

scientific world, are associated in the enterprise, among whom are Sir David Brewster, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Sir Gardner Wilkinson, and Austin H. Leys.

A GRENADIER.—The following account is given of Sergeant Davies, the great Grenadier:—

A colour-sergeant of the Grenadier Guards, whose name is P. F. Davies, has been in all the engagements of the Crimea, and has not yet received a wound. He is of Herculean frame, and standing six feet four inches high, presents a somewhat prominent mark, and fills a rather large space in the ranks; and to have come out of the desperate battery charge at the Alma, and the fearfully slaughtering mêlée on the heights of Inkermann, in both of which the balls were whistling from all quarters, and bayonets were glittering in every direction, must be ranked amongst the most extraordinary instances of preservation in battle. One of a devoted band of two hundred Grenadiers, in the midst of thousands of the Russian infantry, and without ammunition, having fired their last charge, yet determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible, Davies defended his colours with the utmost tenacity, and literally mowed down the enemy, who made a rush to capture them. On this occasion, Colonel Hamilton, who commanded this flag-end of the heroic Grenadiers, seeing that there was nothing left for his men but the bayonet, ordered to form four deep and charge. The order was, of course, instantly obeyed, and in a few minutes a clear gap was visible in the Russian columns, and our gallant men quickly rejoined their comrades. Amidst dead and dying, first using the bayonet, then the butt-end of his musket, with his arms unweary from sheer fatigue of striking down the enemy, this sergeant, who, according to the letter of an eye-witness, towered like a giant above the surrounding level of heads, and to whose whom would appear an utter impossibility, appeared at the roll-call after the terrible engagement without a wound, and with scarcely a single scratch upon him. To enumerate the enemy killed and put hors de combat by the single arm of Davies would appear almost incredible; suffice it to state, following the relation of trustworthy witnesses, that he performed prodigies of valour, and gave the Russians a taste of the real metal of which a British Grenadier is composed. Davies has been in the army seventeen years, having entered the Grenadier corps as a recruit of fifteen; he has, therefore, worked his way up to his present position, and is generally liked by his fellow-soldiers, from the good temper and kindly feeling which he uniformly evinces towards them. In spite of his portly frame and heavy weight, he was capable of running against any man of his regiment for a hundred yards, and as to jumping, he could, to use the familiar language of his comrades, "clear a five-barred gate like a swallow." In all athletic sports he was a leading authority in the regiment, and took especial delight in seeing the men indulge in them. On landing at Scutari, Davies naturally attracted a great deal of attention. His gigantic size astonished the Turks, and his fine military gait was the general theme of admiration."

The two Grand Dukes, sons of the Emperor Nicholas, now at Sebastopol, hold high rank in the Russian army. The Grand Duke Nicholas, third son of the Emperor, is twenty-three years of age; he is Inspector General of the Engineering department, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, titular colonel of a regiment of dragoons, of a regiment of grenadiers, and of the regiment of cuirassiers of Astracan. He is besides, proprietor of the 2nd regiment of Austrian hussars, and chief of the 3rd regiment of Prussian cuirassiers. The Grand Duke Michael, fourth son of the Czar, is twenty-two years of age; he has the title of Quartermaster General of the Artillery, is commander of the 2nd Brigade of Artillery of the Imperial Guard, aide-de-camp of the Emperor, colonel of a regiment of lancers, of a regiment of dragoons, and of a regiment of horse chasseurs. He is, moreover, proprietor of the 26th regiment of Austrian infantry, and chief of the 4th regiment of Prussian hussars.

Of the huts being made for the Crimea, each will be capable of lodging 25 men. A specimen has been erected in the Engineer department's barracks at Portsmouth. Its dimensions are 23 feet long, 15 feet wide, 6 feet high at the sides, and 11 feet at the ridge. In each there will be a stove to warm it and for cooking purposes. The sides, ends, and roof will be weather boarded or substantial framework, and a coat of asphalted felt will be laid on the roof. A number of the frames have already been delivered.

