

THE SERVICE.

WAR OFFICE, Pall Mall, Dec. 11.

36th Regiment of Foot.—Major-General A. A. T. Curryngham, C. B., to be Colonel. Royal Regiment of Artillery.—Major-General D. Thorndike to be Colonel Commandant.

29th Foot.—Ensign E. J. H. Spratt to be Lieutenant; F. H. Lovell, gentle man, to be Ensign.

47th Foot.—Lieut. W. H. Larkin to be Instructor of Musketry.

Rifle Brigade.—Staff Assistant-Surgeon Andrew Arthur Macrobin, M. S., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice W. H. Climo, M. D., who exchanges.

Brevet.—To be Generals—Lt. General Sir John Edward Dupins, K. C. B., Colonel commanding Royal Artillery; Lt. General P. S. Stanhope, Colonel 13th Foot. To be Lt. Generals—Major General Thorndike, Royal Artillery; Major General W. Anson McLervy, Colonel 108th Foot; Major General Lewis Duncan Williams, Colonel 6th Dragoons; Major General Beaumont Burnaby, and Major General W. H. Hennis. To be Major General—Colonel J. H. Francklyn, C. B., Royal Artillery; Brevet Colonel T. Holmes Tidy; Brevet Colonel Edmund Heythorne. To be Lt. Colonel—Major J. Handasyde Edgar, late 69th Foot; Major Sanhope Mason Gilde; Brevet Major H. M. Smith, late 64th. To be Majors—Captain C. Slaughter, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Captain W. Clutterbuck, 56th Foot; Captain H. Robert Stokes, Royal Artillery.

Colonel Wilson Patton, the out-going Irish Secretary, has, by instructions of his Grace the Duke of Abercorn, conveyed to the Commander of the Forces in Ireland the expression of the Lord Lieutenant's satisfaction with the general conduct of the troops during the period of his Viceroyalty. They have "conspicuously displayed loyalty, firmness, and temper, under circumstances occasionally most trying." Lord Strathnairn, in publishing this approval in General Orders, thanks the army for himself for the discipline which has secured such an encomium.

Major-General A. Wilde, commander of the force lately operating in the district of Hazara, has addressed some lengthy and interesting despatches to his Honor the Lieut.-Governor of the Punjab, describing the operations against the insurgent tribes. In concluding, he speaks in the highest possible terms of the conduct of the officers and men serving under his command. All the troops, British, Sikhs, Goorkha and Bengalee, seem to have done their duty.

Col. G. G. Maunsell has been gazetted Deputy Adjutant General of Militia, and to hold rank of Lieut. Colonel. We believe this appointment will give general satisfaction. As Adjutant General for the Province he was most popular amongst the Volunteers, and it cannot fail to be received with pleasure by them. At one time there seemed to be some influence in Ottawa against Colonel Maunsell, but that has now evidently been quelled.

We hear that the draft for the quota of Militia under the new Act, for New Brunswick—unless a sufficient number of Volunteers step forward—will soon be made.—*Fredericton Head Quarters.*

The Huntingdon Borderers, under Lieut. Colonel McEachern, have been re-enrolled under the new Militia Act, and the lists of seven companies, with the signatures of 302 men, have been forwarded to the militia authorities.

WHO IS THE RIGHTFUL HEIR TO THE FRENCH EMPIRE.—A new pretender to the French throne and the name of Napoleon III., has arisen in a poor schoolmaster living in the small Saxon town of Weemsdorf, who claims to be the legitimate grandson of Napoleon the first. If his statements are trustworthy, Napoleon's son, the Duke of Reichstadt, fell in love with a young Hungarian countess, during a journey which he had made in Hungary, in 1830, and as she refused to be anything but his wife, he resolved to marry her. The ceremony took place at a village church near the city of Debrezen, by the regular village priest. This marriage, the Saxon pretender asserts, was perfectly legitimate, inasmuch as, according to the laws governing the imperial house of Austria, the Duke of Reichstadt was already of age at that time, so that no exception whatever could be taken to the union.

The pretender says that a few days after his marriage the Duke had to leave his young wife, and that he was unable to take her with him to the court of Vienna. There are certain circumstances that render the whole story of this person improbable. But several diplomats at the courts of Berlin, Vienna and Dresden, before whom the full statement of the facts have been laid, have stated that, in their opinion, the schoolmaster will succeed in making out his case. Even the supposition of such an heir would cause uneasiness to Louis Napoleon, but we incline to the opinion that the whole story is one of those canards which are started at the present time to give the wits of Paris something to amuse themselves with in their conversational about the "mysterious man in the Tuilleries."

