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Promotions in Regular Army

WAR-OFFICE, PALM-MALL, JULY 23. 2nd Dr Guards E Vandeleur, Gent, to be Cornet, v De Montmorency, prom F Stewart, Gent, to be Cornet, v Mackenzie, res. 3rd Dr Guards Lieut J C Still, to be Captain, pu v Mulville, Cornet E Maunder, to be Lieut, pur. 9th L Dr Cornet T S Starkey to be Lieut, pur Rich v prom. 10th L Dr, W M Maunder, Gent to be Cornet, by pur v Lovell, prom. 11th L Dr Lieut, D S Stewart, to be Captain by pur v Vansittart, ret, Cornet P P Mosley, to be Lieut, by pur. 12th L Dr Cornet F Swindley to be Lieut, v Hancock, dec. 4th To be Captains Lieut A J D Smyth, from Ceylon R Reg Lieut W Congreve, from 19th F Lieut J W Maddeu, from 70th F Lieut J McD Elliott Ensign D Smyth to be Lieut v Elliot. 6th To be Lieuts by pur Ensign G Candy, from the Ceylon R Reg, Ensign D C Campbell, Ensign W Neal. 8th Lieut H Leeson, from the 31st F, to be Lieut. 9th To be Captains Lieut C C Grantham, from Ceylon R Reg, Lieut W J Bell, from 74th F, Lieut B C W C Blossome, To be Lieuts Lieut C M Smyth, from from 3rd W I Reg, v Plumridge, Ensign J Alpin, Ensign J S Jeffares. 15th To be Captains Lieut C Crawley, from the 70th Lieut John Hudson, from the 64th F. 18th Ensign W Alberto Le Moitte, to be Lieut by pur W Sherlock, Gent, to Ensign. 19th Lieut H E Jerome, from the 86th F to be Captain v Lewis, app 86th F. 20th Quir Sergt W Unwin to be Ensign v Burne prom. 21st Ensign E Lewis, from the 2nd W I Reg to be Lieut. 22nd To be Captains Lieut W J Lutman, from the 3rd W I Reg Lieut W H Rowland, from 45th F Lieut R R Ellis, To be Lieut Lieut E M Cookesley, from 97th F. 29th Ensign J N Bomford, to be Lieut v Congreve, prom. 31st Ensign H Leeson to be Lieut, by par vice Lilion, prom J M B Wood, Gent, to be Ensign by pur. 45th Ensign O'Neill to be Lieut, v W H Rowland, prom in 22nd F. 48th Major J G R Aplin, from Depot Batt. to be Major, v West, ex. 58th Ensign W Bolton to be Adjutant, v Lieut Wynyard, prom Sergeant M Slatery to be Quar. Moir, v Moir. 70th Ensign G A Hilton to be Lieut, v Maddeu in the 4th Foot. Ensign H J Hill from 49th F to be Ensign, v Menteath, prom. 73rd Ensign J Fraser, from the 12 F to be Ensign v Farrington, prom. 75th Ensign F B Morris, from the Mil Train, to be Ensign, v Streets, prom. 86th Capt R FitzGibbon Lewis, from the 19th F to be Captain, v Robinson, ex. 91st Lieut H Wood to be Captain by pur v Kerr, ret Ensign J M Tingcombe to be Lieut by pur. 3rd W I Regt Lieut J J Plumridge, from the 9th F to be Lieut v C M Smyth, ex Ensign C F Lloyd to be Lieut v Lutman, prom. Ceylon Rifle Regiment To be Lieutenants Ensign O M Hunter, v A J D Smyth, prom Ensign A M Walker, v Grentham, prom. WAR-OFFICE, PALM-MALL, JULY 20. BREBET.—Brevet Colonel Thomas Harte Franks, C. B., 10th Foot, to be Major General in the Army. To be Colonel in the Army.—Lieut. Col. A. Macdonel, C. B., Rifle Brigade To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Major A. Scudamore, 14th Light Dragoons. Brevet Major W. C. Mollan, 75th Foot. Brevet Major J. R. Anderson, C. B. Royal Artillery. Major R. G. A. Luard, Half Pay, Unattached. Brevet Major L. Nicholson, Royal Engineers. Brevet Major F. C. Maude, Royal Artillery. Brevet Major L. P. Bouverie 78th Foot. To be Majors.—Capt. J. R. J. Coles, 9th Light Dragoons, Capt. S. F. C. Annesley, 10th Foot; Capt. J. R. Gibson, Royal Artillery; Capt. H. R. Norman, 10th Foot; Capt. C. P. Johnson, 9th Light Dragoons Capt. M.

G. Best, 34th Foot; Capt. F. D. Middleton, 29th Foot; Captain K. R. Maitland, 79th Foot; Capt. A. Mackenzie, 78th Foot; Capt. J. E. Thring, Royal Artillery; Capt. S. M. Hawkins, 97th Foot; Capt. F. H. Atherley, Rifle Brigade; Capt. A. C. M'Barnet, 79th Foot. Capt. A. R. Harenc, 98th Foot; Capt. H. E. Bate, 34th Foot; Capt. W. G. A. Middleton, 93rd Foot; Capt. H. P. Vance, 38th Foot; Capt. J. C. Jervoise, 23rd Foot; Capt. F. W. Burroughs, 92nd Foot; Capt. G. Bennett, 20th Foot; Capt. W. H. Seymour, 2nd Dragoon Guard; Capt. Hon. C. J. Addington, 38th Foot; Capt. H. H. Stevenson, 79th Foot; Capt. J. Duff, 23rd Foot; Capt. J. Drysdal, 42nd Foot; Capt. J. H. Wade, 90th Foot; Capt. R. C. Stewart, 35th Foot; Capt. W. D. S. Dickens, 20th Foot; Capt. R. H. Magenis, 90th Foot; Capt. W. H. Slade, 5th Light Dragoons; Capt. H. R. L. Newdegate, Rifle Brigade; Capt. H. L. Talbot, Royal Artillery; Capt. H. Wilmot, Rifle Brigade; Capt. C. S. Hutchinson, 2nd Dragoon Guards; Capt. W. H. Goodenough, Royal Artillery; Capt. Hon. J. de V. T. W. Fienues, 7th Light Dragoons; Capt. H. Buck, 53rd Foot; Capt. H. T. Macpherson, 78th Foot. To be Colonels in the Army.—Lieut. Col. Henry Tombs, C. B., Bengal Artillery. To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Major G. S. Cotter, Madras Artillery; Major H. A. Carleton, Bengal Artillery; Major A. T. Wilde, Madras Native Infantry; Major H. Daly, C. B., Bombay, European Fusiliers; Major A. Taylor, Bengal Engineers; Major J. Brasser, C. B., Unattached, Bengal Army. To be Majors.—Capt. Hood, Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. J. Gordon, 6th Bengal Native Infantry; Captain A. Hume, Bengal European Fusiliers; Capt. G. Moir, Bengal Artillery; Capt. E. Cunliffe, Bengal European Fusiliers; Capt. T. Raikes, Madras European Fusiliers; Capt. S. J. Browne, Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. W. A. MacKinnon, Bengal Artillery; Capt. R. L. Thompson, 20th Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. J. B. Spurgin, 1st Madras European Fusiliers; Capt. Hamilton Forbes, Bengal Native Cavalry; Capt. C. J. S. Gough, Bengal Native Cavalry; Capt. A. B. Johnson, Bengal Native Infantry; Capt. A. Pearson, Bengal Artillery.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

PROMOTION Surgeon—A. Armstrong, M.D., to be Inspector of Hospitals and Fleets. APPOINTMENTS. Chaplains—J. Moore, c.b., of the Hogue, to the Victor Emmanuel; James Wilcox, c. b., of the Hawke, to the Hogue, vice J. Moore; William Crispin, of the Victoria and Albert, to the Hawke, vice Wilcox. Commanders—E. F. Power, to the Perseverance; John Seecombe, of the Vulcan, to the Himalaya, vice Commander Piers, who returns to the Chusaspake; his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leuigen, to the Victoria and Albert. Master—W. J. B. Hilliard, to the Victor Emmanuel. Surgeons—S. Donelly, to be Surgeon Superintendent of the Edwin Fox, convict ship; J. J. Acheson, to the Victory; W. N. Dutton, to the Princess Royal; W. W. Raynes, to the Excellent; E. Noyloth, M. D., to the Victor Emmanuel. Paymaster—K. L. Sutherland, to the Victor Emmanuel. Assistant Surgeons—J. Dunwoodie, to the Victor Emmanuel; James B. Anderson, to the Arrogant. Acting Assistant Surgeons—C. F. Wise, to the Victory; A. Robertson, to the Victor Emmanuel; James Farrelly, to the Turquoise. Assistant Paymaster—J. F. Allen, to the Terrible; Chas. E. Phillips, to the Hannibal. Clerks—A. Maxwell and H. B. Williams, to the Victor Emmanuel; John N. Calborne, to the Hydra. Masters' Assistants—J. F. Barnes and W. E. Filmer, to the Orion; C. Bayfield, to the Scourge; E. P. Roberts, to the Terrible; S. J. Rogers and W. Hutcheon, to the Caesar; J. E. Goulland, to the Racer; B. C. Hitchcock, to the Archer. Assistant Clerks—R. G. Chandler, to the

