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# MILITARY GAZETTE.

VOL. II.

QUEBEC, 2ND OCTOBER, 1858.

NUMBER 35.

## REPORT OF THE ORDNANCE LAFD. Toronto, 26th May, 1858.

To the Honorable  
The Secretary of the Province.

Sir,—Having been honored by a Commission to report upon the applicability of the Military Posts of *Penetanguishene* and *Isle aux Noix* to the purposes of juvenile reformatories, my attention has been drawn, in the course of the enquiry, to the readiness and economy with which other barracks and buildings at other military stations, now transferred to the Province as part of the Ordnance Lands, might be converted to the objects of Public Institutions, the want of which is universally admitted, and the establishment of which is contemplated by the 33d sect. of the Act 20 Vict. cap. 28, being "An Act for establishing Prisons for young offenders, for the better Government of Public Asylums, Hospitals, and Prisons, and for the better construction of Common Gaols."

I take the liberty, therefore, of bringing these subjects under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General, in connection with my report of the 20th inst. on the subject of Juvenile Reformatories.

It is admitted, on all sides, with pain and compunction, that in *Lower Canada* the accommodation for Lunatics is distressingly insufficient; that in neither *Upper* nor *Lower Canada* does there exist a receptacle for the human custody of the idiot, the maniac, the incurable. In fact, that of our upper classes many of those thus unhappily or calamitously afflicted, are removed, from necessity, to foreign establishments, far from the eye of friends, and where the money expended would have contributed to the support of a similar establishment in *Canada*.

It is known that in neither Province do we possess an Asylum for the Deaf, the Dumb, or the Blind, nor do we possess in the *Upper Province* a proper Marine Hospital for the reception of the diseased, the maimed or the frost-bitten mariner of our lakes.

The Act 20 Vict., cap. 28, evidently contemplates the speedy establishment of an Asylum for Idiots as well as Institutions for the reception and instruction of the deaf, the dumb, and the blind. The generous donation of the Ordnance Lands by the Imperial Government, affords the Province a speedy and cheap means of supplying these deficiencies, and having satisfied myself, by an examination of similar Institutions, during my late visit to *Boston* and *Portland*, on the subject of Juvenile Reformatories, of the applicability of many of the buildings on the Ordnance Reserves throughout *Canada* to like purposes, I beg leave respectfully to bring my views under the notice of His Excellency the Governor General.

1. I propose to convert the barracks and buildings at *St. Johns, C. E.*, to the use of a Lunatic Asylum for *Lower Canada*. We find by the census of 1851-52, that we have in *Lower Canada* 1,733 Lunatics; of this number one half is presumed to be idiotic. The excellent establishment at *Beauport* receives 400 Lunatics. The remainder throughout to be provided for, without delay. To effect with the least delay, let us avail ourselves of existing buildings disposable for the purpose; we have them, made to our hands, at *St. Johns*.

*St. Johns* is within twenty miles of *Montreal*, at all times accessible by Railroad, and from some parts of the Province also by water. It is situated pleasantly on the *River Richelieu*, in one of the healthiest parts of the Province the barracks and buildings are of brick, covered within. The barracks and officers' quarters consist of four separate buildings, forming four sides of a large square and calculated to accommodate 600 men with the ordinary complement of officer. They are surrounded by a remains of old earth-works, sufficient to assist greatly to detain the inmates without obtrusive evidence of detention. They might easily by

the healthful labor of the inmates be made highly ornamental. The officers' quarters, fronting on the *River Richelieu*, with pleasure grounds intervening, might be adapted for the reception of patients whose means would enable them to pay the expense of extra accommodation. The barracks are surrounded by about 85 acres of land, affording scope for those horticultural occupations, or recreations which have been so successfully practiced at *Hanwell*, and other great institutions in *Europe*.

I conceive that the expense of adapting these buildings to the above purposes would be small, while little time need be lost in carrying it into effect. 2. I propose to convert the stone hospital and part of the buildings *Laprairie*, to wit, the officers' quarters, to the purpose of a receptacle for idiots, maniacs and all incurable lunatics. I know not how far the expression is correct, but I mean those whose hopeless or excessive malady may affect injuriously, convalescent patients. In former reports, 3d July, 1857, and 10th March, 1858, I had recommended that the materials of these buildings should be sold. To a considerable extent I beg to retract that opinion; I still propose to sell and get rid of the materials of the old cavalry and artillery barracks and stables, which, still good so far as the materials are concerned, are going to ruin as buildings, and are not worthy of repair, and indeed useless if repaired; I propose to sell off all but the buildings first above mentioned, to repair and maintain the present picket fence, which encloses ten or twelve acres of land and the said buildings, and with such additions as may be necessary of the extent or character of which I am not prepared to speak make it an asylum for idiots, &c., for the *Lower Province*.

