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CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE,

Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

(SANCTIONED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.)

VOL. I.]

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1857.

[No. 11.]

ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Colonel THE BARON DE ROTTEBURG.

Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL, O.W.

Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel DESALABERRY, C.E.

Aides-de-camp to the Governor General } Lt. Colonel IRVINE.

Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL.

Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel KRAMTAGER.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. GEORGE T. DANISON, comprising a squadron of horse of class A, and a troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.

The Rifle Companies of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel MacDougall, the Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada.

The Cavalry Troops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command, by permission of Lt. Genl Sir WILLIAM EYRE, G. C. B. the Command-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourchier, the Town Major of the garrison.

The Cavalry of the Active force in the 3rd Military District U. C., is under the command of Lieut. Col. M. W. Strange.

The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Capt. HOZAN. The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel David. Captain George Smith, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Active Forces in Montreal. Major Robert Lovelace, Adjutant of the Cavalry.

The whole of the Active forces in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Dyde. The Rifle companies are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylie. Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Company, is Musketry Instructor to the Active force. Adjutant, Captain Mathiot.

The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonel Sewall. Brigade Major, Captain R. N. D. Legare of the Field Battery. The squadron of Cavalry in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell. Lt. Col. CORFIS, is attached to the Adj. Genl Department.

UPPER CANADA.

Class A.
Field Batteries Artillery
OTTAWA.
J. Bailey Turner, captain. 27 Sep. 55
A. Guy Forrest, 1st lieut. 14 Nov. 55
Robert Farley, 6 Dec. 55
Alex. Workman, 2nd lt. 10 Jan. 57
Jas. Forsythe, lieut. & adjt. 12 Mar. 57
R. Bishop, quarter-master 12 Mar. 57
E. Van Courtlandt, surgeon 11 Nov. 55
Dr. Martin, asst. surg'n. 12 Mar. 57
KINGSTON.
R. Jackson, captain. 29 May 56
T. Drummond, 1st lieut. 3 July 57
J. A. F. McLeod, 31 Aug. 55
A. S. Kirkpatrick, 2nd lt. & adjt. 3 July 55
H. Yates, M.D., surgeon, 2 July 55
TORONTO.
J. Stoughton, lieut. capt. 7 Feb. 56
C. W. Robinson, 1st lieut. 23 Mar. 57
R. L. Denison, 20 Mar. 57
J. D. Cayley, 2nd lieut. 29 Mar. 57
W. Hallowell, M. D., sur. 23 Mar. 57

HAMILTON.
Alfred Booker, captain. 6 Dec. 55
W. H. Glasco, 1st lieut. 6 Dec. 55
J. Harris, 6 Dec. 55
J. P. Gibbs, 2nd lieut. 6 Dec. 55
H. J. Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56
LONDON.
J. Shanly, captain. 17 July 55
J. G. Home, 1st lieut. 24 July 55
N. Cronyn, 24 July 55
T. Mackie, 2nd lieut. 13 Dec. 56
V. A. Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

Pt. Artillery Companies.
TORONTO.
R. B. Denison, captain. 13 Nov. 56
W. L. Turner, 1st lieut. 13 Nov. 56
D. F. Jessop, 2nd lieut. 29 Jan. 57
DUNDAS.
William Notman, capt. 15 May 56
J. S. M. Smith, 1st lieut. 17 July 55
J. McKenzie, 2nd lieut. 17 July 55
* Cap. 4 Nov 45, Major 23 Nov 55
* Cap. 9 Mar 48, Lt. Col. 20 Nov 55
* Cap. 23 Feb 42, Major 20 Nov 55
* Cap. Sep 53, Major 20 Nov 55
* First Lieutenant 2 May 56
* Captain 6 December 56
* Capt 19 May 56, Major 20 Oct 56
* Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov 56

BROCKVILLE.
(One Subdivision.)
Thomas Hume, captain. 15 Dec. 56
J. V. Bell, captain. 12 Mar. 57
Gordon Leggat, lieut. do
Joseph Taylor, do do
Cavalry.
CORNWALL.
I. Dickenson, captain. 15 Feb. 56
W. D. Wood, lieut. 15 Feb. 56
J. Kewan, cornet. 15 Feb. 56
JAPANEE.
W. H. Sweetman, captain. 28 Feb. 57
J. H. Perry, lieutenant. 28 Feb. 57
M. P. Robin, cornet. 3 April 57
J. C. Green, cor. & adjt. 29 Jan. 57
E. Howard, 1st surg'n. 29 Jan. 57
FRONTENAC.
(1st Troop.)
Alex. Strang, captain. 20 Sept. 55
J. Finlayson, lieutenant. 11 Nov. 55
J. Hunter, cornet. 21 Jan. 57
J. Duff, lieut. & adjutant. 11 Dec. 56
J. S. Strang, surgeon. 21 Jan. 56
Jas. Gibson, quarter-master. 11 Dec. 56
COBOURG.
A. J. B. Coburn, capt. 6 Mar. 56
J. M. Clark, lieutenant. 20 Mar. 56
W. Healy, cornet. 20 Mar. 56
G. A. Boswell, lieut. & adjt. 20 Mar. 56
YORK.
(1st Troop.)
G. T. Denison, lieut. 15 Jan. 57
W. Bidout, cornet. 15 May 56
(2nd Troop.)
V. F. McLeod, captain. 27 Dec. 55
G. G. Foster, lieut. 15 Jan. 57
W. Trudgeon, cornet. 15 Jan. 57
J. A. De La Hogue, sur. 20 Mar. 56
John Tullih, vet. sur. 27 Dec. 56

WENTWORTH.
G. M. Ryckman, captain. 26 Dec. 55
J. B. Hall, lieutenant. 20 Dec. 55
J. J. Sawy, cornet. 16 Oct. 56
W. Applegarth, cornet. 13 Nov. 56
* Cap. 15 Nov 50, Major 29 Nov 56
* Lieutenant 5 May 51
* Cap. 7 Oct 54, Major 25 June 52
* Lieut Colonel 31st Decr 56
* Lieutenant 9 May 51
* Surgeon 10 Sep 52
* Captain 1st February 53
* Captain, 22nd September 53
* Surgeon, 25 May 52
* Captain, 11 June 51
* First Lieutenant, 20th March 56
* Cornet, 27th December 56

H. S. Strathy, cor. & adj. 13 Nov. 56
A. Alloway, veter'y surg. 15 Oct. 54
ST. CATHARINES.
F. Bates, captain. 27 Sep. 55
J. G. Hewitt, lieutenant. 6 Dec. 55
W. C. Martindale, cornet. 6 Dec. 55
LONDON.
T. Rivers, captain. 24 July 55
G. Hutchinson, lieut. 24 July 55
J. G. Montford, cornet. 18 Dec. 55
C. Moore, surgeon. 4 Sept. 56
ST. THOMAS.
J. Bannerman, captain. 20 Mar. 56
S. Cole, lieut. 20 Mar. 56
J. B. Bond, cornet. 15 Mar. 56
J. Geddes, lieut. & adjt. 20 Mar. 56
ESSEX.
T. W. Wagle, captain. 6 March 56
H. W. Wilkinson, lieut. 6 March 56
J. J. McKee, cornet. 6 March 56

Rifle Companies.
OTTAWA.
(1st Company.)
J. Patterson, captain. 2 April 56
J. Fraser, lieutenant. 3 April 56
J. Abbott, ensign. 3 April 56
J. Garvey, M.D., surgeon. 17 April 56
(2nd Company.)
J. B. Turgeon, captain. 3 April 56
C. H. Carriere, lieutenant. 2 May 56
P. D. T. Bourgeois, ensign. 15 May 56
T. C. T. de Bourbonville. 11 May 56
BROCKVILLE.
T. W. Smythe, captain. 27 Sep. 55
H. A. Jones, lieutenant. 29 Jun. 57
S. Sheehy, ensign. 29 Jun. 57
R. A. Kelly, capt. & adj. dead.
T. F. McQueen, M.D., sur. 15 Feb. 55
E. D. Sparham, asst. sur. 12 Mar. 57
FREDRIKSBURG.
H. D. Jessop, captain. 2 April 56
T. R. Kelly, lieutenant. 24 July 55
P. G. Louch, ensign. 24 July 55
F. Jessop, quartermaster. 29 Jan. 57
J. Young, quartermaster. 29 Jan. 57
W. Armstrong, ensign & adjt. 24 July 56
W. Evans, M.D., sur. 24 July 56
WILLIAMSBURG.
W. Carman, captain. 16 Oct. 56
W. Gordon, lieutenant. 10 Oct. 56
W. Casselman, ensign. 16 Oct. 56
* Captain, March 50
* Lieutenant, February 50
* Major, 20 November 56
* Ensign, 13th November 56
* Captain, 23 April 55
* Cap. 10 Jan 54, Lt. Col. 20 Nov 56

EINGSTON.
(1st Company.)
D. Shaw, captain. 14 Nov. 56
J. Sutherland, lieutenant. 14 Nov. 56
W. Ramage, ensign. 14 Nov. 56
(2nd Company.)
J. O'Reilly, captain. 17 July 56
P. O'Reilly, lieutenant. 27 Dec. 56
D. Sullivan, ensign. 27 Dec. 56
ICTON.
J. Webster, captain. 15 Feb. 56
J. Gibson, lieutenant. 29 Jan. 57
P. Beale, ensign. 29 Jan. 57
C. BOURG.
H. F. Rollan, captain. 21 Jan. 56
H. B. Beck, lieutenant. 21 Jan. 56
W. C. Galt, ensign. 21 Jan. 56
BRIGHTON.
S. Davidson, captain. 3 April 56
J. E. Proctor, lieutenant. 3 April 56
G. G. Galt, ensign. 11 Feb. 55

TORONTO.
(1st Company.)
J. Brooke, captain. 16 May 56
J. Thomson, lieutenant. 21 May 56
W. G. Melton, ensign. 21 May 56
T. Grant, surgeon. 3 July 56
(2nd Company.)
T. Hayes, captain. 18 Sep. 56
J. O'Donoghue, lieutenant. 29 Jan. 57
E. O'Keefe, ensign. 29 Jan. 57
G. Cotter, M.D., surgeon. 15 May 56
(3rd Company.)
J. Nicken, ensign, captain. 20 Mar. 56
J. Smith, lieutenant. 12 March 57
Alexr. Jacques, ensign, do
S. Bethune, M.D., surgeon. 12 June 56
BRAEFORTON.
G. Wright, captain. 2 Apr. 56
A. Anderson, lieut. 15 May 56
J. Hurst, ensign. 3 July 56
BARRIE.
W. S. Dune, captain. 27 Dec. 55
Howell Bernard, lieut. 27 Dec. 55
J. Rogers, ensign. 16 Oct. 56
GUELPH.
J. J. Kinzmond, captain. 6 Mar. 56
H. Hazenbusham, lieut. 6 Mar. 56
J. Armstrong, ensign. 6 Mar. 56
GALT.
H. H. Date, captain. 8 May 56
T. J. G. Busby, lieutenant. 8 May 56
R. Lester, ensign. 8 May 56
* Through 15th February 56
* Cap. 12, Major 20 November 55
* Surgeon 11th May 57
* Lieut. 2nd May 56
* Captain 28th February 56
* Cap. 23 Nov 54, Lt. Col. 11 Feb 56
* Lieutenant 17th January 55

HAMILTON.
(1st Company.)
T. Gray, captain. 27 Dec. 56
T. Hunt, lieutenant. 27 Dec. 56
J. James, ensign. 27 Dec. 56
(2nd Company.)
W. R. Macdonald, captain. 27 Dec. 56
St. G. B. Crozier, lieut. 30 Oct. 56
F. Samuel, ensign. 11 Mar. 56
ST. CATHARINES.
R. A. Cooke, captain. 27 Sept. 55
S. B. Howes, lieut. 27 Sept. 55
F. W. Macdonald, ensign. 27 Sept. 55
LENOX.
(1st Company.)
V. Barker, captain. 20 Mar. 56
V. L. Galt, lieutenant. 28 Feb. 56
S. Barker, cornet. 4 Sept. 56
(2nd Company.)
A. B. Brown, capt. 20 Mar. 56
S. Money, lieutenant. 20 Mar. 56
J. Maclellan, ensign. 27 Nov. 56
WOODSTOCK.
J. Clark, captain. 8 May 56
R. A. Woodcock, lieut. 23 May 56
A. Hamilton, ensign. 5 May 56
PARIS.
G. Macintyre, captain. 25 June 56
A. V. Potts, lieutenant. 25 June 56
W. L. Allen, ensign. 25 June 56

CHATHAM.
P. McCrea, captain. 3 April 56
H. P. Du R. lieutenant. 3 April 56
J. Smeeth, ensign. 2 April 56
PORT SARNAI.
W. P. Vadal, captain. 17 July 56
S. W. Farrel, lieutenant. 4 Sept. 56
W. G. Harkness, ensign. 17 Jun 54
E. H. Locke, surgeon, 11 Feb. 57
Class B.
Cavalry.
FRONTENAC.
(2nd Troop.)
J. W. East, captain. 21 Aug 54
W. Wood, lieutenant. 16 Oct. 56
J. M. Kory, cornet. 16 Oct. 56
R. K. Addison, M.D. 16 Oct. 56
WILLIAMSBURG.
G. W. Brown, captain. 16 Oct. 56
J. A. Weegar, lieutenant. 16 Oct. 56
J. G. McKee, cornet. 16 Oct. 56
* Cap. 19 May 50, Major 20 Nov 56
* Lieut. 15th March 54
* Cap. 15th March 54
* Cap. 8th June 53
* Lieut. 15th May 56
* Cap. 5 May 50, Major 20 Nov 56
* Ensign, 22th Decr 56

MARHAM.
 W Butler, capt. 17 July '56
 J A Burton, captain, 18 Sept. '56
 J Buchanan, ensign, 18 Sept. '56

GRIMSBY.
 C Fretter, capt. 11 Dec. '56
 J B Carter, lieutenant, 11 Dec. '56
 A M Patten, ensign, 11 Dec. '56

DUNDAS.
 [2nd Troop.]
 T Robertson, captain, 15 Jan. '57

WEST WORTH.
 [2nd Troop.]
 T D Thomas, lieu. 11 Feb. '57
 G M Smith, cornet, 11 Feb. '57

Rifles.

METCALF.
 W Harris, captain, 7 Aug. '56
 J R Hanna, ensign, 7 Aug. '56

KINGSTON.
 [3rd Company.]
 James Macnee, captain, 27 Nov. '56
 [1st Company.—Highlanders.]
 B McIntosh, captain, 1 Sept. '56
 J J Whitehead, lieu., 1 Sept. '56
 J McEwen, ensign, 1 Sept. '56
 F Fowler, surgeon, 29 Jan. '57

BELLEVILLE.
 A Panton, captain, 13 Nov. '56
 A A Campbell, lieu., 11 Dec. '56
 J S. I. Arch, ensign, 11 Dec. '56

TORONTO.
 [1st Company.]
 F R Campbell, captain, 18 Sept. '56
 J Stovell, lieutenant, 18 Sept. '56
 W H Madat, ensign, 18 Sept. '56
 J Thorburn, M.D. surg., 18 Sept. '56

[5th Company.—Highlanders.]
 A M Smith, captain, 18 Sept. '56
 A T Fulton, lieutenant, 18 Sept. '56
 T Gardner, ensign, 18 Sept. '56

COLLINGWOOD.
 A R Stephen, captain, 13 Nov. '56
 W D Pollard, lieutenant, 13 Nov. '56
 G Moberly, ensign, 13 Nov. '56
 A Francis, surgeon, 11 Dec. '56

ORILLIA.
 S R O'Brien, captain, 17 July '56
 A Gardner, lieutenant, 21 Aug. '56
 T Banks, ensign, 21 Aug. '56

HAMILTON.
 [4th Company.—Highlanders.]
 J P McCall, captain, 17 July '56
 J Munro, lieutenant, 17 July '56
 J A Skinner, ensign, 17 July '56

DUNVILLE.
 S Amnden, captain, 29 Jan. '57
 C Perry, lieutenant, 7 Aug. '56
 J Johnson, ensign, 7 Aug. '56

GRIMSBY.
 A Randall, captain, 7 Aug. '56
 D C MacMillan, lieutenant, 7 Aug. '56
 G Maxwell, ensign, 7 Aug. '56

LONDON.
 [2nd Company.—Highlanders.]
 J Moffat, captain, 7 Aug. '56
 D McDonald, lieutenant, 7 Aug. '56
 J Unquhart, ensign, 4 Sep. '56

ST. THOMAS.
 T Stanton, captain, 17 July '56
 W Ross, lieutenant, 17 July '56
 C Roe, ensign, 17 July '56

PORT DOVER.
 James Riddell, captain, 16 Oct. '56
 J Train, lieutenant, 16 Oct. '56
 A Innes, ensign, 16 Oct. '56

PRESCOTT.
 B White, captain, 11 Feb. '57

LINDSAT.
 T A Hodspeth, captain, 12 Mar. '57

LOWER CANADA.

Field Batteries Artillery

QUEBEC.
 I S Gamache, captain, 31 Aug. '55
 L N Lagare, captain, 11 Dec. '56
 F Lamontagne, 1st lieu, 31 Aug. '56
 P Valliere, " " 31 Aug. '56
 C Leliene, 2nd lieu, 11 Dec. '56
 A Rowand, surgeon, 14 Nov. '55
 W H Carpenter, vet sur., 14 Nov. '55

MONTREAL.
 H Bulmer, captain, 11 Dec. '56
 W Mastennan, 1st lieu, 3 July '56
 W Robt, " " 11 Dec. '56
 R W Leason, 2nd " 11 Dec. '56
 F Fenwick, M.D. sur, 11 Dec. '56
 W H Hingston, Ass " 11 Dec. '56

* Captain, 21st July '47
 * Major, 20th November '56
 * Capt. 11th Dec '56 this officer is attached to the Staff
 * Surgeon, 14th November '55

Foot Companies.

QUEBEC.
 Boomer, captain, 31 Aug. '55
 J Ludlow, 1st lieu, 4 Sept. '56
 W Barrow, 2nd lieu, 1 Sept. '56
 Wells, surgeon, 4 Sept. '56

MONTREAL.
 A A Stevenson, captain, 11 Dec. '56
 A Ramsay, 1st lieu, 1 July '56
 A Wand, 2nd lieu, 3 July '56

Cavalry.