Victor Emmanuel; A. P. Freeman, to the Formidable. ADMIRALTY, July 14. PROMOTIONS. Corps of Royal Marines.—Captain and Bt Major W. H. March to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Elliot, retired on full pay; First Lieutenant and Adjutant A. Ellis to be Captain, vice March, promoted; Second Lieutenant W. Stirling to be First Lieutenant, vice Ellis, promoted. (Hampshire Telegraph 24th July)

BRITISH ARMY. STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS. (Corrected for Military Gazette.) Where two places are mentioned, the one last named is that at which the depot of the Regiment is stationed. CAVALRY: 1st Life Guards—Regent's Park; 2d do.—Hyde Park; Royal Horse Guards—Whitehall; 1st Dragoon Guard—Madras; 2d do.—Bengal; 3rd do.—Bombay; 4th do.—Aldershot; 5th do.—Manchester; 6th do.—Bengal; 7th do.—Aldershot; 8th do.—Manchester; 9th do.—Manchester; 10th Hussars—Woolwich; 11th do.—Hounslow; 12th Lancers—Madras; 13th do.—Lt. Drg. Dundalk; 14th do.—Lt. Drg. Bombay; 15th Hussars—Norwich; 16th Lancers—Edinburgh; 17th do.—Bombay; 18th do.—York. INFANTRY: 1st Batt.—Aldershot; 2nd Batt.—China; 3rd Batt.—Shorncliffe; 4th Batt.—Carragh; 5th Batt.—Woolwich; 6th Batt.—Aldershot; Depot Horsefield Barracks; Grenadier Guards; 1st Batt.—Windsor; 2nd Batt.—do; 3rd Batt.—do; Coldstream Guards; 1st Batt.—London; 2d Batt.—Dunblin; Scots Fusilier Guards; 1st Batt.—London; 2nd Batt.—do; INFANTRY: 1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Madras; Colchester; 2nd Battalion—Gibraltar; Belfast; 2nd Foot—C. Good Hope; Deal; 2nd Batt.—alta; Walmers; 3rd 1st Batt.—Corfu; Lim; 4th Batt.—Alta; 5th Batt.—Chichester; 6th Batt.—Colchester; 7th Batt.—Aldershot; 8th Batt.—Colchester; 9th Batt.—Aldershot; 10th Batt.—Chatham; 11th Batt.—Gib. Aldershot; 12th Batt.—Chatham; 13th Batt.—Kinsale; 14th Batt.—Sunderland; 15th Batt.—Bradford; 16th Batt.—Chatham; 17th Batt.—Aldershot; 18th Batt.—Waterford; 19th Batt.—Preston; 20th Batt.—Carragh; 21st Batt.—Armagh; 22nd Batt.—Canada; 23rd Batt.—Plymouth; 24th Batt.—Mauritius; 25th Batt.—Mauritius; 26th Batt.—Mauritius; 27th Batt.—Mauritius; 28th Batt.—Mauritius; 29th Batt.—Mauritius; 30th Batt.—Mauritius; 31st Batt.—Mauritius; 32nd Batt.—Mauritius; 33rd Batt.—Mauritius; 34th Batt.—Mauritius; 35th Batt.—Mauritius; 36th Batt.—Mauritius; 37th Batt.—Mauritius; 38th Batt.—Mauritius; 39th Batt.—Mauritius; 40th Batt.—Mauritius; 41st Batt.—Mauritius; 42nd Batt.—Mauritius; 43rd Batt.—Mauritius; 44th Batt.—Mauritius; 45th Batt.—Mauritius; 46th Batt.—Mauritius; 47th Batt.—Mauritius; 48th Batt.—Mauritius; 49th Batt.—Mauritius; 50th Batt.—Mauritius; 51st Batt.—Mauritius; 52nd Batt.—Mauritius; 53rd Batt.—Mauritius; 54th Batt.—Mauritius; 55th Batt.—Mauritius; 56th Batt.—Mauritius; 57th Batt.—Mauritius; 58th Batt.—Mauritius; 59th Batt.—Mauritius; 60th Batt.—Mauritius; 61st Batt.—Mauritius; 62nd Batt.—Mauritius; 63rd Batt.—Mauritius; 64th Batt.—Mauritius; 65th Batt.—Mauritius; 66th Batt.—Mauritius; 67th Batt.—Mauritius; 68th Batt.—Mauritius; 69th Batt.—Mauritius; 70th Batt.—Mauritius; 71st Batt.—Mauritius; 72nd Batt.—Mauritius; 73rd Batt.—Mauritius; 74th Batt.—Mauritius; 75th Batt.—Mauritius; 76th Batt.—Mauritius; 77th Batt.—Mauritius; 78th Batt.—Mauritius; 79th Batt.—Mauritius; 80th Batt.—Mauritius; 81st Batt.—Mauritius; 82nd Batt.—Mauritius; 83rd Batt.—Mauritius; 84th Batt.—Mauritius; 85th Batt.—Mauritius; 86th Batt.—Mauritius; 87th Batt.—Mauritius; 88th Batt.—Mauritius; 89th Batt.—Mauritius; 90th Batt.—Mauritius; 91st Batt.—Mauritius; 92nd Batt.—Mauritius; 93rd Batt.—Mauritius; 94th Batt.—Mauritius; 95th Batt.—Mauritius; 96th Batt.—Mauritius; 97th Batt.—Mauritius; 98th Batt.—Mauritius; 99th Batt.—Mauritius; 100th Batt.—Mauritius.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES. Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding. Capt. W. H. Sharpe. W. H. Humphreys. F. G. Hibbert. Lieut. W. L. Melville. Ens. R. W. Barrow. Surgeon John Maitland. Adj. G. M. Innes, Lt. Quarter Master A. Cook. Strength all ranks, 1202.

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record. W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher. Published every Saturday, at an annual Subscription of TWO DOLLARS—payable in advance. PRICES OF ADVERTISING. First Insertion, 6 lines and under, 60 cents; 7 to 10 lines, 80; Upwards of 10 lines, p. 1. 7; Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line. This Paper has now been established eighteen Months, it commands a pretty general circulation throughout Canada, being the ONLY MILITARY PAPER IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, offers a suitable medium to MILITARY ADVERTISERS IN ENGLAND and the United States. The MILITARY GAZETTE numbers among its subscribers the following distinguished individuals. H. R. H. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. His Excellency the Rt. Honbl. Sir EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES CANADA His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Major General Trollope C. B. Commg. Forces N. S. THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, CANADA. The Honbl. J. A. MACDONALD. The Honbl. Colonel TACHE. Officers' Messes of the Royal Artillery. 16th Foot. 17th " 39th " Royal Canadian Rifles. Serjeants' Messes of the Royal Artillery. 16th Foot. 17th " 39th " 70th " No 1 VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLES, MONTREAL. Highland " Volunteer Company of Rifles, Sherbrooke. Captain Ogilvie's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal. Capt McKay's Comp. Vol. Foot Arty., Quebec. Volunteer Field Battery, London, C.W.

THE STATE OF OUDE.

There was a letter in the Times, of Monday, from its special correspondent, Mr. Russell, dated Futehghur, June, from which we extract the following passages: The army which has toiled so long and so successfully against the force of the great rebellion, which, which seems at last to have expended its energies and to have languished into a Pindaree war, is about to rest from its labours, and to take much-needed shelter from the sun and the rains, while the veterans recruit their strength, and the young learn discipline in the season of forced repose which awaits them. It must be admitted that the state of Oude is not satisfactory; the chiefs and the population are hostile. They have rejected our offers of reconciliation and forgiveness; they have refused to accept either the terms offered by the Governor-General in his original proclamation, or the more liberal condition of his commissioners, and they are determined to risk the chances of a guerilla war, and to try the effect of an armed opposition against the introduction of the civil power into their territories. Oude must not only be conquered, but it must be occupied militarily all its forte be laid in ruins, its chiefs brought to utter subjection, population disarmed, and its social state entirely reconstituted. The task reserved for our army is arduous and tedious rather than dangerous. There is nothing to fear from the enemy in the open field, but in the multifarious operations in which our troops, split into numerous small columns, will be engaged, each depending for success on the judgment of its individual leader, there is reason to apprehend the occurrence of errors which may produce a temporary discouragement, unless, indeed, those officers are fettered by very strict regulations. So far as we can now judge, the only district in India which will require the presence of an army next autumn, and of large operations for its seduction, will be Oude, and perhaps part of Goruckpore. In one short campaign Sir Colin Campbell has tranquillized the Doab, crushed the Gwalior Cont' gen, taken Lucknow, overrun Oude with movable columns, wrested Rohilcund from the rule of the rebels, secured our possession of that rich province, and re-established the civil rule of the Company in its old sites of power, while his lieutenants have restored the pres-

the of our arms in Central India, pacified large provinces, have carried Jhansi by storm, captured Calpee, cleared out Banda, swept Jugdespore, laid waste the haunts of numerous chieftains, and broken every band which met them in arms, seizing their guns, and dispersing them in hopeless flight. But because there are some fugitive enemies still in the field, because there are flying forces running to and fro now that their earths are stopped, and our bulldozers are not able to run them down, because bodies of men holding together in masses as their only chance of safety cross the trunk roads, and finding some unhappy travellers in their path murder and burn, as is their wont, the cry is set up in the Indian press and in the Anglo-Indian cities that "nothing has been done," and that it would have been better to let the rebels remain in the cities unmolested than to have driven them out into the plains. Although the military skill of the Commander-in-Chief's combinations is not questioned, his operations are severely criticised by people who actually seem to regret our possession of an artillery so powerful that it crushes opposition, saves the lives of our soldiers, and almost unassisted reduces the strong places of the enemy. Since the beginning of the mutiny, and of the insurrection which followed it, not less than 30,000 Sepoys, according to the most careful estimates, have been slain in the field, or have died of their wounds and diseases incident to war. I should say that 3,000 or 10,000 armed men and inhabitants of towns and villages have also perished in encounters with our troops. Our principal enemies now are matchlockmen and irregular horse; but it is only too evident that the feeling of the people in many districts is not decidedly hostile so little sympathetic that they take no pains to aid us in any way, while in some districts they are, in spite of burnt villages and desolated towns, openly arrayed against us.

