America by the United States, and attempting to give the reasons why we must speedily annex that vast territory. The method suggested by which we are to get it, whether the inhabitants, or Great Britain, are willing or not, is decidedly novel: It shows that "Joe" is really ambitious of notoriety at any price, or that he "is mad as a March hare."

After citing, as precedents, the action of various nations in the way of forcible annexation, Medill coolly proposes that we take British North America in the same way! The details and results of his scheme we give in his own words. He says:

"Great Britain has wronged us, inflicted terrible harm on us, tried to destroy our Union, and almost did destroy our foreign shipping. She has made no apology or reparation. Reverdy Johnson has disgraced us and proved himself an old flunkey and a disgraceful snob. Gen. Grant, 100 days hence, will be President. He has a party of tremendous strength to support him. The reconstruction question was settled by his election. Very little remains to be done. The Democracy are going to abandon the issue they have fought us on for four years. He has an opportunity to immortalize his administration, and place his fame high above all Presidents who have preceded him. Let him say to Great Britain, 'We will give you a receipt in full for all the damages and injuries, and \$100,000,000, and take your North American Colonies, which are of no use to you, but would be valuable to us.' If England refuses, then take possession of the territory, and in the treaty of peace she will be glad to accept the hundred millions. She can't hold the Canadas ninety days against Gen. Grant. Sound the bugle, and enough of the old veterans will rally in a month to sweep the Dominion as fast as they can march over it. The campaign should be as sharp and decisive as that of Prussia against Austria, which added one-third of Germany to Prussia. The Irish element would flock to the support of Grant en masse, and all the ex-rebel soldiers he could

accept would be glad to fight under his standard, and thus would be restored an era of conciliation with the South. Lee, and Longstreet, and Hood, and Johnson, and Taylor, Hampton and Beauregard, would jump at the opportunity to don the "blue" and fight under the old flag. Just let the General say the word, and the people will rally to his support as one man for the acquisition of the Dominion."

If the above does not settle, beyond all question, the claims of Mr. Joseph Medill, to wear a straight jacket as part of his daily apparel, and to have careful and constant supervision over his goings and comings, then we will admit that all the rest of mankind are lunatics.

42ND BATTALION.—The Brockville Recorder has much pleasure in learning that all the Volunteer companies constituting the 42nd battalion of infantry, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Buell, have been enrolled.

PRESENTATION.—Col. Foster met the N. B. Regiment of Artillery at Major Pick's drill room, east end of Princess street, on the evening of the 31st, for the purpose of presenting a medal to gunner J. Burns.

MILITARY.—The "Prince of Wales" battery, commanded by Brevet Major Pick, have forwarded to the Adjutant General's office a roll of sixty-one officers and men. This, we believe, is the first roll forwarded from this section of New Brunswick under the new law, which requires three years' service; and the battery which it embraces is the oldest organization of the kind in the city.—*St. John (N. B.) News.*



CANADA.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS, OTTAWA, JANUARY 8, 1868.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Volunteer Militia.

No. 1.
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.
Ottawa Brigade Garrison Artillery.
No. 1 Battery.
To be 1st Lieutenant:
2nd Lieutenant A. P. Patrick, vice Gemmill, resigned.
To be 2nd Lieutenant:
Sergeant James Cuzner, vice Patrick, promoted.

No. 5 Battery.
To be 1st Lieutenant, (provisionally):
2nd Lieutenant Arthur Godfrey Molson Spragge, from No. 6 Battery.
2nd Lieutenant G. R. Perry, having left the limits, is hereby struck off the list of Officers.

59th "Stormont and Glengarry" Battalion of Infantry.
No. 3 Company, Cornwall.

To be Captain (provisionally):
Ensign Peter Grant MacLennan, vice A. F. McIntyre, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Ensign (provisionally):
Henry Turner, Gentleman, vice MacLennan, promoted.

Russell Infantry Company.
To be Captain, (provisionally):
Lieut. Wm. Z. Helmer, vice J. R. Craig, whose resignation is hereby accepted.
To be Lieutenant, (temporary):
Ensign Ephraim Loucks, M. S., vice Helmer, promoted.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

5th Battalion "The Royal Light Infantry," Montreal.

The resignation of Captain John G. Savage is hereby accepted, he being allowed to retire retaining his rank.

53rd "Compton" Battalion of Infantry.

To be Surgeon:
Abraham Hopkins, Esquire.
To be Assistant Surgeon:
Eli Ives, Esquire.

St. Therese Rifle Company.

Lieutenant Olivier Desjardins, having left the limits, is hereby struck off the list of Officers.

The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, Officers provisionally, viz:

An Infantry Company at St. Georges and St. Sebastien, County of Iberville, to be No. 5 Company, 21st Batt., "The Richelieu Light Infantry."

To be Captain:
J. L. Roys, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
J. E. Godreau, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
L. H. Trudeau, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Arthabaska Station, County of Arthabaska.

To be Captain:
Charles Desjardins, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Aime Beaubien, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Louis Rainville, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Lotbiniere, County of Lotbiniere.

To be Captain:
J. O. Filteau, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
T. H. Laliberte, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
V. E. Courteau, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Ste. Justine de la Trappe, County of Dorchester.

To be Captain:
Louis Mercier, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
J. E. Cayouette, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Theodore Cayouette, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Cap St. Ignace, County of Montmagny.

To be Captain:
L. J. E. Desjardins, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
S. Gamache, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
E. Methot, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at L'Islet, County of L'Islet.

To be Captain:
J. O. Giasson, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Joseph Labourdois, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Jos. Chalifoux, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Kamouraska, County of Kamouraska.

To be Captain:
Vincelous Tache, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Arthur Michaud, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Joseph Dessaint, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at l'Ancienne Lorette, County of Quebec.

To be Captain:
Victor de Lotbiniere Laurin, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Michael Fiset, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Louis Napoleon Laurin, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at Deschambault, County of Portneuf.

To be Captain:
Etienne Fecteau, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
A. D. Hamelin, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Wilbrod Mayrand, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. George de Cacouna, County of Temiscouata.

To be Captain:
Thomas C. Ely, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
A. H. Jean, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
Jean Paradis, Gentleman.

An Infantry Company at St. Jerome, de Matane, County of Rimouski.

To be Captain:
J. G. Larochelle, Esquire.
To be Lieutenant:
Thomas Fraser, Gentleman.
To be Ensign:
George Sylvain, Junior, Gentleman.

Province of New Brunswick.

Newcastle Field Battery.

To be 1st Lieutenant, (provisionally):
2nd Lieutenant Edmund C. Tozer.
To be 2nd Lieutenant, (provisionally):
James White, Junior, Gentleman.

No. 2.
The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Troopers of Militia and others, have been granted Certificates by the Commandant of the Cavalry School.

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Major James F. Macleod, 45th Batt. Vol. Militia.
do Alexander McKenzie, 35th do do do
do Acheson Gosford Irvine, 55th do do do
Lieut. Walter Keating, 35th, do do
Trooper Gaston Smith, Gov. Gen's Body Guard.
do William H. Cooper, do do do do
do Walter Leonard Orde, Port Hope Troop V. C.
do Thomas Copeland, Oak Ridges do do do
do James Ward, Cobourg do do do
do Glenn Elliot, London Field Battery.
Mr. Henry E. Crawford, of Brockville.