QUEBEC.
 [1st Troop.]
 W H Jeffrey, captain, 13 Nov. '56
 J Azy, lieu., 27 Nov. '56
 Wallace Scott, cornet, 27 Nov. '56
 J Sewell, M.D. surgeon, 11 Feb. '57
 G Musson, quar-master, 11 Feb. '57

[2nd Troop.]
 D S Ramsay, captain, 27 Sep. '55
 A W Ogilvie, lieutnant, 18 Jan. '57
 N Adams, cornet, 28 Feb. '57

[3rd Troop.]
 C J Couser, captain, 17 Jan. '56
 J Lamotte, lieu. nant, 17 Jan. '56
 H McE Desjardins, et. 251 cv. '56
 Alfred Nelson, surgeon, 17 Jan. '56
 G Swainburn, vet. surg., 17 Jan. '56

ST. ANDREWS.
 John Oswald, captain, 31 Jan. '56
 J Fuller, lieutenant, 31 Jan. '56
 D McMartin, cornet, 31 Jan. '56

COOKSHIRE.
 J H Pope, captain, 7 Feb. '56
 J H Cook, lieutenant, 7 Feb. '56
 W Cumming, cornet, 7 Feb. '56

Rifles.

QUEBEC.
 [1st Company.]
 C Comen, captain, 31 Aug. '55
 S Comen, lieutenant, 17 Apr. '56
 J Courtenay, ensign, 17 Apr. '56

[2nd Company.]
 T Burns, captain, 2 May '56
 R Kincaid, lieutenant, 8 May '56
 R McFarler, ensign, 11 Feb. '57

[3rd Company.]
 J Byrne, captain, 2 May '56
 T Hayett, lieutenant, 30 Oct. '56
 W Wilkinson, ens. & adj., 12 Mar. '57

[4th Company.]
 A G Bussieres, captain, 12 June '56
 L G Dion, ensign, 28 June '56
 G Tourangeau, surg'n., 29 Jan. '57

THREE RIVERS.
 T C Hart, captain, 16 Oct. '56
 O Rocheteau, lieutenant, 16 Oct. '56
 C Dugre, ensign, 16 Oct. '56

SHERBROOKE.
 W E Ibbotson, captain, 29 Jan. '57
 John Smith, lieutenant, 26 Feb. '57
 John Short, ensign, 26 Feb. '57

GRANBY.
 J Galbraith, lieutenant, 26 June '56
 H Miller, ensign, 26 June '56
 M Abbott, surgeon, 26 June '56
 T Mackin, chaplain, 26 June '56

MONTREAL.
 [1st Company.]
 J Lyman, captain, 31 Aug. '55
 W Hanson, lieutenant, 13 Nov. '56
 A Stewart, ensign, 13 Nov. '56

[2nd Company.]
 J Fleischer, captain, 27 Sep. '55
 J Lambert, lieutenant, 27 Sep. '55
 J McNaughton, ensign, 27 Sep. '55

[3rd Company.]
 A Bertram, captain, 2 May '56
 S H May, lieutenant, 2 May '56
 Wm Middleton, ensign, 12 Mar. '57

[4th Company.]
 B Fyvie, captain, 2 May '56
 F P Mullins, lieutenant, 2 May '56
 J Gillies, ensign, 2 May '56

[5th Company.]
 W P Barney, captain, 26 June '56
 H Kavanagh, lieutenant, 18 Sept. '56
 J Donnelly, ensign, 18 Sept. '56

[6th Company.]
 F A Erazz, captain, 17 July '56
 F Hill, lieutenant, 17 July '56
 B Bronsdon, ensign, 17 July '56

[7th Company.]
 C E Belle, captain, 30 Oct. '56
 O Deguise, lieutenant, 30 Oct. '56
 L O Dufresne, ensign, 20 Oct. '56

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
 J H Bellerose, captain, 29 Jan. '57
 Roman Loyet, lieu., 26 Feb. '57

* Major, 20th November, '56
 * 1 December '54
 * Cap 18 Sep '48, Major 20 Nov '56
 * Lieutenant, 29th September '52
 * Cornet, 15th March '54
 * Surgeon, 13th September '54
 * Major, 20th November '56
 * Lieutenant, 20th March, '56

M Belanger, lieutenant, 26 Feb. '57
 Louis Loyet, qr. master, 26 Feb. '57

ST. MARTIN.
 L A LaHaise, captain, 12 Mar. '57

Class B.

Cavalry.

QUEBEC.
 [2nd Troop.]
 J B Forsythe, captain, 13 Nov. '56
 J Anderson, lieu. nant, 25 Nov. '56
 G. Paterson, cornet, 25 Nov. '56

MONTREAL.
 [3rd Troop.]
 G Roy, captain, 18 Sep. '56
 G Stephens, lieutenant, 16 Oct. '56
 E Staines, cornet, 16 Oct. '56

HUNTINGDON.
 M Murdochson, captain, 11 Feb. '57
 J O'Kelly, quar-master, 11 Feb. '57

Rifles.

WEST FARNHAM.
 J Allson, captain, 7 Aug. '56
 J McCoyll, lieutenant, 7 Aug. '56
 J H Masler, ensign, 7 Aug. '56

MONTREAL.
 [4th Company.]
 W E Honner, captain, 13 July '56
 J W King, lieutenant, 13 July '56
 S Pearce, ensign, 13 July '56

[5th Company.—Highlanders.]
 J Macpherson, captain, 1307-136
 G Macpherson, lieutenant, 300-136
 P Moore, ensign, 300-136

REGANIC.
 J Barvis, captain, 15 Jan. '57
 J H Hall, lieutenant, 15 Jan. '57
 J Burns, ensign, 15 Jan. '57

Montreal Artl. Batt.

Lieutenant Colonels.
 R S Tytle, 11 Feb. '57

First Captains.
 Henry Weston, 25 June '53
 E J S Munkland, 25 June '53
 J Gilhoor, 25 June '53
 R Morgan, 25 June '56
 H J Meyer, 18 Sep. '56

Second Captains.
 H E Scott, 25 June '53
 S J Lyman, 8 May '56
 Edward Meyer, 8 May '56
 H McKay, 8 May '56
 M H Gault, 8 May '56
 A G A. Goussable, 18 Sep. '56

First Lieutenants.
 J Mitchell, 8 May '56
 George Shaw, 8 May '56
 S R Evans, 8 May '56
 J Fernier, 8 May '56
 J Roe, 8 May '56
 G F C Smith, 18 Sep. '56

Second Lieutenants.
 R Hall, 8 May '56
 T W Kyle, 8 May '56
 W Hobbs, 8 May '56
 E Evans, 8 May '56
 S F A Evans, 8 May '56
 H J Millar, 18 Sep. '56

Adjutant,
 H J Meyer, 18 Sep. '56

Pay Master,
 George Frothingham, Ap. 18 Sep. '56

Quarier Master,
 Thomas Evans, H. ut. 26 Feb. '57

Surgeon,
 W Sutherland M D 26 Oct. '56

MONTREAL LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

Lieutenant Colonel,
 Hon J Young, Majors,
 Christopher Dunkin,
 H H Whimey, Captains,
 Robert S Dyde,
 J M Ross,
 W Rodden,
 Alexander McKenzie,
 A Allen,
 E T Taylor, First Lieutenants,
 C G H. Cummings,
 Walter Scott,
 G G McKenzie, 29 Jan. '57
 Alexander Walker, 29 Jan. '57
 Thomas John Lord, 29 Jan. '57
 A H McCallum, 29 Jan. '57
 Alexander Mitchell, 29 Jan. '57

Second Lieutenants,
 Wm Mulcaster Freer, 26 Feb. '57
 Frederick Thos. Brady, 26 Feb. '57
 Adjutant, First Lieut. T J Lord,
 Pay Master, Captain A Morris,
 Qr.-M.L. W. D. Cooney, 30 Oct. '56
 Surgeon, A. Fisher,
 * Major, 26th February, '47
 * First Captain, 20th June, '53

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 1. Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson,—Perth.
 Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jas. Bell, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do.

No. 2. Colonel Alexander McLean, Cornwall.
 Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jno. MacDonell, do.

No. 3. Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. [Island.]
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major W. H. Griffin, Amherst
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Innis, Kingston.

No. 4. Colonel Hon'ble George S. Boulton, Cobourg.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major R. D. Chatterton, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. A. Burnham, do.

No. 5. Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. G. Hurd, Toronto.

No. 6. Colonel James Webster, Guelph.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Alex. Smith, Berlin.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Harland, Guelph.

No. 7. Colonel Hon. Sir Allan N. M. Nab, Bart., Hamilton.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Jasper T. Gilkison, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catharines.

No. 8. Colonel John B. Askin, London.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thomas.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Henry Bruce, London.

No. 9. Colonel Arthur Rankin, Sandwich
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Paul J. Salter, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg

LOWER CANADA.

No. 1. Colonel J. C. Bellan, Gaspé.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major P. Vibert, New Carlisle.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. LeBlondier, Gaspé

No. 2. Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. N. Nadem, Cap St. Ignace.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. Béchard, Kamouraska.

No. 3. Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Marie.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major F. G. Taschereau, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. N. A. Fortier, do.

No. 4. Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. S. W. Woodward, Nicolet.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Jonathan Robinson.

No. 5. Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hilaire.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Thos. Valiquet, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. Kierzkowski.

No. 6. Colonel Prime de Martigny, Varennes.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. D. de Martigny, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. J. N. A. Archambault, do.

No. 7. Colonel Charles Panet, Quebec.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major J. T. Taschereau, do.

No. 8. Colonel William Berczy, Daillebout.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Levesque, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major O. Cuthbert, Berthier.

No. 9. Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal.
 Asst. Adj. General—Major J. R. Spang, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Major F. Penn, do.

ANECDOTE OF RICHARD III.—In the town of Leicester, the house is still shown where Richard III passed the night before the battle of Bosworth; and there is a story of him still preserved in the corporation records which illustrates the caution and darkness of that prince's character. It was the custom to carry among the baggage of his camp, a cumbersome wooden bed, which he pretended was the only bed he could sleep in. Here he contrived a secret receptacle for his treasure, which lay concealed under a weight of timber. After the fatal day on which Richard fell, the Earl of Richmond entered Leicester with his victorious troops; the friends of Richard were pillaged, but the bed was neglected by every plunderer, as useless lumber. The owner of the house afterwards discovered the hoard, and became suddenly rich, without any visible cause. He bought lands, and at length arrived at the dignity of being mayor of Leicester. Many years afterwards, his widow, who had been left in great affluence, was murdered for her wealth by her servant maid, who had been privy to the affair; and at the trial of this woman and her accomplices, the whole transaction came to light.

There is no word in the Indian language for the word "year." The Indians reckon time by the return of snow or the springing of flowers, and the flight of birds announces the progress of the seasons. The motions of the sun marks the hour of the day; and these distinctions of time are not noted in numbers, but in language and illustrations of a highly poetical character.

WISHING.

BY JOHN W. SAXE.

Of all amusements of the mind,
From logic down to fishing,
There is not one that you can find
So very cheap as "wishing!"
A very choice diversion, too,
If we but slightly use it,
And not, as we are apt to do,
Pervert it and abuse it.

I wish—a common wish indeed—
My purse was somewhat fatter,
That I might cheer the child of need,
And not my pride to flatter.
That I might make oppression reel,
As only gold can make it,
And break the tyrant's rod of steel.
As only gold can break it!

I wish—that sympathy and love,
And every human passion
That has its origin above,
Would come and keep in fashion—
That scorn, and jealousy, and hate,
And every base emotion,
Were buried fifty fathoms deep
Beneath the waves of ocean.

I wish—that friends were always true,
And motives always pure;
I wish the good were not so few,
I wish the bad were fewer;
I wish that persons ne'er forgot
To heed their pious teaching,
I wish that practicing was not
So very different from preaching.

I wish—that modern worth might be
Apprised with truth and candour;
I wish that innocence were free
From treachery and slander.
I wish that men their vows would mind,
That women ne'er were rovers;
I wish that wives were always kind,
And husbands always lovers.
I wish—that time—our joy and pain,
And every good ideal,
May come erewhile throughout the earth,
And be the glorious real.
Till God shall every creature bless,
With His supremest blessing;
And hope be lost in happiness,
And wishing be possessing.

Mutiny of Grant Highlanders.

In 1794, when I was 15 years of age, and prematurely manly, Sir James Grant was engaged in raising a new regiment—the 97th, or Grant Highlanders; and many lads from the district—a valley in Inverness shire—enlisted. I readily accepted the shilling which Lieut. Macdonald offered me.

Drill, drill, drill!—months of drill, and then we were pronounced fit for duty. In the summer of 1794, we, together with the Gordon and the Seaforth Highlanders, sailed from Port George for Southampton, England. We had scarcely got settled in our new quarters ere we got the rout for Guernsey.

Government having more need of us on sea than on land, rendered us available as sea soldiers, and we were lent to the marine service.

In our new character, we joined the Channel Fleet under Lord Bridport, and on 21st of June, 1795, a frigate brought us intelligence that the enemy's fleet was out.

The chase continued all that day and night. On the morning of the 23d a fine breeze sprung up to our whistling, and ere two hours had passed; the French were brought within range of our long toms. The Irresistible, the Orion, the Robert, and the Colossus—on board of which last vessel I was—being the headmost ships of the line, were the first to enter into action.

This was the first fight in which we Highland-marines had been engaged. We did feel strangely out of our element; there was a slight tremor of fear mixed with my courage; and the sight

of the mangled bodies and limbs of my man well-nigh sickened me. But the sur and bustle of the battle, the thunder and glare of the cannon, and the shouts of the combatants, mingled with the shrieks of the wounded, soon overcame my sentimentalism, and I cheered, Iode I and fired away, as if it had only been a review, instead of a mighty life struggle.

The breeze which carried the Irresistible and six others into action having failed before the heavy line ships could come up, the seven had to maintain the fight with fourteen of the enemy, but the tide of battle turned by the arrival of the others; and we were left in possession of the Formidable, 80, La Tigre, 99, and Alexander, 74.

On landing at Pottsmouth, we were quartered in Hilsca Barracks. We numbered 1200 men; the regiment was divided in two, one of which was sent on board the hulks to guard prisoners, while the other was left on shore to do barrack duty. The latter division received orders to be drafted for the marine service solely. To a man we refused to go—anyway that, having enlisted for the land service, we were determined not to be forced into any other.—Hearing of our refusal, General C—, the governor, threatened compulsion, unless we accumbed, but we only laughed. Letters were conveyed to those on board the hulks, requesting them to join us. They lost no time in doing so, that same night they secured the prisoners by fastening the latches, and before morning were all safe with us in Hilsca Barracks. Our officers left us. The Governor was early informed: a second visit from him was the result. The sergeant acting in our behalf, told him we were all willing to shed our best blood in defence of king and country, but that no power on earth could compel us to become murderers. To be bearded thus by Scotch ragamonds, as he politely termed us, was more than the old man could bear. He left us in high dudgeon, blustering as he went that before the week was a day older, we would gladly do that which government required. We guessed what he meant and prepared accordingly. The party who had been doing duty on the hulks retained ammunition, which was now divided equally among us.

Next morning came the governor, the 11th regt, two brigades of artillery, and two troops of dragoons. The call sounded for parade, which was obeyed, and when drawn up into the square we were asked to comply with the king's demands. Despite the vast array of compulsive power before us, we to a man adhered to our resolution. The 11th were now placed in our front, supported on either side by the dragoons and artillery. We were ordered to ground arms, which we did; to march into barracks, which we also did; but did not leave our muskets behind.

A thousand curses on you, you rebellious Highland crew! furiously shouted old C—.

Mad with rage, he commanded the 11th to load &c. We too, obeyed him, as if his orders had been addressed to us. We loaded, but not as the poor infantry loaded, they rammed home blank-cartridge—we, ha!! Neither the general nor the poor soldiers guessed this: we as little knew what they us'd. C—'s object was only to frighten us. Officers for the last time were now read, the terrible word "fire," was given, and ere the echo had passed away, shrieks and groans from the wounded and dying men rent the murky atmosphere. Comrade turned toward comrade, and asked how it fared with him, and then it was the fearful discovery was made that our opponents fire had been only sham! Great was their consternation poor fellows, when they witnessed the havoc which our ball-cartridge had made in their ranks. Long before the smoke had cleared away they retreated helter-skelter—the gallant old general taking the lead.

Here was a pretty fix! The murderer's doom was sure to be ours—every one felt so except the old sergeant.

"Plood men!" exclaimed he, in Highland English, "what pe ye fear'd o?" She (meaning the governor) pe her pannel to plaw, she cried "fire," and we fired—that was only obeying orders.

Despite this we felt uncomfortable. It was resolved that we should remain where we were

—long duty morning guard, &c., and as we took our usual duty was very quiet, we were a time, I, sir, I had no force to be brought against us, to act on the defensive, as we expected that it would come to kill, not to be killed.

Early on the morning of the fourth day, Sergeant Hilday, acting officer of the guard on duty, was accosted by a military looking gentleman who said:

"What is your officer on duty?"

"We have no officer," was the sergeant's reply.

"Who commands the guard, then?" was the next query.

"I do," answered Hilday, drawing himself up to his full height as if he were "somebody."

"Beat to arms, and turn all out, imperiously commanded the unknown."

"By whose orders?"

"By the orders of General Abercromby."

In a twinkling the call sounded "to arms!" and each barrack room was as quickly alive with commotion. Being very early, very few of us were out of bed when the alarm broke upon our ears, and hurry and confusion prevailed. Here might be seen a multitude flocking to the yard with their kites, coats and other articles of dress in their hands—there a band with their coats, &c. to kill. Particular to one thing, however—*to arms!* None forgot his Brown "best," although kilt and hose were wanting, for we imagined the enemy were close at hand. When Sir Ralph saw the hurry and confusion in which we were, he laughingly ordered us back to our rooms to dress, which order we cheerfully obeyed after understanding who he was. Being now fully arrayed and drawn up in the square, we welcomed him with three Highland cheers. He then called the sergeant to tend him, and told them to inform us that he was commissioned by government to get our affairs settled, and requested to know what our grievances were, pledging his word of honor if it we should receive justice.