THE NATIONAL DEFENCES.

If undue importance is anywhere attached to the immense works at Cherbourg, and the imposing demonstrations of the naval power of France, it is entirely owing to the prevalent feeling in England that our own armaments are not on a scale sufficient to maintain our dominion on the seas undisputed as of old. The people of England, though they desire no other rivalry with France but in the arts of peace, have no alternative but good-humouredly to accept any other competition to which it may please their neighbours to invite them; and the very last challenge to be declined must of course be one of a martial character. There is a wide difference between national rivalries in arms and in other matters. We should behold not only without pain or alarm, but with actual satisfaction, the strides however rapid of a friendly and allied state to overtake us in commerce or manufactures, but it is otherwise with advances in arms and the accumulation of force capable of being wielded to our injury.

There never existed between any two neighbouring countries in the world a connection so cordial and solid as to justify either contemplating with indifference the disturbance of their normal relations as military or naval powers. When such disturbances take place the best way to maintain international amity is to restore the balance of strength as soon as possible.

It is by no means necessary to consider any amount of preparation of the French coast as an intentional menace to our shores; but nevertheless we are convinced that our concord with France will be only the firmer if we take a hint from Cherbourg, and look to the efficiency of our channel fleet. All who are anxious on this point, and we believe the anxiety is deeply felt throughout the kingdom, must be gratified to think that the Queen will see with her own eyes the mighty efforts of France to rival us as a maritime power. The lesson, though given at a fête, will surely not be lost upon a proud and intelligent Sovereign of England. And it will of course make all the deeper impression, when her Majesty recollects that a great navy is not to France the necessity of life that it is to Great Britain, whose wooden walls not merely defend her coasts, but are indispensable to her commercial consequence and colonial empire. "Of all people on the face of the earth," says Mr. Bright's daily organ

we have the least reason to affect indignation at the increase of maritime forces of other states, seeing that our navy is larger than that of any, perhaps than that of all other nations put together." The writers of this more peaceful than patriotic school find it convenient to overlook the fact that our navy has grown up with our trade, to which and to the extent of our foreign dominions, it bears a proportion that divests it of an aggressive character, and thereby distinguishes it broadly from the navy of France. So far are we from keeping up a superfluous force at sea, that the inadequacy of our fleets for any emergency of danger is acknowledged by all, but those in whose eyes a single ship of war would be a ship too much. We are pleased to observe from Sir John Pakington's speech at the Trinity House that he scarcely requires a trip to Cherbourg to teach him the duty of a naval Minister of England.

I cannot refrain said the First Lord of the Admiralty, from thanking your royal Highness for the encomium which you have now given to that desire by the weighty opinion which you have expressed that the armaments of England ought not to be unwisely cramped. England cannot afford to have her naval supremacy impaired, or even questioned, because it is not a question relating only to the station of England as a European power. The empire of the Queen great as it is, is spread over the four quarters of the globe; the wealth of England, great as it is, mainly derived from successful commerce; and these considerations ought to teach us that England ought to remain, that it is essential to her greatness she should remain, as she has long been, the Mistress of the Seas. This I consider to be an object, not only of policy, but an object of the truest and the best economy. I hope and trust this will the settled policy of successive governments, from whatever party those governments may be formed, and that it will be fixed determination of the English people.

Here we the true principle stated; that England cannot afford to have her naval supremacy even questioned. "It is essential to her greatness that she should remain the Mistress of the Seas." Sir John may be well assured that this is the conviction and determination of the people of England.

And what from Sir Stephen Lushington on the same occasion was also said with admirable force and spirit.

Having some cognisance, so far as a landsman can have, of the dangers and difficulties that attend British ships and British seamen, it has ever been my hope, and I do entertain a confident hope, that the increased commercial prosperity of this country will enable us to maintain that commercial navy on a footing commensurate to the necessity of the case. *I really feel myself ashamed occasionally when I hear of arguments addressed in other places to the effect that this great country, with its magnificent resources, having the largest stake that a country ever had, should for a moment be left in a position to fear aggression from any quarter.* I wish not to assume a threatening tone, but I wish to see perfect independence, perfect fearlessness of any possibility of attack; and I feel with regard to the navy that the prosperity of your mercantile interests, the advancement of your mercantile navy will afford the greatest assistance that you can possibly resort to in time of need. I fear that many gentlemen whom I have the honour to address have little notion of the increased state of commerce in the seas surrounding Great Britain.

Before we conclude, let us take the opportunity which the subject offers of recommending to notice a sensible and vigorous pamphlet by Captain Dalrymple Hay, R. N., on "Our Naval Defences, and the Necessity and Cost of a Channel Fleet." Captain Hay estimates at no more than about a million and a quarter the cost of such an increase of our naval strength as would not only defend our shores efficiently, but render utterly hopeless, and therefore nip in the bud, any project against them. We regret that we can do no more than give one short extract from the gallant writer's valuable observations.

"No man can say when war may come. All men know that if it does come, it finds us unprepared. Is it wise, is it economical, to continue in this state? Would not one hour of a foreign force on our shores—would not one bombardment of any of our

great commercial seaports—do more to destroy the credit of the country than could be replaced by twenty times the sum? Then they trust blindly that war may not surprise us in our lethargy. Let us show to all the world that our friendship is safe, but our enmity dangerous; and with this bold and determined front, no one will dare to tempt our anger. With the force which I here propose, all these advantages will be gained, and England then may—

"scuff at war's alarms,
And bid defiance to the world in arms

The minister who shall succeed in creating this naval force, this most constitutional safeguard for our hearths and altars, will deserve well of his country, and will receive the thanks of his contemporaries, and the gratitude of their remotest posterity.

CHERBOURG.

The *Moniteur* publishes in its third page, which is generally set apart for literary or scientific subjects, an historical sketch of Cherbourg, which is not without interest in present circumstances. The following is I think, a pretty fair summary:—

Cherbourg, which occupies public attention this moment, is situated in the peninsula of Cotentin, the ancient Lower Normandy; so called from Coutances, its capital. Cotentin, which formed part of the possessions of William the Conqueror, became English after the battle of Hastings. Garberat, Count of Cherbourg, distinguished himself in that battle, and contributed powerfully to the success of the Normans. From the death of William, in 1087, until the middle of the 15th century, Cherbourg was frequently taken by the French and retaken by the English. It was finally taken by Charles VII. the 12th of August, 1450, after a siege of 40 days, and has never since ceased to belong to France. Louis XIV., finding that the French coast on the Channel to the extent of 125 leagues was unprovided with a port of refuge for ship of war, determined to construct one equal to Rochefort or Toulon, and appointed a committee to select a point. On the 13th April, 1665, the committee reported that it should be expedient to improve the port of Cherbourg, and to construct a breakwater of 2,400 yards in length. Vauban subsequently visited the coast of Cotentin at the command of Louis XIV. He recommended La Hague as the most advantageous strategic point to construct a port for a war navy, but he admitted the merit of Cherbourg, and he prepared a plan for its defence, signed by his own hand, which is still preserved at the Hotel de Ville of that town. Nothing more, however, was done until the year 1739, when the commercial part was formed, the quays built, and two moles constructed at the entrance to the canal. The war of 1744 interrupted the works. In 1758 Lord Howe landed at Cherbourg, and did not quit the town until he had caused considerable damage. Louis XVI. revived the question in 1776, but Vauban's preference for La Hague found many partisans, who would perhaps have triumphed had it not been for M. de Sartine then Minister of Marine. The partisans of Cherbourg found a valuable ally in Colonel Dumouriez, Commander of the town, who subsequently became so remarkable during the Republic, and on the 31 of July, 1779, a Royal ordinance ordered the construction of the forts Hommet and of the island Pelee. The works of Cherbourg excited attention both in France and throughout Europe, and the King commissioned his brother, the count d'Artois, to visit them. That Prince arrived at Cherbourg the 22d of May, 1786, and expressed his admiration of all he saw. At the end of three days he left for Versailles, and from the manner in which he spoke of the works the King was induced to visit the new maritime establishment. Louis XVI. made his solemn entry into Cherbourg the 22d of June, 1786, and left the 25th of the same month. The King examined the works in the harbour, as well as the defences and the commercial port, with great interest. During his stay at Cherbourg he was well received by the population—his affability, his simple manners, and his solid information produced the best effect. The partisans of La Hague, however, remained firm; they returned to the charge in 1785. But they experienced an obstinate resistance. A note exists which was addressed to the

