

HASZARD'S GAZETTE, DECEMBER 23.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NINETEEN-HOUR AT WATERLOO.—The moment the Belgians were seen running past the regiment, to the rear, the 3d Battalion Royal, and 44th on its right in brigades moved to the point abandoned, and for some time maintained their ground in a manner becoming British Soldiers. The 92d was at this time reduced to less than 300. A column of 3,000 was in position in front of the regiment, which was concealed by the nature of the ground. The French commander, having possessed himself of so advantageous a post, and seeing the troops give way, "considered everything gained, and grounded arms. This was the state of affairs when General Pack rode up to the regiment, and called out, "92d, you must charge; or all the troops to your right and left have given way!" Three cheers from the regiment expressed the devoted readiness of every individual in the ranks. The French did not show a large front. The regiment formed four deep, and in that compact order advanced until within twenty paces, when it fired a volley, and instantly darted into the heart of the French column, in which it became almost invisible in the midst of the mass opposed to it. While the regiment was in the act of charging, and the instant before it came in contact with the enemy, the Scots Greys came trotting up in the rear of its flanks, when both corps uttered "Scotland for ever!" The column was instantly broken, and in its flight that cavalry rode over it. The result of this dash, which only occupied a few minutes, was a loss to the enemy of two eagles and 2,900 men; those that escaped, dying without arms or knapsacks. After this brilliant affair, Sir Denis Pack rode up to the regiment and said, "You have saved the day, Highlanders; but you must return to your position; there is more work to be done." The issue of this imminent charge—the total route and entire destruction of a French column of 3,000 picked infantry, 20 to 30 files in depth, by a force not the tenth part of their number, formed four deep—proves in a most striking manner the folly of sending troops into action formed in such masses, however slender the ranks of the opposing force may be. Columns of 3,000 or 4,000 men, when moving to an attack, must invariably suffer great losses from the fire of an opponent, while they can inflict but little loss in return—for he must be a bold marksman indeed who cannot hit so prominent a target, whether his weapon be a nine-pounder, a column musket, or a Minie rifle. At Quatre Bras, the 92d, about 600 strong, charged, by the personal order of the Duke himself, a French column estimated by the latter at from 1,200 to 1,400, many files deep; the consequence was the immediate retreat of the enemy, almost all of whom fell by the fire of their pursuers, not more than 200 to 300 making their escape—a fact which General Lord Raglan, the present Master-General of the Ordnance, can testify.

LUVAN MOUNTAINS.—Prof. Phillips of England, in the course of some remarks on lunar mountains, observed, that daily experience showed that the more their telescopic power was increased the less circular appeared the lunar craters, and the less smooth the surface of the moon. All was sharp, and irritated—a perfect representation of its past history. On the much mooted question as to there being traces of water on the surface of the moon as now presented to us, the Professor said that at one time he believed, that there was no trace of water to be seen, but he confessed that more recent observations, particularly those made with Lord Ross's telescope, shook his belief in that opinion.

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—We understand, says the *Washington Star*, that five hundred recruits for the United States Army, were obtained during the month of October just passed—the others of 1853 being rejected from various causes. This result shows the capital working of the new army pay law, the description of men enlisted in it being much more satisfactory than heretofore.

POULTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The value of poultry in the United States at the present time is estimated at \$20,000,000. The Astor House in New York requires a supply of 7500 eggs per week.

stretched from one side of the horizon to the other. These lunar rainbows may be attributed mainly in two causes, the great brilliancy of the moon in this region, and the highly rarefied state of the atmosphere.

PROVIDENCE.

One man sucks an orange, and is choked by a seed; another swallows a penknife, and lives; one rips a thorn into his hand, and no skill can save him; another has the shaft of a gun driven completely through his body, and recovers; one is overturned on a smooth common, and breaks his neck; another is tossed out of a gig over Brighton Cliff, and survives; one walks out on a windy day, and meets death by a brickbat; another is blown up in the air, like Lord Hatton in Guernsey Castle, and comes down uninjured. The escape of this nobleman was indeed a miracle. An explosion of gunpowder, which killed his mother and some of his children, and many other persons, and blew up the whole fabric of the castle, lodged him in his bed on a wall overhanging a tremendous precipice. "Perceiving a mighty disorder (as well he might), he was going to step out of his bed to know what the matter was, which if he had done, he had been irrecoverably lost, but, in the instant of his moving, a flash of lightning came and showed him the precipice, whereupon he lay still, till people came and took him down."

GLEANINGS FROM LATE PAPERS.

A NEW PROJECTILE.—The inventive faculty of the age promises to familiarize us with another projectile of terrible shells now in use. We hear that there is before the Ordnance committee a shell charged with a liquid which, after its release by the concussion of the ball, will instantaneously become a sheet of fire, burning to a cinder anything it may touch, and suffocating the smoke any one brought within its radius. We are not aware of the nature of the inflammable ingredients, but we can bear personal testimony to the efficiency of the liquid, for we have seen a very small quantity of it burn to ashes, with incredible rapidity thick carpets, wools, coals, &c. A column of infantry, a row of tents, a ship, store house, and barracks, a forest, anything which acknowledges the terrible influence of fire, could be consumed in a few minutes by the visitation of a shell charged with this noxious fluid. It will, we dare say, require very careful handling by the artillery, for it is of so subtle a nature that the escape of any slight quantity would carry with it direful consequences. Like *boule d'espuma*, it is calculated to be formidable alike to friend and foe, if it be not watched with vigilance. But we dare say, some plan will be devised for preventing the escape of any particles. We shall be anxious to know what the committee of Ordnance officers thinks of this projectile.—*U. S. Gazette.*

RECRUITING FOR THE ARMY.—We understand, says the *Washington Star*, that five hundred recruits for the United States Army, were obtained during the month of October just passed—the others of 1853 being rejected from various causes. This result shows the capital working of the new army pay law, the description of men enlisted in it being much more satisfactory than heretofore.

POULTRY IN THE UNITED STATES.—The value of poultry in the United States at the present time is estimated at \$20,000,000. The Astor House in New York requires a supply of 7500 eggs per week.

VARIETIES.

HEALTH.—An indispensable requisite for business as well as amusement—which young men spend the greater part of their money in damaging, and old men the greater part of their wealth in repairing.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR STOUT PEOPLE.—Get a situation as letter-carrier, and live on your salary!

How I love to see an innocent, open-hearted girl, who thinks more humbly of herself than others think of her! For the excellencies of the humble-minded give us pleasure, while we are displeased at those of the proud.

To think kindly of each other is better; but to act kindly, one toward another, is best of all.

The "lines of life" that a woman carries most to see in her hands, are the marriage lines.

WOMEN AT THE FORGE.—The following inscription is from a tablet recently put up in Letheringsett churchyard, to the memory of Johnson Jex, village blacksmith, whose career has been very remarkable:

Born in obscurity,
He passed his days in Letheringsett, as
a village blacksmith.

By the force of an original and inventive genius,
Combined with indomitable perseverance,
He mastered some of the greatest difficulties of
science:

Advanced from the forge to the crucible,
And from the horse-shoe to the chronometer;

Acquiring by mental labor,
And philosophic research,

A vast and varied amount of
Mechanical skill.

And general knowledge.

He was a man of scrupulous integrity and
moral worth.

But, regardless of wealth

And insensible to the voices of fame,

He lived and died a scientific anarchist.

There is a spirit in man, and the inspiration

of the

Almighty gives him understanding.

Yours truly,

John Jex, Jr.,

John Jex, Jr.,