Through our sergeant as we told Sir Ralph that we were willing to serve our king and country in the service for which we enlisted, and decidedly objected to be changed into marines. He replied that he hoped that many of us would join the expedition of which he was on the eve of taking command. Under the impression that we were to accompany him immediately, we expressed our willingness by making old Hilsca barrack-yard echo with our cheering. But he now told us that our regiment was disbanded that we were no longer soldiers—that each was left to follow the bent of his own mind. He trusted, however, that none of us would leave the service. To those who wished to join the marines a bounty of 25 would be allowed; and to those who entered the 42d, or any other Highland Regiment, 21 of a bounty would be given. Five hundred chose the 42d; many joined other regiments, a few left the service; and three hundred joined the marines.

This was the serious mutiny unobscuredly quelled by the address of a sensible man. It teaches a lesson to those who have the command of troops. Government had obviously placed themselves in a false position, from which they could not be honorably extricated, but by the expedient of Sir Ralph Abercromby. The particulars have never before been given to the public.

A FEMALE BRIGAND.—A few weeks since the Greek troops on the frontier of Thessaly, wounded and captured a young robber of remarkable feminine appearance. On being taken to the hospital, the robber proved to be a Christian girl, who, two years ago, had been carried away by the Turks. She was armed with pistols, gun and yataghan; and had, during the two years of her captivity, been obliged to share in all the professional enterprises of the robbers.

RATHER AMBIGUOUS.—An Indian paper announcing the death of a gentleman out West, says that "the deceased, though a bank director, is generally believed to have died a Christian, and was much respected while living."

A RULE WITHOUT A FACET.—There never yet lived that young lady who did not like to be told she was pretty.

LETTERS FROM HEAD QUARTERS;

— OR THE —

REALITIES OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

By an Officer of the Staff. With a Portrait of Lord Raglan, and Plans.

2 vols. 8 vo. London, 1856.

This is the most important account which has yet appeared of the war in the Crimea. The previous narratives were written by individuals who had no immediate connexion with the Commander-in-Chief. The present work is from a member of the Staff, who had opportunities from his position of learning many particulars which could not be generally known; and being a military man, well skilled in his profession, he has been able to appreciate justly what he heard and saw. Numerous events appear under a very different aspect in his pages from what they had assumed before, and furnish once more to the endless illustrations of the proverb of Solomon—which is not less true of military and political than of private transactions.—“He that is first in his own cause seemeth just, but his neighbor cometh and searcheth him.” The book itself bears the stamp of unvarnished truth, and we have been assured, in addition, of the general fidelity of the narrative by officers of every grade and in every variety of situation. A greater accuracy is not attainable in the first instance, when the author has to rely for some of his details on the reports of others, which may be either exaggerated or misunderstood; but the needless personalities which are scattered through the ‘Letters’ are much to be regretted, and we are glad to perceive from the preface to a second edition of the work, that the ‘Staff Officer’ himself is now of the same opinion. With this exception, and with some allowance for the colloquial freedom of familiar correspondence, the simplicity with which the writer has told the result of his observations renders his letters no less agreeable than instructive; and however much the public may have been satiated with the oft-repeated tale, we can promise them that they will here find fresh materials to reward curiosity.—Not the highest value of the work is derived from the fact that it is an avowed defence of the heroic chief who died a martyr to the service of his country, and it is in this light that we shall principally view it. The world is still imperfectly acquainted with the full extent of Lord Raglan’s merits and the utter groundlessness of the charges which were brought against him, and we rejoice to have found an opportunity, which we have long desired, to assist in doing justice to one of the most high-minded men that ever adorned the ranks of even a British nobility, and one of the best officers that ever upheld the fame of even a British army.

There was no person living whose military training surpassed that of the Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the East. In 1808, Sir Arthur Wellesley, to whom he was then unknown, appointed him a member of his Staff, when he was preparing for his first expedition to Portugal. They met in Dublin at the table of the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, without exchanging a word, and it was not till they had joined the convoy at Cork a few days later, that the General spoke to his young aid-de-camp. The great Captain could have little anticipated that he was to find an officer not twenty years of age his favourite companion; but his insight into character was quick and

sure, and in a voyage of little more than a fortnight, during which they studied Spanish together, they formed a friendship that only ceased with life. Shortly after they parted, an orderly came to the apartment of the aid-de-camp to say that the General wanted Lord FitzRoy. A brother aid-de-camp, Mr. Fitzroy Stanhope, incredulous that the commander could distinguish above all the rest an officer who was only not a boy, insisted that it was himself that must be meant. The orderly, however, was correct in his message as Sir Arthur in his judgment, and the youth was employed to write a letter—his first service in a department which was so soon to become identified with his name. From that hour no one was surprised when a summons came for Lord Fitzroy Stanhope. He was employed by his chief on every occasion which called for trust, and, young and frank as he was, he never, even to his nearest relatives, revealed a single fact which had been committed to his keeping. If his discretion won the confidence and his cheerful and kindly nature the affection of Sir Arthur Wellesley, there was another quality indispensable to gain the esteem of that illustrious commander, for which Lord Fitzroy was conspicuous. When the Duke was once asked, in after years, what sort of a person he was, he replied, “I will tell you in one word—he is a man who would not tell a lie to save his life.”

The post of Military Secretary became vacant in January, 1811, and Lord FitzRoy, who had hitherto acted as Assistant Secretary, was appointed in his twenty-third year to an office which in many respects is the most confidential in the army. The signal services he rendered in this position have been recorded in the eloquent pages of Sir William Napier. He established a free intercourse with the commanders of battalions which enabled them to keep up through him a direct communication with the General in chief. Every battalion was thus enabled to tell its own tale, without being exclusively dependent on the reports of superiors—a privilege which stimulated the zeal and enthusiasm of all. By this method, continues the great historian, Lord FitzRoy acquired an exact knowledge of the moral state of each Regiment, rendered his office important and gracious with the army, and with such discretion and judgment, that the military hierarchy was in no manner weakened; all the daring young men were excited, and being unacquainted with the political difficulties of their General, anticipated noble triumphs, which were happily realised. To have conceived and executed the scheme at his early age, was a proof of considerable insight into the nature of men, and great dexterity in the management of them. But the testimony is especially important when viewed in reference to the subsequent accusation that he was ignorant of the condition of his own army in the Crimea—he who in a subordinate position had of his own accord established a system for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the circumstances and qualities of every regiment in the Peninsula. In truth, he delighted in such details, and had a marvellous memory for them. He knew every officer by name, from the ensigns upwards; could tell off-hand who had recommended them for commissions, what services they had performed, and what characters they bore. The common soldiers were the especial object of his care, and he could no more have rested without being informed of their state and endeavoring to remedy their privations, than he could have lived without breathing.

Lord FitzRoy was sent home with the dispatch which announced the battle of Talavera, and the Duke had intended to send him again after the fall of Badajoz, being anxious to obtain for him the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, “but,” said he, writing to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, “it would really be so inconvenient to me and the public service to be without him, that I prefer to trespass upon His Royal Highness’s kindness, and to ask him as a favour to promote him.” The date of this letter was April 8th, 1812, when Lord FitzRoy was not yet twenty-four years of age. He remained with the Duke throughout the Peninsular war, was present in every action, and, what with him was a necessary consequence, never failed to display a courage as cool as it was distinguished. In all these memorable years he was acquainted with the plans of his illustrious master, enjoyed the privilege of listening to his comments, became familiarised with his mode of regulating the army, held the pen which recorded the multitudinous orders, and assisted largely in their execution. Those who supposed that Lord Raglan had either forgotten his lesson when he sailed for the Crimea, or was too reckless or too indolent to put it in practice, could know little of the man.

When the Duke went to Paris in May, 1811, to confer with the Allied Sovereigns, his secretary accompanied him, and the visit brought his friends into a still closer connexion, for it was there that Lord FitzRoy met, for the first time, the beautiful niece of his chief, Miss Wellesley Pole, and soon afterwards married her. On the morning of the battle of Waterloo, his wife left Brussels for Antwerp, at the desire of the Duke, whose instinctive prescience justly estimated the hazards of the coming day—a day long so evenly contested, that he has been often heard to say in after years that there were two or three periods when he thought it was all over with them. When, by his own incomparable generalship, the unwavering confidence with which he inspired the army, and the unmatched fortitude of the troops, which was the consequence of their trust in him, the victory was won—Lord FitzRoy wrote a few lines in pencil to his wife, to tell her the battle was ended and that he was safe. They were the last words he ever penned with his right hand. He was riding slowly, with the Duke and General Alava, from the bloody field, when a stray shot shattered his elbow. He refused to dismount, and continued riding till he reached the quarters of the Duke in the village of Waterloo. Here he was taken into the room where the gallant Alexander Gordon lay dying, and the Prince of Orange lay wounded. The prince used to recount that not a word announced the entrance of the patient, nor was he conscious of his presence till he heard him call out, in his usual tone, “Halloo! don’t carry away that arm till I have taken off my ring!” Not a groan, not a sigh, not a remark had been extorted either by the wound or by the operation.—The ring, which had occupied more of his thoughts than the pain, was the gift of his

“People ask me for an account of the action,” he said to Sir John Malcolm, at Paris in July, 1815; “I tell them it was hard pouncing on both sides, and we pounded the hardest.—There was no manoeuvring. Buonaparte kept his attacks, and I was glad to let it be decided by the troops. There are no men in Europe that can fight like my Spanish infantry; none have been so tried. Besides,” he added with enthusiasm, “my army and I know one another exactly. We have a mutual confidence, and are never disappointed.”—*Life and Correspondence of Sir John Malcolm*, vol. ii. p. 101.

wife, and in the midst of his sufferings his whole consideration was for her. He insisted upon removing to Brussels that night, that he might be on the spot when she returned on the following morning from Antwerp, and his affectionate solicitude had nearly cost him his life. The blood burst from one of the vessels of his stump, and he would have bled to death, except for the happy circumstance that a medical man was in the vehicle, and kept his finger pressed upon the artery the whole of the journey. The surgeon who cut off the arm, had tied up the nerve in his haste, and the constant suffering obliged Lord FitzRoy, after his return to England, to undergo a second operation, which, he said, was more painful than the first.

If the earliest thought of Lord FitzRoy was for his wife, the Duke well knew that his second would be the apprehension that he could no longer retain the office of Military Secretary. The name of Colonel Felton Harvey is associated with a noble instance of humane gallantry on the part of a French officer who was about to cut him down on the field of Salamanca, when perceiving that his foe had lost his right arm, he turned the upflung sword into a military salute, and rode rapidly away. The day after the battle of Waterloo the Duke called upon Lord FitzRoy, and, after leaving his room, told Lady FitzRoy's mother that he had appointed this Colonel Harvey to be his temporary Secretary. The exquisite delicacy of nominating a substitute who had only one arm, and that the left, was no less appreciated by Lord FitzRoy than the intimation it was intended to convey was instantly understood. Upon hearing the circumstance, he immediately remarked that the sole thing which had weighed upon his mind was the fear that the Duke would think him incompetent to fill his former position.

The loss of his arm brought prominently into view a remarkable characteristic of Lord FitzRoy, which would speedily have removed any doubts which could have been entertained of his continued ability to perform the duties of Secretary. He never permitted himself to be vanquished by a difficulty which it was possible to overcome. The morning after the amputation he began to practice writing with his left hand, and shortly became the same unusually rapid penman which he had been before. Nay, what is a striking example of the power of perseverance, he wrote better with his left hand than he had ever done with his right, and in a character so free and flowing that no one could have suspected his loss. He practised all other kinds of manipulation with equal success. He had no sooner got back to England than he refused to allow a groom to accompany him as usual in his rides, because, he said, he must learn to open the gates for himself. He was an expert carver, and liked to perform the office, a skilful driver, and a singularly dexterous shuffler and dealer of cards. He was fond of sport, and carried a double-barrelled gun, and was such an excellent pheasant-shot, that his performances excited admiration even in the covers of Norfolk. His aim at a partridge was not so deadly, but he fully rivalled the average of sportsmen. There was only one thing which baffled him, and that was to tie his cravat. He could make no use of the small fragment which remained of his second arm, except that he tucked the reins under it in driving when he wanted to use his whip, and in riding, when he took off his hat to acquaintances, or return a salute at a review. Yet those who lived with him invariably forgot that

he was one-handed, and those who knew him less intimately, used constantly to inquire, from seeing the faculty with which he did everything, that it was his right arm which remained. These particulars are worthy of being recorded, not only because they are interesting traits in themselves, but still more for the encouragement they may afford to persons who meet with the same or a similar misfortune. There is a plastic power in nature which enables an indomitable will to accomplish results which would otherwise seem to inferior minds too far beyond their reach to be worth an effort.

Lord FitzRoy on his recovery went to Paris as Secretary to the Embassy, in which capacity he remained till the army of occupation was withdrawn at the end of 1811, when the Duke, returning to England, was made Master-General of the Ordnance, and restored his friend to his old functions. They never separated again.—In all the journeys of the Duke abroad, in his embassy to the Congress of Verona in 1822, and to St. Petersburg in 1826, he was accompanied by Lord FitzRoy. 'You are aware,' he wrote to the Duke of Beaufort, from Brussels, the day after the battle of Waterloo, 'how useful your brother has always been to me, and how much I shall feel the want of his assistance, and what a regard and affection I feel for him.' His need for Lord FitzRoy's assistance increased with years, and though the Secretary was the most modest of men, he could not remain insensible to the fact. Notwithstanding that he had no fortune to bequeath his family, for his father had only left his younger children annuities which fell with their lives, he preferred to remain in a subordinate position out of devotion to his chief, to accept high and lucrative situations which would have removed him to a distance. Whether it was in 1845, the morning on which he was offered the Governor-Generalship of Canada, we are not quite sure, but it was either on that or a similar occasion, that a common friend, who was in the entire confidence of both, called at Apsley House. 'Have you seen Lord FitzRoy?' the Duke instantly asked, with a look and tone of unusual anxiety. When he was answered, 'No,' he related what had occurred, and he had not expressed an opinion, but had only begged for a speedy decision; and added, 'What do you think he will do?' 'He will never leave you, I am sure,' was the reply. The Duke having mused for some time, as was his habit when anything pressed upon his mind, rejoined, 'I don't know; it is a high appointment, and one of difficulty; he may think it his duty to go.' The friend returned in the evening and found the countenance of the Duke lit up with pleasure, as he called out joyfully, 'Well, he has refused,' and proceeded to confess that he was at a loss to tell how he should have got on without him. They were both simple men, whose words were to be construed strictly; and when Lord FitzRoy, who was well aware of the full force of a phrase which in some people's mouths would have meant little or nothing, was told what had passed, the tears started into his eyes. The apprehension of the one lest the offer should be accepted, and the instant rejection of it by the other, was with each the instinct of a general attachment. There never had been a time with Lord FitzRoy when his affections did not prevail over his ambition. Having risen above an elder brother at Westminster, he was so distressed at this inverted order of things that he went to his master and begged and obtained, as a particular favour, that years might take the precedence of merit.

The death of his beloved chief deprived Lord FitzRoy of the grand object of his life. Not was it the least trial of that period that his appointment to the Master-Generalship of the Ordnance, with the title of Lord Raglan, severed his connexion with the army. But it was a fortunate arrangement for the country. His new department stood in especial need of a strong will and an able head, and it was entirely owing to his strenuous exertions, and the immense reforms he effected, that the artillery was found to be as efficient as it proved on the outbreak of the war. The credit of these changes has sometimes been given to other persons, and such assertions were received by Lord Raglan with his usual silence. He was satisfied if the good was accomplished, and never appeared to feel the least concern as to whose account it was set down. In the summer of 1853, a circumstance occurred in connexion with his department, which it might not be worth while to record, except for the subsequent accusations which were brought against him of neglecting his men in the Crimea. A review took place at Woolwich for the King of Hanover, and the arm of a gunner was shot off. The Master-General was then harassed by an amount of business which was hardly credible, but none of his business received more particular and unremitting attention than the case of this gallant fellow, who bore his sufferings precisely as his chief had endured his own misfortune at Waterloo. Lord Raglan secured him an ample provision, visited and consoled him, and what especially shows the amiable and active sympathy he evinced on such occasions, had a knife and fork made for him of a peculiar construction, and contrived to snatch time from his overwhelming occupations to superintend its manufacture. A prevailing habit can only be demonstrated by individual examples, and the less momentous the occasion the more restless philanthropy he displayed proves the tenderness of his heart. Those who enjoyed his intimacy can testify to the fact that he let slip no opportunity of promoting the comfort of his men. Though oppressed with grief at the funeral of the Duke, he was yet vexed at the number of hours the artillery would remain on duty without food, and he contrived that a hot meal should be got ready for them before sitting, and a second await their return.—No other soldiers, we believe, were the subjects that day of a similar care. Instances like these at his considerate forethought might be multiplied without end, for his entire life was a continuous series of kindly actions to those beneath him. It was now and then imagined by those who did not know how resolute he could be where determination was required, that his nature must be too compassionate for positions which required sternness of purpose; and in December, 1854, he might have adopted, without the alteration of a word, the noble language of Burke: 'Let me take to myself some degree of honest pride on the nature of the charges that are against me. It is not alleged that, to gratify any anger or revenge of my own, or of my party, I have had a share in wronging or oppressing any description of men, or any one man in any description. No! the charges against me are all of one kind, that I have pushed the principles of general justice and benevolence too far; farther than a cautious policy would warrant, and farther than the opinions of many would go along with me. In every accident which may happen through life, in pain, in sorrow, in depression, in distress—I will call to mind this accusation and be comforted.' This comfort

he was doomed to want at the exact time when he was spending himself, beyond all former example, in sustaining the honour of his country, and attempting to relieve the distresses of his troops.

