

Colchester.	74th—Madras; Aberdeen.
2nd Battalion—Gibraltar.	75th—Bengal; Chatham.
Belfast.	76th—Dublin; Barr.
2nd Foot—C. Good Hope;	77th—Hong Kong; Jersey.
Deal.	78th—Bengal; Dundee.
2nd Batt—Valta; Walmer.	79th—Bengal; Buttevant.
2d 1st Batt—Corfu; Lim.	80th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt—Malta.	81st—Bengal; Chatham.
4th—Maifurki; Deal.	82nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
2d Batt—Chichester.	83rd—Bombay; Walmer.
5th—Bengal; Colchester.	84th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt—Aldershot.	85th—India; Pembroke.
6th—Bengal; Colchester.	86th—Bombay; Buttevant.
2d Batt—Aldershot.	87th—Bengal; Buttevant.
7th—Bengal; Chatham.	88th—Bengal; Colchester.
2d Batt—Gib. Aldershot.	89th—Bombay; Fermoy.
8th—Bengal; Chatham.	90th—Bengal; Canterbury.
2d Batt Kinsale.	91st—Cephalonia; Pem.
9th 1st Batt—Sunderland;	92nd—Bombay; Stirling.
Limerick.	93rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
2d Batt, Bradford.	94th—Bengal; Chatham.
10th—Bengal; Chatham.	95th—Bombay; Fermoy.
2d Batt, Mullingar.	96th—Aldershot; Isle of
11th—Dover; Fermoy.	Wight.
2d Batt Ashton, U. L.	97th—Bengal; Colchester.
1st Batt—Tasmanian	98th—Bengal; Canterbury.
Co.	99th—Aldershot; Cork.
2d Batt Parkhurst.	Rifle Brigade—1st. Bat.
10th—Calcutta; Fermoy.	Glasgow; Winchester.
2d Batt, Winchester.	2d Batt—Bengal; do.
11th—Malta; Fermoy.	3rd Batt—Bengal; do.
2d Batt, Waterford.	4th Batt—Shorncliffe.
15th—Aldershot.	COLONIAL CORPS.
2d Batt, Preston.	1st W Ind Reg—Bahamas,
16th—Carragh.	Chatham.
2d Batt, Armagh.	2d do—Jamaica; do.
17th—Canada; Limerick.	3d do—Demerara; do.
2d Batt, Plymouth.	Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon.
18th—Bombay; Buttevant.	Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape
2d Batt, Funniskillen.	of Good Hope.
19th—Bengal; Chatham.	Royal Canadian Rifles—
2d Batt, Exeter.	Kingston.
20th—Bengal; Chatham.	St Helena Regiment—St
2d Batt, Clonmel.	Helena.
21st—Malta; Belfast.	R. Newfoundland Comps
2d Batt, Hamilton, N. B.	1st—Newfoundland.
22nd—Sheffield.	Royal Malta Fencibles—
2d Batt, Preston.	Malta.
23rd—Bengal; Chatham.	Gold Coast Corp. Coast.
2d Batt, Newport.	Medical Staff Corps—Bromp
24th—Bengal; Chatham.	ton, Kent.
2d Batt, Dover.	Royal Engineers—do.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding.
 Capt. W. H. Sharpe.
 W. H. Humphreys.
 F. G. Hibbert.
 Lieut. W. L. Melville.
 Ensign R. W. Barrow.
 Surgeon John Matland.
 Adjt. G. M. Innes, Lt.
 Quartermaster A. Cook.
 Strength all ranks, 1202.

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 W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

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THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES CANADA
 His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF
 NEW BRUNSWICK.

Major General Trollope C. B. Commg. Forces
 N. S.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA CANADA.
 THE HONBLE. J. A. MACDONALD.
 THE HONBLE. COLONEL TACHE,
 Officers' Messes of the Royal Artillery.

" " " 16th Foot.
 " " " 17th " "
 " " " 39th " "
 " " " Royal Canadian Rifles.

Sergeants' Messes of the Royal Artillery.
 " " " 16th Foot.
 " " " 17th " "
 " " " 39th " "
 " " " 76th " "

No 1 VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLES, MONTREAL.
 Highland " " " "
 Volunteer Company of Rifles, Sherbrooke.
 Captain Ogilvie's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry,
 Montreal.
 Capt McKay's Comp. Vol. Foot Arty., Quebec.
 Volunteer Field Battery, London, C.W.

Major Pison's company of the 12th battalion Royal Artillery, now at Woolwich to be held the readiness to embark for Ceylon, to relieve Captain Taswell's company, 10th battalion.

MAJOR TURNER'S MEMORANDUM, in reply to the Inquiry, *Why Ottawa should be militarily, the Capital of Canada.* This is a very able and conclusive elucidation of the case submitted to a competent judge. We are sorry we cannot give the entire document. The following is the second moiety of the whole:—

"The claim of Ottawa to be the permanent Seat of Government rests, militarily, on its central situation, accessibility, the natural strength of the terrain on which it stands, and the difficulty of the country through which an enemy must march to attack it.

