

## BRAVE MEN REWARDED.

## The English Army and the French Military War Medal.

A supplemental list has appeared of non-commissioned officers and soldiers selected for recommendation to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to receive the decoration of the French military war medal.—

**4TH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS**—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Joyce, Sergeant Richard Cooke, and Private Patrick Hogan.

**5TH DRAGOON GUARDS**—Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Russell—Served during the whole Eastern campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war, and was never absent from his duty for a single day. At the battle of Bala Clava, he had his horse killed under him, but procured a second, and immediately rejoined the regiment. He was also present at Inkermann, and during the whole war exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his regiment.

**TROOP SERJEANT-MAJOR S. GRIFFITH**—Served throughout the whole Eastern campaign from May, 1854. While the regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick. Never absent from duty during the whole period of the war.

**TROOP SERJEANT-MAJOR WILLIAM STEWART**—Served from May, 1854, until the end of the war. Was present at the battle of Bala Clava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse and remaining in action with his regiment. Was never absent from his duty a single day throughout the war.

**6TH DRAGOON GUARDS**—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Lyons, and Private Thomas Edwards.

**1ST DRAGOONS**—Troop Sergeant-Major John Norris—At Bala Clava, defused himself against four Russian Hussars, one of whom he killed, and whose horse he captured; Troop Sergeant-Major Matthew Bailey, and Private John Savage.

**2D DRAGOONS**—Regimental Sergeant-Major John Greene, Troop Sergeant-Major George Tisley, and Private Andrew Wilson.

**4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS**—Regimental Sergeant-Major James W. Kelly, Sergeant John Andrews, Privates Thomas Guthrie and George McGregor.

**6TH DRAGOONS**—Troop Sergeant-Major T. J. Wakefield, Troop Sergeant-Major Andrew Morton, Trumpeter Thomas Monkes.

**8TH HUSSARS**—Troop Sergeant-Major John Pickworth, Sergeant Charles Macaulay, Corporal James Donoghue, and Private John Martin.

**10TH HUSSARS**—Troop Sergeant-Major William Finch.

**12TH LANCERS**—Corporal J. W. Cazzings, and Trumpeter John Earsoc.

**13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS**—Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas G. Johnson, Sergeant Richard Davis, Privates George Dearlove, and John Fen-ton.

**17TH LANCERS**—Regimental Sergeant-Major Charles Wooden, Sergeant John Shearingham, Sergeant James Nunnerly, and Private Charles Watson.

**3D FOOT**—Sergeant William Heres, Private William Brown—The first man of the regiment who entered the works at the assault on the Great Redan on the 5th Sept. With covering party. Privates John Connors, John Eagan, John Hall, and John Walsh.

**9TH FOOT**—Sergeant George Watson, Sergeant Ezekiel Firmin—Exposed himself to great personal risk on the 18th of June, 1855, in order to succor Lieut. Col. Lowth, 38th Regt, when wounded. Private D. McMahon—Exposed himself and rescued a wounded comrade in the trenches on the 18th of August, 1855, when the working party to which he belonged was driven back by the destructive fire of the enemy. Privates Christopher Farrell, and John Redmond.

**17TH REGIMENT**—Corporal Philip Smith—Distinguished himself by going out on the glacis of the Great Redan several times on the 18th of

June, 1855, after the assault, under very heavy fire, and bringing in several wounded men on his back. Never missed a duty. Present during the whole time. Privates John Davis, and Richard Hogan; Private Thomas Lawless—Distinguished as one of seven men who went out on the glacis of the Great Redan at the assault on the 18th of June, 1855, under very heavy fire, and brought in the dead body of their captain, John Croker; and Private Benjamin Vaughan.

**39TH REGIMENT**—Private Michael Boyle, Colour-Sergeant James Garrett—While under medical treatment, and with an unhealed blister on him, he joined his regiment on the 18th of June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into hospital immediately on his return.

Private Lawrence Lind—On the evening of the 18th of June, when a party of the 39th were stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which that day had been taken possession of by the brigade, and Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieut. Smyth, asked for volunteers to accompany him and ascertain the cause. Lind, Martin Lyons, and McCluskey, cheerfully volunteered to accompany him, and they brought in a wounded sergeant of the 39th Regiment, who had been lying for 15 hours at some distance from the cemetery in advance. The party attracted the attention of the enemy, and had to perform the duty under a heavy fire, and approached very close to the Russian sentries. On another occasion, Lind volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying circumstances. Sergeant George Pegram, and Private Michael Ryan.