CONSUMPTION.

How to Elude the Dreadful Scourge—Advices to the Consumptive Invalid—The Offices of Pure Air, Warm Clothing, and Nutritious Food.

There is no malady which causes so large a mortality as consumption. Statistics show that, throughout the civilized world, an average of one death in six, every sixth in the lists of mortality, may be attributed to its agency. Though our own city shows a smaller average from this scourge, yet it is computed that even here it is the cause of one death in every seven or eight. It was formerly considered an incurable disease, and was often left hopelessly to run its fatal course unchecked; but modern investigation and science have proved that the tubercular deposit, to which all its deadly results may be traced, will frequently diminish under suitable treatment. This is further provided by post mortem examinations, where death has occurred from other causes, in which the lungs, scarred and puckered, attested the healthy closing of two and even three large tubercular cavities. Few are aware how much the prevention and even cure of this dread disease depends upon their own efforts. An eminent American physician has recently declared that with proper precautions, by any one now in health, consumption will be well nigh an impossibility, even though hereditary influence may predispose him to it, and that even those who are already under its grasp may have hope of arresting its ravages. The plain and simple principle which in this case is the essence of all-wise treatment, is to raise the physical system to the highest possible vigour. In company with this, one of the best curatives and preventives is to expand and strengthen the lungs themselves by deep inspirations or breathing in of pure air. These inspirations should be made as slowly as possible through a small tube, or with the mouth nearly closed, and the shoulders thrown back or downwards. When the lungs or chest are filled, the air should be as slowly and gradually breathed out. By continual practice it will be found easy to take long inspirations, and the chest itself will become permanently expanded, so as to give the lungs fuller play. Where strength has begun to decline, of course the efforts must be proportionably milder. As the air at first enters the lower part of the lungs it only fills the apex after a long and sustained effort, and hence the necessity of making the inspiration as slow as possible. Six times a day is not too much for this exercise. Indeed, the great advantage of mild or dry climates to consumptives is the possibility of passing so much of the time out of doors. Much is justly said of the pure and bracing air of Minnesota, but those who go there for lung diseases should remember that only as they breathe the pure outside air habitually can it prove beneficial. A lady with tubercular deposits and severe cough went there some time since, and a month spent in the ordinary way brought her no improvement. She then joined a camping party of ladies and gentlemen, who started in an open waggon, and slept in tents at night. After three days' exposure to this open air she manifestly improved, and though frequently exposed in the evening, took no cold. The continuance of this mode of life restored health and so strengthened her constitution that in two months she could sleep with impunity while the air was blowing freely across her. Many similar, and even more remarkable, instances took place among the young men of our own army in the late war, many of whom enlisted against the advice of their friends, and returned with greatly improved physical constitutions. The exercise thus induced is most essential to the desired end.

Abundance of nutritious and wholesome food, including fatty articles, is essential in the arrest of consumption. Most of those who have such tendencies reject fat meat, but its place may be supplied with butter, milk or cream. Restriction in diet in these cases is highly injurious. The dress is also a matter bearing strongly on the health of the lungs. Woollen fabrics worn next the skin, and warm covering for the extremities are all important. So also is the shape of the garment, which should allow full play to the muscles. Relief from care and anxiety, as far as it can be secured, is important.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

ACCIDENT TO THE DRILL SHED.—Last evening, a portion of the side roof of the Drill Shed fell in, the timbers being of insufficient strength to support the accumulated mass of snow coming from the main roof. The break was on the east side, and extended over the whole of one of the side rooms. The timbers supporting the roof were snapped in two, as were also, the iron rods. Luckily, the room was empty at the time. Had anyone been in, he could scarcely have escaped. Men are now at work clearing away the debris, and shovelling the snow from the other portions of the roof. The roof of Guilbault's Skating Rink also fell in from the same cause.—*Montreal News.*

SINGULAR.—The Captain of the *Mauna Loa* informs us that the Indian wife of Charles Huston, the late Burrard Inlet pilot, on the 8th inst., informed the people of the Inlet that she feared 'Charley' was dead. When asked why? she replied that a strange-looking bird with white back and wings, and a black breast, appeared at the house in the morning, and although frequently struck with stones and sticks, had hovered about the premises some hours, sometimes approaching so near as to be almost grasped in the hand. Late in the afternoon it disappeared. The woman appeared to be

in a state of trepidation and alarm; but as Huston had left the Inlet a few days before in perfect health, nothing more was thought of the statement by the Captain until upon his arrival here day before yesterday, when he was informed of Huston's death on the very day the strange bird had so alarmed the woman. The telegraph wire to New Westminster was down at the time, and the woman possessed no means of ascertaining what was transpiring at Victoria. Queer, is it not?—*Victoria British Colonist, Nov. 21st.*