King, the 23d of March, 1786, by M. Pleville le pelly, in which the advantages possessed by Cherbourg are explained at great length. Louis XVI. would not abandon Cherbourg, and he took the warmest interest in the works until the conclusion of his reign. The plan was carried out by subsequent Governments. The National Assembly voted funds for the continuation of the works in 1791, and again in 1792. From this period the works of the breakwater have been continued without interruption. The breadth of this stupendous work is 140 yards. The breakwater does not extend in a straight line. It is composed of two branches of unequal length, which from an angle of 170 degrees, of which the opening is turned towards the south. A commission appointed by M. Decres Minister of Marine to Napoleon I., declared, on the 20th April, 1811, that there was anchorage in the road of Cherbourg for 50 ships of the line in summer and 17 in winter. The breakwater at Cherbourg was commenced in the year 1783, and finished the 31st December, 1853. The entire cost of the breakwater amounts to 67,000,000*l.*, viz.: 31,000,000*l.* from 1783 to 1803; 8,000,000*l.* from 1803 to 1830; and 28,000,000*l.* from 1830 to 1853. The annual expense of keeping the breakwater, which is 3,712 metres long from one channel to the other, is defrayed by natural blocks of granite. The wear of these blocks requires annually 3,000 cubic yards of fresh blocks. The points east and west are covered by artificial blocks composed of hydraulic cement. Each of these blocks is 30 cubic metres in volume, and weighs 44,000 kilogrammes. Cherbourg is defended by a fort constructed on the island of Pelee, which was commenced in 1783 and finished in 1791, Fort Chauvagnac, Fort de Querqueville, Fort des Flamands, Fort du Hommet, and St. Anne's battery. The outer port of Cherbourg was inaugurated in the month of August, 1813, in presence of the Empress Maria Louisa. The floating dock, was finished in 1829. The inner floating dock, now called the Dock of Napoleon III., cost 16,000,000*l.*

RIFLE PRACTICE.

Yesterday a very interesting trial of skill took place between non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers and those of the first depot battalion at Chatham garrison, for the purpose of ascertaining which branch of the service produced the best marksmen, with the rifled muskets now used by the troops at Chatham. The shooting took place on the practising-ground used by the troops, at the rear of the dockyard, adjoining St. Mary's creek, and was under the direction of Captain G. R. Lempiere, Instructor of Musketry to the Royal Engineers; and Captain K. H. Travers, 24th Regiment, the Instructor of Musketry, attached to the battalion. A prize of a silver snuff-box, of the value of ten guineas, had been subscribed for by the officers. The rifle used by the Royal Engineers is that known as the Lancaster elliptical bored musket, while that in use by the troops of the line is the ordinary Enfield musket, used at the School of Musketry, Hythe. The experiments of yesterday exhibited the superiority of the Lancaster rifle when placed in practised hands, the practice of the Royal Engineers being admirable. The range selected commenced at 350 yards, which was afterwards extended to 600 yards, each man being supplied with 20 rounds of ball cartridge. The number of non-commissioned officers selected to compete for the prize was eight from each corps. The firing of the Royal Engineers was very good, and the average number of "points" gained by each non-commissioned officer was 15 out of the 20, several of the balls in succession striking the centre of the target at a distance of 600 yards. The average number of "points" gained by the troops of the line was only 1087, although the several of the non-commissioned officers exhibited remarkable skill in their use of the Enfield rifle. At the termination of the firing the prize was awarded to Sergeant Joseph Gorshore, R. E., who gained the extraordinary number of 21 "points." During the experiment there was a fresh breeze blowing across the range, which somewhat interfered with the practice.

Our thanks are due to Messrs. J. B. Symes & Co. for late English Papers.

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 14, 1858.

FOREIGN FLAGS.

A little incident has lately occurred, which shews that the practice of using habitually foreign flags in these dominions of the British Crown has been carried to too great a length. A Map of this city has lately been published here by Mr. Hamel, City Surveyor, which is adorned with vignettes, representing some of the most prominent and interesting portions of the fortress city. Among others the lofty and frowning battlements of the citadel, are portrayed, and above them a tiny flag appears, which loyal English eyes protest is neither more nor less than the revolutionary tricolor. The horrid ensign which, "when George the Third was king," was wont to fright Great Britain's Isle from its propriety. It has been explained that this was a mistake, that it was never intended, and really of itself is not of much consequence, even if were. But the mere fact of such a trifle causing an unusual amount of excitement, shews that preceding circumstances had aroused a feeling of jealous suspicion in the minds of the English population of this Province, and without any desire to give offence to our French Canadian compatriots, we confess that such feelings are very natural. The display of the flag of any nation, as a general rule, indicates an allegiance to that nation or Government. It cannot be urged that hoisting the Tricolor flag as is done commonly in Churches, on public buildings, and on shipping, is only a compliment, for when merely compliment is intended, the flag of the State to be so saluted is only raised for the moment. A very good case in point is that of the visit of the French Corvette *la Capricieuse*, 3 years ago. Then, while a salute was being fired, the flagstaff of the Citadel was topped with the Tricolor of France, (an act of courtesy which some military men say was not "custom of war in like cases," and there it ended. The flag "which braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze," the flag whose symbol is that which Constantine saw in the heavens, resumed its proper place.

And so it should be with other flags, if they are to be displayed it should be but temporarily.

The practice we believe originated with the Anglo-French alliance. In the enthusiasm excited in the minds of the English people by such an auspicious fact, it was a joyful sight to them to see the glorious standard on which beamed the rays of the sun of Austerlitz, or whose folds were whitened among the frosts of Friedland, floating side by side with that of England. They rejoiced, they still rejoice, though the alliance was not as warm, as cordial, and as loyal on the side of their allies, as they might have expected. But their sentiments must be different when the Tricolor flag is hoisted alone, they regard it then justly as an emblem of defiance, and they would be entirely justified as loyal subjects of the British Crown in causing it to be lowered.

We very much question if the Military Authorities are not liable to censure in permitting the Tricolor flag to be hoisted anywhere within the walls of this fortress. It would certainly be a curious anomaly were the Atlantic Cable to flash to Quebec the unwelcome news that war had been declared against England by France, (heaven avert such a calamity!) if a French fleet should appear before these walls, to see the enemy's standard flying on many points of the threatened city. In brief the continued practice of

displaying the French flag in Canada has become inconvenient, and ought to cease. We are not very learned in the Law, but we believe there are severe legal penalties attached to the hoisting of standards in any country without due authorization. The Vice Admiralty Court might enlighten us, for we rather opine that this matter lies within its jurisdiction.

DR. LEMIEUX who has been for twelve years attached to the Marine and Emigrant Hospital of Quebec, first as pupil next as Apothecary, and afterwards during ten years as House Surgeon, has quitted that establishment, carrying with him the most honorable testimonies rendered to his ability and devotion in the exercise of a laborious, difficult, and often perilous charge.

But if during the season of navigation, and the times of epidemics, as for instance the ship fever of 1847, and the cholera of 1849, 1851-2 and 54, Mr. Lemieux had only time to attend to the wants of so many patients, he had long hours of our long winters to devote himself to the study of the different branches of his profession. During those periods for six years he was demonstrator of Anatomy in the School of Medecine, and afterwards for 4 years Professor extraordinary of Anatomy at Laval University.

We see therefore that Dr. Lemieux has been taught in a good and severe school. The Laval University which seeks for and honors men of merit, has just conferred on him the degree of M. D., and has made him *Professeur ordinaire* of general pathology and of physiology, and a member of its faculty of Medecine.

It is on this account that Mr. Lemieux has quitted the Marine Hospital, and under such auspices that he enters on private practice where we are sure the public confidence awaits him.

Dr. Lemieux has established his residence at St. Joseph Street, St. Rochs, opposite the Presbytery.—(*Le Journal de Québec.*)

L'ALOUETTE.

Wilt thou be gone! It is not yet near day.
It was the nightingale, and not the lark.
ROMEO & JULIET.

Such is the title of a piece of music forwarded to us by Mr. Crémazie, who is complimented with the title of the *Béranger* of Canada. The above quotation of Shakespeare would afford a theme to a lesser poetical genius than Mr. Crémazie.

The lark is a universal favorite, and the musician who could perfectly imitate its sweet trilling notes would produce a rare chef-d'œuvre. Mr. Sabatier, the composer has made an approach to this, as the character of the Lark's song is sustained in his composition. Its price is ridiculously low,—25 Cents.

THE 100th REGIMENT.—We (Pilot.) are indebted to a friend for the following extract from a private letter received from him by one of the officers by the last mail. It will be read with interest:—

CAMP SHORNCLIFFE, KENT—
July 6, 1858.

Well, here we are, after a most pleasant and agreeable passage of twelve days, safe in camp. We landed at Liverpool on the 1st instant, having arrived there the previous evening, all in good health, with nothing particular worth mentioning during our voyage. This is a most extensive camp, and we have quartered with us, for batteries of Horse Artillery, two companies of Sappers and Miners; the Military Train (late Land Transport Corps), four Troops, all well mounted, and they look, I believe remarkably well; the Fourth Battalion Rifle Brigade, 1,000 men; the North Down Militia 1,000 strong;—and last, though not least the gallant 100th, 450 strong;—in all, the camp musters about 5,000, and it is only a flea-bite to Aldershot. The school of Musketry is only about a mile from us, but I

have not had time to look in that direction yet. I had almost forgot to tell you how we got here from Liverpool. We started by railroad at 4 p.m. on the 1st, travelled all night at the devil's own rate, and arrived at Folkestone at 10 a.m. following morning. We had then a distance of about four miles to march to camp, which the boys did in first-rate style. The men have behaved well, and have done credit to Canada, and to order soldiers. This is a splendid place for drill, and General Monsell inspects us daily. We received the new clothing for the Regiment, which is very handsome, particularly the buttons. All our officers have joined here, and we muster forty strong.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 7th August, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within Lower Canada, viz:

In the District of Montreal.