"There are now, in summer, two routes by which Ottawa is accessible; by the river from Montreal, and from the frontier, and the St. Lawrence, by railway from Prescott. There is also a good road, practicable for all arms, from Prescott, which before the railway was constructed, was used by the stage-coaches. The country between the St. Lawrence and the city of Ottawa, taking the line of the railway, or the old road, is a very difficult one, being in many places heavily timbered, and full of dense swamps. An enemy in marching through must take with him the whole of his supplies, for none are to be obtained en route, in many places, for miles, not even water, except the filthy water of the swamps.

The city of Ottawa is also accessible from Kingston, via the Rideau Canal, constructed by the Imperial Government, at a cost of £1,200,000 purposely for the transport of troops, and naval and military stores. The locks on this canal, which is 126 miles long, are 47 in number, 134 feet long, 33 feet wide with 5 depth of water on the sills. So long as the communication between Ottawa and the sea is not cut off, at or below Montreal, military supplies can be taken safely to Kingston by this route.

The Ottawa terminus of the Rideau canal is in a deep ravine, which divides the city into two parts, and canal opens into a large bay, protected on either flank by lofty and precipitous heights, one of which is about 120 feet above the level of the river, and almost perpendicular; these hills have much the appearance of those on that bank of the Rhine on which the fortress of Ehrenbreitstein stands, and if it were even either possible or probable that Ottawa could be approached by a flotilla of hostile gun-boats, so nearly perpendicular is the natural scarp of the river banks, that the guns would require depression carriages, as in some parts of the works at Gibraltar. The water in this bay is very deep, and were it ever required to repair gun-boats or steamers, or even to build new ones, there is no better site for a dockyard. The plan and memorandum prepared under the writer's direction, by Captain A. G. Forrest, of the Ottawa Field Battery, shows how the river front of the city is guarded by lofty headlands, which, if provided with heavy Martello towers, or even well made earth-work redouts, could pour such a cross fire, as utterly to preclude the possibility of a successful attack in that direction, an inspection of the plan of the ground will show more than twenty pages of written description.

Even upon the supposition that a hostile army could march upon Ottawa on the Lower Canadian bank of the river, it could not cross the Suspension Bridge, below the Chaudière Falls, even supposing that the Bridge were allowed to remain *in situ*, so terrible could be the fire poured across the bridge from the heights immediately overhanging it, which command the whole range to the Lower Canada bank.

To the eastward, the city of Ottawa is covered by the River Rideau, across which are bridges, one of them that of the Ottawa and Prescott Railway; but the bank of this river, on the city side, for the most part consists of a range of lofty sand hills, shown in the plan, of such a character, that works erected on the most prominent and salient points would completely cover the approaches to these bridges, and all of them could be destroyed by powder in an hour or two. There would be no occasion for têtes-de-pont on the bridge heads on the opposite bank, which is a flat, so completely it is commanded by the sand hills.

Towards the south and west, Ottawa is covered to a great extent by swamps and forest, and in this direction the Rideau canal would be an element in the line of defence. There is, however, very little dan-

ger of hostile approach in this quarter, the country being impracticable for the march of troops in force and absolutely so for artillery of such calibre as would enable it to contend with the artillery of the place. All along this front there are elevated points on which field works could be thrown up, but the whole of it is swept within 32 pounder range, by the guns of the proposed towers.

Elaborate plans for the fortification of Ottawa, then Bytown, were prepared by the Royal Engineers, and at the time that His Excellency Lord Dalhousie was Governor General of Canada, and if the writer is correctly informed, by the direct order of H. E. F. M. the Duke of Wellington. These papers will probably be found in the office of the Inspector General of Fortifications, in London. It was then intended to construct a large citadel on the highest point, the Barrack Hill, which, since the transfer of the Ordnance lands to the Provincial Government, is understood still to be retained for military purposes. This Barrack Hill is in the centre of the city, and is the highest point marked in the sectional plan. Since this period two streets have been built, which directly cross the glacis of the great works then proposed.

It is writer's impression that no great citadel is necessary, and that Ottawa would be best fortified by a series of detached, but supporting works, on all the salient and commanding points. When some years ago writing on the defence of Montreal, the present writer drew attention to the advantages to be gained by the adoption of the Martello tower, as in the great series of them constructed by the Austrians at Litz. These towers are cheap in construction, cannot be carried by assault, and deliver a most powerful fire, added to which they can always in case of emergency be connected in one continuous line, by earth work entrenchments, of which they should form the salients.

The material for the erection of towers, block-houses, palisades, or construction of gabions and fascines, exists around Ottawa in any quantity that may be needed.