If in the absence of accurate data, the assumption is correct that one half of the parties registered on the census rolls of 1851-52, are idiots, we have in *Canada* 1407 individuals of this unhappy class, totally, as I believe, unprovided for.

*Laprairie* is within nine miles of *Montreal*, accessible by steamboat in summer and in winter across the ice. The buildings are so far from the Village, as to remove all objections on that account.

3. I propose to establish an Asylum for the deaf, and dumb, and blind, of *Lower Canada*, in the Infantry Barracks at *Chambly*. These buildings are of stone, in good repair and order, and are delightfully and healthfully situated on the rapids of the *Richelieu* at that place. *Chambly* abounds in all the supplies necessary for such an establishment. I have already suggested in my reports of 16th March, 1857, 4th July, 1857, and 10th March, 1858, that the materials of the old Cavalry Barracks at *Chambly* should be sold at auction, and the proceeds of the sale, with those of the materials of the barracks at *Laprairie* should be applied to the restoration of the old Fort; *Fort Pontchartrain*, the oldest and even yet, the most perfect fortalice of the kind in America. I again respectfully bring this subject under the notice of His Excellency, fortified, however, on this occasion by the expression of my belief, that if restored, this building would serve well as an Hospital for the sick both of the deaf and dumb, and of the blind institution; I beg leave to remark that I propose to place the deaf and the blind in separate buildings, and that there is in the vicinity, accommodation for the officers of such establishments, also the property of the Government.

I find by the census returns of 1851-52 that *Lower Canada*, contains 865 deaf mutes and 554 blind—1418 in all. In providing for these unfortunates it is necessary to classify further into deaf-mutes: males, 514; females, 351; blind males, 408; females, 246. To provide for these numbers and for the classification of sexes, *Chambly* would be inadequate, but if the general idea meets with approval, we have the barracks at

*Three Rivers* (which I have not as yet had time to visit personally), which might be made to receive a portion of each description of the afflicted, or perhaps the whole of one description—say the less numerous—the blind. Even if the accommodation is insufficient, much may be done with little delay—and, I believe, with little expense, to relieve a large amount of human suffering. It is almost unnecessary to add that the interest which attaches itself to the relief of those, whom God had been pleased thus to visit, counterbalances every other feeling; and that these establishments, even in the heart of cities, are unobjectionable.

In *Upper Canada* the provision for Lunatics is more extensive than in *Lower Canada*, and I am led, to understand, that further arrangements are contemplated for the reception of this class of patients. I do not believe that there is in *Upper Canada* any special receptacle for idiots or incurable insensates: I therefore propose—

4. That on the final relinquishment of *Fort Malden* to the Province, the barracks and buildings at that port should be devoted to this object. *Fort Malden, Amherstburg*, is accessible to all parts of *Upper Canada* by water and by Rail-road to *Windsor*, and the buildings referred to are at sufficient distance from *Amherstburg* and yet near enough for supplies.

5. I propose further, that the barracks and buildings at *London, C. W.*, when finally relinquished should be appropriated to the purposes of Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institutions for *Upper Canada*. It is unnecessary for me to dilate upon the advantages of the site. The fact that we have public buildings on the spot applicable at once to this humane object may be regarded as most fortunate; the number of blind and of deaf-mutes in *Upper Canada* is little more than one-half the number of the same class returned from the *Lower Province*. Of deaf-mutes in *Upper Canada*, we have 289; males 289; females 189; total 478; of blind males 185; females 131—total 316. The barracks at *London*, which consist of two large distinct buildings and a hospital, which may be used in common, would, I conceive, receive a large proportion of the whole, with a necessary classification.

Finally, I propose to use the barracks and buildings at *Niagara* as a Marine Hospital for the service of Canadian mariners on the Lake; buildings are there sufficient for the purpose, the situation is pleasant and most healthful, central it appears to me, and convenient to the *Welland Canal*, the grand central artery of a like provision in *Canada*.

The Government of *Canada* possess in the buildings above enumerated the rudiments of institutions which may, consequently, be created at once, at little cost, with great gain to humanity and to the national character of *Canada*. Future expansions and future changes may be made in accordance with circumstances and with experience. Enough will be done at present if we are enabled to begin.

Having endeavoured to show how far and what way these public buildings may be made useful to the province. I take advantage of the occasion to show further, that the application of these buildings to the proposed purposes will not only, to a considerable extent, attain the object contemplated by the Statute 20 Vict., chap. 28, but will go far to realize the purpose for which the Ordnance properties were generously transferred to the Province, by creating a fund for the support of a Provincial Militia and Police.