When the war broke out he had surmounted the difficulties at the Ordnance—He liked and thoroughly appreciated his coadjutors in the department, had got deeply interested in his employment, as all do in everything to which they heartily apply themselves, and to add to his contentment, was for the first time in his career receiving a salary which would enable him to lay by something for his family. The same predominant affection, which in defiance of self-interest, retained him at the side of the Duke, would have prevented him, if he had consulted his own feelings, from entertaining the notion of separating from those whom he loved far dearer than his life, to engage, in his sixty-sixth year, in a distant and most hazardous service. But he yielded to the inflexible law which governed him always—the only law which the Duke opposed could ever influence his conduct—the law of duty. He was told that no other officer could command in the field who would possess in an equal degree the confidence of the Government, the army and the country. This he himself must have known was the truth, and being incapable of affectation, he stifled at once all his private emotions, and obeyed the call with alacrity. Though he made no complaint, nor even intimated a wish, he was promised that he should be retained in his post at the Ordnance, and that his business should be conducted during his absence by his excellent assistant Sir Hew Ross, who should act under his directions. The promise was forgotten, and when the office was abolished no communication was made to him beyond the formal notice that 'his services would be no longer required.' The Duke had repeatedly and emphatically declared that the amalgamation of the Ordnance with the Horse Guards would be most detrimental to the army, and it was one of the points about which he continued anxious to the close of his life. As a question of public policy, Lord Raglan, who shared the opinions of his illustrious master, would have regretted the step, but the mode of effecting the measure, and the manner in which the announcement was made to him, wounded him more than any other occurrence, which was personal to himself, during the whole war. With a burden of responsibility, labour and difficulties, greater even than the load of obloquy which was heaped upon him, he needed every support which could be given him, and every consideration which could be shown. Such a slight would not have been offered him in the hour of rejoicing after the victory of the Alma, and he felt it deeply because he understood its import.

Notwithstanding his age at the period when he assumed the command of the army in the East, none of his vigor had abated. He was constantly at his desk an hour or two before breakfast, went to his office at eleven or twelve, remained there till seven, and again resumed his pen for some hours at night. He wrote with the same facility that other people talked, and it seemed to cost him as little effort. He had the happy faculty of forgetting his business in the brief intervals of rest, and, to judge from his buoyant spirits and the readiness with which he entered into the topics and pursuits of those about him, it would have been supposed that he was without an official care. Whether it was native temperament, or mental resolution, or a mixture of

both, his settled habit was to oppose worry and difficulties by patience and cheerfulness. His ordinary occupations were sedentary, but it was a singular circumstance that these long periods of forced inactivity did not diminish his surprising power of enduring physical exertion. A little while before he sailed, when he had not been on horseback for six months, he rode thirty miles at a gallop, and thoroughly knocked up his companions who had been hunting every day. It was the same when he was on foot. 'You have no idea how charming Lord Raglan is,' a friend wrote from a house where he was shooting, the last year he was in England, 'he is as young as any of us, up to all our walking and fun, and the marvel amongst us.'

The highest honour, the soundest judgment, the greatest good nature, a peculiar aptitude for business, make a rare combination, and there are certain offices which the man who possesses such qualities is sure to be incessantly asked to discharge—those of executor, guardian, and trustee.—Lord Raglan as a consequence fulfilled these functions for an incredible number of persons. Before he left England he arranged the papers belonging to the whole of the trusts in perfect order, and placed each packet in a separate drawer. He wrote a letter to be given to his wife in case he fell, expressive of his deep attachment to herself and their children—such words in fact as he would have wished to utter with his dying breath if he had been permitted to end his days in the bosom of his family.—Other worldly affairs he had none. He had not a debt of any description, not a pardon to ask, or an enemy to forgive.—His worst personal care proceeded from the afflictions he entertained and raised; for he felt a daughter ill of a fever produced by grief at his approaching departure upon an expedition which gave so much reason for fear that he would fall than for hope that he would survive. But these are sorrows incident to a soldier's lot, and, though it is not for others to forget them, he himself bore them as secretly as he felt them acutely.

It is not our intention to write the history of the Crimean campaign. Report has long assigned the task to the brilliant author of 'Eothen,' and we have as little wish to anticipate as we have ability to compete with him. His extraordinary powers of narrative, his military enthusiasm, his presence during a considerable portion of the war, his acquaintance with the prominent actors in the scene—these and other qualities, which could hardly have been expected to meet in the same person, must make his work a model of its kind. The matter and the style will be worthy of each other, and we cannot but hail it as a fortunate circumstance that the tale should be told for posterity by so accomplished a writer and so honorable a man. In the mean while our task will be limited to setting forth, with the aid of the work of the 'Staff Officer' and the documents in our possession, the principal parts of Lord Raglan's conduct, and especially those which have been most perverted or misunderstood.

The resolution to attack the Crimea was taken on the 18th of July. A despatch was received from the English Government two days previously, prohibiting a farther advance into Bulgaria, and expressing a conviction that a secure peace could not be obtained without the overthrow of the fortress of Sebastopol, and the destruction of the fleet in its harbor. Nothing was to prevent the expedition except insuperable impediments, such as the want of preparation by the Allies, or the possession of a greatly su-

perior force in the Crimea. Even this discretion, small as it was, was accompanied by an expression of the regret the Government would feel if an attack from which such important consequences were anticipated should be any longer delayed. The Emperor of the French acquiesced in these views, and a council of war, which was attended by Lord Raglan and Marshal St. Arnaud, as well as by the four Admirals, Dundas, Lyons, Hamelin, and Biquat—came to the unanimous conclusion that the attempt should be made to fulfil the wishes of the authorities at home. In communicating this determination to his Government, Lord Raglan informed them that it was taken more in deference to their earnest desire than from any intelligence which could be obtained of the strength of the garrison of Sebastopol, or of the Russian forces in the field. Every effort to get this all-important information had failed, and the expedition was like playing a card at whist, uncertain whether the higher number was not in the adversary's hand. The English Government accepted the hazard, and Lord Raglan submitted to the tremendous task of guiding the army through the unknown dangers.

The decision once arrived at, Lord Raglan adhered to it with his usual intrepidity. While the preparations were making, cholera increased to a frightful extent in each of the camps and fleets, while, according to the 'Staff Officer,' the mere advance into the Dobrudschia disabled from eight to ten thousand of our allies. The English commander, who had been asked to allow his troops to take part in the movement, anticipated the consequences, and refused his assistance. Many of the Russian Generals who enjoyed the confidence of their army, coupling the losses and the sickness with the ample notice which the Russians had received through the press of the grand object of our desires, were strongly opposed to persevering in the expedition to the Crimea, and freely expressed their dissent.—Lord Raglan who had counted the cost at the commencement, never wavered for an instant. The new incidents were not in favor of the Allies, but neither did he consider them of that insuperable nature that they should put an end to a plan, at the moment of execution, which had been deliberately concerted, prepared, with an immensity of trouble and expense, and the abandonment of which would reduce the army to inaction for the remainder of the year, and raise a storm of indignation in England and France.

On the 8th of September, while the entire convoy were ploughing their way to the coast of the Crimea, another incident occurred to test the firmness of the English Commander-in-chief. Marshal St. Arnaud desired a conference on board the 'Ville de Paris,' and as Lord Raglan could not ascend the vessel at sea with his left hand—a manoeuvre however which, difficult as it was, he would under favorable circumstances insist on performing—Admiral Dundas went alone. The Marshal, speechless with the agony of his mortal disease, pointed feebly to an unsigned paper, which represented that the season was too far advanced for the siege, that it would be dangerous to disembark at the northern side of Sebastopol, where they were doubtless expected, and that it would be more expedient to proceed to Theodosia, some seventy miles to the south, and lie by for the winter. Lord Raglan refused to entertain the proposition; but while at Varna, he had ascertained that a considerable force was stationed on the banks of the Katcha, the place of landing agreed on, and he re-

solved several days before starting that on reaching the Crimea he would invite St. Arnaud to consider whether they should not direct their course Eupatoria, and endeavor to gain the shore at this point, which he rightly suspected would be unguarded by the enemy. He now reconnoitred the coast, and to his influence on his return in persuading the French Marshal to keep clear of the Katcha, General Canrobert ascribed the signal success of the disembarkation.—Not a man was lost.

There were three great stages in the campaign which were distinctly present to the mind of Lord Raglan—to effect a landing, to defeat the Russians in the field, and to capture Sebastopol—all most arduous operations, and all rendered doubly anxious by the entire uncertainty of the extent of the obstacles they would encounter. The facility with which, through the generalship of Lord Raglan, the troops got on shore, has prevented the peril from being duly appreciated. The French line-of-battle ships were crowded with troops, and could not fire a shot. The defence of the convoy was principally left to the English fleet, which thus afforded such a tempting opportunity to the enemy, that Admiral Dundas repeatedly exclaimed, ‘if the Russians have the spirit of mosquitoes, they will now leave their harbor and try the issue.’ While the ships assailed the Allies by sea, Prince Menschikoff would have opposed the landing from the shore; and though our object might have been ultimately attained, the loss of necessity must have been great.—The adoption of Lord Raglan’s plan enabled a sufficient force to establish itself on the coast before the enemy could come up, and if the Russians ever meditated an attack, they were compelled to abandon it.

The English Commander was confident from the outset that this difficulty would be surmounted. The subsequent movements, he had previously explained, would be limited by the condition of the armies. The Allied forces which landed in the Crimea would have required 28,000 beasts of transport to enable them to proceed into the interior, and they were only possessed of a few hundreds. They could not, therefore, go far from their ships, upon which they were dependent for their ammunition and food. In the advance to the Alma it was an additional hazard to the English that they had to separate from the fleet, while the march of the French was by the shore. The sea in addition covered one of their flanks and our army the other, while our own flank at the land end of the line was completely exposed. The Russians, believing that the precipitous nature of the ground protected their left, had concentrated the larger part of their strength on their centre and on their right, and especially the last, which they feared would be turned.—Left, right and centre were all carried, but the right, which fell to our share, is admitted to have presented the greatest difficulties, and afforded the greatest glory to the victors. The whole position of the enemy was formidable in the extreme; and while Sir John Burgoyne pronounced that he had never seen one so gallantly carried during the Peninsular war, with the exception of Salamanca, Lord Raglan declared that he had never been under so heavy a fire, unless perhaps at Waterloo. He rode, indeed, on the 20th of September at the Alma through a continuous shower of balls, and his deportment on these occasions is worthy of notice. At the commencement of the attack a cannon shot all but touched his back, and the ‘Staff Officer’ relates that he took no more notice of it than if he had been at

a review. He never got excited in voice or manner; nor, in spite of his sensitive humanity, allowed his attention to be distracted by the slaughter from the business of the hour. Those who had a personal acquaintance with him remarked that he appeared the same as in private life—just as composed, just as attentive to every little detail, and just as ready to talk in any vacant minute upon any subject which arose. His mind was cast in the most heroic mould, and he rode on horseback through the storm of shot with the same complacent feelings that he would have sat at his domestic hearth in his easy chair. His calm eye, ranging through the field, was quick in detecting what was going on, and the skill with which in the heat of the action he paced some guns at the Alma had a material share in deciding the day. It was characteristic of him that, having passed unconcerned through the battle, he looked disconcerted at the vociferous cheering he received from the men when the victory was won, for he was singularly shy, and his modest nature was abashed by such stirring tributes.

The English infantry had suffered too much to engage in the pursuit, and Lord Raglan in vain endeavored to prevail on Marshal St. Arnaud to unite our cavalry and a part of our artillery with the large portion of his troops which had not been into action, and follow upon the heels of the flying enemy. The French repeated their apathy when the Russians were out of reach. Lord Raglan remained till a late hour taking measures for the comfort of the wounded, whose piteous cries for water, are said by the ‘Staff Officer’ to have been heartrending. Many of the soldiers perambulated the field of battle the whole of the night, supplying the sufferers with drink from their canteens. The writer of the ‘Letters’ went the following morning on the same errand, and on his offering the last drop of his brandy-and-water to a man whose leg was dreadfully shattered with grapeshot, the hero replied, ‘Oh, Sir, if you would give it to that poor chap there; he has been very bad all night; he is shot through the chest; may be a drink would make him easier!’ A precisely similar action in Sir Philip Sydney has done more to keep his name before the world, and to endure it to posterity, than all the other incidents of his life; and it is no less consolatory than affecting to find that what has always been considered one of the noblest instances of generous self-denial upon record, should be repeated by a common soldier, who, hopeless of fame, could have no other motive than that fine humanity which made him feel the sufferings of a fellow being more keenly than his own.

The works of the enemy commanded the mouth of the river Belbec—the only point at which the materials for the siege could be landed on the north. This necessitated the flank march to get round to the south, where safe communication could be kept up with the sea. Balaklava secured, Lord Raglan reconnoitred Sebastopol, and came to the conclusion that it could not be assailed with a reasonable prospect of success until the fire of the Russian batteries was reduced.* The question was some-

* The order in which the armies came up put our troops on the left, and Lord Raglan has been much blamed for yielding this post to the French, and removing to the right, which was the furthest from the sea and the nearest to the enemy. But he had strategical reasons for the course he adopted, which, though they cannot with propriety be stated now, were proved by subsequent events to have been perfectly just, as will be admitted by everybody when the entire history of the siege is known.

times been mooted whether his decision was correct, though we are not aware that it has been questioned by any competent authority. The English Commander-in-chief had certainly shown himself admirably adventurous. He had persevered, with an unshaken nerve, in the perilous expedition, when he was invited to abandon it; he had resisted the vacillating timidity which at the last moment would have conducted the armies to a distant part of the Crimea, and evaded the enemy they went pledged to attack; he had boldly assailed a position at the Alma which seemed nearly impregnable; and he had urged and led the flank march, which was a movement as bold as it was happily prosperous. He seems to have possessed to a particular degree the faculty which distinguishes between the difficult and the impossible, and, if this opinion is correctly stated, there is every presumption that it was well founded. He had ascertained that the Russians could oppose to him a garrison of 25,000 men, besides the covering army; the ships in the harbour would have done mighty execution, and the land defences were far less formidable than had been imagined.—Prostration, it is true, was an immense advantage to the defence as well as to the attack; but it there was a strong probability of a failure at the outset, with an equally strong probability of ultimate success, the only rational course for the Allies was to persevere till they found themselves superior to the enemy.

The English broke ground on the night of the 7th of October, the French on the night of the 9th. On the morning of the 19th the *truce* opened, and it was intended that it should be followed by a general assault. The English batteries made a great impression on the Russian works and suffered little in return. Lord Raglan was prepared to fall upon the place, and sent to invite the simultaneous advance of the French. The day had gone less prosperously with them. The parapets of their trenches had not been made of sufficient solidity; their guns were not of the proper calibre. The explosion in the mortar of their principle magazine had gone far to paralyse their efforts, and, instead of reducing the fire of the enemy and ruining their defences, it was their own which were overcome. The assault was postponed in consequence, and though another day was subsequently fixed for the operation, Lord Raglan perceived that the grand opportunity had been lost, and he made up his mind to the possibility of a severe and protracted contest.

(To be continued.)

SERIOUS CHARGES AGAINST AMERICAN CAPTAINS.—Sir A. Bannerman, Governor of the Bahamas, in his recent message to the Legislature, made some serious charges against American ship-masters trading to the islands. He asserts that some of them—there are honorable exceptions—are so utterly unworthy the confidence placed in them that they secretly agree with the wreckers for a share of the salvage, and then run the vessel and cargo to wreck.—The Governor recommends some effectual check for this crime, which is very horrible if practised.

The Queen has awarded a pension of £100 pounds a year to Lieutenant Massey, of the Redan. He has also been made Knight of the Legion of Honour, and the Duke of Cambridge has nominated him to Cadetacy in the new military train.



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1857.

Fortifying and Defending Houses and other Buildings when not opposed to Artillery.—BY CAPTAIN McLEOD MOORE.

The following notes are intended as a general guide for an officer's or non-commissioned officer's Detachment being called upon suddenly to defend Houses, or other Buildings, when left to their own resources, and but a short space of time allowed for its accomplishment. A few preconceived ideas on the subject, and a methodical method of acting may render a Building,—not otherwise intended for warlike purposes, a post capable of considerable defence, and with a little preparation enable a small party of men to defend themselves against considerable bodies even of disciplined Troops.

It may frequently be necessary in disturbed times to place Barracks and other Buildings—private as well as public—in a state of defence for the protection of lives and property against any extensive popular commotion, or sudden attack.

1. The great art in making a defensible post of Buildings, outhouses, and walls that usually surround them, consists in selecting such objects as will best answer the immediate purpose; making use of the materials at hand to strengthen the part to be fortified; taking care that the extent is not too great for the number of Defenders, and the means to devote to its completion.

2. In Buildings intended to be occupied and held, the men must be instructed to barricade the doors and windows of the lower story, by placing against them furniture and all such articles as will serve as an impediment to the entry of any persons attacking them.

3. The first or second floor is that from which a House may be best defended, as there is no danger in firing from Houses opposite each other on persons below.

4. When occupying a House with a view to its defence, it is always desirable, if possible, to fix on one that affords means of a flank fire from within, on its doors, and care should be taken also to secure the means of retreat, if necessary, either by having an open rear, or if in a Street by breaking into an adjoining House.

If subject to a fire from without when defending a House—feather beds, or mattresses placed against the windows and kept there by means of chairs and tables placed against them, form an excellent breastwork, over which the men can fire with comparative security, especially if fired at from the ground,—good shots should be selected to fire, and the other men to load.

5. Of all ordinary buildings those of the castellated form, whether old or new, with projecting towers are most defensible—next to them a Church, particularly of the old style in form of a cross—Churches have usually an open

space around them with strong doors and windows, and generally a belfry which would make a useful watch Tower,—but any House that is detached and has a tiled, slated, or tin roof, and a story above the ground floor may easily be made defensible. If the gable ends or sides have no windows it will be necessary to make some openings to bring a fire on that face.

6. In detached buildings selected for defence, the first point to be attended to, is for the defenders to collect all casks, boxes, tubs, baskets, planks, or anything else that may be useful in the work of fortifying—and to destroy any out buildings which are likely to afford cover to an enemy, as also to burn all straw, hay, or wood stacks, in the vicinity, which might be made available to set the Building on fire, and also to destroy all ladders, waggons, and everything that might facilitate the movements of attack.

Thatched or shingled roofs, and anything combustible should be removed to prevent the possibility of a spark of fire lodging;—cover every floor with earth four or five inches deep, and place on every floor (particularly the upper) tubs and casks of water,—Take down inner doors to leave ready openings of communication. Barricade all the doors and windows that are on the ground floor, and close them with strong inner cross-bars of timber or iron; form a double casing of boards (which any inside doors or wooden partitions torn down will supply) and fill the intervals with manure, earth or cinders well rammed, so that the whole will at least be a foot thick, to make it bullet proof. To prevent the barricades being driven in—the doors in particular,—the whole should be secured by upright bars of timber supported by props; should there not be time or materials thus to secure the openings, fill baskets, hampers, boxes, &c. with earth, rods, or bedding;—or the cases of beds and pinows emptied and filled with earth; carpets rolled up, or carpets and curtains, cut up, and made into bags and filled with earth, sand, or anything that can be made shot proof. Care must be taken under any circumstances to cover the openings, if only by hanging up a blanket or rug, as it conceals what is going on, and at a distance may be taken for a stronger defence,—the assailants will not know when, or where to direct their fire, while the defenders will be enabled to see what is passing without, and even to fire with impunity. The butt end of a tree drawn through a door or lower window, and then secured, with the tranches cut into points is an excellent barricade.