WHAT IS WORTH?—A wealthy man, said to be a millionaire, recently disappeared from his residence in Brooklyn, and for a considerable time the most diligent search for him, by his friends, was unavailing. Receiving intelligence that an unknown man had been killed on the Harlem Railroad, enquiry was made of the Coroner who held an inquest on the body, and from some trifling articles found on the person of the deceased, and retained by the Coroner, it was ascertained that the unfortunate unknown, and the missing gentleman were the same person. His body had been sent to the Almshouse, and at the public expense, had been placed in a pauper's grave! In the midst of his hoarded thousands, how little had he dreamed of such a finale!

JEWISH AGRICULTURAL COLONIES IN RUSSIA.

—One of the efforts made by the government to replace the hands withdrawn for the purposes of war, is the colonisation of Israelites. These came to Russia notoriously to carry on exclusively their usual petty trades and dealings; their repugnance to settling down as tillers of the soil has been gradually overcome, and their settlements begin to promise success. The wide steppe in the government of Iekaterinow is now peopled with five hundred families of Jewish Agriculturalists. The first settlement of a Jewish colony was in 1845, and in the circle of Alexandrov. The government promised those that would become settlers, many privileges, and rich Jewish merchants induced one hundred and fifty families of their co-religionists to do the same in the circle of Bobrinksk. The colony did not thrive at first, but fared better when placed under the management of the chief of the German colonies, who distributed Germans among them as instructors. The plan has been successful. Besides their inexperience at first, the settlers had to contend with epidemic diseases and failures of crops, but latterly good harvests have remunerated them. The Jewish women, too, have learned how to manage a garden and dairy. The proportion was one German to ten Jewish farms in each colony, and the Jews have now adopted the German system in farming.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*.

THE LAXONES OF THE SEA.—The shipwrecks of the last eighteen months count up near eight thousand dead. Among the most prominent in the great loss of life are the following:—Steamers—Birkenhead, 700; City of Glasgow, 500; San Francisco, 200; Arctic, 320; Yankee Blade, 40; Forerunner, 14; Launch, 24; Pearl, 1. Sailing vessels—Olympus and Trade Wind, 24; Walter Claxton, 13; ship E. Z. 19; cutter Hamilton, 15; Tayleur, 370; Staffordshire, 180; Favorite, 201; Mary Jane, 144; Santa Ana, 70; Powhatan, 330; New Era, 277; Johannes, 84; Abadish, 701; Mercedes, 733; W. E. Davis, 29; Annie Jane, 375; Europa, 18; Waldron, 85; Leviathan, 28; Warren, 14.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—Camphor has been discovered to be an antidote for that terrible poison, strychnine. A man who had been thrown into convulsions by two doses of the poison—one-eighth of a grain each, administered for the rheumatism—was relieved by twenty grains of Camphor taken in six grains of almond mixture. Dr. Suddock, in a letter to the London Lancet, claims to have made the discovery.

SEBASTOPOL.—Sebastopol is defined as a compound Greek word, made up of Sebastos and Polis, the former, which signifies august, most holy, or sacred—the latter, a city—together, the august city. Sebastos was a word appropriated by the Roman Emperor of the Eastern Empire. It was an important prefix, and was the Greek equivalent for the Latin Augustus, which was applied to the Cæsars.

IRELAND.—The Rev. Dr. Hoathen, in a late lecture at Newark, New Jersey, stated that the population of Ireland previous to the year 1845, amounted to 9,000,000, of which 2,000,000 were Protestants. During the great famine, not less than one million persons perished of starvation; while one and a half million have emigrated to the United States and Australia, and the manufacturing towns of England and Scotland; leaving an existing population of six and a half millions.

Lord Raglan's lost despatches were found by Mr. Attlee, Lord Cowley's private secretary, at the station of the Paris and Lyons Railway, in Paris, where they must have been forgotten by the person who had charge of them. The despatches were intact, and were forwarded immediately by a courier to London.