These buildings represent to the Province, (apart from the consideration of time saved,) the money it would have cost to erect them. The land connected with them, if bought by the Province, at an arbitrary price, would unquestionably have cost much more than the value I shall put upon it. I consider therefore that in applying these

buildings and land to philanthropic objects of Provincial concernment, the Legislature should fairly estimate and capitalize their value, placing the interest of the capital sum annually to the credit of the Militia Fund.

I estimate the money value of these lands and buildings to the Province (if employed as above proposed); including also the value of the lands and buildings at *Penetanguishene* and *Isle aux Noix*, appropriated to the purposes of Juvenile Reformatories, and reported on by me on the 20th inst., to be as follows:—

Upper Canada.	
Penetanguishene	\$25,000
Fort Malden	25,000
Niagara	25,000
London	50,000
	\$125,000
Lower Canada.	
Isle aux Noix	\$125,000
St. Johns	100,000
Laprairie	25,000
Three Rivers	25,000
Chambly	50,000
	\$1,000,000

In connection with this subject should be added the value of the Ordnance property at the City of *Ottawa*, available for Government Buildings, 500,000. Add the value of lots on the *Rideau Canal* in the vicinity of, but beyond the limits of the City, the value of which will be enhanced by the advent of the Government, 50,000.

\$1,000,000. It may, I think, be fairly assumed, that if these lands and buildings are made use of, as suggested, the Province will have acquired property worth one million of dollars, and applicable instantly to the most important public purposes, without any advance of capital, and I presume there will be no difficulty in crediting the Militia Fund with the interest annually, to wit:—\$60,000.

It may not be irrelevant to the present subject to add, that although, under actual circumstances, it would be difficult to assign a reliable value the remainder of the Ordnance properties, comprehending the lands on the *Rideau* and *Ottawa* Canals, the Seigniory of *Sorel*, lands at *Toronto* (some of which sold for upwards of \$4,000 per acre, in January, 1857), at *Kingston*, *London*, *Chatham*, and at almost all the salient points of the Frontier, acquiring value daily for Railway and other Public purposes: still it cannot be unreasonable to place upon them, (\$3,877 acres in all,) the value placed upon by the Ordnance Department, a value moderate in itself, and so estimated at a time when the value of lands in *Canada* was lower than at present. The estimated value of these lands by the Ordnance Department is £340,000, or \$1,360,000 Currency.

If, therefore, the Province has acquired by the transfer of these lands, a property worth \$5,360,000 Currency, under a guarantee contained in the Act of Parliament, (18 Vict., cap. 91, vide first and last clauses), that the proceeds shall be applied to the formation of a fund for the support of a Provincial Militia and Police, the Legislature can have no hesitation, in pursuance of the terms of the contract, whether these properties be appropriated by the Province to Provincial purposes or be sold or retained, in applying annually the interest of the above Capital value, or the sum \$141,600, equal to 1135,400, to the support of the Militia and Police of the Province, in addition to any sum, which, independent of this assistance, the exigencies of these important services like *Canada* ordinarily require. I beg leave to remark, in conclusion, that the application of these barracks and buildings to the proposed objects will still leave them available for purposes of defence, if ever so required; and I propose that at *Penetanguishene* and *Isle aux Noix*, the labour of the inmates of the proposed establishments should be primarily

and specially devoted to the maintenance of these works of military defences of the Province.

All which is most respectfully submitted by, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
WILLIAM F. COFFIN,  
Ord. Land Agent.

## The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 2d, 1855

### CANADIAN REGIMENTS.

"I think my Right Honorable friend will say that politically it merits special consideration." (Address of the Duke of Cambridge to the 100th Regiment.)

The above extract is from the address of that gallant soldier the Duke of Cambridge. Politically a Canadian Regiment does merit special consideration. It is a very curious circumstance however that the British Government should have taken so many years to arrive at such a conclusion, or that they should only now become sensible of the advantage of employing the Colonial subjects of Her Majesty in the Military Service of the Empire. That they have ignored one of the strongest forces of the soul, AMBITION.

Let us imagine that in a besieged fortress the Powder Magazine were left standing unnoticed, till a chance spark involved the garrison in a terrific explosion, and we have a pretty fair parallel to such policy, anybody but a Colonial Minister would think it wiser to put the powder into the cannons which should crush the foe.