The following Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, Gunners, Privates of Militia and others, have been granted certificates by the Commandants of the Gunnery Schools, which

they respectively attended:

TORONTO.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieut. Thomas O'Brien, Retired List.
" Allen Poynter Patrick, Ottawa Brigade Gar. Art.
" Stephen Lett, 35th Battalion Volunteer Militia.
Ensign James Evans, 46th " "
Sergt. John George Davey, 4th Battalion G. T. R. Brigade.
Gunner William Moore Elliot, Toronto Field Battery.
" Samuel Sidney Chisholm, Toronto Garrison Battery.
" William Albert Shaw, do do do.
Private Alfred Ernest Fisher, 27th Batt. Volunteer Militia.
" Timothy D. Stickell, 40th Batt. do
" George Kennedy Creighton, 35th do
Mr. Sylvester Smith, of Belleville.
Mr. Jocoffy O'Hara, of Toronto.

SECOND CLASS.

Mr. Henry Osborne Jones, of Toronto.

MONTREAL.

FIRST CLASS.

Lieut. Col. Robert Lovelace, Vol. Mil. Cavalry.
Capt. J. P. Fletcher, 21st Batt. Vol. Militia
Lieut. J. G. Bell, 41st do do
Ensign & Adj. John Allen, 3rd do do
Cr.-Sergt. William Taylor, 3rd do do
Drill-Sergt. John Porteous 1st do do
Bombardier John Ross, Montreal Gar. Artillery.
Gunner G. E. Tabb, do do
Mr. James McNeece, of Quebec.
Mr. J. M. Antrobus, of Three Rivers.
Mr. Dunbar Browne of Montreal.
Mr. George H. McDonnell, of Glengarry.
Mr. J. E. Matthews, of Richmond, Q.
Mr. Henry LeJeune, of Montreal.

No. 3. ACTIVE MILITIA.

The following Candidates for Commission in the Active Militia have received Certificates from the Commandants of Schools of Military Instruction:

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
Dundas.....Solomon Stewart, Gentleman,
Lennox & Ad-
dington.....James A. Mabee, do
Simcoe.....Captain David A. Wigmore.

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Hastings.....Harvey L. Henderson, Gent.,
Lennox & Ad-
dington.....Simeon J. Chrysdale, do
do.....George G. Mabee, do
Nortolk.....George A. Ryerson, do
Simcoe.....Allan A. McKenzie, do
Waterloo.....George O. Stanton, do
York.....Richard Ellis, do.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Regimental Divisions. Names.
L'Assomption...Leonidas de Salaberry, Gent.,
Beaurharnois...George H. Macdonell, do
Prescott & Rus-
sell, Ont.....Captain George W. Johnson,
Quebec.....Henry A. Moore, Gentleman,

SECOND CLASS CERTIFICATES.

Bellechasse...Jules Poliquin, Gentleman,
Berthier.....Charles D. Lavallee, do
Carleton, Ont...Thomas J. Potter, do
Chambly.....Stanislas Barre, do
do.....M. J. Edmour Chagnon, do
Chicoutimi...Benjamin Vandal, do
Hochelaga.....Charles L. Cane, do
do.....Cecil A. Carter, do
do.....Frederick C. Henshaw, do
do.....Frederick O. Seebold, do
do.....Aristide Ste. Marie, do
do.....Louis A. Nadeau, do
do.....Harry George Northcote, do
do.....Wolfred D. E. Nelson, do
Levis.....Jean B. Boutin, do
Quebec.....James Rodden, do
do.....H. A. Brocklesby, Jr., do
do.....Alex. J. Gilmore, do
do.....Sylla Cote, do
do.....Norbert Therien, do
do.....Pierre Lemelin, do
do.....Remy Boucher, do
do.....Jean B. Gingras, do
do.....Charles S. Douglas, do
Richelieu...Charles E. A. Johnstone, do
Richmond...John E. Matthews, do
Saguenay...John Buckle, do
Shefford...Michael H. Cox, do
Temiscouata...Daniel Gaudry, do

Erratum.—In General Order dated the 11th December, 1868, for "Edwin Brokowski, Gentleman," read "Edwin Brokowski, Gentleman."

No. 4. RESERVE MILITIA.

*Regimental Division of York, (Ontario.)
The "Weston" pupils Drill Association.*

A Drill Association is hereby authorized at the village of Weston, in the Regimental Division of York, under the superintendence of the Reverend W. A. Johnson, to be composed of the Masters and pupils of the Weston Schools, and to be styled "The Weston pupils Drill Association."

By Command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.
WALKER POWELL, Lt. Colonel,
D. A. G. Militia,
Canada.

18TH BATTALION, COUNTY OF PRESCOTT.

Rifle Match and Presentation of Prizes.

At the Rifle Match of the 18th Batt. Rifle Association of the County of Prescott, held at Hawkesbury, the following are the scores of the successful competitors in the various matches:—

Match No. 1.—1st Prize, Silver Cup presented by Lieut.-Col. Higginson. 2nd Prize, \$8, 3rd \$5, 4th \$4, 5th \$3, 6th \$2, 7th \$1.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	400yds.	500yds.	Total.
1. Capt. C. T. Higginson	34443	34443	36
2. Lt. J. W. Higginson	43442	30444	32
3. Lt. J. Vankleek	24343	22434	31
4. Pte. Chas. White	23344	32333	30
5. Pte. Wm. Byers	23234	23434	30
6. Corp. S. McMahon	33334	22243	29
7. Sergt. A. P. Campbell	34334	33024	29

Match No. 2.—Open to members of the Association only. 1st Prize, \$10 from N. D. McLeod, Esq., Reeve of West Hawkesbury. 2nd Prize and subsequent ones, \$2 each.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	200yds.	400yds.	Total.
1. Sergt. P. T. Saucier	34433	34334	34
2. P. D. Leroy	33332	44433	32
3. Capt. McIntosh	24333	44342	32
4. Pte. W. Ellis	24342	43433	32
5. Surg. Harkin	22323	44344	31
6. Capt. C. T. Higginson	42222	44443	31
7. Pte. A. Leroy	33342	33243	30
8. Lt. J. Vankleek	23233	33343	29
9. Lt. P. McIntosh	33223	33433	29
10. Sergt. Fitzgerald	22333	33244	29
11. Lt. J. W. Higginson	32234	34323	29
12. Sergt. J. Clarke	24222	44342	29
13. J. G. Higginson, Esq.	23323	33324	28
14. Pte. C. Whyte	33233	43322	28
15. Ensign Pallec	33233	33233	28

Match No. 3.—Company Match. 1st Prize, a Rifle presented by the Hon. Lieut.-Colonel Hamilton; 2nd Prize, \$9, 3rd \$6, 4th \$3.

Ranges, 4 shots at each, 300, 500 and 600 yards.

