

and the crew were inclined to believe that the phenomenon was an explosion of lightning, the sky being perfectly cloudless at the time. The Captain estimates, as well as he was able to judge from the brief time for observation afforded, that the meteor was a body of about twenty feet in diameter. A long tail of flame of the most intense brilliancy was noticed as it struck the water.—As Capt. Turner describes his sensation, his faculties for the moment all compressed in the sense of sight, so overwhelming was the light from the fiery object, but we believe he was sensible to a terrible whizzing, howling noise, similar to that made by the steam issuing from the escape pipe of a steamer, which attended the meteor previous to the grand explosion on striking the water.—Capt Turner arrived at Port Dalhousie on Wednesday morning. He assures us that his nervous system did not recover from the shock experienced for many hours afterwards.

CAMPING PRACTICE.

After a short interim the weekly drills and lectures of the non-commissioned officers of the London Light Infantry, have been recommenced under the Battalion Drill Instructor, Adjutant Greene. These consist not only in acquiring a knowledge of their duties on parade or in the field, or in being competent to impart that knowledge to others, but an acquaintance with their various and no less important and internal regimental duties. On Wednesday the 20th instant, a number of the non-coms. provided with rations and camp equipage, proceeded some distance into the country for camping practice. Through the kindness of Lt. Col. Harenc, commandant of the garrison, the master cooks of the 53d and 60th Regiments (graduates of Aldershot) were allowed to accompany the party, and under their direction, the latest approved cooking trenches, both transitory and permanent were made. The greatest part of the day was devoted to this instruction, and the result was that any preconceived ideas against the comfort and convenience of cooking in camp were eradicated. The latter class of trench, with its turf chimney and mud covered flues, was much admired, and worked to perfection. While occupying very small space, its capacity is such that one or two will serve for a regiment; adaptability to variable or unseasonable weather, and last, but not least, the small amount of fuel necessary to do the cooking, offer advantages which must secure its adoption wherever known. This special duty ever, pitching and striking tents in the regulated manner were performed. The interest which the non-coms. evinced, and the will with which they labored was only exceeded by the efforts of their instructors to make the most of the time placed at their disposal. This description of practice will prove of immense advantage to the battalion should it be called into active service at any time, and the forethought which suggested it is to be highly commended. In this particular, as in everything else pertaining to the duties of a soldier, we are glad to note that the London Light Infantry are determined to be in advance of their brethren throughout the Province.—*London Evening Advertiser.*

RUSSIAN ANTICIPATIONS OF A GI-GANTIC EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

Form the Paris Debats, August 15th.

At the moment when the Prussian press is becoming calmer, the Russian journals seen disposed to increase in violence, not only towards Turkey, but also towards the nations of Western Europe. While the greater part of those organs continue to draw a most frightful picture of the crimes which they attribute to the Turkish troops in the island of Crete, the *Moscow Gazette*, representing the extreme Russian party, declares all Europe to be mined with a terrible conflagration; here France is about to rush upon Prussia to endeavor to destroy the consequences of the campaign of Bohemia; there twenty four millions of Italians are preparing to fall upon Rome; in Germany the States annexed to Prussia last year are about to take up arms to reconquer their independence.

Instead of pointing out to us the means of escaping from those perils, the terrible *Gazette* calmly says:—"If the shock is inevitable, why delay it? The friends of peace themselves may prefer an immediate catastrophe to so lamentable a state of things." No doubt it depends on Russia alone to avoid all those disasters: but we are not worthy of her intervention in our favor. Already in the spring she kindly saved France from a war which was on the point of breaking out, and we did not show our gratitude to her. "No one has understood the greatness of the sacrifice Russia made in pacifying Europe, when a war on the subject of Luxemburg gave her such a good opportunity of delivering, without difficulty, her co-religionists in the East whose destinies are so intimately bound up with her own." To that sacrifice Europe only replied by giving an enthusiastic reception to the Sultan. Therefore Europe deserves no pity; and the *Moscow Gazette* consequently abandons France to her sad fate.

HANDCUFFS FOR TWENTY FENIANS.

The following rather beats anything we have heard of for some time. An ensign in the 52d regiment, one of those appointed to keep the peace in Ireland, with a detachment of only a dozen men, last week surprised a meeting, the treasonable nature of which could not be mistaken. The door of the place having been secured, every man of the lot was made a prisoner, and the suspected Fenians greatly outnumbering the soldiers, with every chance of rescue being attempted from without, the ensign determined to march off his prisoners to headquarters as soon as possible. Circumstances prevented himself and half his men from leaving the spot. A non-commissioned officer and five men to take over twenty prisoners along five or six miles of road! No handcuffs—no anything! The corporal hit on it. He stripped them all of everything but shirts and trowsers, and with a knife cut off every button on the latter. Two of his men led the way, then came the prisoners, all holding up their trowsers with both hands; then two fixed bayonets, and he brought up the rear himself. The designer of such a handcuffing system must have made that much of a pantomime he will never forget. They could not let their trowsers go, or they would be hobbled, while with the natural delicacy of even a Fenian

would force them to hold both corners together at the waist. Could a Yankee beat this for a handcuff? The corporal by way of distinction, should be allowed to hang his medals on his trowsers for the future, and not on the reverse side. That the thing occurred, I am positive, for I have known the ensign from a baby, and have great faith in his veracity. That his corporal's invention was entitled to a patent I cannot assert too positively, but I never heard of it before; and, if it is now, I make Captain Prince a gratuitous present of a notion that may be useful to him some day or other.—*Exchange.*

BREAD MAKING.—A bread making machine is said to be the latest New England invention. This machine, according to description, consists of a deep bread pan, within which two polished iron rollers are made to revolve by means of a crank and gearing, in such a way as to mix the material and aerate and knead the dough in the most thorough manner. The materials are put in and the crank is turned for about ten minutes, and the dough is ready for rising, or for the oven, according to its kind. The machine cleans itself; and there is no necessity for touching the dough with the hands until it is ready to be transferred to the pans for baking. The machine, it is claimed, will knead cake and pastry quite as wet as bread.

A good story is told of Baron Platt, who, when once visiting a penal institution, inspected the treadmill with the rest, and being practically disposed, the learned judged philanthropically trusted himself on the treadmill, desiring the warder to set it in motion. The machine was accordingly fixed, and his lordship began to lift his feet. In a few minutes, however, he had quite enough of it, and called to be released, but this was not so easy, "Please my lord," said the man, "you can't get off. It's set for twenty minutes. So the judge was in duration till his "term" expired.

HARVESTING.—The following General Order, dated August 10, has been issued:—"There will be no objection on the part of his Royal Highness the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief to commanding officers permitting a certain number of men to assist in the harvest, on being applied to for such assistance, provided that the employment of the population is not thereby interfered with.—By command, W. Paulet, A. G."

We regret to learn that measles is very prevalent amongst the children of the troops stationed at Aldershot. The camp has never been very favourable to the health of the children.

At the termination of the review of the troops at Chatham by H.R.H. Duke of Cambridge on Monday last, a pint of porter was issued to each man engaged, an additional pint being given to each married man.