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Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, Saturday, February 3, 1855.

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the following extract from the preface will show :—

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But, while both facts and feelings are, in a very strict sense, true, the names of persons and places are intentionally and entirely fictitious in every instance but one. The name here referred to is that of her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta, in the indicate sorted in the last state of chanates A. Than

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THE BRITISH MILITARY SERVICE. From The Hor

A practical work has just been compiled by the joint labors of several experienced artillery officers, from which we glean a variety of facts that may prove interesting in reference to the great events of the last few weeks.

The most destructive and scientific arm of the service is horse, or flying artillery—the performances of a troop of which are sometimes astonishing. A battery of horse-artillery is, in fact, a beautiful machine, composed of a great number and variety of parts. Bay it is a battery, of six nine-pounder guns, with their concomitants. It is waited upon by one hundred and ninety men and one hundred and seventy horses—augmented, during the present war, to one hundred and eighty-two horses. Among the men we find six officers; that is, the captain of the troop, a second captain, three lieutenants, and one assistant-surgeon—there being no want of medical aid for such an important arm. Then there are two experienced staff sergeants, and thirteen other non-commissioned officers. The gunners and drivers form the greater portion of the vitar transporting miths, (each horse requires twelve soft of shoes a year); two wheelwrights; and two collar-makers, with some others. Of the horses, two each are allowed to the officers; there are four to spare; and the rest are attached, with their riders, to the nine-pounder guns for firing solid shot; the twenty-four pounder howiter for firing shells, which accompanies them; the amunition wagon, the store limber wagon, the store cart, the forge wagon, and the recket and spare gun carriages, are shell-hooks gress-pots, ropes, spades, pickares, bull-hooks gress-pots, ropes, spades, pickares, bull-hooks gress-pots, ropes, spades, pickares, bull-hooks gress-pots, ropes, spades, pickares, buckett, lifting-jacks, swingle-trees, to which the traces are fastened, a prolonger or drag-rope, port-fire, spare sets of horse-shoes, ton-poles, pegs, picket-posts, reaping-hooks for cutting or many services and some and a souter, said of the manuncition wagon, and soon—are corkscrew

ries and light baggage. The forge-wagon carries smiths' tools, bellows, iron, shoes and coal. There is, beside, a spare gun carriage, with stores, besides a rocket-wagon. Twelve-pounder rockets are destruction against troops at eight hundred to a thousand yards range, and against buildings at six hundred yards. They are especially useful to frighten horses; but they require careful management; without which they are as destructive to friend as to foe. In this train, the heaviest load is a twenty-four pounder, on carriage complete, for which ten or twelve horses are required. The won-derfully rapid evolutions of this expert corps ought to be witnessed on a review day at their, head-quarters, Woolwish. On one occasion, we are told, a tabop advanced five hundred yards, and fired one round, in three minutes and four seconds. To appreciate this feat, it is necessary to remember that, besides getting over the ground, at each halt the guns have to be unlimbered, loaded, pointed, fixed and limbered, up again. A ricochet fire should be tried as much as possible; that is, the shot should be made to graze the surface at a ground-hop, and then fly off again—like a boy playing at ducks and drakes in the water. It will sometimes hit the ground ten, fifteen, twenty times, and more. The most elevated positions are not the best for artillery, for the greatest effects are produced at a height equal to one hundred the part of the range of the shot.

When carrying a non-commissioned officer, the weight of the man and his appointments is reckned at two hundred and forty pounds. This is less than for a heavy dragoon-horse, which, on ordinary occasions, carries two hundred and sixty-three pounds, exclusive of six pounds ration for the man, and twenty pounds ration for the man, and twenty pounds ration for the man, and twenty pounds are condial. They are very fond of sweets also. In the Peninsular war, they throve remarkably well on a daily ration of eight pounds of sugar and seven pounds of hay, with no corn. When

their drinking-water is hard, a knob of elay mixed with it softens it.

Six horses with a nine-pounder can march four miles in one hour and a half, or sixteen miles in toe hours, allowing for periodical halts. The trot is at the rate of seven miles, and the gallop at eleven miles an hour.

Captain Lefoy gives, in his Hand-Book for Field Service, some good rules for choosing a military horse, followed by useful chapters on the diseases to which he is subject, and rules of ago. The latter beginning with, "As a horse nover dies of old ago" sounds like a cruel doom; but it is true, that he generally dies by the hand of the executioner, either in the battle-field or in the knacker's yard. The formidable list of equine infirmities will remind the reader of the practical knowledge Shakspere displays in his description of the steed ridden by that mad wag, Petruchio.

"His borse hipped with an old motley saddle, the stirrups of no kindred; besides, possessed with the glanders, and like to move in the clime; troubled with the limpass, infected with the firshions, full of windgalls, sped with spaving, raied with the yellows, past cure of the fires, start spoiled with the staggers, begnave with the bots; swayed in the back, and shouldershotten."

Inferior horses are useful in the baggage-train; for which mules and oxen are also found useful; the latter, sspecially, for heavy draught in a rugged country. The ox-is welcome for a more substantial reason, as he yields, when the time comes to cut him up, three hundred and seventy-five to five hundred rations of beef of one pound and a quarter to each man; while a sheep furnishes only forsty to fifty rations. Although the camel, in a sandy soil, goes only two miles an hour, he will keep it up for twenty hours, and carry six to ten hundred weight. Camels are important assistants in Indian warfare, and they have been found of great use in the Crimes. Cattle employed for the conveyance of baggage are technically called bat (sounded "baw") animals, just as officers' servents are sty

killed or dismounted by the death of their horses.