7. If the Buildings to be defended be entirely of wood, and have but an exterior light coating, an inner casing of boards should be nailed on to the height of seven feet, and the intervals (as already explained for barricading doors) filled with earth or manure—so as to form a wall a foot thick.

8. Having thus rendered it as difficult as possible for the assailants enter, the next precaution will be to bring a fire upon them,—this will be done by opening "Loopholes" (any small hole in the walls, doors, or shutters through which the barrel of a musquet or pistol can be protruded) in such places, as will enable every part of the approach to the Building to be seen, or as much of it as possible. The Loopholes should not generally be lower than six feet from the surface to the ground outside; so that the enemy cannot fire through them when close

up to the walls, and they ought not to be too few in number or the assailants may find means to obstruct them; therefore in making two or three rows of Loopholes on the ground floor, the lower row should be broken out a few inches from the ground; and if cellars will permit, a trench should be cut within to enable the defenders to kneel, if not they must lie down, when they fire,—a platform made of chairs, tables or doors must be erected for the upper ranks of men to fire through.

9. In making Loopholes the nearer the line of fire is kept to the height of the object aimed at from the ground the more certain the effect will be,—hence two rows of Loopholes on the ground floor would be preferable to one row on the ground floor, and one on the upper story;—and three rows on a ground floor and one on an upper story would be preferable to two rows on each of those floors.

10. It will be impossible to give a regular form to Loopholes pierced in the walls; they should be however about nine inches long, and about three or four wide on the outside, with the interior dimensions only so large as will easily admit a musquet. The exterior must be constructed, so that the muzzle of the musquet may take a wide range, and the bottom or sole of the Loopholes of the ground floor (especially,) should have such an inclination that the musquet may bear on an object close under the wall.

11. Loopholes ought not to be made at a less distance than three feet from each other, to prevent the wall being weakened, or the defenders too much crowded; and those of one row should not be similar to the one next it, but be chequered, so as to correspond with the intervals.

12. To prevent the attacking party pushing up, remaining under the walls, and endeavouring to set fire to the Buildings, or burst in the barricades, a cross-fire must be obtained, so as to protect all sides of the premises. A Turret, on bay window, or an outer porch, &c., will afford good flanking points, and it is very desirable that the entrance to the buildings should in particular be flanked, as it is termed, that is, exposed to fire from some other point than itself; but where there are no projecting parts of a building in which to break out Loopholes to give a flanking fire, and there is sufficient time to make the defence as complete as possible, a work of a semi-circular form, or with angles, formed by a double row of palisades, the tops at least seven feet from the ground, with a double casing of boards, the intervals filled with earth, &c., and pierced with one or two rows of Loopholes, should be constructed in the centre of each side of the building, or at the angles, with a communication to the inside, or instead of the palisading, a parapet entirely of earth of similar form might be thrown up with an exterior ditch. The defenders being generally well covered, by after raising the parapet to the required height for Loopholes—laying rows or pieces of timber, on which to place a stage of boards, thus forming the Loopholes, and then over this continue the raising of the parapet until the heads of those within can no longer be seen from without—defences of this kind are called "Tamboours." But where they cannot be constructed for want of means, or from the shape of the building—such as a windmill—a cross-fire can be obtained by another work, called a "Machicoulis," which is a balcony or projection of tim-

ber secured within from an upper window on which to form a grated stage to fire down from, and hold three or four men protected by a parapet of bedding, &c., supported by rails. Small balconies are frequently met with in private dwellings, and even one such as has only projection enough to hold flower pots in front of windows, may be made an excellent flank defence, by lining the front of it with thick planking, or other musquet-proof substances to the height that would cover a man who stands before it on the floor of the room; leaving openings of about four inches at the sides and bottom to fire through. A door way having such a prepared balcony over it would be powerfully protected—and a pistol would be more easily used than a musquet, from the narrow space and position.

13. If the number of the defenders will admit, three men should be allowed for each loophole, as the extra men can be employed in reloading, rapid fire being of the greatest importance to repel an assault,—and when at close quarters, loading with an additional ball will be found very destructive, even more so than "Buck-shot," which is apt to scatter too much.

14. It may be taken as a general guide to determine the number of defenders to the extent to be protected, that there ought to be one man for every four feet of wall round the interior of the lower story,—one man to six feet for the second story, and one to eight feet for an attic, with a reserve of one fourth of the whole.

15. In buildings shut up for defence, the fewest possible doors or entrances should be left available;—usually one may be deemed sufficient, and that in the position which is best flanked, and can be most easily closed, and protected; but it may be necessary also to have a communication open on the side furthest from where the "attack" is likely to be made, and through which ammunition or reinforcements &c. could enter. The remainder should be thoroughly barricaded, as it is at the doors the greatest efforts will be made. Such parts of the doors or windows as men are to stand against, during an attack should be musquet proof, this will comprehend particularly those parts that are loopholed, and it may here be necessary to mention that musquet proof requires greater strength of material than would generally be supposed.

A good musquet will, when close, fire a ball through 12 or 13 inch deal boards placed an inch asunder—this effect will be greatly reduced by increased distance, and inferiority of weapon or ammunition; still a door or shutter prepared systematically should not be less than three or four inches of planking, lined with an iron plate. But as it will not be easy to be prepared to such an extent, 3 or 4 inches of stout planking will afford protection, the men, however, avoiding as much as possible placing themselves opposite to the openings, except for the act of firing, after which they should retire for cover behind the wall.

16. When a lower ground floor has been forced or abandoned, the upper range may be defended with success by firing through openings made in the floor,—but if the staircase can be guarded without exposing the defenders, and there is no danger of setting it on fire, that position is the strongest, otherwise cut the stairs away, the communication being kept up by ladders. The floors as well as partition walls should be loopholed.

In large premises such as prisons &c. the number of men for their protection would be small for the extent of the building—even in Barracks an attack is often to be apprehended when the greater number of Troops are out, and a guard perhaps of 12 or 20 men left behind. It is therefore desirable to establish some kind of defence for such small numbers—this may be effected by adapting small detached defensible buildings at the angles, or at the flanking points of the entire premises, projecting beyond them, so as to afford general flanks—by thus disposing the out buildings for isolated defence, it might be difficult to assault a very small number of men in each; nor would it be easy to penetrate in any way within any part of the premises—as the range of fire from these buildings might be so placed, that a single loophole from a projecting point could sweep all along the whole space, and be worth twenty that had only a direct fire—a loophole thus placed is very formidable with only one man having the use of two or more musquets with, or even without men to load.

18. Every obstruction should be thrown in the way of an enemy advancing to attack a building—the window sashes may be laid on the ground, and strewing it also with broken glass and bottles—lay down hurrows with the teeth upwards, and pin down cart wheels to the ground—dig holes about a spade deep—stretch cords across fastened to stakes about a foot from the ground—cut down trees with their branches sharpened and pointed outwards, lying them side by side. If the trees are small keep them in their places by driving stakes among them, and laying heavy timber on the butt ends—or burying their ends in a small ditch—all these obstacles should be completely under the fire of the building, and not further from it than 40 or 50 yards at the utmost.

NEW THEORY

Of Manœuvre and Combat, for Troops of all arms, according to the same principles, and the same words of command.

[The Editor of the MILITARY GAZETTE translates this paper from the "MONITEUR DE L'ARMÉE" of the 26th of February last; it is a review by a French Officer of a work recently published by Chef d'Escadron, BONNET DU MARTRAY, of the staff, bearing the above title.]

"A first edition of the 'New Theory,' having been favorably received, says M. Du Martray in his advertisement, the author, encouraged by such flattering testimony, thinks it his duty to persist in the idea of simplicity and unity, that he has already broached relative to the evolutions of all arms of the service. This second edition is therefore published, and may really be called a new work, as there are in it so many alterations, and so much condensation."

Thus, M. Du Martray, in common with a vast number of well informed officers, recognizes the fact, that the Orders which prescribe the exercise and evolutions of the army are still imperfect, and these imperfections he proposes to remove. This idea is a truly valuable one, for it is ever honorable to devote the leisure hours of military life to simplify those theories of which the study is fatiguing, and of which the execution in the field is long and difficult. But will the new theory of M. Du Martray effect the desired object? Will the three arms of the service gain much, above all things before the enemy, by the adoption of the system here presented to us?

Before we answer this question, let us look at what has passed. Let us follow the march of tactics. This will without doubt lead us to a solution of the question.

From ancient times to the present, military manœuvres have infinitely varied, according to the period. They have been modified according to national character, according to the arms employed, the brutal shock, the disorderly melee of barbarians, have given place, in the art of war, to the most scientific combinations, based on the most rigidly precise mathematical rules.

Historically speaking there was a long "solution of continuity" in the progress of the military art in Europe. This was the period which existed from the fall of the Roman Empire to the middle of the "Middle Ages." The skillful tacticians of Greece and Rome, lost amidst the great intrusions of the first ages of our era, left nothing in their place, during the wars of the barbarous tribes who founded "new Europe," but brutal force, and a presumptuous and disorderly courage. All the tactics of those times may be included in two words; shock—melee. Battles were sanguinary butcheries, in which each soldier attacked with fury, the man who was opposed to him, and numbers were the surest augury of success.

It was not till the fifteenth century, and the formation of regularly disciplined companies, that the art of tactics was revived in Europe, and a certain degree of regularity given to the manœuvres of the troops. This revival of the military art made great progress in the time of Louis, the Eleventh. The Swiss contributed greatly to this. The yet recent employment of Artillery also contributed to work a revolution in the manner of drawing up and moving armies, but no written rules existed for the movements effected. Generals acted according to the inspiration of the moment. The battles of Francis, the First, were nothing but chivalric tournaments, fought with the cold steel, where every combatant used sword and axe as hard as he could.

A marked progress was manifested at about the opening of the seventeenth century. Henry, the Fourth, and his generals, thoroughly understood the power of well ordered discipline in the movements of armies. Montluc then published those Commentaries, which the Bernais (King Henry) called the "breviary" of soldiers.

The "Thirty years War," which broke out a few years after the time of Henry, the Fourth, became, from its important vicissitudes, a rich field for military studies, and effected remarkable changes in the tactics of the three arms. But still, no general rules for the "mechanics" of the troops, arose from this long struggle, in which so many generals, nevertheless, rendered themselves illustrious. Men did not even then understand how to manœuvre, that is, how to form, easily, rapidly, and without hesitation, from one formation to another, from column into line, and vice versa, and how to change front, by movements agreed on, and well understood. When there was a necessity to march against the enemy, the troops were obliged to advance in the same order in which it was intended they should fight, in order that the symmetry of their order of battle should not be violated, because if disorder took place, that symmetry could not have been re-established in the presence of the enemy.

Frederic, the Great, (of Prussia) who knew

how to organize a good army, and with his good army obtained great results in the "seven year's war," laid down the basis of certain orders for exercise and manœuvres, but these rules were embarrassed by so many minute details, that they were good for nothing except for the automaton soldiers of the Prussian king. Prince Maurice, of Saxony, in attempting to introduce the Prussian system into the French army, did not take into account the difference of character and genius, between the two nations. However, the Prussian system was adopted, in spite of the visible repugnance of the soldiery, and remained in use, up to the beginning of the reign of Louis, the Sixteenth. The ordinance of 1776 made many modifications, but the basis of the principal dispositions of the system was still retained.

Elementary tactics were then an object of study to many writers on military subjects. The peace which then reigned left the field clear for speculative inquiries on these matters, and numbers of officers largely availed themselves of their leisure time. Every man suggested innovations, and wrote against the innovations of others.—Controversies arose at that period which, today, we think useless. Most especially was opinion divided on the respective merits of the "column" and the "line" (*l'ordre profond et l'ordre rince.*) An ardent "polemical" discussion took place, on this subject, between M. Guibert, the author of a work entitled, "*essai general de tactique,*" which sustained the then "order in line" and M. Menil Durand, who advocated the formation into column.

In the year 1777 there were encamped at Vauxsieur, near Bayeux, forty-four battalions, twenty-four squadrons of cavalry, and proportionate Artillery. After many manœuvres in accordance with both systems, and many animated discussions, it was decided, that both systems were good in their way, and could be brought into use, according to circumstances, but that the line formation ought to be looked on as the habitual and primitive order of armies, being more in accordance with the arms in use, and that the column formation should only be used when the occasion required it.

This decision did nothing; it left all the old faults of the system. M. Guibert understood this, and expressed his ideas. Guibert, after having with great talent and sagacity exposed to his comrades the advantages of the formation in line, called the attention of the military Chiefs to the inconvenience arising from the multiplicity and complicity of the prescribed evolutions. He demonstrated then, as Du Martray does today, the means of rendering them simple, easy, rapid, and applicable to all the arms of the service.

Guibert published his work in 1780. We find in his works, "*The general Essay on Tactics,*" and "*The defence of the system of modern war,*" almost all the hints for the improvements introduced into the regulations which exist at this day.

The Council of War, appointed to sit in the year 1787, to which M. Guibert was the Secretary, paid great attention to his propositions, and published on the twentieth of May, 1788, an ordinance, prescribing the drill and manœuvres of the army. The ordinance went no further than the instruction of a battalion, but all the material was prepared to complete the system up to the instruction of much larger bodies. The publication of these orders, in great part due to

M. Guibert, was arrested by the revolution of 1789, but was again taken up in 1791, and became the official regulation of the army.

The Regulations of 1791, a model of concision and clearness, as says General Foy, has sufficed to our generals for the conquest of all the armies of Europe, in the wars of the Republic, the Consulate, and the Empire, and still was far from being complete, but our Generals knew how to make their own comments, and vary the application of its principles according to circumstances.

To be continued.

We regret to be obliged to record the death of an old brother officer, Captain R. A. Kelly, Adjutant of the Brockville Rifles and Artillery—the sad event took place on Thursday, the 2nd inst. Captain Kelly was one of the first to offer his services in '37-'38, and from his zeal and faithfulness in the days that tried men's souls in Canada, received a Captain's commission in one of the Provincial Regiments called into Active service. He has been employed since that time in the Civil service of the Province. Since the Rebellion, and on the organization of the Active force in 1855, he again offered his services—and was gazetted to No. 1. A Company of Rifles at Brockville, in which force he served up to the time of his death.

He was a kind-hearted and warm friend, universally esteemed and beloved by his brother officers and men of the Corps to which he belonged.

He was interred in the new Cemetery at Brockville, on Sunday, the 5th inst., with all the honors of War, and, notwithstanding, that it was pouring rain, the troops from Prescott with all their officers marched up to pay their last tribute of respect to their friend and comrade.

The whole affair passed off in the most solemn and impressive manner, with a very large assemblage of the citizens and country people in attendance.

• • • "I wish to mention to you that I have had made in England for the use of this Battery, a Button of I think a very neat design, and which is adapted for the entire of the Artillery arm of the force; it is of the size and shape of the R.A. button, and has a Crown, and underneath the Beaver a single gun unlimbered and the word "Canada." Should you desire it, I will send a pattern of each size to your office—the dies have been preserved, and will be kept by the manufacturer in case of further orders—my order was executed with despatch and well. The same persons have supplied me with Chevrons, and other devices, these have not reached me, but will arrive in a day or two as they came by the *Asia*—they are I am informed, precisely similar to those used by the R.A. I wish to mention also that the manufacturers are "Messrs. Sittwell & Sons" of the Barbican London, and that their charges are extremely moderate—they have also supplied me with gloves, gold lace, and many other things.—*Extract of a Letter from London, C.W.*

The Washington correspondence of the Boston Advertiser telegraphs, under date of April 6th, that the administration has completed its arrangements relative to China, and that William B. Reed, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been tendered the mission to arrange existing difficulties with that country.

TIME OF THE SEASON.—The writer of this shot a wild pigeon on the bank of the Rideau river, on Thursday evening, the 9th of April. The bird killed was a fine cock pigeon and quite alone.

On Friday, the 10th inst., five wild ducks were bagged by the same hand, somewhere in this vicinity, of the following species. Two large "golden-eyed" divers (*anas clangula.*) Two wood-ducks, (*anas sponsa.*) and one of the beautiful species called the crested or hooded "*merganser.*"

Sniipe, robins, blackbirds, swallows, sparrows, and other harbingers of Spring were here in abundance, excepting the first mentioned, up to Saturday, the 4th instant.—*Communicated.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY GAZETTE.
MR. EDITOR,—

In this age of improvement in the construction of fire-arms, it may not be amiss that your readers, (who will naturally be interested in such matters,) should know, that even the City of Ottawa is not behind the age in the excellence of the article of this description which it can produce. I refer to the rifled pistols manufactured by Mr. Dudley Booth of this City, which for precision of shooting and length of range, in my opinion, have not yet been surpassed, by any arms of the same length or weight either in Europe or America.

I shall here give a brief description of one of these pistols in my possession, with the hope that its publicity may tend to bring its projector and maker into such notice as the originator of such an improved weapon most certainly deserves.

The barrel is made of the best cast steel, about fifteen inches long with seven grooves in it, taking about sixty-four conical balls to the pound: the breech is patent, the lock working underneath, the mainspring of which acts also as the trigger-guard. It is used with "globe sights" for sharp shooting, but can also, like ordinary rifles be used with plain open sights to advantage for bush shooting. I may observe that the entire weight is less than three pounds.

I am not prepared, as yet, to say what the longest distance may be at which this pistol may be considered effective. However, I tried it once at 400 yards, and can speak with certainty as to the precision and force with which it carries a ball to that distance with a very small charge of "Curtis & Harvey's" superfine rifle powder, which, for the benefit of sportsmen, I may mention, may be had at Mr. George Hay's in this City.

From the shooting I then made, I have no doubt, that with the requisite elevation it would prove quite effective at an object even much smaller than a man at 7 or 800 yards.

At close range, say 35 or 40 yards, I have driven three balls in succession into the centre of a two-inch ring making only one hole in the target, which was a small piece of writing paper of the size above mentioned fastened to the end of a sound cedar log sawed off transversely. On splitting the log, I found the three balls jammed together into a compact mass as solid as if melted together and embedded in the timber, twelve inches in depth. I have this singular piece of lead still in my possession, and will have much pleasure, Mr. Editor, in letting you examine it.