No. 2 Company, Rifle.

Capt. G. W. Johnson	26
Lieut. J. Vankleek	17
Ensign D. McPhee	12
Pte. J. Mode	22
Pte. J. Gibson	13
Sgt. A. P. Campbell	24—114

No. 6 Company, \$9.

Lieut. J. W. Higginson	26
Sergt. J. Clarke	19
Sergt. Fitzgerald	14
Corp. Ellis	22
Pte. W. Caskill	17
Pte. R. McDonald	15—113

No. 1 Company, \$6.

Capt. C. T. Higginson	26
Sergt. J. Dandy	23
Sergt. F. Leroy	9
Corp. S. McMahon	27
Pte. Chas. White	19
Pte. Thos. White	9—113

No. 5 Company, \$3.

Capt. McIntosh	17
Sergt. D. Lothian	10
Sergt. T. Stirling	18
Pte. R. W. Leudrum	18
Lt. P. McIntosh	22
Sergt. P. T. Saucier	23—108

Match No. 4.—1st Prize, Revolver presented by T. M. Hersee, Esq.; 2nd Prize \$8, 3rd \$5, 4th \$3, 5th \$2, 6th \$1.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	400yds.	600yds.	Total.
1. Surg. Harkin	33343	32432	30
2. Pte. W. H. Byers	43443	03333	30
3. Capt. G. W. Johnson	34332	42332	29
4. Capt. D. McIntosh	44223	30242	26
5. R. Pattee, Esq.	43432	04033	26
6. Sergt. S. Higginson	44343	22040	26

Match No. 5.—1st Prize, Revolver by A. Kimball, Esq.; 2nd prize \$6, 3rd \$4, 4th \$3, 5th \$2, 6th \$1.

Ranges, 5 shots at each—

	200yds.	300yds.	Total.
Pte. D. Leroy	23333	23323	27
Sergt. A. P. Campbell	33333	22423	27
Lt. P. McIntosh	32322	34223	26
Corp. S. McMahon	33342	39223	25
Capt. C. T. Higginson	33333	02432	25
J. G. Higginson, Esq.	33342	42022	25
Pte. C. White	32222	33322	24

Match No. 6.—1st Prize, Hotel-keepers' purse, \$15; 2nd \$8, 3rd \$5, 4th \$4, 5th \$3, 6th \$2, 7th \$1. Open to non-commissioned officers and men.

Ranges, 3 shots at each—

	300.	400.	500.	Total.
1. Sergt. P. T. Saucier	222	432	434	26
2. Pte. W. Byers	222	234	333	24
3. Pte. Thos. White	222	344	330	23
4. P. C. White	203	423	233	22
5. Pte. J. White	222	343	204	22
6. Sergt. P. Sterling	200	343	334	22
7. Sergt. A. P. Campbell	322	032	233	20

Match No. 7.—Company Match. A Silver Bugle presented by the Ladies of the County.

Ranges, 3 shots at each, 400, 500 and 600 yards.

For this match five companies competed. The day was exceedingly stormy, blowing right down the range with heavy snow showers, the target at 600 yards being at times invisible. Companies 4, 5 and 6 dropped out after coming to the 600 yards range, and the contest remained between companies 1 and 2—being won by No. 1 company by a score of 108 to 85. The following is the score of No. 1 company:

	Total Points.
Capt. C. T. Higginson	21
Pte. J. White	16
Corp. S. McMahon	14
Pte. W. Byers	16
Pte. C. White	19
Pte. Thos. White	22—108

Match No. 8.—1st Prize, a Silver Watch presented by Mr. Vincent Lortie; 2nd Prize, \$8, from N. Burwash, Esq.; 3rd Prize, a Horse Hay Fork, from Mr. G. Smith.

Range, 5 shots at 500 yards.

	Total.
1. Sergt. P. T. Saucier	17
2. Sergt. B. Leroy	17
3. Capt. G. W. Johnson	16

Match No. 9.—Open to members of No. 1 and No. 6 companies only. Mechanics' Match. 1st Prize, a Set of Harness; 2nd, a Pair of Saws; 3rd, a Pair of Planes; 4th, a Square and Scratchawl; 5th and 6th, \$1.

Range 400 yards, 5 shots.

	Total.
1. Pte. J. White	16
2. W. H. Byers	16
3. Wm. McCaskill	15
4. S. McMahon	14
5. F. Leroy	13
6. C. White	12

For the first two days the weather was mild with a light breeze from the left front. The third day was soft and snow falling in the early part, but the afternoon was fine and calm. But the fourth day was exceedingly stormy and cold rendering the shooting extremely difficult.

The Presentation.

On Thursday evening, New Year's Eve, the distribution of the prizes took place at the Headquarters of the Battalion in Hawkesbury Village. The spacious drill shed was decorated for the occasion, and a large assemblage of the Volunteers and their Lady friends, &c., took place in expectation of the dance which followed the presentation. At the north end of the drill shed was displayed the Royal Arms' motto with the Crown. At the South end there were two stars of bayonets between which was displayed the motto "Paratns et Volens" (Ready and Willing), with the words "British Empire" surmounting all in large letters. At the west side of the room was the motto "Defence, not Defiance," and at the east end was erected a platform on which the prizes were displayed and the Committee took their places under the rich draping of flags which surmounted it, whilst festoons of evergreens hung on the walls, over which patriotic mottoes were scattered. There were about 300 persons in the room, including many of the resident gentry and their families.

The proceedings commenced by Sergeant Major Crote, on the invitation of the Committee ascending the platform from which he gave the song of "The Red, White and Blue" with good effect, the company joining in the chorus, after which

Lieut.-Colonel W. Higginson, 18th Battalion, said that it gave him much pleasure to meet the Battalion on the present occasion for the purpose of presenting the prizes to the several successful competitors at the Rifle Match lately held by them. He felt proud of their progress. In the month of April last, the Dominion Rifle Association was formed, and after a while the Rifle Association of this Battalion was organized and affiliated with it. The members had soon after an opportunity of testing their skill in other places, and at the late Dominion Rifle Match at Laprairie, at which about forty Battalions of Volunteers were represented, this Battalion took the fifth place in the Battalion Match. He was equally proud of this Battalion for the good conduct which characterised them on all occasions, more particularly when called to the frontier to repel the threatened invasion of the Province. He had no doubt they would maintain this good character, and be at all times ready and willing to defend their Queen and country. As they had a good deal to do before the dancing commenced, for which, no doubt, the ladies were impatient, he would not any longer detain them but would call on Mr. Sheriff Treadwell who would briefly address them before the distribution of the prizes.