Charles B de Grosbois of Chambly,
Henry F. D'Eschambault, of Damblay,
Eustache Prud'homme, fils, of Coteau St. Pierre (Montreal),
Hugh Brodie, of St. Henry (Montreal),
Augustus Heward, of cote des Neiges (Montreal),
Jean Baptiste Chevalier, of St. Grégoire le Grand,

Moise Clément, of St. Clet,
Duke Roberts, of West Shefford,
James Hayes, of West Shefford,
Andrew McConnell, of Chatham,
François Xavier Langelier, of St. John's,
Benjamin Burland, of St. John's,
Jonathan Wyatt Eaton, of St. John's,
François Zéphirin Tassé, of St. Laurent,
Fabien Vinet, of St. Laurent.

In the District of Quebec.

Damase Hudon, of St. Alphonse de Bagot,

Charles Roy, of St. Alphonse de Bagot,
William F. Whitcher, of Tadousac,
John Duff, of Frampton,
Michael Fitzgerald, of Frampton,
Pierre Nolin, junior, of Ste. Sophie d'Hallifax.

In the District of Three-Rivers.

Joseph Gravelle, of Rivière-du-Loup,
George Etienne Mayrand, of Rivière-du-Loup,

George Henry Yale, of Rivière-du-Loup,
Olivier Masson, of Maskinongé,
Alexandre Bareil, of Maskinongé,
Antoine Rinfret, of Maskinongé,
Raphael Lambert, of Rivière-du-Loup,
Norbert Ilyacinthe Bellerose, of Nicolet,
Joseph Gaudet, of Ste Gertrude.

In the District of St. Francis.

Henry Rowland Hanning, of Danville,
Noah Lawrence, of Melbourne,
Robert Sloane, of Melbourne,
Colin Noble, of Winslow,
John Noble, of Lingwick.

In the District of Ottawa.

Joseph Joubert, of Papineauville,
John Hubert MacKay, of Papineauville,
Andrew Pritchard, of Wakefield,
John Little, of Aylwin,
Caleb Brooks, of Lowe,
Donald Charles McLean, Senior, of Eardley,

Normand Inglee, of Eardley,
Justus P. Merrifield, of Eardley,
William Hamilton, of Cantly, (Templeton).

Toronto, 7th August, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes, viz:

For the parish of St. Aime, in the County of Richelieu:

Messieurs François Dubois,
François Xavier Côté, M D.,
Joseph Michel Lavallée, and
Pierre D'Orvilliers.

For the Parish of St. Marcel, in the County of Richelieu:

Messieurs Antoine Levasseur dit Bélite,
Édouard Guinard dit Dubois,
Lucien Bérard,
Louis Bélanger, and
Joseph Laclambre.

Personal.

MILITARY EXCURSION.—The Montreal Rifles make a pleasure excursion to Portland on Tuesday, 16th instant, remaining two days in that city, and receiving the hospitalities of its citizens. To enable as many as possible of our people to join them in the trip, fare going and returning: has been reduced to \$6, tickets to be available for a week. We understand the people of Portland have made great preparations to give the Rifles a grand reception and entertainment, taking upon themselves the whole charge of providing for them. The opportunity is an excellent one for those who desire a pleasant and cheap excursion, at the best season of the year, and under the most favorable circumstances. And we have no doubt that this invasion of the United States by our citizen-soldiers will be followed by conquest which will result in material guarantees for future peace and good feeling between the invaders and the invaded.

TRIP TO PORTLAND.—Several Companies of our Volunteer Rifles intend visiting the City of Portland about the middle of next month, and are, we believe, going to invite the public to accompany them. A very hearty reception is intended to be given them by the citizens of Portland, and their brethren in arms there. Those who may go on the trip, and those visiting Portland at any time, we would advise to put up at the Commercial Hotel kept by that prince of landlords, Mr. Nelson J. Davis. This hotel is conveniently situated, kept in first class style, and all connected with it are obliging and attentive. A word to the wise is sufficient. —(Pilot.)

THE DUNVILLE RIFLES.—We were pleased to perceive by the illumination of Boswell Hall last night, that the Dunville Rifle Company have commenced their usual Drill practice again. Boswell Hall is a splendid building, lately erected by Captain Amsden—in it there is a drill room fitted up, sufficiently large to manoeuvre a whole Company: and it gives an exhilarating aspect to the Town, these dull times, to witness the Military action and fine appearance of the Dunville Rifles by candle-light.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

Bombay mails of July 3rd reached Suez on the 23rd. The capture of Gwalior is confirmed, the rebels lost 21 guns, besides elephants and treasures to a large amount. The fugitives from Gwalior are said to be hemmed in on all sides by British troops.

On the 13th, Sir Hope Grant gained a brilliant victory at Nawab Gunge, near Lucknow, capturing a large number of guns and driving the enemy across the Gogra.

On the 9th, the celebrated Moulvie, for whom five thousand pounds had been offered, was killed.

Order continues much disturbed.

The Governor General on receiving Lord Ellenborough's despatch, issued a proclamation giving amnesty to all but murderers. Results not yet known.

Details of Sir Hope Grant's victory near Lucknow, state that the rebels were nearly 20,000 strong, and their loss was 600 men and six guns. The British had six killed and thirty wounded. The fight lasted three hours, and the rebels were utterly routed. A good effect was anticipated.

The Azimghur and Ghazipore districts were much disturbed by the rebels, who plundered towns and burnt forests. The Goruckpore and Allahabad districts had been quiet. In Agra division, Sir H. Rose's activity had restored confidence and tranquillity. In Rohilcund the rebels were also being put down.

We regret to state that the Honble. J. A. McDonald is seriously ill.

Marriage.

At St. Patrick's Church, Quebec, on the 10th August, by the Reverend B. McGauran, Major W. P. Bartley, of Montreal, to Miss Jane Harriet, eldest daughter of John O'Kane Esq., Mount Pleasant, Quebec.

CRITICISM AND PERSONALITY.

"Cesar and Pompey very much alike, 'specially Pompey.'"

This is truly a most ungrateful world! In our last number we charitably assumed the office of monitor, and in a spirit of paternal discipline endeavoured to correct the style of one of the "talented young gentlemen," who contributes to the columns of the *Quebec Mercury*. Smarting under the reproof, the naughty boy, and his companion on the same form, not only call us names, which we don't mind, but tell fibs, for which he and his chum deserve a whipping, which we administer accordingly.

We have examined the article complained of, (that headed *style* in the last number of the *Military Gazette*, and we fail to perceive the personalities of which the *Mercury* complains. Bantering criticism is not *personality*. If a "member of an honorable and liberal profession, the son of an English barrister, the grandson of a Colonel in the English army, whose family long resident in Lower Canada has for four generations held offices of high honor under the British Crown," or even if "the Light of the world, the Brother of the Sun, and Cousin of the Moon," will condescend to contribute editorially, with vast pretension, he must also condescend to write *Grammar*. If we are compelled now to introduce them, it is because we have no other way of repelling statements which are absolutely false, which Mr. G. T. Cary, the *Editor* of the *Mercury*, knows to be so, and which would imply that Mr. Kirk, the Editor of the *Military Gazette*, had refused an offer of the "usual satisfaction" made by any gentleman of Quebec.

We presume that Mr. G. T. Cary alludes to a circumstance which occurred some time ago, when a Mr. J. Henry Willan, in a brutal state of intoxication, accosted Mr. Kirk in the street graciously intimating, "I would shoot you like a dog." Mr. G. T. Cary and his contributing associate, may consider this an offer of the "usual satisfaction" for *insult*; but Mr. Kirk cannot recognize the possibility of any *insult* being offered to him by such an individual, though he may be a "member of an honorable and liberal profession, the son of an English barrister, the grandson of a Colonel in the English army, whose family long resident in Lower Canada has for four generations held offices of high honor under the British Crown," as well might the *Mercury* twit those who declined to honor with the "usual satisfaction," the Lord de Ros, the premier Baron of England who, convicted of having practised at cards the trick called "*sauter le coup*," was ignominiously expelled from his club. Even were this Mr. John Henry Willan a suitable object for the "usual satisfaction" of a gentleman, it by no means follows that "satisfaction" should be granted to him in a perfectly groundless quarrel, which as Mr. Kirk has before said, might with equal propriety have been fixed on His Lordship the Bishop of Quebec, or *Monsieur l'Archevêque*. But that he is not so, is proved by the fact that the man is not recognized by any of his family, and that sneaking and worthless fellow Mr. G. T. Cary is himself Mr. Kirk's authority for saying that he is "the greatest ruffian in Quebec." In fact Mr. Kirk's knowledge of the man's character is almost entirely derived from the information of Mr. G. T. Cary, for he has had no relations with him which could give an insight into character. And if there be any mistake as to his connection with the *Morning Chronicle* of Quebec, the fault is not Mr. Kirk's, but Mr. G. T. Cary's, who himself informed Mr. Kirk, (then what Mr. Cary calls a *contributor* to the *Mercury* Newspaper) that he be-

lieved Mr. John Henry Willan to be the writer of the article in that paper, which, besides libelling Mr. Kirk most grossly, stigmatized Mr. G. T. Cary as a *Nin compoop*.