LECTURE ON MESMERISM AND PSYCHICAL EXPERIENCE.—This lecture by the Rev. Joseph Wild, M.A., was delivered Wednesday evening, in the M. E. Church, York and Dalhousie-sts., before an audience of about two hundred people. The subject was an attractive one, there having been no lecture on the same here for years past. The lecturer endeavoured to prepare the minds of his audience to receive the doctrine of a mesmeric fluid in an ingenious manner, by instancing the superior powers of invisible agents, as steam and light, for example, over the more ponderable forms of matter, and urged that the more powerful the agent the less visible it must be. All motion, he argued, originates in mind. The maker of the clock locked up a portion of his mind in the machinery by which it moved, and he contended that the mind was still there working in moving the clock according to the will of the mind in which it originated. He did not enter fully into a philosophical disquisition of the nature of mesmerism, as it is generally understood, and yet, perhaps, he said all that is really known of it, perhaps, indeed, even more than is known. He ascribed to several of the great leaders of religious sects a mesmeric power which enabled them to work apparent miracles, and thus establish a power over their followers. Among these were the notorious Joe Smith and Emmanuel Swedenborg. The miracle of raising the dead by Joe Smith, he accounted for thus: He was acquainted with a young woman over whom he had so much mesmeric power, that he was able to paralyze her and throw her into a trance, and having on one occasion done this, her parents believed her to be dead. Under these circumstances he promised to come at the time when his knowledge of her enabled him to judge as to the time when she might be awakened. He went accordingly, the young woman was raised up, as the parents believed from the dead, and thenceforth miraculous power was ascribed to him, and his influence over the Saints enhanced accordingly. Perhaps Joe did not know the nature of the agent he employed, but he (the lecturer) thought he did. He believed Emmanuel Swedenborg to have been a very finely organized clairvoyant. He also alluded to several sects of religionists, whose existence depended on mesmerism, but he did not even allude to some sects in which it may, with as good reason, be said that mesmerism is an agent, as in that of the Mormons, though the operators do not know it. The lecturer, by frequent reference to the power of electricity, evidently wished to establish the identity of the latter with the mesmeric fluid, and argued that as enough electricity escaped from him during the delivering of the lecture to hurl that church down to the Chaudiere, the power mesmerism must be great also. He spoke of the power of some men in social life to overcome anger and conciliate men of antagonistic character; of others, as Spurgeon and Henry Ward Beecher, to enchain and persuade their audiences, but these qualities were ascribed not to mesmerism, but to earnestness and sincerity. In reference to our power over others at a distance, the lecturer stated that by intently thinking of a person we made him think of us. His instructions in mesmerism consisted principally in stating that by gazing steadily at an object for a length of time, we become emptied of our nervous or mental energy, and that a stronger mind then pouring itself into the empty vessel we were under the control of the strong mind. In order to resist the influence, said he, we ought to have two thoughts, for the man or woman with two thoughts can never be mesmerised whilst they both continue in the mind. The lecture was well received throughout, and at its conclusion the rev. gentlemen was rewarded with an enthusiastic vote of thanks.

—Some time since we noticed the very unfair and unfriendly criticism which the *London Review* bestowed upon Lt.-Col. Denison's (of Toronto) work on Modern Cavalry, simply because the writer thought proper to allude to the dashing exploits of Stuart, Morgan and other Southern cavalry commanders. We are glad to find that almost all unprejudiced English journals commend this book very highly. The *Army and Navy Gazette* says that "some writers of the reviews, with which Colonel Denison has been favored, appear to have contented themselves with one glance at the title page, and seeing that Colonel Denison commands the body guard of the Governor-General of Canada, to have jumped to the conclusion that he can by no possibility know anything of cavalry movements. We find, on the contrary, that, although Colonel Denison does not hold a position in the regular army, he has studied his subject carefully, thought over it deeply, and written upon it lucidly."

—Mr. James Hawkins, of the township of Hope, died on Christmas morning, at the good old age of 85 years. The Port Hope *Guide* says nearly 70 years ago he came to this country, and commenced to hew his way in the wilderness. Being a vigorous and industrious man, of strictly temperate habits, he managed to secure a snug competency. His long life has been one of great usefulness

plain, straightforward and honest, ever ready to do good; liberal in politics, and devout in religion; pitiful of others' woes, and patient under his own.