Mr. Sheriff Treadwell then ascended the platform and opened his remarks by allusion to the Volunteer movement in Great Britain, the general adoption of the Rifle and the modern improvements upon it, and its extension to all branches of the service which, added to the loyalty of the British population, rendered them a formidable foe to any antagonists. After passing allusion to the services rendered to the army by the late Duke of York while Commander-in-Chief, so ably seconded in after years by the lamented Prince Consort, he referred to the rise and progress of the Volunteer movement in Canada which had excited the surprise of veterans and satisfied the most sceptical that with such material even the western peninsula of the Province was defensible, and this was fully established in 1866, on the Niagara frontier, when the Volunteers from all points hastened to the front to defend their country. On that occasion the 18th Battalion were early at the post, and among those who accompanied them were their late Adjutant Lieut. Robertson, to whose memory he paid a just tribute, one who was loved and esteemed by the men of the Battalion. He then paid a tribute to the exemplary conduct of the officers and men of the Battalion while on the frontier, and the kind and friendly feeling which they cherished towards each other. The Battalion had been successful in their competition at other rifle matches out of the county, carrying off a fair share of prizes, whilst competing among themselves their scores had done them the highest credit, and he was sure they would be ever as ready as they had been on former occasions to take the field in defence of their Queen and country. (Applause.)

The distribution of the prizes then commenced, Colonel Higginson calling on Capt. Chas. T. Higginson, No. 1 Company, and presented him with a handsome Silver Cup, the first prize in the first match. The money prizes amounting to \$23 were then distrib-

ed to the other successful competitors in this match who were severally called up for the purpose.

2nd Match.—The first prize was presented to Sergt. P. Saucier, by N. D. McLeod, Esq., the donor, and the other prizes of the match were in like manner distributed.

3rd Match.—Col. Higginson now came forward with a very superior Rifle presented by Hon. Jno. Hamilton, late colonel of the Battalion, and read a letter from Mr. Hamilton expressing his regret that illness in his family rendered it impossible for him to be present on this occasion. He then called on Capt. G. W. Johnson, the winner of the Rifle, and expressed the pleasure it gave him to hand it to him. The money prizes were also distributed.

Col. Higginson then presented to Dr. Harkin, the highest shot in match No. 4, the very handsome Revolver given by T. S. M. Hersey, Esq., which was much admired. The winners of the lesser prizes were afterwards called forward and received the rewards of their success.

Private Leroy, the winner of the Revolver presented by A. Kimball, Esq., was the called forward and presented with his prize which Col. Higginson observed, though not so showy or handsome a weapon as the preceding one, he had no doubt in the hands of the winner would be found a useful one. The lesser prizes of this match were then distributed.

The Hotel-keepers' prize, Match No. 6, was next transferred to Sergt. P. Saucier, and the lesser prizes following to the respective winners.

Col. Higginson then took up the Ladies' prize, a handsome Silver Bugle from the establishment of H. Prince, Montreal, presented by the Ladies of the County, and said he would call on Mr. Dartnell to present it on the part of the Ladies to the successful Company.

Mr. Dartnell then ascended the platform and said he had been informed since he came into the room that he had been selected to present this very handsome Bugle on behalf of the Ladies of the County to the successful Company No. 1. He knew not why he should be singled out for the purpose. Possibly, the Ladies being characterised by modesty, and Irishmen being, as they all knew, noted for their modesty also, they may have thought he was likely to prove a suitable deputy. But possibly also it might be that as the fighting propensities of Irishmen are as noted as their modesty, and as the Volunteers of the 18th Battalion are reputed to be as pugnaciously inclined on all fitting occasions that a link between the Ladies and the Battalion might be formed, but be this as it may, it gave him sincere pleasure to carry out their wishes on the present occasion and present this Bugle to the successful Company. He had known the Battalion since his first coming into the County and could truly endorse the eulogium which the Sheriff had just pronounced upon them. He had himself witnessed their orderly and soldierlike bearing when called to the frontier in 1866 to repel the aggression upon the Canadian soil which then menaced us. They were not so unfortunate on that occasion as other Volunteers who came into collision with the invader, but composed as this Battalion is, of true hearted British Canadians, English, Irish, Scotch and French, all actuated by the same spirit of loyalty and attachment to the throne and to our free British institutions he had no doubt that had the same opportunity been given them they have acquitted themselves as gallant soldiers. (Cheers.) During the past summer the Battalion had been brought together for the first time for their period of annual drill, and while all were proud of the fine appearance of the Battalion, all felt the want of two great essentials—one was that of music to enliven the camp and, the other, colors to rally round. Whilst the re-organization of the Battalion under the new law was in the future, nothing could be done to supply these wants, but that re-organization being now a matter of certainty, the Ladies of the County decided to offer as a prize at the late Rifle Match the Silver Bugle now before them to be competed for by the companies of the Battalion, and thus give the first note of that music which might be otherwise provided hereafter. There has been a hard struggle for it and it has been won by No. 1 Company's score of 108, being 23 points above the next competing Company, and he doubted not that if ever that Bugle should call them to face the foe in defence of their country they would be true to their motto and be "Ready and Willing" to take their place in the foremost rank. (Cheers.) He would state to them now that the Ladies had been so successful in their collections for this Bugle that after defraying the expenses they had nearly as much more left which they proposed to lay by for another purpose, and their hope was that between this and the period when the Battalion would be going into camp next year for their annual drill the amount might be so augmented that they would be able to present to the Battalion on that occasion a stand of colour. (Loud cheers.) Thus they had everything to encourage them on the re-organization of their Battalion now, we may say, an accomplished fact, and he was sure with a little effort on their own part a practical plan for procuring a drum and life band could be carried out; this would be for after consideration. It now only remained for him to carry out the intention of the Ladies and (calling Capt. Charles T. Higginson of No. 1 Company to the front of the platform) presenting to Capt. Higginson for the use of Number One Company the Prize Bugle which he hoped the company would long hold. (Cheers.)

Mr. Vincent Lortie then presented the eighth prize, a Silver Watch, to Sergt. P. Saucier, and said he thought it could not be in better hands to take care of it (Sergt. Saucier

being a watch-maker) and it gave him pleasure to present it. He would only further say that if his kind patrons increased their favors to him in the next year as they had done in this now closing he might be able to offer a gold watch at their next match. (Cheers and laughter.)

The Mechanics' prizes, Match No. 9, were next presented in the progress of which Mr. G. Smith, the donor of the Horse Hay Fork, was called on to explain the mode of working it, which he did, and then presented it to the winner, Corp. George Johnson, with the remark that if he were as good a farmer as soldier he would find it a useful article.

This closed the presentation, and the dancing commenced and was continued into the New Year's morning.

A FRIGHTFUL TALE.

A Husband Buried Alive by his Wife and her Lover.

(From the Memphis Avalanche, Dec. 30.)

A private letter received from near Byhalia, Mississippi, yesterday, contained a few particulars of a horrid affair brought to light a few days ago.