The expediency of affording the numerous Colonists of Great Britain employment in the British Army, has over and over again been pressed on the British Government for the last 25 years by men eminent as soldiers, as statesmen, and as diplomatists. In vain however! They might cite the example of the vast and heterogeneous nationalities of the Russian Empire in ancient times; in modern days the numerous battalions of Italians, Poles, Germans, even Spaniards, (while their country was invaded by them,) serving under the French Eagles, as proofs that this was the means by which the different elements of empires were fused into one harmonious whole. Their Representations fell on cold or indifferent ears, suspicious temperaments, or politicians so hesitating that they could not arrive at a conclusion.

There are however signs that a change for the better is taking place. Independent of the formation of the 100th Regiment, a large number of Commissions have been given to Canadian Gentlemen of British origin, not less, we should suppose, than forty having been bestowed on natives of the North American Provinces during the last four years, while but four French Canadians have been so appointed. This is the point to which we should wish to attract the attention of the Authorities, whether Colonial or British, and those who may enjoy the high privilege of command with such august entities may perhaps peruse these observations and submit them for consideration. Why are not French Canadians made equally eligible for the Royal Military Service as British Canadians.

Advisers of our vice Royalty here have been heard to say that French Canadians would not make reliable soldiers. "Very well," we would reply to such councillors "show us when and where French Canadians have proved traitors, if you would rely on them, do not say they are not trustworthy." But we say you must rely on them, or you must give up this Province.

An over cautious and suspicious policy is a very despicable one, and if carried

out completely would exclude from the English Army every man who is not a pure Saxon! But we would ask of its advocates whether they are disposed to put a French Canadian in the same relation to England as a Pole is to Russia, or an Hungarian to Austria. And yet these despotic powers do not hesitate to employ their doubtful subjects, not by individuals but by whole armies! At this moment there are not above half a dozen French Canadians in the superior ranks of the British Army, which numbers some Ten thousand officers. And yet how many Canadian Gentlemen would be glad to accept such a career as the Military Service of the British Empire? And what would be the effect of having some forty or fifty of the leading families of Lower Canada closely bound by such ties and such sympathies with the fortunes of that Empire?

What the advantage of having a certain number of veteran Half Pay Officers capable of instructing and leading the French Population in case of War or Invasion?

These ideas have long ago suggested themselves to us. It was with no paltry idea of conciliating the good opinion of French Canadians that we urged a liberal policy towards them in creating Canadian Regiments, and we can hardly suppose that the arrangement which gave four Commissions out of twenty to French Canadians in officering the 100th Regiment was a liberal, or even a just one. But even thus far it was a beginning of a better policy, one which, if followed up, must have good effects. Without presuming to advise we will explain what we mean by good effects. The employment of French Canadians in the English Army would tend to nullify that intensely national feeling, that exclusive system, which the ardent politicians, (those who most sway the mind of ingenious youth,) desire to consummate and uphold.

It was consequently from these that strong opposition was urged against the formation of French Canadian Corps! And great was the exultation of this party when they saw the proposal fall to the ground. It is not yet too late to adopt it.

Let the ranks of the British Army be freely opened to French Canadians, whether individually or in a body as a Regiment. We may be too sanguine, older heads, colder hearts, and more wary minds may doubtfully balance these suggestions, or jealously scrutinize the motives which dictate them. They are free to do this! Conscious that we consult the best interests of the Empire, and of the splendid Provinces which are its appanage, we confidently submit them to such ordeal believing that "politically they merit special consideration!"

### THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE 100TH REGIMENT.

Shorncliffe, Sept. 8.

This has been a proud day for the 100th, and I might add a proud day for Canada. The men of the 100th Regiment have opened the eyes of the people of England, who were evidently unprepared to see such soldiers from a Colony.

In accordance to general orders, the Regiment was drawn up in line on Wednesday, the 8th instant, to receive His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. On arriving at the head of the line, the Duke seemed surprised. He could not have realized the fact of seeing a Regiment of nearly 1000th men, equipped, well drilled, and to all appearance steady soldiers in so short a time. The Regiment gave him a splendid "present." Then His Royal Highness went down in front of the line, having each officer introduced as he passed. When he arrived at the left, he expressed himself in the highest terms, in such language as: "What splendid men!"—"What a fine Regiment!" He then ordered them to form "quarter dis-

ance column, right in front on the rear division," and subsequently to "form square." The Duke frequently repeated the words, "Well done." When in square, His Royal Highness was pleased to address the Regiment as follows:—

"Col. De Rottenburg, I dare say that you have been surprised that I have not been down to see you before this; but I was desirous that you should have an opportunity of equipping your men—that you should have a short time for drill; and I see I was not mistaken. You have evidently taken advantage of the time given you; for the appearance of your Regiment not only proves your ability as a commander, but fully exemplifies the intelligence of the men. I am very much pleased with the manner in which they have formed column and square. It has been done with the steadiness of old soldiers.

