

we just tell the Volunteers what they are required to know, and particularly those very simple things that are not to be found in books.

"Every observer of the miseries the English soldier endures abroad, from his ignorance of things necessary to be known, must regret that his leisure is not employed in affording to him the knowledge of 'how to live,'—how to be independent on emergency,—and how to make the best possible use of the material which the chances of the times afford. The soldiers of the French Army understand these details perfectly; and we now appreciate why the Englishman should not be equally instructed. The large iron cook-houses, with their furnaces and boilers, are all admirable of their kind; but it would be better to do simply, and for themselves, the same work, provided only with holes in the ground, three stones, and a bunch of faggots; and every one who has travelled in the East will remember the delicate unleavened bread, the savoury stews and curries, the excellent soup, and the delicious puddings so produced, a few paces from the door of his tent, and this with equal ease at every point to which he travels. The bivouac decided on, ten minutes arrange the *batterie de cuisine*, and with little enough in the way of material, the result is seldom otherwise than appetizing and powerful."—*Extract from letter from Aldershot.*

THE HORSE ARTILLERY.—It is very desirable that some Member inquires, on passing the Estimates, what is the difference in price paid for horses for the Horse Artillery and for the Field Batteries; the difference of the duties required from each, and whether the whole amount paid for purchase of horses is equitably expended on all horses for the Artillery without distinction of class. Further, whether the Field Batteries could not perform, with equal ability and celerity, the duties now requisite for Horse Artillery in Great Britain, with increased economy to the country, increased efficiency to the general services of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and with far greater satisfaction to the Officers of the same Regiment, some of whom are at present always kept at home on increased pay and allowances, whilst others have to perform all the Colonial duty on a much smaller rate of pay and allowances than their more favored brethren of "The Brigade;" or of those Officers possessing good Ministerial interests, who have a monopoly of the Appointments in Great Britain of "Fire Masters"!! or Superintendents of Mechanics and Trades at Woolwich, for which they have had no previous training as artificers. If the Field Batteries were properly horsed and trained, the more addition of a few more horses would convert a Field Battery into a Troop of Horse Artillery on emergency.—*Naval & Military Gazette.*

Richard Pattinson, Esq., only son of the late Richard Pattinson, Esq., of Sandwich, Canada West, who for several years attended Mr. Skakel's well known school in Montreal, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland. In 1818, Mr. Pattinson, with two sisters, sailed for Scotland, and completed his education at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge. In 1832, Mr. Pattinson, having entered the army, proceeded to India, where he served fifteen years consecutively without visiting England, and (to use the language of Colonel Lockyer) "few offi-

cers of his standing, have had the good fortune to have seen so much hard fighting attended with such brilliant results." His career as a soldier has been a brilliant one, let us hope as a statesman he may be equally successful.

THE MILITIA.—The Kingston Field Battery, which is now on regular service for ten consecutive days in accordance with the requirements of the Militia Act, were marched to St. George's Church on Sunday afternoon for the usual military service. The steady and soldierlike appearance of the men while on duty is highly creditable to the militia.

We omitted to make mention that on Friday last, taking occasion we presume of the day being a holiday, the three rifle companies of Captains Shaw, Macintosh and Macne assembled at the Market Battery and were put through their facings. The men forming the several companies appear to be very diligent in learning the duties of a soldier.

In an analysis of the Houses of Parliament, which is going the rounds of the papers, we are told that in the House of Lords there are 11 Admirals, 2 Naval Captains, 2 Field-Marsals, 8 Generals, 1 Lieutenant-General, 8 Major-Generals, 33 Colonels, 5 Lieut.-Colonels, 1 Cornet, and of the quasi military, as they have the command of the Militia, 77 Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, 87 Deputy and Vice-Lieutenants; and, in the House of Commons, 6 Admirals, 2 Commanders, 3 Naval Captains, 3 Generals, 1 Lieut.-General, 5 Major-Generals, 23 Colonels, 33 Lieut.-Colonels, 23 Majors, 54 Military Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets; and, again, taking the Militia appendage, 8 Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, and 273 Deputy Vice-Lieutenants.—"These are independent of a great number of military officers who have sold out or resigned their commissions."