On another occasion, I have put eight balls, out of twelve, into an eight inch ring at a distance of one hundred and forty-two yards, nei-

ber of the remaining four, then fired, being more than two inches from the edge of the ring.

My last trial was at a six inch ring at a distance of 251 yards, on which occasion I fired only three times. Of these three shots, two entered the ring, and one struck about two inches below it directly under the centre. In this case the balls passed through two separate inch boards with a space of about nine feet intervening between them. How much further they went I cannot tell, as I could find no trace of them in the snow for a considerable distance behind the target.

I could give you many more accounts of extraordinary shots which I have made with the weapon I have been describing, but enough has been said to show that we can get up an article here, at home, not easily to be beaten.

The pistols made by Mr. Booth are all well and neatly finished and alike accurately bored and grooved and true for shooting. He has made one or two double-barrelled ones, which are exceedingly creditable specimens of workmanship.

I feel certain that if our friend Booth were to devote his sole attention to the manufacture of rifles and pistols and the gun trade generally, he would meet with that encouragement which a man possessed of his mechanical talent and inventive genius so well deserves.

I remain, Sir,

Yours truly,

ONE OF THEM.

Ottawa, April 10th, 1857.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MILITARY GAZETTE.

Sir,—

I beg to enclose you the amount of my yearly subscription for the *Canada Military Gazette*,—and I take this opportunity of stating, that it affords me the greatest pleasure to see the popularity, and rapidly increasing circulation the *Gazette* is attaining. The Active force has made rapid progress, since its organization, and has already won a name as a military body—the starting of the *Military Gazette* was an act worthy of all commendation and support, and is of vital importance to the furtherance of the various views that may be extended from time to time for our mutual welfare. There are some twenty or thirty copies of your paper taken in our small community, and every one seems pleased with it—civil and military. But to the officers and men of the Active force, I consider a number of your paper almost a requisite, at all events to those taking any interest in the service.

I was much pained to see in one or two of the last numbers that a few of the officers had, after taking the *Gazette* some weeks declined to take it longer—I certainly agree with you when you say, they should have come to that decision after the first or second number—but then again you must be a little charitable and bear in mind that the officers of the Active force are not all unpaid men, or if their means should be such as to enable them to patronize the *Gazette*, (and I believe the poorest soldier can meet ten times the amount yearly) their souls are perhaps small—or what may possibly be the case—failed in business and obliged to make an appearance on what they do not possess, under all these circumstances some allowances ought to be made for them.

However, there is a certain Major and his officers mentioned, not a hundred miles from Head Quarters, as having retained your paper—what really astonishes me—his officers know nothing of, and their circumstances and zeal for the service may be equally circumscribed, but the Major, I am sorry for him—he has certainly seen the time when ten shillings a year would not affect him—I can imagine all things, and our fact should be borne in mind—the man that a short time since was willing to raise a like Regiment and lead it to—has changed his views, his ambition has moderated—and we now discover him assuming that position of *economy and economy* worthy of his past services—*de transit gloria mundi*.

A SOLDIER IN THE ACTIVE FORCE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 2d April, 1857.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.

No. 1. It being the intention of the Provincial Government to propose a Vote in the Legislative Assembly, to cover the expense of the Great Coats and Knapsacks, which have been sent from England for the use of the Volunteer Force, no deductions will be made from the Pay of the Force for any of these Articles already issued or which may hereafter be issued, pending the decision of the Legislature on the Grant.—In the meantime the Articles in question are to be considered as belonging to the Government, and not to the Members of the Active Force.

The Inspecting Field Officers of Militia in issuing Knapsacks and Mess Tins to the several Field Batteries, Foot Companies of Artillery and Rifle Companies in the Province, shall confine such issues to such number of Men in each Corps as are *bona fide* effective; the number of these Articles being limited, it is absolutely essential that the issues should be confined to those only who are strictly effective in each Corps.

Officers Commanding Corps, in all future Quarterly Returns, shall specify the number of Great Coats and Knapsacks in their possession.

No. 2. Commanding Officers of Corps of the Active Force, class A, are particularly requested in future to have their Pay List signed by every Officer and Man of the Corps in the column of "Receipt" and duly "Witnessed" in the proper column for that purpose, before being transmitted for payment to the Adjutant General. One copy of the Pay List only is to be sent to the Adjutant General, through the Inspecting Field Officer of the District—the other copy is to be retained by the Commanding Officer as his Voucher for having made the payment.

DE ROTTEBURG, Colonel,

Adjutant General Militia.

To all Officers Commanding Corps of the Active Force, &c., &c., &c.

TREMENDOUS SLAUGHTER OF THE KAFFIRS.—From Natal we have news of rather an exciting character, in consequence of the disturbances among the Zulus. These disturbances were caused by a contest between Kitchwya and Umhulazi, two sons of the paramount Chief Panda. On the 2nd of December, the latter was defeated with immense slaughter. The victorious Kitchwya, a lad of 19, after the battle, divided his army into three sections, and with these scourged the country in all directions, putting to death not only the enemies, but all neutral or doubtful subjects who came in his way. He, however, kept clear of the immediate vicinity of Panda, who, by the latest intelligence, was raising an army in defence of his throne. It is said that the number of persons slaughtered by the victors must have been upwards of 50,000. Umhulazi was put to death with the utmost barbarity, having been skinned alive.

The most careful calculations (says the *Natal Mercury* of Jan. 1.) formed by persons intimately acquainted with the Zulu country, and with current events, represent the total loss of human life at not less than 100,000, including of course

the women and children, who form a large portion of the whole. And this is the mass—what a fearful catalogue of women and children—what a wretched and terrible, the deplorable state of this revolting and horrible butchery.

Arrival of the "NIAGARA."

HAUZA, April 9.

The Royal Mail steamer *Niagara*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 28th ult., arrived here at half past 5 o'clock, this afternoon, en route for London.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The country continues in a ferment about the elections. Few members are yet returned, but general appearances are in favour of the Palmerstonian government.

The Board of Trade returns for February show an increase of 20 per cent. over last year. The imports show a decrease in breadstuffs, cotton, copper, iron, and wax, with an increase in provisions, dyestuffs, hides, timber, silk, wool, tobacco, and other articles at but an average.

Sir John McNeill has been offered a baronetcy, or a promotion as privy councillor, and those of the latter. Col. Tulloch is made a civil knight of the Bath; and Sir Dundas is appointed a Lord of Admiralty.

R. Brown & Co., ship-owners, Sunderland, have failed. Lines large.

London and Eastern Banking disclosures are unavourable.

Billion in the Bank of England has increased £24,000.

Henry Cutting and John Lewis, sailors of the ship *Guy Manering*, were tried before Baron Martin, in the Assize Court, Liverpool, for manslaughter, in killing a seaman on board the same ship. Cutting was acquitted; Lewis was sentenced to four months hard labor, the Judge referring the question to a full bench as to whether he had jurisdiction.

FRANCE.

Paris, March 24.—Little has been done at the Conference on the Neuchâtel question. The first meeting was merely for the purpose of receiving the propositions offered by the Prussian Representatives. Another meeting was held on the 25th to receive propositions from the Swiss envoy, which materially differ from those of the Prussian; but no one doubts but a settlement will be come to by mutual concessions.

The customs revenue for the past month shows a trifling increase. A summary of the new postal treaty with the United States is published.—The report of the Finance Committee on the budget for 1858 recommends the abolition of the war tax on registration dues, and the stamp duty on printed notices and prospectuses, and an impost of the annual tax of 15 centimes per hundred francs on transferable securities. Revenue is provided for one thousand seven hundred and thirty-seven millions francs, and the expenses are estimated at one thousand seven hundred and sixteen millions, leaving twenty-seven millions surplus.

It is now reported that the Emperor of Russia never intended to visit Paris, but that the Grand Duke Constantine will do so next month.

The expedition against the Kabyles is determined upon. Marshal Baudin commands.

It is reported that England has ceded to France Longwood House and Napoleon's tomb at St. Helena.

A Cabinet council had been held to consider the expediency of removing political prisoners from Cayenne to a healthier locality.

SPAIN.

The naval squadron at Rio Platte is to be relieved.

It is said that Mr. O'Sullivan will be representative of the United States at Madrid.

The Infanti Don Henry, who is brought forward by the Progressionists as candidate for Salamanca, has issued an address, in which he declares himself an ardent partisan of progress.

The government contemplates the establishment of a submarine telegraph between Cuba and the United States.

The first division of the fleet against Mexico would sail about the 28th of March for Havana.

THE WAR IN CHINA.

THE FIVE TREATY SEAPORTS.

[Translated from *Le Pays* of March 9.]

The treaty of 29th August, 1842, which first opened five seaports of the empire of China to foreign nations, and thus, as it were, caused that nation to enter into community of life with other people of the world, was looked upon in Europe as one of the great events of the age.—It was, indeed, a great step forward in the enfranchisement of that immense empire—it was the solution of the great problem of "How to open China." Newspapers, pamphlets, and works of all kind talked for a long time of nothing else but of China, her history, her prospects, &c. But all this was reckoning without the host—without reflecting upon the traditions, the passive policy and *inertia* of the government of the Celestial Empire, and upon the obstinacy and hostility of the popular fanaticism. During the first five years succeeding the treaty of 1842, official relations between China and the Europeans held on their usual course without incident or disturbance. But the remembrance of the "barbarian English" was still kept alive in the minds of the Chinese people. Conflicts arose now and then which the Mandarins did their best to pacify by great professions and promises. But after the year 1847 the relations between the Chinese and Europeans began to assume a more restrictive character. The late events at Canton afford a convincing proof that the Chinese Government has been for a long time seeking the means of escaping from the operation of the treaty of 1842. Ever since the accession of the new sovereign Y Tching to the throne of China, attempts of this kind have been made; and it is to be feared that the desire of the young Emperor is to drive away the barbarians of Europe (as the Chinese call us) altogether from his states. The very first official act he performed, on ascending to the throne, was to remove F.-Ing, the negotiator of the treaties of '42 and '43, from his employments and dignities. Be this, however, as it may, the treaties of '42 and '44 have given great advantages to Europeans, which they will not easily part with nor suffer themselves to be deprived of—advantages which have given them an opportunity of becoming better acquainted with the immeasurable resources afforded by China to commercial enterprise. Let us now examine the position in regard to China in which Europe, and France especially, is placed by these treaties, and let us inquire into the farther advantages which may yet be derived from them, provided the difficulties which the Chinese government puts in the way of their execution can be overcome.

The five seaports of China opened to the ships of foreign nations are, it has been already mentioned, Canton, Shanghai, Amoy, Ning-Po and Fou-Chou. The chief of these are Canton, Shanghai, and Amoy. Ning-Po, which is the principal seaport of the province of Tche-Kiang, which contains a population of twenty six millions of souls, carries on a trade with Europe, hardly amounting to a million per annum. At Fou-Chou the amount of business done is still less considerable. The total amount of the exchange between China and foreign nations may be estimated at three hundred millions of francs (about sixty millions of dollars.) In these commercial movements, which give employment to so many vessels and such an immense amount of capital, England takes at least a two thirds part. The trade of France with China amounts to little more than two millions of francs (about four hundred thousand dollars). This is accounted for by the fact that France consumes but a very small quantity of tea, and produces herself the most considerable part of the silk employed in her manufactures. Besides all this, France cannot supply any amount of cotton manufactures to China, in consequence of the greater cheapness of the English cotton goods, nor does she engage in the opium trade. Hence the smallness of her commercial dealings with China. Notwithstanding the opening of the several other seaports, Canton continues to be the centre of Chinese commerce. Its exchange amount annually to one hundred and

forty million of francs, without taking into account the immense illegal traffic in opium. This city, which is the capital of the province of Kouang-toung, stands upon the River Pekiang, a few miles from its mouth. Anterior to the year 1842 it was the only seaport in all China in which Europeans were permitted to enter with their ships. It has been justly called the Venice of the Celestial Empire. The European factories occupy a large space of ground outside the city. Next to Canton, Shanghai is the most considerable of the ports open to Europeans and Americans. It is situated on the river Yang-tse-Kiang, about fourteen miles from its mouth. This immense river crosses the Chinese Empire from east to west, dividing it into two parts. It is to this advantageous situation that Shanghai owes the great increase of her commerce since it was first opened to European trade in 1842. Shanghai communicates with the city of Nankin by the river Yang-tse-Kiang, and also with the city of Fou-Chou, by another river, the Woosang. The latter city, Fou-Chou, is one of the largest and wealthiest in all China. It is here that the rich merchants of the Celestial Empire retire to spend the rest of their lives, after having made their fortunes in trade, and here the wealthy men of the country chiefly reside. It is the most polished, and at the same time the most dissipated city of the Eastern Empire, and may be called the Corinthian city of China. At the same time it is a city of great trade. The chief portion of European imported goods finds its way here, and by means of the numerous canals branching off from this terminus they are distributed over as many as ten large provinces. Shanghai is in fact nothing but the seaport of this great city—Fou-Chou.—Here is the market, the great emporium to which are brought the vast productions of North and South China. Here it is that lumber, planks, salt, provisions, brandies and spirits, wheat, beans, vegetables and fruits of all kinds are exchanged for sugar, indigo, black tea, cinnamon, perfumery, glass ware, &c., &c. One thousand eight hundred Chinese junks enter annually the port of Shanghai, each averaging 300 tons.—The official statistics of the English Consul show that the value of the transactions of foreign trade alone exceeds an amount of 100,000,000 of francs annually (about \$20,000,000)—Shanghai has a regular and rapid communication with Hong Kong (the island ceded to the English) by means of a line of steamboats, which run between the two places. The English, Americans, and Dutch have each of them Consuls at Shanghai; France also possesses a Consular residence, but neither French merchant ships nor French men of war have as yet frequented, to any extent, this wealthy Chinese emporium.

The port of Ning-Po is situated some distance up the river Ta-Tai. It is a city of considerable importance, but is not very advantageously situated for foreign commerce. In the sixteenth century the Portuguese had some prosperous establishments here, which flourished considerably for a long time under the special favor of the Emperors of China; but after a time their establishments were pillaged and burnt down, and the Portuguese were driven away. From that time until the treaty of '42 made with China by the English the river on which Ning-Po stands was wholly closed up against the entrance of any foreigners. In spite of the attempts of European merchants, Ning-Po has not to this moment become a place of any great trade. The value of exchanges here scarcely reach the sum of a million of francs, (\$200,000). The staple productions of Ning-Po consist of silks, furs, furniture, &c.

Fou Chou Foo, the capital of the province of To Kien, stands upon the river Min, thirty miles from its mouth. The difficulties of navigation which prevent ships from ascending the river have rendered this port almost a nullity as to European commerce.

The last port to be mentioned is Amoy. This city, which belongs also to the province of To Kien, is the last of the five ports comprised in the treaty of Nankin. The bay of Amoy, formed by a large island in the midst of the curvature of the Asiatic coast of the Chinese continent is one of the most magnificent anchorages that the eye can look upon. The productions

of To Kien are exported from this city, namely: tea, paper, sugar, bamboo canes, &c. This is the privileged port for Chinese emigration; every year an immense number of emigrants leave this port, who go to settle in Oriental Asia or wend their way to America. The flood of emigration from this port is of immense advantage to the trade of Amoy, but the European commerce is not as yet very considerable, and hardly amounts to the value of ten million of francs. Yet the large quantity of sugar raised in this province, and the low price at which it is sold, would give freight and employment to a great number of merchant ships on their return voyages, if attention were directed to the circumstance. In 1846 the English took possession of Kalongson, which is situated upon the Bay of Amoy, and commands its entrance. The To-Kinians required this precaution to be taken against their movements, for they exceed all the other people of China in hardihood, boldness and courage. In another article we shall continue our views of the commercial relations of Europe and America with China, and examine into the means of extending the present circle of trade beyond the narrow limits into which it is now restricted by Chinese prejudice and fanaticism.

Importance of the Chinese War.

Very few people who read the newspapers realize the vast importance that is going to attach to the Chinese war. The war of 1840-42 was insignificant in comparison. Then, the war grew out of the destruction of some contraband opium which a British subject claimed, and was prosecuted solely in order to obtain safe commercial intercourse with certain Chinese to fulfil their treaty obligations, and will be prosecuted until the foreign Powers obtain satisfactory guarantees against fraud or violence on the part of the Chinese in all future time. This is a basis, and an aim which may involve a war of the very first magnitude.

We have reason to believe that Lord Napier is instructed to consider the co-operation of the United States in the war the most important object to be gained by his embassy to the United States. To what extent he has endeavored to achieve this end, and how far he has succeeded, will soon be known; it is not unlikely that the appointment of the new Governor of Kansas may have been a disappointment to him, as it deprived him of the co-operation of the man who, above all others, was most likely to share the sentiments of the allies in Europe in reference to the complicated questions of Chinese politics. But there is plenty of material for Chinese Commissioners in this country; Mr. Buchanan has only to hold up his hand, he will obtain the man needed. Mr. Walker can be spared for Kansas.

Were the war conducted solely against the Chinese, the English would not deem it so important. But they are well aware now that behind the Chinese government stands the Emperor of Russia, burning to avenge the losses he has suffered during the war. From Russia—which has always been more of an Asiatic than European Power—the Chinese can obtain what has always been wanting to their armies—officers and discipline; and like the Persians with the same advantages, may, under these conditions, make their enormous numbers tell with terrible effect against their assailants. We hear already that the Russian Plenipotentiaries have succeeded in effecting a temporary reconciliation between the rebels and the imperialists; the consequence of which will of course be to gather the united strength of the empire against the common enemy. Let a few officers, modern weapons, and a general notion of modern military discipline, be added to the boons already presented to China by the Russians, and the war may

become very serious indeed. The Chinese have fought well in the Canton River; under Russian leaders, and after proper training, they might almost defy any attack. Their numbers alone would laugh to scorn any European armament. They could easily send into the field several armies of a million men each, and could provision them.

To meet them, the English and French have entered into the usual war treaty, binding themselves to prosecute the war jointly, &c. &c. It is said that twenty thousand men are about to be shipped from Toulon and Cherbourg for the Canton River. Meanwhile, the British government desires to ascertain whether the anti-Chinese alliance cannot be made a tripartite one, with the United States as full partner for a third.