"Soldiers of the 100 or Royal Canadian Regiment.—I am glad at having this opportunity of addressing you. I can assure you it gives me great pleasure to meet such a fine body of men, so well equipped, and in such a good state of discipline. I speak as a military man, and call upon my right honorable friend, the Secretary of State for War, who will, I am sure, corroborate my statement, more especially when it is considered that the Regiment was raised in so short a time—raised in the hour of trial, when danger menaced England. The Canadian gentlemen nobly and manfully volunteered to raise men for the service of their country—for England,—and men as gallantly volunteered to serve. Both are equally deserving of my thanks. Raising a Regiment under such circumstances is, militarily speaking, very gratifying; and I think my right honorable friend will say that, speaking politically, it merits special consideration. I knew well who should be put in command of the Regiment. I knew that in placing Col. De Rottenburg over you, I was appointing an officer of experience—a gentleman whose character has won the respect of all who know him; and from his long residence in Canada must have been known to most of you. I am sure the 100th, wherever they go, will do honor to themselves and honor to Canada, and in honoring Canada to honor to England. Soldiers, I have one word more to say:—I am told you behave well; your conduct in camp has been reported to me as being excellent. Continue to act as good soldiers."

They then reformed column, and marched past her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary, who had expressed a wish to see the Regiment.

### FRENCH MILITARY ENTHUSIASM.

Not long since we perused some observations in a French journal upon the difficulties we seemed to experience in this country in inducing men to enter the Army. The various expedients to which the authorities are reduced, increasing the bounty, diminishing the standard offering Ensign's Commissions for every 100 men brought into the ranks, were regarded as so many proofs of the thorough aversion of the people to Military Service. On the other hand, the ease with which 200,000 or 300,000 men were raised in France was referred to as evidence of the fervid patriotism and Military esprit of the community.

We have now opportunity of testing the Gallic enthusiasm. It is mere moonshine. Our readers know that in France the system of conscription exist. Every one within a certain age is bound to serve for some three years, if he cannot produce a substitute or purchase his discharge. But in such a Military country it would scarcely be expected that any one would wish to avoid service. Their hearts, on the contrary, must throbb violently with martial ardour. How stand the facts? In the course of the year 1857 no fewer than seven thousand nine hundred and twenty-two young men paid £72 each (1,800 francs) to obtain their liberty! None but members of the better classes, whose friends were in prosperous circumstances, could do this. How many thousands, then, must be serving, most unwillingly, because of the absence of the means of enfranchising themselves! The Government, of course, make the conscription answer either way. If the man is poor, they get his services; if well off, they reap an annual revenue of 32,000,000 francs! It is an infamous and deceptive system, and it is marvelous that

it should so long have survived the different revolutions which had the liberty of the subject for their basis. An event has occurred which is calculated to interfere with its operation, but it can only be through a strong effort of the will of the people (if they are ever again to have a will of their own) that its termination can be brought about. It appears that a Recruiting Officer, named MICHIAUX, is undergoing his trial for receiving money from conscripts to exonerate them from Military duties, and applying them to his own purpose. He underbid his masters. While they expected £72 as the price of the manumission of a Recruit, MICHIAUX modestly contented himself with £32 to £40, according to circumstances. The Officer is worthy of those who employ him. Nefarious systems create corrupt agents.

We mention the circumstance to give the reader a notion of the kind of Military enthusiasm which prevails in France. But we mention another subject, which contrasts curiously with the Anti-English feeling manifested by the French press. It is an ascertained fact that any number of French Recruits could be obtained for the British Army. If our Government chose to Form another Foreign Legion, it would find thousands of Frenchmen flock to its standard! Happily, we do not require them.—(U. S. Gazette.)

### MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The Brevet, in consequence of the recommendations of the Royal Commission appointed to review the Warrant of 1844, will probably appear about the end of the month, but it will not affect any rank higher than that of Lieut. General, in will be an augmentation of the establishment.

The 39th Regiment recently received orders to embark for England. They were countermanded by the Atlantic Cable.

A porter in a respectable establishment in Bristol lately received a letter from one of his sons, a private in the 60th Rifles, now serving in India, in which he states that he can put his hands on a thousand pounds any day, and in proof of it enclosed a draft of £20 as a present to the old man. This is the fortune of war in a substantial form.