Of the progress of shipbuilding for the war the *Portsmouth Times* tells us. The artists at Portsmouth are at the present moment planking in the largest ship ever built in the royal naval yards, namely, the *Manborough*, screw-ship, of more than 4,000 tons, and which will be ready for launching in the spring of next year. For power and symmetry she is unequalled. The *Manborough* is stronger than the *Agamemnon*, with every possible modern improvement added; besides which her middle and lower decks will carry 64 and 24-pounders. Next we have the *Siannon*, 60, screw frigate, some twenty feet longer than the line-of-battle ship *Princess Royal*, built of the strongest and most seasoned oak, with sides prepared to resist the heaviest shot. She is progressing in a manner truly astonishing, and about June will make room for another on the same stocks. We have also the screw guardships *Hastings* and *Pembroke* converting rapidly, besides three first-rates, all of which are to be fitted with 4½ propeller prior to launching. The immediate increase in the establishment at Devonport will be nearly 400 men and a proportionate number of officers. Of the 400 about 150 are to be shipwrights."

A new 21-gun screw corvette, the *Phylax*, was launched on Thursday at Sheerness Dockyard.

The Rev. Dr. McDougall, of Magdalen hall, Oxford Bishop Designate of Borneo, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons. Dr. McDougall passed his examination at the college on June 3, 1852, previously to his being ordained.

SALARIES OF CHAPLAINS TO THE ARMY.—The following are the new rules just published, regulating the half-pay of army chaplains:—

"A chaplain to the forces, in case of reduction before he has completed six years' service on full pay, may be allowed temporary half-pay at 6s. a day, for three years only, and be subject, of course, to a recall to employment during that period.

A Chaplain to the forces, having served more than six years on full-pay, may be placed on half-pay at the following rates, viz:—

Under 15 years	5s. 0d., per diem.
Above 15 and under 20 years	7s. 6d. "
Above 20 and under 30 years	10s. 0d. "
Above 30 years	16s. 0d. "

"A chaplain to the forces, who has not completed fifteen years' service on full-pay at the date of reduction or retirement upon half-pay, shall be liable to be recalled to the service, or forfeit his half-pay if he declines, unless a case of disability from ill-health contracted in the service be clearly established; but, after fifteen years' service on full-pay, he shall have an unqualified right to retire, under the terms specified in the preceding article.

"Chaplains in garrisons, or at certain stations, or at military establishments, having commissions under the sign manual, shall have their retired pay regulated by the warrants for the government of those establishments, or by the rules established for civil superannuations, but not being liable to sudden orders to serve abroad, their claim to retire on half-pay will in no case be an unqualified right."

On Thursday, the 12th October, the new church at Dunee, Berwickshire, N.B., was solemnly dedicated to the service of Almighty God by the Right Rev. the Bishop of Edinburgh. The situation of Dunee, within a few miles of the English border, permitted the attendance of many from the further side of the Tweed, and the pleasant intercommunion between the English and Scottish clergy was one of the happiest features of the festival. The Litany being ended, the bishop proceeded to institute to the pastoral charge of the congregation the Rev. A. E. Crowder, who for nearly two years has laboured in Dunee, holding the services of the Church in the militia store. The offertory collection was £35 14s. The plain but massive style of Norman architecture is strictly in keeping throughout the building. Within thirty miles from Dunee two churches have been consecrated by the Bishop of Glasgow within the last five years: one at Melrose, and one at Galashiels.

The *Oxford Chronicle*, of Saturday, published the following extraordinary advertisement:—

"A Patriotic Offer.—Now, Soldiers' Widows, Look out.—A Widow, of good character, with five children, offers to marry the widow of any soldier slain at Alma. For particulars apply to Mr. Higgin, draper and tailor, South Stoke, Oxen. The above offer is to be considered the contribution to the Patriotic Fund of the widower."

There was a run upon the Bank of Mons. Douglas, Isle of Man, last week, originated by a pedlar, who went into the country districts, and announced that, "although the bank had stopped payment," he would take the 1½ notes at a discount of 2s. each.

Mr. Day, the celebrated lithographer, has written to the *Athenaeum*, warning persons against an advertisement offering to teach ladies lithography for the small sum of one guinea, and promising continuous employment at the high weekly wages of £1. to 4s. Mr. Day says "the art of drawing on stone is an exceedingly difficult and tedious one to acquire, and a good previous knowledge of drawing is absolutely necessary, ninety-nine out of one hundred of those who might learn the art for 21s. would never earn a farthing from the knowledge they would thus gain."