Tom Still, a coloured man employed as a foreman on Mrs. Bronson's plantations, lived with his wife, several hundred yards from Mrs. B.'s residence. A negro, known as Edmond Tuntsall, was a frequent visitor, and it had long been suspected by Still that improper relations existed between his wife and the pretended friend. It was evident that Mrs. Still was much more interested in Edmond than her husband, and the latter, not having the courage to confront the destroyer of his peace with his suspicions, simply sought to protect himself against any effort to put him out of the way. One morning last week Still was missing from the plantation. Mrs. Bronson's inquiries elicited from Mrs. Still that he went out to feed some hogs on another portion of the place the night before, and had not since been heard of. Mrs. Bronson doubted the story on its own merits, and the evident confusion of the woman, added to what was already known of the situation of affairs, caused her to suspect foul play. Several servants were summoned, and a search was instituted. After two or three hours spent fruitlessly in different portions of the plantation, a member of the party was attracted by the presence of some fresh earth at the head of a ravine about fifty yards from Still's cabin. In a moment the startling discovery was made of some one's knees protruding. The fresh, loose earth was hastily removed, and Still's remains, horribly mutilated, were dragged out on the ground. His head and face contained a number of frightful gashes, evidently inflicted with an axe. Mrs. Bronson at once ordered the arrest of Mrs. Still and Edmond Tuntsall, as the murderers. Upon being taken in custody by the negroes, Mrs. Still made a full confession of guilt. She said she loved Tuntsall, and that her husband was in the way of her happiness. They had long ago determined to rid themselves of him. Recently she sought to kill him by putting poison in his coffee; but Still, who seemed to suspect the design, complained that the coffee was bitter, and threw it into the fire. On the night of the murder Edmond came to the house, it being understood that Still was to be removed. Outside he secreted an axe. After being outside a short time Mrs. Still found a pretext to send her husband out into the yard, Edmond stealthily followed, axe in hand. Suddenly increasing his pace, he overtook the unsuspecting victim, and with a powerful blow from the axe felled him to the ground. Other blows followed, until he believed the bloody work done. Mrs. Still joined him, and together they carried the mangled body to the ravine. It was placed on the ground until a grave, between one and a half and two feet deep, could be prepared. But while forcing the victim in it the murderers were startled at discovering that life was not extinct. The body moved, and sounds came from the mouth of the supposed corpse. Nevertheless, Still was crammed into the hole; and once in Edmond jumped upon it, and, in that manner, forced it below the surface. With their hands the partners in crime scooped in sufficient earth to cover the remains of the murdered husband and friend; and then, hastening to his cabin, passed the night together! The confession was made with as much unconcern as though involving a mere peccadillo, and Edmond offered no contradiction. It almost frenzied the colored auditors, who insisted upon wreaking summary vengeance. But Mrs. Bronson interposed, and instead of dangling on the adjacent limbs of a neighbouring tree, they were manacled and sent to the Holly Springs jail.

MORE ADULTERATIONS.—The *World's* investigations into the groceries retailed by the New York dealers have made some astonishing developments concerning the articles "bicarbonate of soda," (salaratus) and "cream of tartar." The bicarbonate of soda contained 10 per cent. of chloride of sodium (salt) and sulphate and silicate of soda; and the cream of tartar was a mixture of terra alba, or plaster of Paris, and tartaric acid, the terra alba counting 80 per cent. of the whole, and the sample containing not one particle of cream of tartar. These samples were from a well known manufactory, and are sold throughout the country by retail establishments.

"Why is a certain prominent member of the Legislature like a telescope? Because you can draw him out, see through him, and shut him up."—*Globe*.

Who is he—BLAKE or BOYD?

THE SERVICE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 11.

36th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General A. A. T. Curryngame, C. B., to be Colonel. Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General D. Thorndike to be Colonel Commandant.

29th Foot.—Ensign E. J. H. Spratt to be Lieutenant; F. H. Lovell, gentleman, to be Ensign.

47th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Larkin to be Instructor of Musketry.

Rifle Brigade.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Arthur Macrobin, M. S., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. H. Climo, M. D., who exchanges.

Brevet.—To be Generals—Lt. General Sir John Edward Dupins, K. C. B., Colonel commanding Royal Artillery; Lt. General P. S. Stanhope, Colonel 13th Foot. To be Lt. Generals—Major General Thorndike, Royal Artillery; Major General W. Anson McLervy, Colonel 108th Foot; Major General Lewis Duncan Williams, Colonel 6th Dragoons; Major General Beaumont Burnaby, and Major General W. H. Hennis. To be Major General—Colonel J. H. Francklyn, C. B., Royal Artillery; Brevet Colonel T. Holmes Tidy; Brevet Colonel Edmund Heythorne. To be Lt. Colonel—Major J. Handasyde Edgar, late 69th Foot; Major Sanhope Mason Gilde; Brevet Major H. M. Smith, late 64th. To be Majors—Captain C. Slaughter, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Captain W. Clutterbuck, 56th Foot; Captain H. Robert Stokes, Royal Artillery.

—Colonel Wilson Patton, the out-going Irish Secretary, has, by instructions of his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, conveyed to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland the expression of the Lord Lieutenant's satisfaction with the general conduct of the troops during the period of his Viceroyalty. They have "conspicuously displayed loyalty, firmness, and temper, under circumstances occasionally most trying." Lord Strathnairn, in publishing this approval in General Orders, thanks the army for himself for the discipline which has secured such an encomium.

—Major-General A. Wilde, commander of the force lately operating in the district of Hazara, has addressed some lengthy and interesting despatches to his Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, describing the operations against the insurgent tribes. In concluding, he speaks in the highest possible terms of the conduct of the officers and men serving under his command. All the troops, British, Sikhs, Goorkha and Bengalee, seem to have done their duty.

—Col. G. G. Maunsell has been gazetted Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, and to hold rank of Lieut. Colonel. We believe this appointment will give general satisfaction. As Adjutant General for the Province he was most popular amongst the Volunteers, and it cannot fail to be received with pleasure by them. At one time there seemed to be some influence in Ottawa against Colonel Maunsell, but that has now evidently been quelled.

We hear that the draft for the quota of Militia under the new Act, for New Brunswick—unless a sufficient number of Volunteers step forward—will soon be made.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

—The Huntingdon Borderers, under Lieut. Colonel McEachern, have been re-enrolled under the new Militia Act, and the lists of seven companies, with the signatures of 302 men, have been forwarded to the militia authorities.

WHO IS THE RIGHTFUL HEIR TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—A new pretender to the French throne and the name of Napoleon III., has arisen in a poor schoolmaster living in the small Saxon town of Weemsdorf, who claims to be the legitimate grandson of Napoleon the first. If his statements are trustworthy, Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, fell in love with a young Hungarian countess, during a journey which he had made in Hungary, in 1830, and as she refused to be anything but his wife, he resolved to marry her. The ceremony took place at a village church near the city of Debrezen, by the regular village priest. This marriage, the Saxon pretender asserts, was perfectly legitimate, inasmuch as, according to the laws governing the imperial house of Austria, the Duke of Reichstadt was already of age at that time, so that no exception whatever could be taken to the union.

The pretender says that a few days after his marriage the Duke had to leave his young wife, and that he was unable to take her with him to the court of Vienna. There are certain circumstances that render the whole story of this person improbable. But several diplomats at the courts of Berlin, Vienna and Dresden, before whom the full statement of the facts have been laid, have stated that, in their opinion, the schoolmaster will succeed in making out his case. Even the supposition of such an heir would cause uneasiness to Louis Napoleon, but we incline to the opinion that the whole story is one of those canards which are started at the present time to give the wits of Paris something to amuse themselves with in their conversational about the "mysterious man in the Tuilleries."