### A RIFLE SHOT.

A doughnut Ensign of Her Majesty's Militia has reported that Capt. Amsden has only got thirty men in his Rifle Company, and that he draws pay from the Government for fifty. Now any person acquainted with the regulations of a Military pay list, must know, that fraud cannot be committed in that quarter. This *corrupt* Hero, might as well assert that his Wife had only one Husband while at the same time she draws Rations from two.—(Dunville Independent.)

PRINCE ALFRED.—Prince Alfred has for some months been staying with his tutor, Lieut. Cowell, R.E., at Alverbank, near Gosport, pursuing the preparatory studies for the naval service under the instruction of the Rev. W. R. Jolley. His Royal Highness underwent a special examination before the instruction of the Rev. T. Main, Professor at the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, in the presence of Admiral Sir G. Seymour, Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Grey, and Captain Howlett, of her Majesty's ship *Excellent*, Superintendent of the Royal Naval College. The examination lasted during Friday, Saturday, Monday, and the morning of Tuesday last and comprised the subjects of arithmetic, algebra, plane trigonometry, Euclid, sacred history, and history of England, geography, Latin, French, German, and English dictation. His royal highness having been declared to have passed satisfactorily in all these several branches, has been appointed a naval cadet, and joined her Majesty's ship *Euryalus*, Captain Farleton, on Tuesday afternoon. After a leave of absence for two months, his royal highness will rejoin the frigate for permanent service, and will mess and live with the midshipmen on board. Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint Lieut. Cowell, R.E., governor to the prince, who will accompany him on his voyage.

There are no less than 272,000 décorés of the Legion of Honour! Well may it be called Legion.

The life of the Emperor Napoleon is insured for a large amount.

CELEBRATIONS.

The Montreal *Pilot* suggests that the 13th September 1859, the centenary of the death of Wolfe, should be held as a national Festival.

We were rather curious to see what effect this proposal would have on the nervous system of our somewhat vainglorious French Canadian Compatriots. We thought it a little too strong to ask them to throw up their caps in exultation, on the anniversary of the day on which their gallant ancestors suffered a crowning defeat. Nor do we think it seemly that they should be thus invited. Wolfe was an English Hero, and his Army was composed of English, Irish and Scotch. Let then his memory as a Soldier be celebrated by his living comrades. Crown his monument on the Plains of Abraham, with flowers. Assemble the Garrison, let them march past and salute it, and after firing a *Feu de joie*, conclude the day with a Review.

This is a very proper kind of celebration of that day. There is a day, however, the hundredth anniversary of which might be very fitly recognized, viz: the 8th of September, 1860 that day on which the Royal family of England became the sovereign of these noble Provinces. This is a jubilee in which the Loyal Canadian subjects of the Queen could well participate, and if honored as it might be, by her presence among them, would afford her an opportunity of judging them and their professions of loyalty such as may never occur again.

MILITIA.—The Officers of the Active Militia Force met yesterday afternoon at the armory, for the purpose of presenting an Address to the Hon. George Moffat, on his resigning the command of the 9th Military District. Col. Moffat's resignation is a source of deep regret to the whole militia force, both active and sedentary,—a regret which is shared by the entire community. Lieut.-Col. Dyde, on behalf of the Officers, presented the following.

ADDRESS:

MONTREAL, September 23, 1858.

To Colonel the Honble. George Moffat:

Sir,—We, the undersigned, for ourselves and on behalf of our brother Volunteers, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Active Force of Montreal, desire to express to you our deep and sincere regret at your retirement from the command of the Ninth Military District of Lower Canada.

Your long service in the Militia of the Province, dating prior to the American War of 1812—your high social position, and the respect in which you are held by every inhabitant of this District, caused your appointment to be hailed with general satisfaction; and your resignation of the office now is looked upon as a severe loss to the public service.

We feel that much of the present efficiency of the Active Force here is due to your able assistance and untiring exertions at Head Quarters to promote its interest; and we cannot but regret that your efforts to procure for us an Armory and Drill-Room, so essential to its efficiency, were not successful.

On behalf of the Active Force of Montreal, we beg to offer you our most sincere thanks for the urbanity, kindness, promptness and impartiality which have always marked your intercourse with us.

It is with deep regret, Sir, we now take leave of you as Commanding Officer; and although our official connection is at an end allow us to assure you, that you carry with you our warmest wishes for the future happiness and prosperity of yourself and family.

We have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient servants.

- JOHN DYDE, Lt Col Commandant.
- E D DAVID, Lt Col Com'g Cavalry.
- T WILLY Lt Com'g M V Rifle.
- R S TYLER, Lt Col Com'g M Artillery.
- C F THORNDIKE, Lt Col Com'g.

CHRIS DUNKIN, Lt Col Com'g L. M. I. H HOGAN, Major Com'g V A Force. To which Col. Moffat made the following.