The question has so many faces that it is susceptible of a great deal of ventilation before a satisfactory settlement can be made. It is decidedly not the policy of this country to join other Powers in carrying out wars. The United States have not been in the habit of considering that they had a sufficient interest in any question which interested European Powers to induce them to join them in any military or political operations. At the same time, it is not certain that this Chinese matter is not precisely the exception which the foregoing rule presumes. We are certainly interested in China as largely as England and very much more largely than any other Power. One way and another the effect of the stoppage of the Chinese trade by the war will be severely felt here. Should the Chinese ports be blockaded, as they may be for a period of years, inconvenience would be felt not only in commercial circles, but in every household in the country. Teas have already risen thirty per cent.

Here are reasons enough why the United States should not be indifferent to the issue of events in China. Whether it happens to coincide with Mr. Buchanan's views for this country to take an active part in the pending contest and be beholden to none but ourselves for the advantages to be wrested from China, or not, it is certain that our mercantile interests alone imperatively require a close supervision of the turn of affairs in that section of the world. The allied maritime Powers are quite likely to make us sharers in the fruit of their contest, whether we take part in it or no; and therefore, if this waiting upon England seems to the President a decorous part to play, perhaps we may lose nothing by it. But whatever is done in this respect, no time should be lost in selecting a man of at least equal force and experience to Mr. Walker, to proceed to China without delay to watch over American interests there, and advertise the government whether it be possible to pass through the present crisis without either sacrificing our countrymen or making war on the Chinese.—*New York Herald.*

The Expeditionary Force to China.

The force about to be concentrated at Hong Kong will consist of two brigades of infantry, composed of the 5th Fusiliers, now on their passage from the Mauritius, the 50th Regiment, now at Hong Kong, the 23rd Fusiliers, the 82nd, 90th, and 93rd Regiments, which will proceed as soon as the shipping arrangements are completed. This force will be further reinforced by four companies of Artillery from Woolwich, 1000 Marines, and 100 men of the Royal Engineers, while, in the shape of auxiliary corps, it will be accompanied by one battalion of the military train, and 200 men of the Medical Staff Corps.

The Commander-in-Chief will be Major General Ashburnham, G.B., who had a command in the Satej campaign; he goes out with the rank of Lieutenant General. The first brigade will be

commanded by Major General Sir Robert Garrett, K.C.B., now commanding a brigade at Gibraltar, and the second brigade by Major General Symantzee, C.B., who holds a similar position in Dublin Garrison. Colonel Paknam, C.B., who was Adjutant General of the Crimean Army, will be Adjutant General to this division, and Colonel Wedderall, C.B., late Quartermaster General of the Turkish Contingent, goes out in the same capacity to China.

The squadron on the China station and the reinforcements will jointly muster a large and powerful armament for operation in the Chinese waters. The ships and vessels now on the station, or on their way, are the following:—

SAILING VESSELS.—Calcutta, 84, flag of Sir M. Seymour, K.C.B.; Raleigh, 59, Commodore the Hon. H. Keppel, K.C.B.; Nankin, 50, Capt. the Hon. K. Stewart; Sybille, 40, Captain the Hon. C. Elliot; Pique, 40, Captain Sir F. Nicolson; Spartan, 26, Captain Sir W. Hoste; Amethyst, 26, Captain S. Greatell; Comus, 14, Commander Jenkins; Racehorse, 14, Commander Barnard; Camilla, 16, Commander Colville; Acorn, 12, Commander Hood; Elk, 12, Commander Hamilton; Morden, depot ship; Alligator, ditto; Sapphire, ditto.

STEAMERS.—Tribune, 31, Capt. Edgell; Pearl, 29, Captain Sotheby; Esk, 20, Captain Sir R. McClure; Highflyer, 20, Captain Shadwell; Crusier, 17, Commander Fellowes; Hornet, 17, Commander C. Forsyth; Niger, 14, Captain the Hon. A. Cochrane; Encounter, 14, Captain O'Callaghan; Sampson, 6, Captain Hand; Fury, 6, Commander Lockie; Inflexible, 6, Commander Corbett; Barracouta, 6, Commander Fortescue; Bustard, 2, Lieut. Colmison; Forester, 2, Lieut. Innes; Haughty, 2, Lieut. Hamilton; Opossum, 2, Lieut. Campbell; Plover, 2, Lieut. K. Stewart; Stanch, 2, Lieut. Wildman; Starling, 2, Lieut. Villiers.

The reinforcements now going out with troops, stores, and munitions of war, comprise the following ships and vessels (all steamers):—

Sanspareil, 80, Capt. Key; Shannon, 51, Capt. Peel; Retribution, 23, Captain Baker; Furious, 16, Captain Osborne; Transit, 6, Commander Chambers; Assistance, 6; Himalaya, 6, Commander Pricat; Adventure, 6; Nimrod, 6, Commander Dew; Surprise, 4, Commander Cresswell; Cormorant, 4, Commander Saumarez; Viper, 4, Commander Bowden; Algeria, 2, Lieutenant Forbes; Brane, 2, Lieutenant Hoskins; Firm, 2, Lieutenant Nicolas; Bunterer, 2, Lieut. Pim; Bann, 2, Lieutenant Hudson; Janus, 2, Lieutenant Jones; Drake, 2, Lieutenant Arthur; Watchful, 2, Lieutenant Wintshid; Woodcock, 2, Lieut. Pollard; Kestrel, 2, Lieutenant Rason; Lee, 2, Lieutenant Graham; Clown, 2, Lieut. Lee; Tenser, 2, Lieutenant White.

The latter are the effective squadron of gunboats alluded to by Lord Panmure in the House of Lords on Thursday night in the remark that, in addition to the large men-of-war and troopships, "16 vessels, having only a small draught of water, would be drawn from the Pacific and used with them." The only ships and vessels employed on that station are the *Monarch*, 84, *Tribune*, 31; *Satellite*, 21; *Pearl*, 29; *Esk*, 20; *Mazicienne*, 16; *Alarm*, 26; *Harannah*, 19; *Cockatrice*, 4; *Nereus*, 6; and *Naïad*, 6. Of these the only steamers are the *Tribune*, *Pearl*, and *Esk*. The *Tribune*, *Pearl*, and *Esk* have been ordered to join the China squadron; therefore we have accounted for them therein, although they cannot have reached yet, and the *Mazicienne* has not long been ordered to the Pacific from the Mediterranean; she is upwards of 1200 tons.

The *Shannon*, 51, screw frigate, Capt. W. Peel, C. B., sailed from Portsmouth on Tuesday for China, with a detachment of the Royal Marine Artillery, and a quantity of medical and other stores for the navy and troops on that station.

The *Himalaya* will be at Spithead, by the 25th, to embark the 82d and other troops. The *Transit* will be ready in a day or two to embark the 23rd Fusiliers, and the *Furious* will embark the 90th Regiment. Lloyds have been applied to by the Admiralty to provide transports for the conveyance of the other troops, camp equipage, munitions, and other stores. The whole of the available purveyors, together with the commissariat officers now attached to the home stations, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness

to proceed to China with the troops under orders for embarkation.

Interesting from China.

SEVENTY THOUSAND CHINESE KILLED—RENEWED ATTEMPT AT POISONING.

From the Journal of Commerce.

We have been favored with the following letter, dated

MACAO, January 29, 1857.

All foreign business is not only suspended but entirely at an end, both here, at Hong Kong and at Canton. Since my last letter the greater part of the western suburbs of the latter city in which were situated nearly all the warehouses, shops, &c., concerned in foreign trade, has been consumed. Of the total destruction of the foreign factories, you will have heard by my last letter. The Chinese compute their losses in houses, go-downs, shops, &c., at over 4000 buildings, up to the present time; and in merchandise, and the value of the above property, they state their loss at £100,000, which is probably not far from the truth. We cannot, of course, know very accurately the damage sustained by the city of Canton, since the bombardment commenced, 20th October last, but as the latter has been kept up with more or less pertinacity, to within a few days ago, when the English Admiral retired with his forces from before the city, it is fair to suppose that the Chinese do not over estimate the loss of life, when they state it at 70,000—of all ages and sexes.

Everything favours this calculation, as it is well known that the streets are exceedingly narrow, the population of great density, the means of the power to move within the reach of comparatively few; while the custom of closing the gates of every street, during a period of public danger, creates immense loss of life—by a sudden movement of the populace. To say nothing of all the other distresses which have been riveted upon them and which are inseparable from such a condition of things, the total destruction of the trade of the place, the interruption to all the daily avocations of the people, &c., are very oppressive in their effects. Still, up to the present moment, the Chinese do not make the slightest concession. The Viceroy, Yeh, in all his official documents, is as firm at this moment as when the Arrow *lorcha* was seized by his officers on the 8th October last—The people, too, are even more bitter and exasperated against the English, and perhaps all foreigners, and notwithstanding their distress and their sufferings, their opposition to everything which bears the appearance of conciliation on terms of any kind, is greater than ever.

At Hong Kong a most extraordinary scheme to poison the foreign community, was planned by a China baker named Esing, who mixed a large quantity of arsenic in the bread baked for the consumption of the 15th instant. Upwards of 450 persons were poisoned, many had most narrow escapes from death, the sufferings of all were dreadful, but it is not ascertained that a single person died. The quantity of arsenic was too large, so that immediately after eating the bread, sickness and nausea followed, and the poison was thus ejected from the stomach. The effects, however, are many, and up to the present time may still be seen. Since then another attempt has been made, but on a much more moderate scale, through poisoned oranges, a quantity of which (about 5000 in number) was introduced into the colony. It failed, however, in this instance, as 100 little of the poison had been absorbed by the fruit, although two deaths took place, and they Chinese have a method of poisoning oranges by piercing them in the first instance with minute holes and then placing them over the vapor of the poisonous substance, which they then cause them to inhale.

Attempts have also been made to fire the settlements. That the Chinese are subtle enough to create some great catastrophe is well known, but how or when no one can divine. The consequence is, that the whole community is living in a state of complete and most painful anxiety and alarm. There is a large force there, about

and ashore. Still, the mode of circumventing their enemy, by the Chinese, is always hidden in secret; and while every street and every pass is guarded, either person, sudden kidnapping, or assassination, strikes terror throughout. In the latter sin the Chinese are avert acceptors.

At this place, Macao, on the other hand, we enjoy the most perfect peace and security. The Portuguese, who have held this place now more than 300 years, know the Chinese people well. They live on terms of mutual good will, so far as any Chinese can possibly be with any thing foreign, and there is a registered population of the latter people of nearly 30,000 who have inhabited the peninsula for many successive generations. The consequence is, that their families, their dwellings, their tombs and temples and property being all here, they are fully as much identified with the place as their rulers, the Portuguese, and therefore as much interested in it, in all its present integrity. There is, moreover, no question between the Chinese and Portuguese Governments. They are on excellent terms, which it is the object and wish of both to preserve. Offshoots, there are about 70 Americans here, including women and children; of English, French and German, and European Portuguese, not including the garrison and naval force, there may be about a hundred. The defences of the place are several judiciously placed forts, all built over 235 years ago, and about 300 artillerymen, a brig of war of 10 guns and an armed launch of six.

In the meanwhile Sir Michael Seymour has been obliged to withdraw all his forces from the city of Canton, and he is now establishing his headquarters about three miles from the city, to the southward, in a small fort taken from the Chinese, built on a rock in the middle of the river, called the Macao Passage Fort, and by the English, very absurdly, the Teetolum Fort, from its being circular, with a tall pagoda in its centre. The Chinese take great courage from this act of retreating, when they reflect that the Admiral's force consists of no less than 13 men-of-war, nearly all steamers, and very heavily armed. Thus he intends to wait for reinforcements, but the delay is most prejudicial to him in every respect. Already the Chinese have attacked the fort and the men-of-war stationed round about it with great energy and unexpected daring. When the reinforcements arrive there is no doubt that Canton will be in the military occupation of the English, and then the Chinese must either bend or submit to a long and desperate struggle with their masters, as the former must then become.

COLONEL TULLOCH'S PAMPHLET.

(From the Naval & Military Gazette.)

Here, the Board, driven to their last entrenchment, have made, as they suppose, a final and successful stand; throwing the whole blame of the evils, under which the Army labored, on Her Majesty's Government, as it existed in the latter part of 1854, because they did not meet all Mr. Filder's demands for pressed hay from England.

Had the shores of the Bosphorus not afforded a sufficiency of chopped straw and barley for a dozen Armies, and had there not been abundance of sailing-vessels lying idle which might have been employed to bring it over, and had no horses been well supported all over the East on chopped straw and barley ever since the days of the Patriarchs, there might be something in this objection of which the Board endeavour to make so much; but it vanishes under the explanation of Colonel Tulloch—that had even two of the sixteen unemployed Horse Transports been used for this purpose, as much straw and barley could have been brought over as would have supported 500 baggage animals, which number, by doubling the available Commissariat Transport at the beginning of the winter of 1854-55, would have prevented many of the miseries which followed.

But, were there baggage animals, on the

opposite coast, available to be brought over? Hear what Colonel Tulloch says on this head and judge whether anything short of a species of insanity could have prevented the application of so obvious a remedy:

"At this time, too, it must be borne in mind that Mr. Filder had upwards of 2,000 baggage animals in depot at Constantinople or Varna, which had been left behind when the Army went to the Crimea, and for the support of which the public were paying at the rate of about eightpence a-day each, besides the cost of superintendence, with little or no chance of their ever being of any use, except by transfer to the Crimea. Matters in fact were in that state, that any loss which might have been incurred on the voyage or afterwards would have been a gain to the public, as their keep had already, by the end of November, cost more than their value. Under these circumstances it might have been supposed that Mr. Filder would gladly have embraced the opportunity of turning the idle transports and the idle horses to good account, but nothing of that kind was attempted. Mr. Filder has the credit of being an economist, and we have already seen in the case of the tenders for cattle how carefully he avoided any fractional excess of expenditure, even at the risk of leaving the troops to be subsisted entirely on salt meat, but not only did he neglect this opportunity of increasing his transport without cost, but he is found contending for pressed hay being sent out from England at an enormous expense, while chopped straw in abundance could be brought from the opposite coast by sailing-vessels."

Colonel Tulloch goes on to state the economy of the case as follows:—

"Pressed hay, sent out from England, is understood to have cost about £18 a ton, or within a fraction of 2d. per lb. Straw, from the shores of the Bosphorus, as will be seen by the accepted tenders, cost about 2s. 6d. per cwt., or little more than one farthing per lb.; the sea transport cost nothing, for the freight had to be paid whether the sailing vessels were employed or not; it would consequently appear that passing over a source of supply which was within 200 or 300 miles of land, and which would, at one-seventh of the price, have answered every purpose, so far at least, as the baggage animals were concerned, Mr. Filder lays all the misfortunes of the Army on the shoulders of the Treasury, because they did not enable him to feed baggage animals in the Crimea with pressed hay brought from a distance of nearly one-fifth of the Globe, and subject to all the delay and uncertainty which that distance necessarily involved."

We have only now to sum up the conclusions of the Board on this branch of the subject, with Colonel Tulloch's final and crushing observations. They are as follows:—

"The Board go on to state in conclusion:—

"On this trying state of things, the Commissioners remark with direct allusion to Mr. Filder's management, that a man of comprehensive views might probably have risen superior to these disadvantages, and created an organization suited to the circumstances. It is difficult, however, to believe that any man, even of the highest inventive resources and administrative capacity, could have effectually provided beforehand for daily and ever increasing demands, many of which extending as they did infinitely beyond the limits of all previous Commissariat administration, were not, and from their very nature could not be foreseen."

On this Colonel Tulloch observes that—

"If Mr. Filder had but provided for the wants which could be foreseen, he might have been excused for omissions in regard to those which the Board describe as being 'beyond the limits of all previous Commissariat administration'; it is, however, rather singular that the most important of the omissions to which the disasters of the first winter in the Crimea are attributable, were entirely of that class which could have been foreseen and guarded against. For instance, Mr. Filder must have known that the

troops could not long be supported in health without fresh meat; he had thousands of cattle on the opposite coast, yet he failed to bring them over, though precisely the same means were placed at his disposal as had been employed successfully in the Peninsular War. He knew, so early as October, that the Army must winter in the Crimea; that to enable them to do so, large quantities of warm clothing and the means of shelter and covering must be carried up to the front, yet with 2,000 baggage animals on the opposite coast and sailing vessels in abundance at his disposal, he did not bring over sufficient for the emergency. Mr. Filder knew that green coffee could be of no use to men who, for want of fuel, had not the means of preparing it; yet for nearly three months he neither had it roasted nor obtained tea instead; though both alternatives were practicable. Mr. Filder knew that there were ovens at Balaklava in which fresh bread was baked during the greater part of the winter, and which was purchased daily by himself and other officers for their own use yet for several months he took no step to secure a supply for the sick, and, beyond the purchase of flour, made no preparations to extend the issue to the healthy. Mr. Filder knew that vegetables and lime-juice were the best of all known specifics to arrest the progress of the scurvy prevalent in Camp; yet he failed to provide any adequate supply of the former in December and January, and prevented any use being made of the latter by omitting to intimate its arrival to those who had the charge of distributing it. All these arrangements required—not the 'highest inventive resources and administrative capacity,' but the ordinary exercise of common reason; and the most important of them, such as those relating to fresh meat and land transport, were absolutely forced on Mr. Filder's consideration by the General Commanding, in such a manner that, probably, no other officer in the British Army but himself would have ventured upon opposition, and no other General but Lord Raglan would have borne it. None of these measures, except, perhaps, the supply of vegetables, could be characterised as infinitely 'beyond the ordinary limits of Commissariat administration,' nor were there at that time 'any daily and ever increasing demands' to complicate the arrangements, by the unexpected arrival of fresh troops. If anything were wanting to show the fallacy of the conclusions of the Board in Mr. Filder's case, it would be found in the fact that with the same resources within reach, so far at least as regarded external supplies, it was ultimately found practicable to bring to the Crimea all that was required for the subsistence of our own as well as the Sardinian Army, though nearly trebling in numbers the force which suffered; and was almost annihilated, during the eventful period referred to in the Report of the Commissioners."