CONSUMPTION.

How to Elude the Dreadful Scourge—Advices to the Consumptive Invalid—The Offices of Pure Air, Warm Clothing, and Nutritious Food.

There is no malady which causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show that, throughout the civilized world, an average of one death in six, every sixth in the lists of mortality, may be attributed to its agency. Though our own city shows a smaller average from this scourge, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the tubercular deposit, to which all its deadly results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further provided by *post mortem* examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs, scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three large tubercular cavities. Few are aware how much the prevention and even cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared that with proper precautions, by any one now in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility, even though hereditary influence may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle which in this case is the essence of all-wise treatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigour. In company with this, one of the best curatives and preventives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations or breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made as slowly as possible through a small tube, or with the mouth nearly closed, and the shoulders thrown back or downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled, the air should be as slowly and gradually breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long inspirations, and the chest itself will become permanently expanded, so as to give the lungs fuller play. Where strength has begun to decline, of course the efforts must be proportionably milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs it only fills the apex after a long and sustained effort, and hence the necessity of making the inspiration as slow as possible. Six times a day is not too much for this exercise. Indeed, the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much of the time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with tubercular deposits and severe cough went there some time since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought her no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open waggon, and slept in tents at night. After three days' exposure to this open air she manifestly improved, and though frequently exposed in the evening, took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life restored health and so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable, instances took place among the young men of our own army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendencies reject fat meat, but its place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in diet in these cases is highly injurious. The dress is also a matter bearing strongly on the health of the lungs. Woollen fabrics worn next the skin, and warm covering for the extremities are all important. So also is the shape of the garment, which should allow full play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ACCIDENT TO THE DRILL SHED.—Last evening, a portion of the side roof of the Drill Shed fell in, the timbers being of insufficient strength to support the accumulated mass of snow coming from the main roof. The break was on the east side, and extended over the whole of one of the side rooms. The timbers supporting the roof were snapped in two, as were also, the iron rods. Luckily, the room was empty at the time. Had anyone been in, he could scarcely have escaped. Men are now at work clearing away the debris, and shovelling the snow from the other portions of the roof. The roof of Guilbault's Skating Rink also fell in from the same cause.—*Montreal News.*

SINGULAR.—The Captain of the *Mauna Loa* informs us that the Indian wife of Charles Huston, the late Burrard Inlet pilot, on the 8th inst., informed the people of the Inlet that she feared 'Charley' was dead. When asked why? she replied that a strange-looking bird with white back and wings, and a black breast, appeared at the house in the morning, and although frequently struck with stones and sticks, had hovered about the premises some hours, sometimes approaching so near as to be almost grasped in the hand. Late in the afternoon it disappeared. The woman appeared to be

in a state of trepidation and alarm; but as Huston had left the Inlet a few days before in perfect health, nothing more was thought of the statement by the Captain until upon his arrival here day before yesterday, when he was informed of Huston's death on the very day the strange bird had so alarmed the woman. The telegraph wire to New Westminster was down at the time, and the woman possessed no means of ascertaining what was transpiring at Victoria. Queer, is it not?—*Victoria British Colonist, Nov. 21st.*

LECTURE ON MESMERISM AND PSYCHICAL EXPERIENCE.—This lecture by the Rev. Joseph Wild, M.A., was delivered Wednesday evening, in the M. E. Church, York and Dalhousie-sts., before an audience of about two hundred people. The subject was an attractive one, there having been no lecture on the same here for years past. The lecturer endeavoured to prepare the minds of his audience to receive the doctrine of a mesmeric fluid in an ingenious manner, by instancing the superior powers of invisible agents, as steam and light, for example, over the more ponderable forms of matter, and urged that the more powerful the agent the less visible it must be. All motion, he argued, originates in mind. The maker of the clock locked up a portion of his mind in the machinery by which it moved, and he contended that the mind was still there working in moving the clock according to the will of the mind in which it originated. He did not enter fully into a philosophical disquisition of the nature of mesmerism, as it is generally understood, and yet, perhaps, he said all that is really known of it, perhaps, indeed, even more than is known. He ascribed to several of the great leaders of religious sects a mesmeric power which enabled them to work apparent miracles, and thus establish a power over their followers. Among these were the notorious Joe Smith and Emmanuel Swedenborg. The miracle of raising the dead by Joe Smith, he accounted for thus: He was acquainted with a young woman over whom he had so much mesmeric power, that he was able to paralyze her and throw her into a trance, and having on one occasion done this, her parents believed her to be dead. Under these circumstances he promised to come at the time when his knowledge of her enabled him to judge as to the time when she might be awakened. He went accordingly, the young woman was raised up, as the parents believed from the dead, and thenceforth miraculous power was ascribed to him, and his influence over the Saints enhanced accordingly. Perhaps Joe did not know the nature of the agent he employed, but he (the lecturer) thought he did. He believed Emmanuel Swedenborg to have been a very finely organized clairvoyant. He also alluded to several sects of religionists, whose existence depended on mesmerism, but he did not even allude to some sects in which it may, with as good reason, be said that mesmerism is an agent, as in that of the Mormons, though the operators do not know it. The lecturer, by frequent reference to the power of electricity, evidently wished to establish the identity of the latter with the mesmeric fluid, and argued that as enough electricity escaped from him during the delivering of the lecture to hurl that church down to the Chaudiere, the power mesmerism must be great also. He spoke of the power of some men in social life to overcome anger and conciliate men of antagonistic character; of others, as Spurgeon and Henry Ward Beecher, to enchain and persuade their audiences, but these qualities were ascribed not to mesmerism, but to earnestness and sincerity. In reference to our power over others at a distance, the lecturer stated that by intently thinking of a person we made him think of us. His instructions in mesmerism consisted principally in stating that by gazing steadily at an object for a length of time, we become emptied of our nervous or mental energy, and that a stronger mind then pouring itself into the empty vessel were under the control of the strong mind. In order to resist the influence, said he, we ought to have two thoughts, for the man or woman with two thoughts can never be mesmerised whilst they both continue in the mind. The lecture was well received throughout, and at its conclusion the rev. gentleman was rewarded with an enthusiastic vote of thanks.

—Some time since we noticed the very unfair and unfriendly criticism which the *London Review* bestowed upon Lt.-Col. Denison's (of Toronto) work on Modern Cavalry, simply because the writer thought proper to allude to the dashing exploits of Stuart, Morgan and other Southern cavalry commanders. We are glad to find that almost all unprejudiced English journals commend this book very highly. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that "some writers of the reviews, with which Colonel Denison has been favored, appear to have contented themselves with one glance at the title page, and seeing that Colonel Denison commands the body guard of the Governor-General of Canada, to have jumped to the conclusion that he can by no possibility know anything of cavalry movements. We find, on the contrary, that, although Colonel Denison does not hold a position in the regular army, he has studied his subject carefully, thought over it deeply, and written upon it lucidly.