REPLY:

MONTREAL, Sept. 23, 1858.

GENTLEMEN.—I receive with great satisfaction the flattering address which you present to me, on behalf of yourselves and the Active Force of this Military District; and I sincerely thank you for the gratifying terms in which the address alludes to the promptness and impartiality which marked my intercourse with the Force during the period of my official connexion with it.

It was due to the readiness with which the Volunteer Companies were formed, and to the knowledge of the many inconveniences attending their progress in drill, that I did, as I considered it my duty to do, earnestly and frequently urge at Head Quarters the necessity of providing suitable accommodation for the purpose, and I can only with yourselves regret the unsuccessful issue of my representations.

It is, however, the more creditable to the zeal and perseverance of the Force itself that, under the disadvantages, it has attained its present efficiency, which has called forth the commendation of so competent an authority as the distinguished officer commanding Her Majesty's Forces in these Provinces.

Having arrived at that time of life when I am naturally desirous of being relieved from duties involving care and responsibility, I reluctantly resigned the command of the district; but I shall watch with undiminished interest the future of the Active Force of Montreal, well assured that it will continue to maintain its efficiency, and on all occasions uphold the reputation and honor of our common country.

In now taking leave of you, I would sincerely thank you for your allusion to my family; and I beg you will accept for yourselves, and convey to the entire Active Force of the city, my warmest wishes for your own and their happiness and prosperity.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your obedient servant.

G. MOFFATT.

To Lt. Col. Dyde, Commandant. the Officers, non-commissioned Officers, and Men of the Active Force of Montreal.

THE STEAM NAVY OF ENGLAND.

The *Journal de Québec* copies from an English Paper, a list of the Screw and Paddle Steamers of War, available in English Ports and not including Ships on Foreign Stations in Commission, in Reserve, and Building.

Screw Vessels of 131 Guns,	4
" " 121 " "	2
" " 116 " "	2
" " 101 " "	3
" " 90 " "	24
" " 81 " "	10
" " 69 " "	9
Total of the Line, 54, (of which 14 are building.)	Total Guns, 4311.
Screw Frigates of 51 Guns,	15
" " 47 " "	1
" " 40 " "	1
" " 32 " "	6
Total Frigates,	23
Total Guns,	1044
Sloops of 22 Guns,	17
" " 17 " "	10
" " 13 " "	5
" " 11 " "	6
" " 8 " "	8
" " 6 " "	7
" " 4 " "	11
Total Sloops,	66
Total Guns,	840
Grand Total of Screws, 143 mounting 6695 Guns.	
44 Paddle Steamers from 6 to 22 Guns.	
110 Screw Gunboats.	
4 Floating Batteries.	
N. B. 10 Line of Battle Ships in addition are in Commission on Foreign Stations, and there are also about 40 Sailing Line of Battle Ships.	

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

We believe we may state that the four vacant seats in the council of India have now been filled up, and by men whose appointment will be hailed without a dissentient voice. One is held at the disposal of Sir Proby Cautley, Sir Henry Montgomery, and Mr. Wm. Arbuthnot. The first of these three gentlemen, the most distinguished officer of the Bengal artillery, and constructor of the Ganges Canal, represents the Bengal Army, and also the Department of Public Works; the second, the Madras Civil Service; and the third, 20 years in the Madras Civil Service, and then a member of the leading commercial house at that presidency, Indian Commerce. It will be seen, therefore, that all the important interests are now worthily represented in the new Council. Thus—

- Bengal Civil Service, Mr. Prinsep. Mr. Mangles.
- Madras Civil Service, Sir H. Montgomery.
- Bombay Civil Service, Mr. Willoughby.
- Bengal Army, Sir P. Cautley.
- Madras Army, General Sir R. Vivian.
- Bombay Army Captain, Eastwick.
- The Punjab, Sir S. Lawrence.
- The Afghan Frontier and Persia, Sir H. Rawlinson.
- Native State, Sir F. Currie.
- Law, Sir J. Hogg. Mr. Macnaghten.
- Shipping Interests, Captain Shepherd.
- Finance, Mr. Mills.
- Indian Commerce, Mr. Arbuthnot.
- Public Works, Sir P. Cautley.