At two thousand yards off, a single man or horse looks like a dot; at twelve hundred yards infantry can be distinguished from cavalry; at nine hundred the movements become clear; at seven hundred and fifty yards heads of columns can be made out. Infantry marching send out trees lights and if the reflection hullions.

nine hundred the movements become clear; at seven hundred and fifty yards heads of columns can be made out. Infantry marching send out strong lights, and, if the reflection be brilliant it is probable that they are marching toward you. The dust raised by cavalry and artillery forms a thick cloud but this is fainter, when caused by infantry.

Under the head of marches, we are reminded of Marshal Sax's profound dictum, that the whole secret of war is in "the lags." Marches proface the victories which battles decide, and pursuit completes. The order of march of an army is this: infantry, artillery, begins cavalry; and a column of thirty thousand the decide of the victories which battles decide, and would require two hours at least to range in two lines of battle. A day's march with the lightly-armed Romans was eighteen and a half miles; but, for ordinary armies, in modern times, fifteen miles is allowed, in consideration of the artillery, baggage, and other impediments. But we must not overlook what can be done on extraordinary emergencies.

For instance, Gen. Crawford astonished even the Duke of Wellington, when he joined him after the battle of Talavera, with his light brigade, having marched sixty-two miles in twenty-six hours. Lord Lake's cavalry gallop of seventy-three miles, to the scene of Holkaf's defeat at Furrukabad, was performed in the same number of hours. In forced marches, the greatest obstacle to the infantry is blistered feet, to prevent which, feet should be greased well beforehand. Tallow dropped from the candle into common spirits, and rubbed well into the feet, is a cure of blisters already raised. The ordinary quick step is equal to three miles an hour; but this rate cannot be kept up after the first hour or two. Double-quick is at the rate of seven miles an hour. On parade, a military pace is thirty inches, two thousand one hundred and twelve of which equal a mile. Where troops sleep without cover—as we know will sometimes happen with the best regulated arnies—and must often happen in armies

his and; and, if he is distressed throw yourself of and hold on by the mane, or the tail;
for he cannot kick in the water. But, as he
swins narrly upright, the mane is more convenim.

The porary works in the field are hastily
raise to affird protection to the camp, and to
enals the troops to amoy the enemy more
effectually. The main features are a parapet
breat high, for a screen; and a ditch or trench
outsis. The cubical contents of these two are
about squal; so that what is thrown out of the
trens just serves to make the parapet; as in
planing a railway, the great art of the engineer it to lay his line at such inclinations, that
the suff taken from the cuttings shall suffice to
form the embankments. One to two cubic
yards per hour is the allowance for each soldier,
who under these circumstances, works without
additional pay; the use of the spade, pickax
and larrow being as essential for the defensive
operations of the army. Aft exception is, however, saily made for the performance of certain
duties at slegge—say, the slegs of Savastopol—
and is special cases. Where the soil is unfavorable, or time forbids its use, artificial
parapets are raised with gabions, faccines and
sanding. To obstruct the enemy, sharp palisades are stuck in the ground here and there;
and alatis, or small trees in the rough state,
are dispersed in all directions.

The faccine is a large faggot, the full size of
which is eighteen feet, and the weight one
hundred and forty pounds; the gabion is a
coarse basket, a foot and three-quarters to two
foet and three-quarters high, weighing, when
filled, forty pounds. Along with tarred sandbags, these are used in immense quantities, to
build up the extempore walls of batteries, made
on the same principles as the field-works. It is
the proper business of the suppers and miners
of the sugineer department to construct such
batteries, and it is usually performed at nighttime, that the men may be less exposed to the
enemy's fire. Working parties are at the rate
of their officers, that t

quantity of ordnance—six guns being to every four howitzers or mortars, besides ing for spare guns; then, the ammunition next, the means of transport. With rethe ammunition, it is stated that at the of Cuidad Rodrigo, in six days, eighteed dred and twenty-five barrels of powder capended; at Badajoz, in eight days, twend two hundred and seventy-one barrel at the two sieges of Saint Sebastian, fivend and twenty-one barrels. As to she sand and twenty-one barrels. As to shot, the average per gun may be (this is speaking roughly) about five hundred; and of shells, one hundred and twenty; but the general conclusion from former sieges is that a breach, one hundred feet wide, can be made by the expanditure of ten thousand six hundred 24-pounder shot, at five hundred yards distance. With a communication

Upon inquiring into the execution done we find, at the only of third charge, at one thousand yards ponetraid twelve inches into good rubble macony, thirty-ole inches into sound eak, and nearly six feet into a mas of earth, send and clay. An eight-inch shell penetrates twenty-three feet into compact earth. One thirteen-inch iron morter, at an angle of forty-five degrees, with a charge of twenty-five jounds, ranged 4,850 yards. Weak powder is sessibly improved by heating it, with proper ears. Expount to the sun is useful. Double-stotting, which is chiefly practised in the navy, say be safely tried at abort distances with heavy gens. It would seem easy to aink a ship by biting her below water; but the fact is, the resinance of the water is no great, that a she teen over. Steamers with their mechinery below the water line are so eafe as sailing vessels; even many holes in the funnels are of slight con-