THE QUEEN'S INCOME.

So much nonsense is constantly talked, and such erroneous notions are held, respecting the Queen's income, that it can hardly be considered a work of supererogation to put the precise facts before the public. By an act passed soon after her Majesty's accession, in which the Queen waives her right to and interest in certain hereditary rates, charges, duties and revenues which by her prerogative she might have claimed, the civil list, i. e. her income is fixed to £385,000 per annum. Many people have an idea that this sum is actually paid to the Queen every year. Such is not the case. The civil list is divided into six classes, to each of which we will briefly refer. Class 1 really represents the amount of money paid to her Majesty for her private use. This amount is £60,000, which is payable in monthly instalments so long as her Majesty lives. Class 2, which appropriates £131,200, is for the payment of the salaries of her Majesty's household. This business is conducted by an official called the paymaster of the household; and when it is considered what a multiplicity of offices there are connected with the court—from the lord of the bed-chamber to the page of the back stairs—it can readily be imagined how easily the sum is expended. Class 3 appropriates a still higher sum of £172,500, and it for the expenses of the household. Royal house-keeping and royal parties and balls must be kept up on a royal scale, and any one who has visited the Buckingham Palace mews and the Windsor stables—not to mention the royal kitchen—will not wonder that this sum finds plenty of channels for its disposal. The amount of class 4 is small, and its purposes are almost entirely charitable. Out of the sum of £13,500, £9,000 is devoted to the payment of what are termed "royal bounty grants" and "special service awards." Grants from the royal bounty fund, which are in the gift of the premier, are generally made to distressed literary men and women, or to others who have claims on the government. "Special service" covers extraordinary payments such, for instance, as the award made to the officer who first landed in England with the Abyssinian dispatches from General Napier. The alms, or "Maunday" money, also come from class 4, and to the amount of £2,000 are distributed by the Bishop of Oxford as Lord High Almoner. A further item of £1,200 is devoted to payment of pensions to distressed ladies. These pensions as they fall in through death, are in the gift of the wife of the prime minister for the time being. Class 5, which consists of the payments made as pensions to deserving literary and scientific persons, or to any that have deserved the gratitude of their country, does not come out of the £385,000, but by a special clause in the act before referred to, the sum of £1,200 is set apart from the consolidated fund in each year of the sovereign's reign for this purpose. The civil list pensions now amount to £17,000, after allowing for deaths. Class 6 may be regarded as a sort of reserve fund. The amount of it is £8,040, and it may be used towards meeting a deficiency in any of the other classes.

LIGHTS HOVERING ON THE WATER NEAR WRECKED STEAMERS.—As the Memphis and Cincinnati Packet Company's steamer *Minneapolis* was coming up the Ohio, last night, at 8½ o'clock, when within a short distance of the spot where the recent collision occurred, between the mail line steamers *United States* and *America*, the watchman, Mr. Jacob Thorp, and the barkeeper, Mr. John McHuron, who were on the guards, together with Mr. Murphy, the steward of the boat, looking out for the wreck, and desiring to see how the place looked, were startled by a singular pale blue light, which rose slowly from out of the water to the height of several feet, and lasted about fifty seconds, when it disappeared. The light itself was not very bright, yet they could distinctly see the outlines of the wreck, and on the bank for some distance. They were at first puzzled, but before a minute elapsed another light was seen to rise the same as the first. The pilot who saw the first one was now also puzzled, and was ready to believe it a "hall," and about to answer it, when a third column of light blue light rose nearly alongside, as several of the officers saw them, and consulted as they gazed in wonderment at the spectacles, at the same time watching closely for any signs of men about the wreck, and failed to discover any cause for these singular phenomena; some became somewhat excited, and one or two rather terrified, as they were not much unlike the ghosts of the departed. The officers who saw them affirm positively, and we cannot doubt their assertions, asserted earnestly as they are, that these lights, so singular, wonderful, and unaccountable, exploded, or expanded, after rising, and assumed human forms. Every one on the boat was aroused, and great excitement prevailed. All went out on watch, but after passing the wreck no more was seen.—*Cincinnati Times, Dec. 30.*

—In Decatur, Illinois, the other day, a man thought he had found a long piece of dress goods upon the pavement. He picked up one end of it, and commenced wrapping it around his arm, when on looking around the corner he discovered a lady at the other end quietly talking to a friend. He concluded to abandon his prize.

CONSTANTINOPLE, January 5.—A mixed commission, with Fuad Pasha for president, has been appointed to adjudicate the case of the Greek steamer *Erois*.