"We are authorized to say that the gentleman referred to never had any connection with the *Chronicle*" does the *Mercury* mean by that that he did not contribute to the *Chronicle*? for if so it utters an impudent lie.

"It is not surprising to find personalities of this kind forming the staple of a print whose prospectus promised an avoidance of that sin, and read a lecture to the press of Canada which some strangers appealing to the patronage of the community would have thought it more modest and more graceful to suppress."

We accept no reproach under this head. The licentiousness of the Press of Canada is no new theme. It has been constantly descanted on by writers in and out of Canada, whether or not belonging to the Press. Each newspaper as it has started in Quebec, has touched the subject in a similar strain, for every one recognizes and deprecates the disgraceful position occupied by the English portion of the Press of this city, a degraded position and character almost entirely attributable to the "talented young gentlemen" who formed the vilest clique of literary scribblers and slanderers which has ever disgraced the newspaper literature of any community.

That the main author of all this, the prime mover in everything scandalous, dialoical and disgusting in the press of Quebec should be permitted to be a *contributor* to the editorial columns of the *Quebec Mercury*, a paper which, owing entirely to its former respectability, circulates among so many families in this city, is a gross outrage on public decency, an insult to the virtuous feelings of its inhabitants. M. G. T. Cary may himself be lost to all sense of self respect, but as the proprietor of a public print he has no right to intrude on its readers the lucubrations of a man who at this instant stands charged in the Law Courts with the utterance of a libel of a most atrocious and cowardly character against his own Uncle!

We hold it to be quite intolerable that we should be compelled to write and our subscribers to read, articles of this kind. This miserable man Mr. John Henry Willan, will however persist in intruding himself in our path, and his still more worthless associate and pander Mr. G. T. Cary has afforded him the only channel by which he could hope to do so in print. As the latter has however had the folly to boast openly that he has hired this "literary bravo," "to write down Mr. Kirk and his friends," it is not improbable that Mr. Kirk may be enabled to use more efficacious means for checking such a nuisance. Meantime we think it simply an act of duty to apprise the *Mercury's* Reverend contributors of the agreeable companionship which Mr. G. T. Cary has prepared for them. Their elegant disquisitions, their epistolary controversies, and their appeals to the moral sense of their flock, will shine by contrast alongside columns filled with ribald buffoonery, obscene allusions, and vile calumniation. We leave them, the Quebec public and the readers of the *Mercury* to judge, after what we have above stated, which of the two individuals concerned in this unjustifiable course, is the most reputable. We think they must conclude that

"Cesar and Pompey very much alike specially Pompey!"

The *Victor Emmanuel*, 91, is to be fitted out forthwith at this port for the spg of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles H. Fremont, K.C.B., to command the Channel fleet.

Literature.

THE SOLDIER AND THE SURGEON.

(Continued from our last).

The question whether any individual official person, high or low, is blamable for the dark side of this statement, is entirely sunk in the much greater question, whether any system is to blame? Routine has got a deal of obloquy for it, but there must be routine in the public service. It is the only way in which the great bulk of public servants can work with any kind of satisfaction to their employers; and the military department is far from being exempt from this necessity. The men of routine, indeed, are the ordinary machinery with which statesmen and generals work. The routine, in ordinary times, goes on like clockwork, of itself, merely requiring periodical winding up and occasional clearing; and it does its business in a far more satisfactory manner to all concerned, than erratic genius could accomplish it. But when confusions and convulsions cross it, then some strong hand must take its management—directing, reconstructing, or breaking it down, if need be, as a general in battle deals with the well-trained troops who may have paraded for many an unvarying year of peace in their several regiments, companies, and squads. That such a great strong hand does not come when it is called for, is not chargeable on routine; without it matters would be still worse.

Brother to routine in usefulness and obloquy is professional etiquette, professional pedantry, or professional pride, as people may like to name it. It goes through all human nature, high and low. It may be called a grand enthusiasm when it is developed in some gifted intellect, devoting its whole energies to one object of goodness or duty, which it deems to be its own special mission. It passes down through lower grades of labour, until it becomes the conventional or even mechanical pursuit. Perhaps its humblest known development was detected by a friend of ours in overhearing two members of the despised class who devote themselves to the sweeping of the streets, pronouncing on the merits of a departed brother of the broom. One of them was clear that the deceased had been, in every sense of the term, a great workman; the other, with critical discrimination, pronounced him "capital at the thick, but nothing, at all at the thin"—this latter being, it seems, the department which exacted the greatest quickness of discrimination and agility of hand.

It is needless to ask why; it is sufficient to know that this spirit is in constant activity throughout the working and doing part of mankind. It is in itself a useful spirit, speaking merely of its humbler shapes; and indeed it is difficult to see how the world could get on without it. It puts us all into those separate grooves of action by which we are carried to the objects of our special aspirations and desires—to the achievements we would wish to perform, and the honours we would fain reap. Newton would not have cared for a colonelcy in the Guards as the reward of his discoveries; Nelson would have had very little estimation of a bishopric; Samuel Johnson would not have been very proud of the illustrious office of Lord Mayor of London. The hurrahs, and encore, and floral wreaths, which are blood and breath to the ambitious actress, would annihilate the ambitious woman of the world who toils for fashionable leadership. The genial Soyer, who might have distinguished himself in some department of literature, scorns all repute that does not rest on the legitimate honours of the taster and steward; and, standing by his order, demands that cookery shall be admitted high in the ranks of the liberal arts. The patriarch of his school, the venerable Eustace Ude, was still more supreme in his claims. He stated in his introduction to *The French Cook*, that he had found it necessary to acquire the English language, and become his own interpreter, since he had been translated by one who may indeed have known some thing of his own profession, being a general officer in the army, but knew nothing whatever of his, Eustace Ude's, with which he had so audaciously meddled. All this has the spirit of cheerful endeavour, of effective la-

bour, and of general public usefulness in it. Annihilate it, or shift it from its natural place to some other, we cannot; and the object that remains is to adjust it to thorough co-operative usefulness.

No doubt that entire isolation from the ordinary citizen, of the soldier, when embodied for service, to which we have already alluded, renders many adjustments of professional functions to army purposes necessary, and renders them all difficult. A knot of men-at-arms, with the usual swarm of billmen, archers, and pikemen, on an expedition across the English border, or scouring the Flemish homesteads, would have felt a following of quartermaster commissaries, purveyors, and evens surgeons, to be thorough *Impedimenta*. The functions of all but the surgeon they could do better for themselves. Of the surgeon, almost the only representative would be the friar, or other religious person who visited the field, to impart to the wounded what medical skill he possessed, along with the consolations of religion. But a hierarchy of medical officers, from a director-general, through divers grades of inspectors, to the regimental surgeons and their assistants, would have astonished Douglas or Hotspur about as thoroughly, perhaps, as a proposal to establish an army sanitary staff.

There is no doubt that it is extremely difficult—and, in fact, this difficulty is at the root of the whole of the other difficulties of our army service—to get persons whose pursuits are not combative to co-operate in military operations. The command and obedience, to which our citizens are so little accustomed, is the vital spirit of an army. It is sometimes necessary and oftener natural, that it should extend beyond the pure military body to whatever other class comes in collateral connection with it. The propensity of the military commander is to brigade everything over which he has power. It is sometimes as difficult to impress on an old soldier the existence of possible duties which consists neither in command nor obedience, but in separate co-operation and individual action, as it was to demonstrate to the Persian ambassador that the Emperor of Hindostan was a company with a Board Directors, and a chairman and a deputy chairman. Perhaps the most flagrant instance on record of the collateral application of military organisation was exhibited by the Duke of Alva, who, in his campaign in the Netherlands, embodied the liberal damasels who, from time immemorial, have accompanied armies, so that, as Sir James Turner describes it, "They had their several captainesses and alferas, or she cornets, or other officers, who kept among them an exact discipline in all points that concerned their profession; they were divided into several squadrons according to their quality and that was distinguished no otherwise but by the difference of their beauties, faces, and features." This was a caricature of a practice, inveterate but to some extent necessary. In despotic countries, where every man's position is adjusted by royal warrant, it is no doubt more easily dealt with than among us.

The position and functions of the medical staff from the most important of all the matters to be adjusted between the combative and noncombative portion of our armaments, and to these alone shall we limit the few remarks we have to offer. There has been, no doubt, a sluggish tardiness in the mind of the world to acknowledge the true grandeur of the medical profession, when dutifully and honestly pursued: alas! we are all of us sufficiently conscious of the physician's power over us, when he cautiously closes the door of the sick room, and we watch the glance of his eye or the wrinkles of his mouth for the faintest reflection of those inner thoughts, in which the issues of life and death may be already prejudged. But the careless and the healthy world is apt, perhaps to forget the true elevation of the untitled and unrobed master of science.

As to the army medical man, perhaps, the earliest notice of his estimation is in Homer, who tells of the kind anxiety of the Greek host when they found that Esculapius's son, Machaon, was wounded by a random dart, and of his careful removal on ship-board—

Setras gar aner autaxios allon

Passing to later incidents not far from same place, we have no doubt that the feeling of the poor sufferers in the Crimea towards

their surgeons is unexaggerated by Mr. Rawlinson, a civil engineer, sent out on the sanitary commission, already referred to. Having been wounded, he had to be surgically treated in the front—an opportunity of observation which a civilian rarely obtains, or is anxious to obtain; and he says, "I can state that in that division in which I lay, from the officers to the men, the medical officers, if I may use so strong a term, were almost worshipped—idolised."