**62D REGIMENT**—Sergeant William Reilly, Privates Michael Brophy, James McKee, Thomas Carney, John McCarthy, and Drummer Thomas Finnigan.

**63D REGIMENT**—Sergeant-Major R. M. Hughes—Distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol, 31 of Oct., 1855, being with a company of the regiment far in advance to cover a working party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire, he showed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm, and subsequently the colours of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard the colours, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours, and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkermann, but, notwithstanding, was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment who had been severely wounded. He continued with his regiment throughout the whole war.

Colour-Sergeant James Ward—When in the trenches on a sortie of the enemy, which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries, and posted himself with the most advanced one, and took a prominent part in repulsing the enemy.

Colour-Sergeant William Morris—At the battle of Inkermann, finding himself far in advance, with a number of men, he collected them, took the command, and, though attacked by superior numbers, he maintained his post, repulsing the attacking parties.

Sergeant William Ahern—During the battle of Inkermann a portion of the regiment in their ardour having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Sergeant Ahern instantly volunteered to fetch it, and, being accompanied by a private, he went far in advance, and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company not being wounded, he took the command of the company, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct.

Private John McGowan—At the battle of Inkermann behaved in a particularly gallant and bold manner, charging, forwarding, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger.

Private Daniel Sullivan—One of his comrades being made prisoner at the battle of Inkermann by fire of the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade. He was in the

battle, and on every occasion, whether in the trenches or in the open field, was distinguished for his valor and spirit.

**71ST REGIMENT**—Colour-Sergeant James Hughes; Privates William Don, Roger Martin, and Alexander Rattray—For distinguished conduct.

Total	...	...	...	73
List already printed	...	...	...	327

Distributed in the Crimea—total 400

One Hundred French Military War Medals have also been given to gallant soldiers who had returned home previous to the Distribution of the above Declaration in the Crimea.

## Army and Navy Intelligence.

Major-General Manrol resigns the command of the Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry district and is succeeded by Major-General Eden.

It is understood to be Her Majesty's intention to distribute the Victoria Cross in person to those appointed to receive the decoration, of which due notice will be given by the authorities of the War Department and Admiralty.

The appointment of Major to the Tower of London, vacant by the demise of Major Erlington, has been conferred by Viscount Combermere on Colonel Whampur, a meritorious soldier who, in consequence of severe wounds received at the battle of the Alma, has been rendered unequal to active service.

During the past month there have been no fewer than thirty-five retirements from the army by the sale of commissions, and ten resignations from the service, while three officers have been superseded, and Her Majesty has dispensed with the service of a fourth. As almost all these vacancies are amongst the captains and subalterns, the supernumeraries will soon be absorbed.

**REGIMENT OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY**—Instructions have been received at Woolwich from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering a still further diminution to be progressively made in the number of the artillery regiment by reducing 172 sergeants, 2,400 rank and file, and 1,000 horses. The companies thus reduced are to be continued as supernumeraries in reserve until absorbed by the corps. All recruiting for the service is consequently to be suspended for the present.

**IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL**—On the 15th of June, 1855, at the instance of the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Pembroke, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Codrington, Admiral Eden, and Mr. Monseil, accompanied by the Persian Ambassador, Ferook Khan and suite, arrived at Woolwich for the purpose of witnessing a series of interesting experiments which were carried out at the Government practice range, Royal Arsenal. The distinguished visitors were received by Sir W. F. Williams. The experiments commenced with a trial of shells filled with molten iron, which were fired against an immense erection of timber-work, resembling the bulkhead of a vessel with masts. The second shell pierced completely through the bulkhead, and ignited the timber, which burst into flames. The next experiment was against an immense target, faced with iron plates 4 inches thick, with 68-pounders, from a range of 400 yards, when several of the plates were damaged. The second discharge was at a range of 800 yards, and the iron plates were splintered and crushed. The experiments concluded with a trial of Captain Boxer's newly-invented signal parachutes. His royal highness and party left Woolwich for London, in open carriages at 4 o'clock p.m.

**A DREAM AND ITS INTERPRETATION**—It is reported in Paris that the Emperor dreams every night that he sees three rats—one fat, one lean, and one blind. The following very curious interpretation of this dream is said to have been given by a personage who was invited to speak frankly.—"The interpretation of your dream, Sire, is plain; the fat rat signifies the capitalists who bask in the sunshine of your favor; the lean rat is the people, who find the necessaries of life dearer and dearer every day; and the blind rat is yourself, who do not see that the lean rat will soon eat up the fat one and the blind one too."