Several of these gentlemen have claims to represent other departments, as Sir J. Lawrence, Mr. Willoughby. Sir H. Rawlinson, and Captain Eastwick, have all been politically employed, and may therefore be said to represent the native princes; but, on the whole, the scheme above drawn out will probably appear to be the proper one. Certainly, if there is any interest which requires a plurality of representatives, it is that of the princes of India, which has hitherto been the worst treated and most neglected of all. But we abstain from ill omens, and trust that with the new council all things will be new.—*Homeward Mail.*

MILITIA TRAINING.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

Sir—I recommend that eighty or one hundred old Soldiers be kept permanently embodied as a basis for each Militia Corps in England. These men should be the very best the Line can afford—they should have served abroad a few years, and be capable of thoroughly instructing Recruits in every branch of Military knowledge necessary to Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates. A certain portion of these old Soldiers should be Artillerymen and Sappers; the former to instruct in the great gun exercise, the latter in throwing up field works, &c.

Each 80 or 100 men selected for the above purpose should form complete small Depots, for all the machinery of a Regiment, but officered only, by one Captain, one Subaltern and one Adjutant. There should be one Serjeant, one Corporal and 12 Soldiers told off, to form the basis of each Militia Company. \* When the Militia is not under arms each 80 or 100 old Soldiers should act as one Company, and eight or ten of these Companies might be assembled from their different counties, and formed into a Battalion, for the purpose of doing Garrison or other duty as Regular Soldiers of the Line, under Field Officers appointed by the Queen, and who should superintend the organization of the Militias when assembled; these Depots being sent to their respective counties previous to the calling out of the ordinary Militiamen, as bases on which the Militia Regiments could form.

These old Soldiers could also, if necessary, be dispersed amongst different villages or places where eight or ten of the Militiamen could be collected once a week for training so that the peasants should not be withdrawn from their labour more than necessary. The 5,000 or 6,000 old Soldiers employed in this manner should have every advantage as to pension, &c., granted to Soldiers of the Line; and, as they would be subtracted from its strength, the extra expense to the country would be trifling, consisting only of a slight increase of pay to the old Soldiers during the period of training the Militia, and the pay for the Officers, who might be selected from

the Half Pay List, thereby materially reducing it.

I remain, Sir, faithfully yours,  
H. B. HARVEY.  
Lieut. Col. and Major, Royal London Milit.

\* This proposition is identical with that made in the Military Gazette of 10th April last.—E. M. G.

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.

Horribly strange spectacle! Hundreds of people burning surrounded by the element which destroys fire, or drowning surrounded by the element which would float them; and all this unnoticed by the many vessels passing near their track! Is there no remedy? A few air tight beds, cushions, and pillows, a simple frame work of wood and ropes to fit them to a raft, a fair supply of pumps and hose, a fire alarm which should propel red rockets at intervals, or a small balloon carrying a red light, and an imperative regulation that every ship observing such signals should at once hasten to approach them, would present means of safety, would check undue panic, assuring the endangered sufferers, and leave them free to combat their insatiate foe. When shall we see a well regulated Maritime Code of all nations?

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.

An article in the *Journal de Québec* in treating on this subject, points out the advantage of position belonging to a port called Whitehaven, which being in nearly a straight line from Quebec to England, is about twenty hours nearer in point of time. A very important consideration. But might not the suggestion be met by a branch from the main line at Halifax, which must come in time if the position of Whitehaven be so good as it appears to be?

LOTBINIERE ELECTION.

Drummond, ..... 1155.  
Dionne, ..... 582.

Majority, for Drummond 573.

PREPARATION.

The Government has come to the determination of increasing and extending the coast defences in Ireland. New surveys are to be made in certain positions, including the entrances to the Shannon, Queenstown, and other points on the Irish coast.

One hundred artillery are encamped at Glaston (Kingstown) employed in mounting guns on the Dublin Martello towers.

The whole of the fortifications on the sea defences at Sheerness are to be immediately reconstructed and provided with all appliances requisite for working guns of the heaviest calibre (both for shot and shell), which will be mounted as soon as the works are ready for receiving them. When the batteries are re-constructed the guns will be fired through embrasures, by which the gunners will be protected instead of as now being exposed all when loading and laying the guns for firing.

The *Star* says a bill is being prepared by which no company will be permitted to marry without finding two sureties to keep the peace towards each other. The sum required will be from 500 to 1,000, according to the wealth of the parties. The amount will be the same in London as in the country. The bill is not to extend to Scotland.

BRIGADIER NAPIER'S VICTORY.—A letter dated June 27, says:—"Napier's, assault and dispersion of Tanja Topee's Army was one of the most brilliant and daring feats I ever heard of. Abbot, who was in advance, came in sight of the rebels drawn up in the act of mustering preparatory to a march. They were, at the very lowest computation, 7,000 in number, and had 26 guns. Napier's force numbered 670 men of Dragoons, Meade's Horse, 3rd Regiment, and one Troop of Horse Artillery; about 20 of these were Europeans. I forgot to include some