A private letter from a French naval officer serving in the Chinese squadron, says that many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread at Hongkong, lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of their heads. A Russian captain was attacked with ophthalmia, and his sight is despaired of. About 400 persons were more or less poisoned. The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the native sailors is described as extraordinary.

The 1st and 2nd companies of the 14th battalion Royal Artillery are under orders to proceed to Canada; a company of the 3rd battalion to the Mauritius; and a company of the 9th battalion to the Cape. The four companies of the same corps under orders for China are two of the 13th battalion, one of the 9th, and one of the 10th battalions.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B.—A handsome memorial stone, in honour of the late lamented Field-Marshal, is about to be erected in Badminton Church, near the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, by Mr. Thomas Gaffin, the sculptor, of Regent-street. The monument, which is beautifully executed, is of white Carrara marble, surmounted with military trophies, and in the centre is a wreath of laurel encircling the words "Peninsula" and "Crimea." At the bottom of the tablet are the family arms, with the Peninsular, Waterloo, and Crimean Medals, and a Cross of Honour. The following

pleasing inscription is engraved on the stone:—
"To the memory of Field-Marshal Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, first Baron Raglan, G.C.B., and of several foreign Orders, who, having entered the Army in 1801, and served from 1807 to 1815 throughout the campaigns of the Peninsula and Belgium as Military Secretary, was privy to all the councils and associated with all the exploits of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by whose side, in the moment of victory, he lost his right arm at Waterloo. During the long peace which that battle procured for Europe, employed successively in high departments of Military administration, and also on important diplomatic missions, he continued to enjoy the warm friendship and unbounded confidence of that illustrious leader. After 36 years of such service, when an English Army was sent to the East, at the bidding of his Sovereign, and the call of his country, he accepted its command. At the head of that force, hastily collected, and ill-provided for distant war, in conjunction with our Allies, he undertook and conducted, to the verge of final success an operation immense in magnitude, unsurpassed in difficulty—the Crimean campaign. Having escaped the dangers of Alma and Inkermann, and for fifteen months arduous struggle before Sebastopol, with a gallant Army, maintained the honour of England, he was struck down by painless but rapid disease. None but those who had experience of his qualities in private life can estimate the affliction of this event to relatives and friends. In action chivalrously brave—serene in adversity and success—noble in his address, and loyal in his dealings, he acquired and enjoyed to the last the respect and confidence of his allied confederates, the enthusiastic devotion of his troops, and the love of all who knew him. He was the youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, born Sept. 30, 1788, and died at his headquarters before Sebastopol, June 28, 1855. This tablet is erected by his widow, Emily Harriet, second daughter of William, third Earl of Mornington, to his beloved and revered memory."

On Wednesday morning a number of the Royal Artillery were drawn up in front of the barracks at Woolwich, and were formed on parade, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of degrading a gunner of the 2nd Battalion, named Doyle, who had been tried at various Courts-Martial, and found guilty of frequent acts of insubordination and resistance of orders issued by the constituted Authorities, and against whom no less than 45 accusations were then pending. On one occasion, when under confinement in the guardroom awaiting his committal, he broke from arrest and was retaken. He was then confined in one of the cells, and succeeded in escaping thence by ingeniously removing the lock of the door, and having been absent about four months he returned to the garrison, and, having been tried by Court-Martial for desertion, he was sentenced to receive 50 lashes and to be discharged Her Majesty's Service with ignominy. The first part of the sentence was remitted by order of the Commandant. He having been pronounced an incorrigible delinquent, regardless of discipline, he was thus publicly stripped of his Military bearings, and escorted, to the music of the "Rogue's March," as far as the barrack boundaries between a file of armed soldiers, where he was set at large.