Yet throughout the late inquiries, now embodied in so alarming a library of blue-books, there is ever perceptible a continuous tissue of dissatisfaction with their position and functions, among the medical men of the army, and at the same time a demand, on the part of other people, for their performance of functions which are supposed in some way or other to be connected with their department, but are not done by them, or by anybody else. The civilian witness just quoted, having been requested to give his opinion as to the pliancy, kindness, and skill of the army surgeons, so far as his opportunities taught him, said, with honest fervour, "I cannot find language strong enough to express what I think of our surgeons. I thought that they were labouring under some disadvantages, and I do not think they are in right position in a regiment. I do not think that their feelings for their men are consulted sufficiently."—(Q. 3331.) "Their men" here means the men under medical charge; but others might, with more strict military etiquette, talk of them as their men—and hence one of the difficulties.

Throughout the large mass of evidence bearing on the sufferings and the mortality of our army in the Crimea, many illustrations break out of a sensitiveness, and not a wholesome sensitiveness, in the medical department. We cannot think it either good taste or good policy for the physician to compete with the warrior for his laurels. These are not the shape in which the acknowledgments either of his skill or of his courage should be welcomed by him. The warrior is a peculiar being, alone and unapproachable in the character of his career. Others may show as much courage, as much combativeness even, but it all goes into a different classification of the world's heroes. It may be true that the military profession is apt to show a haughty and repellent jealousy of every attempt to participate in its peculiar honours and nomenclature, that the camp acknowledges no rank in the world but military rank, within which it includes royalty because the monarch is the head of the army. But it is also true that this pride and jealousy are necessary attributes of the army, for adjusting the soldier's adaptation to his work, since it is certain that, wherever war is, there the soldier must be supreme. There is no room, no possibility for any other authority. Over a newly captured city—over the general seat of war—the commander-in-chief of the forces must be supreme ruler. Judges, magistrates, civilians of all kinds, including the officers who are military in name but civilian in function, must be in his hands. Whatever nominal rank they may hold, therefore, the non-combatant portion of an army must always be subject to the combatant. Were a lieutenant in command of a small separate force, the surgeon must be under his orders, at least in every thing but the prescriptions he issues to his patients. As the Army Sanitary Commission justly say, "That relative rank should confer any military command, is of course out of the question; and no medical officer would for one moment contend for an authority for which he is manifestly not qualified, and with which, was it qualified he could not be invested without detriment to the public service." Sir John McNeill, if we mistake not, entered life as an army surgeon. The field thus open to him proved either uncongenial, or too narrow for his capacity, but he offers in his evidence a morsel of sound advice to those who are to make it their profession and provision for life. "I conceive," he says, "having myself a strong sympathy with the profession, that their true dignity consists in restricting themselves to their professional duties." We can anticipate no advantage either to the medical profession or to the public service, by the adoption of the following table of equivalents supplied by a Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, on half-pay:—

Inspector-General of Hospitals,—Surgeon-General.	Proposed Title.
Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals,—Surgeon-Brigadier.	Proposed Title.
Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col.	Proposed Title.
Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, and Regimental Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major.	Proposed Title.
Assistant Surgeon (above 5 years' service).—Surgeon-Captain.	Proposed Title.
Assistant Surgeon (under 5 years' practice).—Surgeon-Lieutenant.	Proposed Title.

Inspector-General of Hospitals,—Surgeon-General.

Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals,—Surgeon-Brigadier.

Staff Surgeon, 1st Class.—Surgeon-Lieut-Col.

Staff Surgeon, 2nd Class, and Regimental Surgeon.—Surgeon-Major.

Assistant Surgeon (above 5 years' service).—Surgeon-Captain.

Assistant Surgeon (under 5 years' practice).—Surgeon-Lieutenant.

We are not reconciled to the hankering of the surgeon after the soldier's peculiar distinctions, when we see attempts made to establish a parallel in the merits and conduct of the two classes. "I consider," says Dr. Andrew Smith, "that the danger to which an officer is exposed during a severe epidemic in the West Indies, is greater than the danger that a man is exposed." Who can doubt the large fund of courage, both active and passive, that is to be found in the medical profession? But is there only one form of reward for every kind of courage? St. Thomas-a-Bucket, Luther, Latimer, Howard in the dungeons, and Mungo Park, among the Africans, all showed a courage of which it were difficult to define the bounds; but would any of them have thought that all its aims were lost because they had refused a pair of epaulettes, and the distinction of so many shots over their coffins? We cannot conceive that it would do justice to the courage with which a man of experience and learning, deliberately devotes health and life to the fulfilment of the noble duty of saving the lives of many others, that his merit should be weighed in the same balance with that of the high-spirited, thoughtless youth, who is the first to lead into the ditch or mount the parapet. The spot where the soldier's glory can be gained, is often far from that where the zealous military surgeon is reaping his. The Commissioners, referring to those honours which can only be conferred for service in the face of the enemy, say:—"But the most arduous and the most dangerous services of medical officers are not always, even in war, rendered before the enemy. They have to strive with an enemy more dangerous than man. In the almost pestilential wards in Scutari, the exertions were more continuous, the danger were greater, and the honours and rewards to be obtained were fewer, than at the front before Sebastopol. The mortality of the medical officers at Scutari was not much exceeded by that of the combatant officers in the army of the Crimea; but the survivors are debarred from receiving those honours which, fortunately for the country, are prized more than either rank or emolument."

In fact there are some grounds for thinking that the medical department is already cramped by too close an analogy to the combative in the gradation of ranks. Look at the difference of natural function between a superior and inferior officer, and a superior and inferior physician. In the former case the captain commands his company of one hundred, the colonel commands ten companies, making his thousand, and so upwards to the commander-in-chief; the character and responsibility of the functions rapidly rising with the rise in rank. In the medical world the family physician or the apothecary attends to the touching of the children to the occulars and stomach-complaints, to the occasional sprains and cut fingers, when a critical case of typhoid or erysipelas occurs, the superior officer is called for in the shape of the eminent consulting physician, if some critical operation in trepanning or amputation is necessary, he comes in the shape of a celebrated operating surgeon. But in the army service, where the established function of each rank is to have command over those of the inferior rank, the adaptation of the several grades in medical and surgical science to their proper exigencies is entirely lost. The physician's progress upwards in his profession must all be through practice; but when he rises above the position of regimental surgeon in the army, he virtually leaves this test of progress behind him. Thus the performance of the most critical operations falls to the regimental surgeon and his assistant, the youngest members of the medical hierarchy—many of those in the Crimea, according to the evidence on the point, were mere boys; while it is the function of some dignified and veteran inspector to notice whether a bit of orange-peel is left on an hospital floor, or whether the requisitions are accurately recorded, and the case-books rightly

kept. Thus, under system, it seems extremely difficult to find functions and rewards for professional talent in the army. A man there may be a great physician or surgeon and a blessing to his regiment; that he cannot rise from his humble sphere but to undertake functions on which his talents are wasted, or for which they may not be suited. In the permanent military hospitals there are opportunities for men of professional ability, but these can absorb but a small number. And even the inspecting and other work of the ordinary seniors can, we would suppose, give work to but a small proportion of those who rise in rank by seniority. Where elevation is virtually a removal out of the true theatre of usefulness of course there will be no strong case for breaking through the easy and natural gradation by seniority. If indeed, a man has talent enough for the performance of his regimental duties, it would be scant justice to deny to him that rank which he can also fill as well, because there is some other person who could perform some higher professional function still, were there any such in existence. How this must all tend to depress military talent and energy in the army, may be too easily seen. On the difficulty of bringing promotion by selection to bear on professional merit, we take the following remarks by a surgeon of hussars, Dr. Henry Mapleton—they look like truth and good sense. "No man deserves promotion more than the quiet, unassuming man who will get up at night and go to the sick, readily and without murmur, with kindness and humanity in all his acts, but who will not perhaps write a good report and my experience of the profession is, that in nine cases out of ten, the best practical man are the worst at making reports. Yet this man will rarely be brought to the special notice of the Director-General for promotion out of his turn; but another who writes well and practices badly will."—(Q. 4568.) There was hitherto, however, been but slight occasion for considering the best criterion for special promotion, since there seem to have been but rare infringements on the seniority system. A considerable portion of the report before us is occupied with explanations how the promotion by seniority is adjusted to practical possibility, since army surgeons die all over the world, and the man next to the vacated place may be fifteen thousand miles away from it. The arrangements made for adjusting the claims of all, may be in reality simple, like those of the great bank and railway clearing-houses in London, but the details appear to the uninitiated very complicated.

How very necessary is the system of promotion by seniority in the army medical department, and how very heavy a burden this necessarily is, are both illustrated in a remarkable form by promotions made upon other grounds in the Russian war—promotions which could not be avoided without scandal. It appears that these promotions upheaved a stratum of other medical officers away from the scene of action, who would have reason to complain that they had not an opportunity of competing. It is explained that when promotions were made, the Director-General, following a practice which had perhaps been established when instances of special promotion were extremely rare, took the earliest opportunity to promote the medical officers who had been passed over, as it is termed, by the special promotions. "Thus many medical officers who had distinguished themselves by their zeal, or skill during the war in the East, or who had served continuously through all the hardships and danger incidental to those campaigns, were rewarded by promotion, irrespective of seniority; and their senior, being in Australia or elsewhere during the period, had no such opportunity of distinction, would likewise be promoted, to compensate them for their ill fortune."

