

gent carcass by hide-ropes into the most favorable positions required for the work. By half-past three this operation was nearly completed, and, as we had no breakfast—beyond a cup of coffee at starting early in the morning—it was determined to take a spell."

In the Duke's own account of the incident, he describes the noise made by the trumpeting of the enraged elephants as having been the most strange and exciting noise he had ever heard. He thinks if a railway break was sufficiently screwed upon a train going fast into a station it would give some idea of it. The following extracts are from the account he gives of two separate days' hunting, the last of which was the occasion on which he displayed the cool courage described by the other. After the preliminaries of the first days sport, he proceeds:—

"A small elephant first came pelting along at an awful pace, and most of the party fired, and I could both see and hear the bullets go thud into him, his tail and trunk both whisking about in the air. I, however, could not get a shot, as I had not a sound footing, and a bush was in my way, but I was quite satisfied in not having been shot myself in the valley, as our party were surrounded by the Dutchmen, who fired all round me, several discharges stinging my ears most unpleasantly from behind. After a short wait, we were hailed from the hill that there were some elephants crossing a ravine, and after looking about I saw three of them, two very large ones and one smaller, though still very big, clambering slowly up the other side and making along the rise for the other end of the wood. I fired first, and put a bullet and a shell into the largest one just behind the shoulder. As he got each of these he screamed, which they say they never do unless mortally wounded, and we distinctly saw the dust fly out of his skin. Immediately after I had fired, a general volley went off. I am certain that more than fifty shots were fired, and all three of the elephants were more or less wounded. I stuck to my original beast, and hit him again several times. He was about 250 yards off at my first shot. However, they slowly vanished into the wood, and it was fast getting dark, so we set to work to toil up this awful hill on horribly slippery paths, and had a long way to go to get our horses, which we reached very considerably done up, having had nothing to eat since our breakfast at seven a. m." Further on the Duke recounts the hunt that took place on the following day, and continues:—"As soon as the elephant saw us he charged us. There was so much excitement prevailing that I thought I had better wait as long as possible. The sight of the enormous beast towering up above us, and coming on at a tremendous pace, was magnificent; his ears, which are three times as large as those of the Ceylon elephant, spread out square on each side. When he had reached about twenty-five yards from us I fired at his head; the bullet struck, and he instantly seemed to stop himself, and I gave him the shell just over the left eye, at which he swerved to the left and shook. Two or three others fired, and by this time he was nearly broadside on, when Sir Walter Currie's engine went off, with the bullet through his neck, and he rolled over, as I may say, at our feet, for seven yards was the outside he was from us as he lay, and we cheered lustily. He, however, continued struggling for some time, and I put four more bullets into his heart at about three yards. His height, as one measures a

horse, was 10 feet, the height of his head most of course be added to this, girth, 16 feet 6 inches, length from tip of trunk to tip of tail, 23 feet 5 inches.

A STRIKING HISTORICAL REVELATION.

