

for January, 1868,) I have omitted any mention of iron-clad gunboats, and other vessels not close upon 1000 tons burthen.

G. W.

**LIST OF IRON-CLADS IN THE BRITISH NAVY,—  
EXTRACTED FROM THE NAVY LIST FOR  
JANUARY, 1868.**

*In Commission—Channel Squadron.*

	Guns.	Tons.	H.P.
Minotaur. (Flag-ship of R. Admiral Frederic Warden, C.B.)	34	6621	1350
Achilles. ....	26	6121	1250
Bellerophon. ....	14	4270	1000
Pallas. ....	6	2372	600
Prince Consort. ....	31	4045	1000

*Mediterranean Squadron.*

Caledonia. ....	30	4125	1000
(Flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Right Honourable Lord Clarence Paget, C.B.)			
Enterprise. ....	4	993	160
Lord Clyde. ....	23	4067	1000
Lord Warden. ....	20	4080	1000

*China.*

Ocean. ....	24	4047	1000
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*Pacific.*

Zealous. ....	20	3716	800
(Flag-ship of R. Admiral Hon. G. F. Hastings, C.B.)			

*North America and West Indies.*

Royal Alfred. ....	18	4068	800
(Flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir G. Rodney Mundy, K.C.B.)			
Favourite. ....	10	2094	499

*Omitted in Channel Squadron.*

Warrior. ....	32	6109	1250
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*Particular Service.*

Research. ....	4	1253	200
Wivern, turret. ....	4	1899	350

*Other Turret Ships.*

Prince Albert, at Devonport	4	2537	500
R. Sovereign, at Portsmouth	5	3765	800
Scorpion, at Portsmouth.	4	1833	350

*Floating Batteries in Commission.*

Terror, at Bermuda. ....	16	1971	200
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*Not in Commission.*

Thunder, at Sheerness. ....	14	1469	150
Thunderbolt, at Sheerness.	16	1972	200

*Other Iron-clads not in Commission.*

Agincourt, at Devonport..	26	6621	1350
Black Prince, at Devonport	41	6109	1250
Defence, at Devonport.	18	3720	600
Erebus, at Portsmouth...	16	1954	200
Hector, at Portsmouth...	20	4089	800
Northumberland,			
[at Portsmouth.	26	6621	1350
Penelope, at Devonport..	10	3096	600
Resistance, at Portsmouth	18	3710	600
Valiant, at Portsmouth...	24	4065	800
Hercules, at Chatham. ....	12	5226	1200

*Building.*

Captain, turret,			
[at Birkenhead.	6	4272	900
Repulse, at Woolwich. ....	12	3734	800
Vanguard, at Birkenhead. .	14	3774	800
Iron Duke, at Pembroke. .	14	3774	800
Audacious, at Glasgow ....	14	3774	800

*In Commission, Portsmouth.*

Royal Oak. ....	35	4056	800
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The Bow street magistrates refuse to issue a warrant for the arrest of Eyre, ex Governor of Jamaica, on the charge of murder.

**RETURN**

*To an Address of the House of Commons, dated  
9th of December, 1867, for Copy of the  
Report of Colonel Wolseley, as to the Camp  
at Thorold.*

(Copy.)

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Montreal, 20th December, 1866.  
To the Adjutant-General of Militia,  
Montreal.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I assumed command of the Camp of Observation, at Thorold, on Wednesday, the 22nd of August last.

The position had been selected by Colonel Peacocke, then in command of the First Military District, and was admirably suited to the purpose for which it was intended.

The only objection in any way to it was a scarcity of water. I caused four good wells to be sunk by the Regular troops, which afforded an ample supply. Until they came into operation, water was brought daily to camp by contract.

The strength of the Force ranged from four guns of Royal Artillery, three Companies of Regular Infantry, one Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, and two or three Battalions of Volunteer Infantry.

Latterly, there was also an outpost of 200 Regular Infantry stationed at Port Robinson.

One Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, the Governor-General's Body Guard, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Denison, was distributed into small posts from Ridgeway to Chippewa, following the lake shore and river. By them, that extent of frontier was patrolled every night, at uncertain hours. This important and arduous duty was most efficiently performed, and reflects the greatest credit upon that troop and the officer commanding it.

With the exception of the Governor-General's Body Guard, no Corps remained in camp longer than a week, so that really there were only five days available for drill. On each of these days the men were drilled three times: twice a week I had field days, when both Regular and Volunteer troops were manœuvred together, and moved across country to the attack of the strong positions which are common in the neighbourhood of Thorold.

Once the Force marched to Allanburg, and once to Niagara Falls, encamping at both places for the day, cooking dinners, and retiring to Thorold the same evening.

My chief aim was to afford officers and men instruction in the practical work which real war presents, and to avoid repeating drill-book manœuvres which never could be required in Canada, such as forming square, &c.

In compliance with your orders, I was enabled to obtain the use of a field suitable for ball practice, where firing was carried on three times a day.

I regret to say that a large proportion of the arms would not go off, for, although clean outside, the nipples of many were clogged with dirt.

In marching I found that the Volunteers were soon knocked up from sore feet, owing to the Wellington boots, with small high heels, being in common use amongst them.

With regard to the relative efficiency of Battalions, it is most striking that such was generally in direct proportion to the number of old army officers and of those who had graduated in the Military Schools in them, thus proving the immense advantage which those institutions have been to the Militia Force of Canada.

In conclusion, I have to add that the Force was always ready to march upon the shortest notice. The arrangements for carrying four days' rations with us having been made by Assistant Commissary General Rogers, to whom, and to Captain Grant, 17th Regiment, the Brigade Major, and to Major Wadsworth, Volunteer Militia, who latterly acted as Camp Quartermaster, every praise is due for their zeal and energy.

I have the honour to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
(Signed) G. J. WOLSELEY, Colonel.  
Asst. Quartermaster General,  
Late in Command of Camp at Thorold.

True Copy.

P. L. MACDOUGALL, Col., A.G.M.  
13th December, 1867.

**THE MODE OF IMPEACHMENT.**

The sudden action of House of Representatives leads many persons to look up their "United States Constitutions," in order to ascertain by what process and in what manner the Black Republicans endeavor to place the American Warren Hastings on his trial. On this point the Constitution is clear. The 4th section of the Second Article of that instrument says that the President shall be removable "on in impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors;" and by the 6th and 7th sub-sections the mode of trial is defined. The first of these sub-sections places the impeaching power in the hands of the Senate in these words:—

"The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present."

The other sub section gives effect to the conclusions come to in the 6th in the following terms:—

"Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law."

The mode of proceeding is consequently clear. The issue has to be fought out at the bar of the Senate, which for the time will be presided over by Chief Justice Chase of the Supreme Court; the constitution wisely providing that the usual presiding officer,—who in normal times is the Vice-President of the United States,—shall have no voice or control in a procedure, the result of which would place him in the high office of the criminal on trial at its bar. It is open to question, however, whether the Senate will take the revolutionary step implied in the conviction of the President for the "crime and misdemeanors" laid at his door by the action of the House of Representatives. As a rule, the present senators sympathize with and vote in accordance with the policy of the more popular branch, but being men of mature age and conservative tendencies, it is probable that some of them, a sufficient number at all events, will refuse to take the "leap in the dark," which a vote of guilty would naturally involve. Let us