—Mr. James Hawkins, of the township of Hope, died on Christmas morning, at the good old age of 85 years. The *Port Hope Guide* says nearly 70 years ago he came to this country, and commenced to hew his way in the wilderness. Being a vigorous and industrious man, of strictly temperate habits, he managed to secure a snug competency. His long life has been one of great usefulness

plain, straightforward and honest, ever ready to do good; liberal in politics, and devout in religion; pitiful of others' woes, and patient under his own.

THE QUEEN'S INCOME.

So much nonsense is constantly talked, and such erroneous notions are held, respecting the Queen's income, that it can hardly be considered a work of supererogation to put the precise facts before the public. By an act passed soon after her Majesty's accession, in which the Queen waives her right to and interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties and revenues which by her prerogative she might have claimed, the civil list, *i. e.* her income is fixed to £385,000 per annum. Many people have an idea that this sum is actually paid to the Queen every year. Such is not the case. The civil list is divided into six classes, to each of which we will briefly refer. Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to her Majesty for her private use. This amount is £60,000, which is payable in monthly instalments so long as her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £131,200, is for the payment of the salaries of her Majesty's household. This business is conducted by an official called the paymaster of the household; and when it is considered what a multiplicity of offices there are connected with the court—from the lord of the bed-chamber to the page of the back stairs—it can readily be imagined how easily the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,500, and it is for the expenses of the household. Royal house-keeping and royal parties and balls must be kept up on a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mans and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal. The amount of class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,500, £9,000 is devoted to the payment of what are termed "royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the royal bounty fund, which are in the gift of the premier, are generally made to distressed literary men and women, or to others who have claims on the government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments, such, for instance, as the award made to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian dispatches from General Napier. The alms, or "Maunday" money, also come from class 4, and to the amount of £2,000 are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1,200 is devoted to payment of pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions as they fall in through death, are in the gift of the wife of the prime minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientific persons, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000, but by a special clause in the act before referred to, the sum of £1,200 is set apart from the consolidated fund in each year of the sovereign's reign for this purpose. The civil list pensions now amount to £17,000, after allowing for deaths. Class 6 may be regarded as a sort of reserve fund. The amount of it is £8,040, and it may be used towards meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.

LIGHTS HOVERING ON THE WATER NEAR WRECKED STEAMERS.—As the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company's steamer *Minneola* was coming up the Ohio, last night, at 8½ o'clock, when within a short distance of the spot where the recent collision occurred, between the mail line steamers *United States* and *America*, the watchman, Mr. Jacob Thorp, and the barkeeper, Mr. John McHuron, who were on the guards, together with Mr. Murphy, the steward of the boat, looking out for the wreck, and desiring to see how the place looked, were startled by a singular pale blue light, which rose slowly from out of the water to the height of several feet, and lasted about fifty seconds, when it disappeared. The light itself was not very bright, yet they could distinctly see the outlines of the wreck, and on the bank for some distance. They were at first puzzled, but before a minute elapsed another light was seen to rise the same as the first. The pilot who saw the first one was now also puzzled, and was ready to believe it a "hail," and about to answer it, when a third column of light blue light rose nearly alongside, as several of the officers saw them, and consulted as they gazed in wonderment at the spectacles, at the same time watching closely for any signs of men about the wreck, and failed to discover any cause for these singular phenomena; some became somewhat excited, and one or two rather terrified, as they were not much unlike the ghosts of the departed. The officers who saw them affirm positively, and we cannot doubt their assertions, asserted earnestly as they are, that these lights, so singular, wonderful, and unaccountable, exploded, or expanded, after rising, and assumed human forms. Every one on the boat was aroused, and great excitement prevailed. All went out on watch, but after passing the wreck no more was seen.—*Cincinnati Times, Dec. 30.*

—In Decatur, Illinois, the other day, a man thought he had found a long piece of dress goods upon the pavement. He picked up one end of it, and commenced wrapping it around his arm, when on looking around the corner he discovered a lady at the other end quietly talking to a friend. He concluded to abandon his prize.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 5.—A mixed commission, with Fuad Pasha for president, has been appointed to adjudicate the case of the Greek steamer *Erosia*.

Light Houses in Mid-Ocean.

One of the boats which left the sinking steamer *Hibernia* has reached the coast of Ireland, after a voyage of nearly 700 miles. Of the twenty-eight persons who embarked in her only three survived to reach the land. The sufferings of these unfortunate people make one wish that places of refuge could be established in mid-ocean for the benefit of shipwrecked men, and ought to raise the question whether the establishment of such places would be absolutely impracticable. Many years ago, the brother of Professor S. F. B. Morse proposed a plan for laying a submarine telegraph the chief feature of which consisted in the establishment of stations in the Atlantic, at intervals of twenty or thirty miles apart. The author of this plan contended that large iron buoys could be anchored below the surface of the ocean, out of the reach of currents or surface storms, and used as foundations on which lighthouses could be built. Visionary as this plan seemed at the time when it was promulgated, we are now too accustomed to scientific miracles to regard it without some consideration. No one will deny that such a buoy as the one suggested could be made and anchored. Where, then, would be the impossibility of building a superstructure upon it capable of resisting the action of the winds and waves? Such a structure would not be subject to greater violence than is the Eddystone lighthouse, and the slight lateral motion which the buoy would permit would greatly increase its power of resistance. As a project for facilitating the laying of a transatlantic cable this plan, is now, of course, of no consequence; but could the proposed oceanic lighthouses be constructed, their benefit to mariners would be incalculable.

—An American captain named Robins and a man named Raynard bought a vessel called the *S. D. Bailey*, about nine months ago, at San Francisco. They freighted her half with a real cargo and half with dummies, and then got the whole insured as first-class cargo for \$8,000. The dodge was for Robins to carry her out to sea and scuttle her, get the insurance money, and then divide it. When Robins got to sea he began to ask himself what business Raynard, (who was left ashore) had with any share of the money, or, indeed, with the vessel or the cargo at all. So he determined to keep both for his own private fortune, and he did so. He carried her to Tannev Island, where he sold all the valuable portion of the cargo, and bought cocoanut oil with the proceeds. Then he sailed for New Zealand and sold the oil, making \$2,000 by that single transaction. Having effaced the marks on the rest of the cargo, he then sold it off at public auction, and would have sold the schooner too, but could not produce his authority for the act, so he abandoned her and went to Melbourne, where he took rooms like any other gentleman, and deposited his money in one of the banks. He was discovered, however, by the detectives, and arrested under the Extradition Treaty of 1842, on the Governor's warrant at the requisition of the United States Consul at Melbourne.

A FESTIVE FRIEND.—*Punch* is making no end of fun of friend Bright, who, on his accession to Gladstone's cabinet, is obliged on state occasions, to lay aside the sober habiliments of his sect and emerge glorious in the full rig of a courtier, knee breeches, silk stockings, blue coat bedizened with gold, *chapeau bras*, and alas! for the man of peace, a skewery little dress-sword girt upon his thigh. Thus accoutred, the good soul is represented in *Punch* as smirking before a *cheval* glass, with a yea, verily, of gratified surprise falling from his prim lips. How friend Bright will answer this to George Fox does not appear, but in one point, at least, he seems to have kept the faith, refusing to bend the knee to the Queen, the statement being that his creed forbade kneeling to man, on occasion of his formal presentation to Her Majesty as a member of the new ministry.