Furthermore, it may be stated as a most important point, that there is always on the Ottawa a floating population of from twenty to thirty thousand men, engaged in lumbering operations; that the conduct of these operations requires that provisions—say flour, pork, tea, for a twelvemonth—shall be always on hand; that horses to the amount of from two or three thousand, are constantly employed; and several hundred draught oxen. The men engaged in this lumber trade are the hardest and most athletic men in Canada; in the pursuit of their occupation they constantly encounter perils of as give a character as any that can be encountered in the course of a campaign; with a single blanket they constantly sleep in the open air; they can bake their own bread, cook their own food; as a general rule they have been accustomed to firearms from childhood; they can handle the axe as no other men can; the construction of a block-house, of palisades, stockades, gabions, fascines, platforms, would be merely child's play to men used daily to deal with the gigantic forest trees of Canada; they could make floating bridges from their own material; construct rafts, and manage canoes, scows, barges, or pontoons. These men, though rough in aspect, of strong frame, and in rude health, and as rude in speech, are perfect children to deal with, by men whom they know and trust.

It is stated by the writer, without fear of contradiction by any man who knows this section of the country, that if Canada were invaded by an enemy, twenty thousand of these men can be collected in Ottawa in one fortnight, and two thousand strong and powerful horses. Those horses would bring back from the shanties in the woods the provisions there stored, and the oxen could be turned into beef for their further maintenance. It is fearlessly asserted that no such force, of such material, can be rallied round any other Canadian city. The horses are strong, hardy animals; no others would be of use in lumbering operations, and are quite capable for the draught of batteries of position, or heavy vehicles for baggage and provisions.

The city of Ottawa is spoken of only as it is; it may be further said that the day is not far off when Montreal being the first point, Ottawa must be the second, and the central one, in the great highway to the

West; another great city will rise at the mouth of French Rives, on the Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron and these places being connected by water, will give a communication direct from England to the upper Lakes, unapproachable by an enemy, through which steam propellers of a thousand tons may make their way.

It is essential to the safety of Canada that she have a strong hold in her very heart, at a distance from the frontier, but yet accessible to friends, difficult for the enemy; a place in which in the archives of the Province will be safety; a place where the great arsenal of the country can be established, and from which the material of naval and military warfare can be distributed easily and rapidly.

It appears to the writer that Ottawa fulfils all these conditions, in a simply military sense—he has to do with no others, whether political or commercial.

J. B. TURNER,
 Major, Commanding Ottawa Field Battery.

MASSACRE OF CHRISTIANS AT JEDDAH.

(From the Times' correspondent.)

Alexandria, July 6.—Before the present letter can reach England the telegraph will already have placed you in possession of the leading facts connected with the recent outbreak at Jeddah, where Mahomedan fanaticism has enacted another tragedy, and has given the world a fresh instance of its cowardice and treachery.

Her Majesty's steamer Cyclops, lately sent to the Red Sea by the British Government for the purpose of taking a series of deep water soundings, had been lying for a week in the harbour of Jeddah, whither she had conveyed, as passengers from Suez, the English acting consul and his French colleague. Nothing whatever has occurred to show that the people of the place were animated by any extraordinary sentiment of hostility towards the Christian inhabitants.

The officers of the steamer had made excursions in the vicinity of the town, and never once met with the slightest molestation or insult, and even on the very evening of the outbreak several had been walking about in the bazaars until near sunset without the least apparent symptom of the approaching storm. This was on the 15th ult. In the evening a few persons—Greek residents in the town—came swimming off to the ship, and stated that disturbance had arisen and that they feared a conspiracy had been entered into against the Christian inhabitants. Everything however, continued in appearance perfectly quiet; not a shot nor a cry was heard, though the savage work had even then already commenced; but the assassins had taken the precaution to use cold steel alone.

The English Consulate was the first point of attack, and Mr. Page the acting Consul, must have fallen under the blows of the crowd of ruffians, who followed up, he murdered by sacking the house and tearing down the flag. The unfortunate man's body is said to have been found literally hacked to pieces.

Maddened with excitement the mob appears next to have poured down upon the house of the French Consul, M. Eveillard. Here, however, the Kaimakan, or governor of the town, made some feeble attempt to interpose; the force at his disposal amounted to only 80 men, and, whatever efforts they may have used, they did not succeed in saving the life of either the Consul or of his wife. Both were murdered, and their daughter alone—a young lady who, though under 20 years of age, appears to have possessed the spirit of a heroine—was rescued from the hands of the assassins, and covered with an Arab cloak she was carried to the house of the Kaimakan. Her face was laid open with a gash from a sabre cut across the cheek, but before being dragged forth she had avenged the murder of her father by the death of the assassin.

Directions have been issued from the Admiralty for eight of the mortar boats built for carrying on the war with Russia to be sent from Sheerness to Chatham Dockyard for preservation, in case their services should be again required. Two of them, Nos. 5 and 17, have arrived at Chatham.