A highly panegyrical memoir of the public life of the late Count Walewski appeared last week in the *Journal des Debats*. We extract the following curious, and, as we believe, hitherto unedited page of history, which we commend to Mr. Kinglake's attention, for the next edition of his famous chapter on the Second Empire.—On the 2nd of December, 1851 a new revolution took place in Paris, and extended from Paris throughout France. France received a new republican constitution and the Government of the Republic was entrusted for ten years to Prince Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. Count Walewski had to make these changes acceptable to the British Government. At first he met with no difficulties. In 1851 the English Ministry was presided over by the Marquis of Lansdown; Lord Russell was the Premier and Lord Palmerston the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The Cabinet accepted as an accomplished fact the Government of France in its new form, but at the end of the year 1852 M. Walewski had to deal with other ministers. Lord Derby was at the head of the new Cabinet, of which Mr. Disraeli was a member, and Lord Malmesbury was at the Foreign Office. If the sole object of M. Walewski's mission had been to make the substitution of the Imperial Government for the republic acceptable, he would have met with no resistance; Lord Derby and his colleagues would have acted like their predecessors, and, in conformity with the constant traditions of their country, they would have recognized the Empire and the Emperor; but it was insisted that this Emperor should be recognized under the name of Napoleon the Third, and it was this the English Ministry were unwilling to admit "because," they said, "to do so would imply acquiescence in the Government of the Hundred Days, and an approval of the acts of that Government, against which England had always protested, in common with all Europe." Such an objection as this, from such a quarter, was of a nature to become a serious embarrassment. Count Walewski did not hesitate. He made the question of immediate recognition of Napoleon the Third without restriction a question of peace or war, and he succeeded in exciting public opinion in England, where the abstract principle invoked by the English Ministers was little appreciated; but the effect of a war with France upon commercial affairs was contemplated with extreme anxiety. This anxiety found its way into the House of Commons, and the existence of the Conservative Cabinet endangered. Count Walewski took advantage of his excellent social relations to obtain, within twenty-four hours the pure and simple recognition (of Napoleon the Third) which was so anxiously desired in Paris, where it was received as a pledge of security and peace. The whole merit of this prompt success belongs to Count Walewski, who owed it, no doubt, to his skill and energy; and in some degree also to the advantages of his personal position. The recognition of the Empire and the Emperor Napoleon the Third by England induced Austria and Prussia to follow the example, and determined shortly after the recognition by the Court of Russia.—*Express*.

SOLDIERS' ACCOUTREMENTS

Dr. Oliver, of Her Majesty's 60th Rifles has effected some improvements in the accoutrements now worn by the soldier, of a radical and highly beneficial character. It would be unfair to give a minute description of his many improvements just at present, but a brief reference to their leading features will convince the military reader that they are entitled to a trial and consideration. In the first place the odious square knapsack with its oppressive cross belts and top heavy weight is done away with, the articles generally contained in it,—hold all spare boots, shirts, etc., etc., being placed, instead, in a water-proof sack, supported on the loins by means of a belt, which rests on the neck, and then passes under the arm pits, thus leaving the lungs and arms entirely free. That other formidable portion of the "pack," the great coat, replaces that instrument of torture in its present position on the soldier's back, and is supplied with a water proof covering and straps which fasten the canteen on top, much in the present way, but allow its covering to be dispensed with. The water-proof also contains pouches for 20 rounds of ammunition and a water bottle. The other leading feature of Dr. Oliver's invention is his way of carrying ammunition. He dispenses with the present pouch, and instead provides a belt fitted with 6 cartridge cases—three on either end—four of which contains five, and two ten rounds in secure compartments. This belt also rests on the neck, and from thence hangs down in front, where the ends are secured to a waistbelt. The cartridges are thus placed within immediate reach of the fingers, and cannot fall out, while their weight balances the sack and overcoat in rear giving that much desired steadiness and *aplomb* to the body which is out of question now. Should the soldier be required to go on trench duty, a forced march, or places where bread and ammunition are only needed, the sack containing the kit can be easily detached, and a ball-pouch with water proof sheet and provision bag ingeniously substituted. The quantity of ammunition then carried amounts to from 110 to 130 rounds. The cartridge brace, too, enables the cavalry soldier to carry 50 rounds of ammunition in compartments on the front of his chest as immovable as his tunic, without interfering in the least with the action of either his sword or bridle arm. The other advantages of Dr. Oliver's system may thus be recapitulated: The ammunition belt, sack and overcoat—the whole of the accoutrements in fact, can be put on in less than a minute without assistance; the sack ammunition-pouch, overcoat, water bottle, etc., do not "jog" on the body as some of them do now when the soldier jumps or runs; the arms and lungs are left entirely free; the total amount of weight carried is almost evenly distributed between front and rear; belts and accoutrements fit as well and as easily as a uniform coat, and can be detached from the waist and back in a moment by simply unbuckling the waist-belt, and lifting them off the shoulders.—*Montreal Gazette*.

"The American papers recount the first great success their troops achieved in the war of extermination just began against the Indians. On Nov. 27th eleven companies of the United States cavalry surprised an Indian camp, killed 103 warriors, took 52 women and children captive, took nearly a thousand horses and mules and immense quantities of arms, ammunition, provisions, etc.