Queen Isabella went to the opera in Paris lately and sat in the imperial box. She was received with absolute silence, but soon after there was a slight buzz of curiosity to see the dethroned Queen. There was no cheering from any part of the house, and when she retired the stillness was as marked as when she entered.

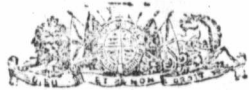
A MYSTERIOUS INCENDIARY.

The city of Newburyport, Mass., is in a fever of excitement over what is, viewed as coolly as you please, certainly a most remarkable phenomena in crime. For fifteen or twenty years Newburyport has had an incendiary. Four churches, and smaller structures unnumbered, have perished by his destroying hand. He takes a pride in his work, and in the system and secrecy with which he does it. Every fire of the long series has been set by the same apparatus. An odd little box seemingly made by the mysterious man himself is in each instance filled with kerosene, oil saturated kindling wood, and other highly inflammable substances. A candle end is placed in this, and so lighted that in a few minutes the whole will be in flames. Year after year at irregular intervals this little contrivance is so employed in the work of destruction which this man is bent upon. After every conquered fire this little box is found where the conflagration began. Yet in all this time the man who makes the boxes, who carries them about and fires them, has successfully defied all the agencies of discovery, all the detectives employed in the interests of justice, or for the defence of property, and there is not a suspicion who is or what is at the bottom of his acts. He must be a citizen of the place, and one no longer young. Perhaps he is one of the most prominent in the arrangements for his own capture. His extraordinary crimes and his extraordinary success in eluding pursuit would make a splendid basis for a sensation novel. His last attempt, happily an unsuccessful one, dates back only to last week. His familiar box was set on fire against a church, the destruction of which, a high wind prevailing, would have carried with it half the city. It was discovered in time; but no traces of the man were left. The excitement over the matter naturally grows with each repetition of the arson.

—The cities of Sacramento and San Francisco are always quarrelling with each other about their respective inducements to immigrants. Sacramento is now taunting its rival with its recent earthquake misfortune. San Francisco retaliates by alluding to the flood of 1862, which did so much damage to Sacramento. All of which is very encouraging to outside parties to make either city their residence.

—The neglect of spelling in our present system of education was recently illustrated in the "High" School of Madison, Wis. Only two out of twenty-five pupils could spell words of two syllables correctly. Some of them missed sixty out of two hundred and sixty words.

The late Thomas C. Moore, of Brooklyn, E. D., has left a will nearly as long as the moral law, with several hundred bequests, amounting to several hundred thousands of dollars, including \$21,600 for the benefit of the destitute widows and children of Southern soldiers who were killed in Georgia and the Carolinas during the late war.



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Ottawa, January 8, 1869.

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**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**

The Commissioners appointed to construct the Intercolonial Railway give public notice that they intend to let 4 sections of the line at once.

Sections Nos. 1 and 2 embrace about 40 miles from a junction with the Grand Trunk Railway, near Riviere du Loup, and each section will be about 20 miles in length.

Section No. 3 will be about 26 miles in length, and lies between the East side of Restigouche River to near Dalhousie in New Brunswick.

Section No. 4 will be about 24 miles in length and lies between Amherst and River Phillip in Nova Scotia.

Plans and profiles with specifications and terms of contract will be exhibited at the offices of the Commissioners in Ottawa, Riviere du Loup, Dalhousie, St. John and Halifax, on and after the 11th JANUARY, 1869, and sealed Tenders addressed "To the Commissioners of the Intercolonial Railway," will be received at their office in Ottawa up to 4 o'clock on the 8th FEBRUARY, 1869.

A. WALSH,
EDW. B. CHANDLER,
C. J. BRYDGES,
WILLIAM F. COFFIN.

N.B.—Tenders will shortly be called for, for other sections of the line, as soon as the plans are sufficiently advanced.

Ottawa, 19th December, 1868. 930a51-6

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J. B. M. CHIPMAN, Inspector of Agencies.

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CANADA.



THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM AND

CHANDOS TO SIR JOHN YOUNG.

COPY.

CANADA.

DOWLING-ST.,

8th December, 1868.

SIR,—

The Queen has had occasion to observe that the constant progress of the British Empire in population, wealth and enterprise, and the unusual opportunities thus happily afforded to Her Subjects of rendering effective services to their Sovereign and their Country, have in some respects outgrown Her Majesty's means of recognizing those services in a fitting manner. You are aware that with the object of supplying that deficiency, it was found requisite in the year 1847, to enlarge and modify the ancient Order of the Bath; and more recently that Her Majesty has been pleased to create a new Order of Knighthood—the Star of India—for the reward of services rendered in relation to her Indian Empire. The sphere of usefulness and eminence which is now open in the British Colonies is so varied and extensive as to render it, in Her Majesty's judgment, advisable that to them as to India a special form of distinction should be appropriated.

For this purpose Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to sanction such a modification of the Statutes of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, originally instituted by King George III., in connection with His Majesty's Mediterranean Possessions, and now presided over by a Prince of the Blood Royal, together with such an enlargement of its numbers as will render it available as a reward of distinguished merit or services in any part of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions.

I annex for publication in the Colony under your Government, copies of so much of the new Statutes as prescribes the qualifications for admission into the order and the number of the Knights.

The Queen is confident that this measure will be received by Her Subjects as an evidence of the importance which Her Majesty attaches to Her Colonial Dominions as integral parts of the British Empire, of Her constant interest in their progress and of Her desire that services of which they are the scene or the occasion may not pass without adequate and appropriate recognition.

I have, &c.,
(Signed,) BUCKINGHAM & CHANDOS.

Governor

The Right Honourable,

Sir J. Young, Bt. K. G. C. B. G. C. M. G.

&c., &c., &c.

Extract from the Statutes of the most distinguished order of St. Michael and St. George, dated the 4th December, 1868.

It is ordained, that this most distinguished order shall contain three classes, as in our said letters-patent mentioned, to be styled and designated respectively—
KNIGHTS GRAND CROSS,
KNIGHTS COMMANDERS, and
COMPANIONS.

It is ordained, that the first-class, or Knights Grand Cross, shall not exceed twenty-five in number.

It is ordained, that the second class, or Knights Commanders, shall not exceed sixty in number.

It is ordained, that the third class, or companions, shall not exceed one hundred in number.

It is ordained, that the persons to be admitted into this most distinguished order, shall be such natural-born subjects of our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shall hereafter hold, high and confidential offices within any of our Colonial possessions, or such other natural-born subjects of our Crown of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as may have held, or shall hereafter hold, high and confidential offices, or may render extraordinary and important services to us as sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in relation to any of our Colonial possessions, or who may become eminently distinguished therein by their talents, merits, virtues, loyalty, or services, or who now are, or hereafter may be, appointed officers of this most distinguished order.

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