GREAT IMPROVEMENTS IN AERIAL NAVIGATION—WONDERFUL, IF TRUE.—A PARIS journal publishes a strange account of an arostatic excursion, which, the article declares, has solved the long canvassed problem of directing balloons. The persons who are stated to have made the excursion are the Count de Pleuvier, M. Gavarni, M. Migeon, Mr. Falconer (an English aeronaut), and Mr. Henri Page, the writer. The apparatus used is said to have cost not less than 300,000 francs, the greater portion of which was furnished by Count de Pleuvier. The machine is represented to consist of two balloons united together, of a spherical form, each able to contain one hundred cubes of pure hydrogen gas. The directing power is a modified screw, communicating with a car and rudder, made principally of whalebone, to change the direction when required. M. Gavarni, the inventor, it is declared can obtain the upward movement of the balloon without throwing out the ballast, which soon exhausts the resources of the very best constructed balloons, and becomes an invincible obstacle to long excursions in the air. The loss of hydrogen is instantaneously repaired by a chemical proceeding of which M. Migeon is stated to possess the secret, and by a little apparatus also invented by M. Gavarni. The descent is effected, as hitherto, by letting the gas escape. The departure of the aeronauts on the occasion referred to took place on the 15th of January, at

10 o'clock in the morning, from the Park of Ferreres, in the Hologic, and the next morning at 5 o'clock, a safe descent was effected within half a mile of Alpes. The oval travellers remained on the African soil only thirty hours, and left at noon the day after their arrival, in sight of an immense multitude to see them ascend. The return was effected without the slightest accident, but with much greater rapidity; at 4½ o'clock the next morning they alighted at the spot from which they started, in the park of Count de Pleuvier.

DOCT. GAMMON'S "PATENT CONCENTRATED HEAVE-AHEAD CORDIAL"

The proprietor, after twenty-five years' indefatigable and uninterrupted practice in *veterinary surgery*, and through constant chemical research, and patient anatomical, pathological, and physiological investigation of that noble quadruped, the horse, now offers to the admiring world his "Patent Invigorating, Concentrated Heave-Ahead Cordial," a new and exceedingly wonderful remedy, instantaneously curing diseases, either acute or chronic, that "horse flesh" only is heir to.

It would be useless to attempt the enumeration of the manifold maladies for which this potent compound proves a specific, suffice it to say in morbid conditions of that important organ, the hoof, whether administered *internally, externally, or orally*, it acts energetically upon the fibrous tissues of the *spinal vertebrae*, thereby removing those horny excrescences, which are the cause of many a fearful "limp."

Applied once a week to the nostrils, it induces a rapid "2:40 gait," an agreeable disposition, and materially contributes to elevate the caudal appendage, *vulgarly known as the tail, &c.*, rendering the painful operation of "gingering," or nicking, unnecessary.

Cribbing, wind-sucking, quitting, biting, kicking, quidding, rolling, shying, weaving, millenders, fallenders, greaze, bog, and bone-spavin, all yield to its wondrous powers.

Half a teaspoonful in a peck of oats induces the instantaneous migration of those troublesome *vermin bots*, through the coats of the stomach into the peritoneal cavity, thence through the external walls of the abdomen, where they can be "scraped off" giving no further trouble.

One drop between the ears will cause the most restive and furious animal, "in the twinkling of an eye," to be docile as a lamb, and stand without hitching. A great saving of time is the consequence, invaluable to doctors and grocers.

Rubbed in the shoulders and joints, it ossifies the cartilages and arterial system, rendering them permanently firm and enduring.

With occasional sponging of the spine, it removes the "hairy coat," leaving the skin bright and glossy to a fault, thus doing away with the necessity of a groom.

Sprains, bruises, cracked-heels, ring-bone, poll-evils, wind-galls, callous, sneezing, hstula, siffast, scratches, spring-halt, foundlers, hooping-cough, accidents of all kinds, and sudden deaths, yield to one application of this concentrated, double-distilled combination of inspissated extracts.

JULIUS GAMMON, M.D.F.R.C.V.S.

P. S.—Price: 5 dollars a bottle, or 5 bottles for a dollar.

N. B.—Editors, by giving this one insertion, and a favorable notice, will be entitled to twenty gross of this invaluable medicine.

J. G., M. D.

Principal office, No. 18 Humburg Alley, opposite Grabem's Livery Stable.

CHART OF THE HORSE'S BRAIN.—Innumerable charts, casts, and scientific descriptions of the human brain are in existence, by which physicians, who administer to mental and bodily disease, are enabled to study their art with as much precision as if the *real*, in place of the *artificial material* was before them. The veterinary art is destined to become second only in importance to that which treats of the human frame, for, next to man, man's best servant, the horse, is deserving of all the appliances of art and science

to alleviate "those ills to which all flesh is heir." In Europe the veterinary art is brought to the highest perfection. A Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons is established in London, a scientific course of education is pursued, and the professor ranks with him who treats the human frame. The horse is no longer the prey of the ignorant "cow-doctor, or the illiterate village blacksmith, who knows nothing of anatomy, and only administers such remedies for suppositious diseases, as tradition has handed down to him as "good for them." With the advancement of science, comes the necessity for scientific works, whether for educational or for referential works, hence, we greet with pleasure the equine brain chart, to which this notice has especial reference. It displays, at a glance, the entire structure of the horse's brain, all the nerves, arteries, and other portions of that most important portion of the animal structure being made apparent to any and every one who casts his upon the picture. Appended to it there is a descriptive key, rendering the work still more comprehensive. No man professing the veterinary art should be without this chart of the horse's brain; nor, in fact, should any man who owns a horse—where scientific aid is not readily attainable—for its possession, and the study of works treating on those diseases which spring from the cerebral functions, may enable many a man to save a valuable animal from destruction. This valuable work is published by OAKLEY, 294 Washington street, Boston.

LATEST!!

HAMILTON, April 7, 1857.

The Jury were locked up for five hours and a half, after which it was announced that they had agreed among them. Their names having been called over, the following verdict was handed in.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

An inquisition indented and taken for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, at the City of Hamilton, in the County of Wentworth, the 13th day of March, 1857, and other days, according to the adjournment, before H. B. Bull and J. W. Rosebrugh, Esq., Coronors for the said County, for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, on view of the bodies of Donald Stuart, A. Grant, John Russell, Mrs. Beck, Joseph Barr, Mrs. Doyle, James Gannon, Samuel Zimmerman, Thomas Benson, John Sharp, Rev. A. Booker, Erastus W. Green, Thomas Garnell or Doyle, an infant daughter of Mrs. Beck, John C. Henderson, Mrs. Russell, Daniel Seward, Edward Duffield, Mahaly Clare, James Sutherland, Adam Ferrie, George Darragh, James Ross, Jacob C. Snyder, Jr., John Witfield, Alexander Burnfield, John Barton, Sent., Robert Crawford, William Sturdy, Hugh McElroy, Rev. Dr. Huss, Timothy Doyle, Patrick Doyle, James Hankness, Charles Brown, W. H. Kindall, Diana M. Figgan, John Bradfield, a man unknown, John Morley, Ellen Devine, Mary Devine, George S. Sloan, James Forbes, D. Curtis, D. Wister, William Brodfield, Ralph Wade, Colm Campbell, George Ellard, S. M. Donnie, Hugh McEvey, Mary Jane Harris, Jas. Major, William Howden, a child of Mrs. Howden, George Knight, William Farr, Mrs. P. S. Stevenson, being then and there lying dead. Upon the oaths of James MacIntyre, foreman, James Osborne, Joseph Lester, John Moore, John Galbraith, Levi Boomer, Robert Roy, Jesse Mickenson, Thomas B. Harris, Robert Osborne, W. S. Kerr, Alexander Hamilton, Lewis R. Corbey, Charles McGill, Horatio N. Case, and James Cummings good and lawful men of said County duly chosen, and who being then and there duly sworn and charged to inquire for our said Lady the Queen, when, where, how, and after what manner the said persons aforesaid came to their deaths, do, upon their oaths present,

First Clause—That the said numerated persons being passengers and servants of the Great Western Railway Company, came to their death in consequence of the Company's locomotive engine Oxford and tender, with a baggage car and two first class passenger cars attached,

composing the train, leaving Toronto for Hamilton at ten minutes past four o'clock in the afternoon of the 12th day of March last, having been precipitate into the Desjardins Canal by the breaking of the swing bridge over said Canal.

Second Clause—The jury aforesaid find that the immediate cause of the accident was owing to the breaking of the forward axle of the engine train, close to the wheel on the right, at a point on the road not ascertained, and in consequence of which the left forward wheel of the train left the rail or near the switch near the Desjardins Canal bridge, crossing the locomotive to diverge to the right, crushing and tearing away its supports precipitating the whole train into the Canal and resulting in the calamity which forms the subject of this melancholy inquiry.

The jurors further find that the locomotive Oxford had recently undergone a thorough repair, and six days previously to this melancholy occasion, according to the evidence, had been turned out of the repair shop in a good and satisfactory condition.

They likewise find that before leaving the Toronto Station with the train, on this fatal trip, the said train was examined by the proper officer and reported by him to be in perfect running order.

Fourth—The Jurors aforesaid also find that the said Bridge over the Desjardins Canal was built of wood, and constructed of sufficient strength for the conveyance of the traffic of the line, safely and securely, over the said Bridge, providing that the locomotive and cars remained on the railway track, but that the said Bridge was not built of sufficient strength to sustain an engine and train in case they should run off the track while passing over the said Bridge.

Fifth—The Jurors are of opinion that the only certain way of providing against a similar accident, at the same place, would be the erection of a (blank in the copy) Bridge, and they would therefore strongly urge on the Government to cause the same to be built forthwith, and also that the Toronto and Great Western lines should have separate tracks over said structure, thereby doing away with switches, which are always objectionable in such places.

Sixth—The Jurors would further recommend the renewal of the former law compelling trains to come to a dead stop before passing on this and all similar Bridges believing, as they do, that the lamentable accident might have been avoided had this precautionary measure remained in full effect.

H. B. BULL, }
J. W. ROSEBRUGH, } Coronors.

THE GREAT COMET.

The great comet, says the New York Herald, which savans predicted would appear during the year 1857, was seen in this city on Tuesday night, by an eminent astronomer connected with one of our learned institutions, and the result of his observations will soon be given to the public. It is as yet only visible with a telescope, but as it is rapidly approaching the earth, it may soon be seen by the naked eye. It is now about five degrees east of the star known as Andromeda, and is moving south. This comet was first seen by Prof. D. Arrest, at Leipsic, on Feb. 29, and on the 25th of March at Newark, N. J., by Mr. Van Arsdale. It was also seen last Friday night, at the Nautical Observatory in Washington. Its position then was as follows:

R. A. DEC.

h. m. s. h. m. s. d. m. s.

March 27, at . . . 8 15 17 1 32 45 46 37 36

This comet is known as Charles Quint, or Charles the Fifth, it being during the reign of that monarch it was last seen. A German savant has started the story that this comet will strike the earth during the month of June next, and the statement has created a great deal of discussion in scientific circles, and it is very generally acouted. This comet is destined to create considerable public curiosity, and its approach the earth will be watched with intense interest.

Perpetual Joy.

If Spring put forth her beauteous grace,
And smiled from field, hedge-row, and lea—
I know where beams a lovelier face,
Whose smile is bright for her me.

If sun & sunset proudly glow,
Beneath her wealth of fruit and flower,
And silver-bosomed river flow,
And listening trees their waves embower

And all its beauty, brightness, joy—
By sun, still turn to that dear home
Where beauty beams that never can cloy,
And fear of change can never come.

Should Autumn wave its yellow hair,
Kissed by the breezes with delight,
And heaven its richest glories bare,
To woe and cheer man's wondrous sight.

O, richer locks are wreathed for me,
Whose wind-kiss'd waves breathe sweeter airs!
A richer heaven, bright, sunny, free,
Undimmed by clouds, cheers all my cares.

And well I know when Winter's night
Brings storm, or frost, or hail or snow,
And leafless trees shriek with affright
At howling winds which ceaseless blow.

That peace and joy will brightly reign
Where her dear voice is sweetly heard,
And her dear smile suits forth again,
Though storm and rage the world has stirred.

And thus for me perpetual peace,
Perpetual joy, and sunshine wait;
For love's dear memories never cease
And love's dominion needs not state.

Miscellaneous.

OUR CLAIMS ON CHINA.—We apprehend that Lord Elgin's instructions will be so few and pitiful that he will scarcely have much opportunity of going wrong. Of course, after the failure of the Emperor of China to enforce the observance of the former Treaty on the tributary and almost independent Cantonese, and after the consequent rupture we have now to deplore, it will be necessary to demand fuller means of communication with the officials and population of China, and that the engagement shall on no account be evaded or postponed. Whatever demands are made will be in the interest of all nations, and very rich, as we firmly believe, in the interest of the Chinese themselves. For our part we do not believe that any part of this earth was made for the exclusive use and enjoyment of any one particular race. In point of fact millions of the Chinese cannot live without us and the use we make of the earth's surface, and as little can we do without them and the hill slopes they cover with the fragrant and restorative tea plant. We allow the Chinese to enter our colonies and our great commercial ports, to share our commerce and divide our gold-fields. They have the free range of every town, village, street, or road in the British dominions. It is only a matter of convenience whether we insist on a reciprocity of communication to this extent through the territory of China. But we beg to observe very emphatically,—and we press it on the notice of all whom it may concern,—that since it is a matter of necessity for us to give the Chinese something for their silk and tea, and no trade on earth can be carried on for ever on the condition of money and money only for goods—and since out of this necessity has arisen that irregular traffic in opium which the more narrow-minded philanthropists—that is, about ninety-nine out of a hundred of them

—are always laying to the charge of England,—not only our interest, but our reputation and humanity itself, demand that we should have every opportunity of substituting some other merchandise than opium. It has been said, indeed, that the Chinese have so few wants, and that labour is so cheap there, that we can never hope to bring our manufactures into competition with the *As*, even if it were human to drive their labour out of the field. As the same objections have been made to every step in the economy of labour, the extension of trade, and the commercial intercourse of nations everywhere and in every age, we set them down at their proper worth. For our part, then we admit no limit to what we may demand from those whimsical, subtle and faithless barbarians, so long as our demands are regulated by equity and in the interest of all nations. What it may at this moment be convenient to demand is another affair, and one which we presume may be left to Her Majesty's advisers.—*London Times*.

GOVERNMENT ARTISANS AND EMIGRATION.—Upwards of 2,000 workmen in various departments of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, having received notice to leave, in accordance with the reductions in the last army estimate, a memorial has been adopted at a large meeting of the men, and forwarded to Lord Palmerston, strongly recommended by the heads of the departments:—"That in consequence of the extensive reduction now being made in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, a large number of artisans and labourers will be thrown out of employment. That in Canada and other of the British colonies there is a demand for labour such as your memorialists are capable of performing, and their presence there, they have every reason to believe, would be welcomed, but of this they are unable to avail themselves for the want of means to procure their transport thither. That your memorialists therefore, humbly beg your lordship will be pleased to interest yourself in procuring from government the grant of a free passage, with rations, and the use of necessary stores, for a voyage for themselves and families to the Canadas, Australia, or elsewhere." The above memorial has received the favorable consideration of the War Office, and it is confidently believed that the means of free emigration will be provided for the whole of the men.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPERIENCES OF A DROWNING MAN.—On the 15th, whilst the *Suzerland*, Capt. Conway, from New York, was beating up the channel, one of the crew James Smith, fell overboard when one of the Great Ormshead. The sea was raging wild and high, and some time necessarily elapsed before the boat was launched for the almost hopeless task of rescue. The man was known, however, as an athletic fellow, and a good swimmer.—As the boat neared the unfortunate man, they were horrified to see him deliberately take out his pen-knife and cut his throat.—They hailed him, but the noise of the storm seemed to prevent any recognition, and he alternately arose and descended with the waves. Ultimately they succeeded in rescuing him, and bringing him on board, with blood flowing from his neck. When interrogated as to his singular conduct, he said he entertained not the slightest hope of being saved, and rather than undergo the horrid and tedious death of drowning amid the storm, he thought of hastening his end by cutting his throat. We are glad to say the poor fellow now lies in a fair way for recovery on board the ship in the river.

HIGH-SPEED NAVIGATION.—At a meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers, held last week, in London, a paper was read by Mr. Robert Armstrong "on high-speed navigation, and on the relative efficiency of the screw propeller and paddle wheel."—As regards power, it was stated that the length of the vessel was the most important element for obtaining speed. It was affirmed that by an increase of two hundred feet in the length of the *Himalaya*, and by a proportionate increase of power, a speed of 22 miles per hour might be attained, and the voyage from Liverpool to New York be accomplished in five days. With respect to the comparative efficiency of paddles and screws, it was stated that experiments made with the *Himalaya*, a screw ship, and the *Atrato*, a paddle wheel steamer, the engines of the former were 20 per cent. more effective than those of the *Atrato*, and the consumption of coal 14 per cent. less for a given power realised.

A horse, with a sleigh-load of furniture at his heels ran away a few days since in Wellington street, and dashing at great speed down the hill towards where Pouley's bridge was, tumbled head foremost down the chasm, and strange to say, escaped without injury.



GOVERNMENT SALE, ON SATURDAY, 18th INST.,

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS BEEN INSTRUCTED BY ALFRED SAINWY, ESQ., A.C.G. TO SELL at the COMMISSARIAT STORES, Water Street, Montreal,

11½ Boxes Compressed Vegetables.

The above is in fine order and put up in Zinc Cases, and is well worth the attention of Lumbers, Grocers and others.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

C. F. HILL,

Auctioneer to H. M. Commissariat.

ORDNANCE LANDS.—TENANTS ON THE BYTOWN ESTATE in the City of Ottawa, and on the CANAL LANDS, now the Property of the Provincial Government, are hereby notified to pay all rents and arrears due, to the undersigned, at the ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE, in this City, between the 1st and the 15th days of MAY next, ensuing.

Legal proceedings will be taken against defaulters without delay, arrears of rent and consideration money will be received at this office, every lawful day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

City of Ottawa, 3rd April, 1857.

CARLETON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This SCHOOL will be continued until further notice, under the Superintendence of Mr. ROSS.

The following are the terms of Tuition:—The usual branches of an English Education (including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and History), *One Pound per quarter.* Book-keeping, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French (when taught in connection with the foregoing), each *Five Shillings additional per quarter.*

School Fees payable quarterly in advance.

By order of the Board of Grammar School Trustees.

THOMAS WARDROPE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th April, 1857.

THE CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE is printed and published by DAWSON KERR, at his office, corner of St. Paul and Nicholas streets, Ottawa. Price Ten Shillings in advance.