It is clear that the Commissioners are at a loss to solve the difficulties in the way of the adjustment of the medical department of the army; they think "a limited number of good-service pensions to the officers must distinguished by their zeal and efficiency is due to the department and will act as a wholesome stimulus to its members." "Sessions and retiring allowances are useful and valuable things; their special usefulness is the inducement they give to broken-down and superannuated by their troublesome adhesion to functions which they cannot perform. But these are not the

stimulants which guide aspiring young men in the choice of a profession; or urge the earnest and energetic adepts to seek its higher distinctions. On one substantial point only do the Commissioners appear to find a way of benefiting the army surgeon in his present position; it is the simple unequivocal alternative of raising his pay. No one will deny that he fully deserves this. It will make him more comfortable and respectable during his years of monotony or drudgery; but it will not induce him to cultivate his capacities for the higher departments of a service which affords him so faint a chance of finding exercise for them. Coupled with this suggestion is another, which casts a melancholy shadow on the future of the army medical officer. "We must also add," the Commissioners say, "that we consider compulsory retirement at sixty-five years of age of the inspectorial ranks, and fifty-five years of age for the executive ranks, is absolutely necessary for the efficiency of the service." So that, at the age when the aspiring members of other professions often only begin to strive for its highest honours, the medical officer must leave the field, and either recommence the world again, or content himself in half-pay obscurity and uselessness.

It may sound like the extremity of Utopianism, but we cannot help, as at present advised, launching the opinion, that it would be better for the medical profession and all others concerned, if, instead of medical officers being created and continued as an appendage to particular branches of the public service, there were a separate medical department, consisting of all the medical men in the public service, from which each branch might be supplied according to its needs. The army and the navy surgeon could thus have the whole medical promotion in the public service before their eyes. When scientific professional men of very considerable standing have been tempted out of the lucrative walks of professional life, into some public office where their knowledge is required, it has often been noticed that their want of business aptitude or experience almost neutralises their scientific skill. But if they had spent their early years in the army or navy, and gradually found their way up to the more lucrative civil appointment, they would probably have been competent men of business as well as of science. During the last quarter of a century, many new medical offices of more or less importance have been connected with the boards of lunacy, the poor law, the administration of prisons, the collection of national vital statistics, and the inspection of factories and mines. There are other Government departments in which medical science would be valuable, and in some of those where it is already employed it ought to have a higher place and a more influential voice than it has. Respectable members of the profession have lately been complaining that it has not its legitimate influence in the legislation and administration of our country. Instead of such organic changes for the special benefit and distinction of the profession as they sometimes demand, we think their aid will be more legitimately obtained if the State draw liberally on the profession for all those members whom it can effectively employ in the public service; then by degrees would the profession grow into its legitimate influence and usefulness.

We have not mentioned the sanitary department as among those which already absorb medical science, because, as yet, it is but partially and imperfectly developed. That a thorough system of sanitary organization will be extended to the army, after evidence so overwhelming, both of the good it is capable of accomplishing, and of the disasters which our troops have endured in its absence cannot be doubted. Having before us the great object of pleading the soldier's claim for whatever aids to health and vitality science has given to the world, we have not thought it necessary at present to enter on the details of sanitary science, reserving it for an early occasion to offer to our readers a succinct account of its established results, and a description of the shapes in which these may become available, whether to the soldier or to the rest of the community. In the mean time, we think that both in the army and in other departments, the chief instrumentality in sanitary organization must fall to the medical profession. True, they are not the authors of the science, and are not reputed to have given it any cordial welco-

me or assistance. The functions to which the physician and surgeon have hitherto been trained are those of curing diseases and healing wounds. No one feels a natural prepossession at first sight for something that is to supersede his science and accomplish the object of his labours by other means. Without any ill feeling to the world, the votary of the curing art has his heart's affections on difficult and instructive cases; and the humane hospital-surgeon will feel a private sorrow in contemplating an array of empty wards. The medical department of the army has endured some obloquy, because its surgical officers have not also been sanitary officers. But the function was out of the routine of their duties, and there was no warrant or authority for the undertaking if they desired it. No doubt, as Sir James Hall explains it, the regimental or inspecting surgeon would have something to say about the salubrity of quarters or the site of an intrenchment, yet these are functions merely incidental to the staple duty of such an officer among the sick and wounded. They are not functions in which he has either power or responsibility; and it depends on his relations with the officers in command, whether any suggestions he makes will be listened to. In private life, indeed, the consulting physician, whose patient calls him in for an opinion on the drainage of his house, or an analysis of the water in the pump, or even for his views about the neighbouring fen or graveyard, might not feel gratified by the compliment so paid to his enlightened views, and his advancement with the spirit of the age. The sanitary function has yet to be defined and adjusted. How readily it may come to the hands of the medical officer, was shown some years ago, though an ingenious adjustment which it once created the transformation on shipboard. The mortality among Government emigrants to distant colonies, and among penal transportees to Australia, had become alarming. It was suggested that the shortest remedy was to pay for their passage, not by the number shipped, but by the number delivered alive. The contractors now took an altered view of the term of their contract: formerly it had been to supply so much ship room and provisions, now it was a contract to keep people alive, fortified by a penalty on each death. The surgeon, instead of merely physicking the sick and treating sores and wounds, was converted into a sanitary officer, who looked keenly to the ventilation of the ship, the salubrity of the food, and even the habits, generally, of the passengers, as promotive of health or of disease. They were not to be permitted to deteriorate their condition; it was equivalent, to allowing them to cheat the contractors. A signal decrease in the mortality of such passengers was the result.

The practical conclusion of the Commissioners on this point is well put in following short statement; "In civil life, sanitary science as yet is neither much studied nor widely spread, nor has the value of its practical application to the ordinary conditions of life, obtained any very general acquiescence. While the tendency to fuse together the practice of medicine and surgery has thrown almost the whole practice of the country (except that of the great towns) into the hands of the general practitioner, a subdivision of labour of another kind has simultaneously been gaining ground in the medical profession. The study of sanitary science has been taken up as a speciality, and the field has been abandoned by the mass of the profession, to be exclusively occupied by those who so study it. The names of those eminent in either branch are perfectly well known to the public, who employ the one or the other according as they want individual sickness prevented. It is rare to send for the health officer to treat sickness or to employ the eminent practising physician or surgeon to drain a town or to guard a district against the approach of cholera. The fusion between the medical and surgical specialties in the army medical department even more complete than in the civil profession; and if efficient sanitary officers are to be obtained, it will be by the encouragement offered by Government to the army medical officers to make themselves thoroughly masters of the specialties of that branch of the medical art, and its practice application.

They propose that a special sanitary officer should be attached to the Quarter-master-General's department of every army in the field. As the watcher over all preven-

tionable causes of disease or death, the functions of such an officer will range beyond drainage and ventilation, and even the salubrity of the foods and liquors. As a brief summary of the elements of morbid evil permitted to operate upon our force in the Crimea, we shall take from the report of M^r Neill and Tulloch a paragraph, of which we have no doubt the terms were well weighed and carefully revised before the document was issued. Observing that the returns of sickness and mortality relate to matters beyond the region of their inquiry, they say, "But the morality in the Crimea has been too remarkable not to excite a strong desire to ascertain, if possible, its causes. The medical evidence appears conclusively against attributing it to anything peculiarly unfavourable in the climate; and all the officers of whatever rank or profession, whom we examined, referred to overwork, improper diet, exposure to cold and moisture, with deficient shelter, inadequate clothing, and defective boots, as the causes of disease. Some of the witnesses appeared to attribute greater influence to one of these causes, some to another; but there can be no doubt that the mortality was the effect, not of any one cause apart from the others, but of a combination of the whole."

Let us count one of these causes of mortality, the "overwork," among the sacrifices cheerfully and heroically made by the soldier: there was an end to be gained by it which neither quartermaster nor commissary could achieve. We had a wide-extended front and a thin line, and overwork must make up for the deficiency of numbers. But the other causes were deficiencies in things due to the soldier—due by our engagement with him to go where he went to fight our battles; and the bargain was not kept with him. Wh shall say no more on a matter which we thoroughly discussed while it was yet fresh.

In conclusion, let us drop for the reader's consideration a few thoughts upon the question, whether it is decent and just, wise and generous, that our country should be given to the practice of maligning the mass of its soldiery as a kind of pariah class, when estimated with the rest of the citizens of the British empire. It is true that we uphold their fame in all comparison with foreign troops. They are the only men who will stand to be cut down at their post; they are the only troops who can be trusted in lines against columns, or who can be handled in small detachments close to a hostile army. Dupin criticises as a peculiar nationality the superb arrogance with which our statesmen and generals have ever spoken of auxiliaries and foreign mercenaries when engaged in the same operations with British troops, comparing their combination to the mixing of gold with the baser metals. Of late years the national boast has been better grounded than ever. Our standing and fame among the nations of the earth, though it may have many substantial foundations, has in late trials and difficulties been upheld chiefly by the soldier. And yet, at home among ourselves, he is still spoken of as the black sheep of our family. It was predicted that when the Russian war ceased, and a large portion of our army was disbanded, crime would immediately increase. It did not. In the interval between the two wars, the Russian and the Sepoy, the number of criminals continued steadily to decrease. However the survivors of that long stern conflict, in which the enemy was not the most formidable destroyer, bestowed themselves, it was not by becoming tenants of the jails. In one shape however, their conduct taught an unpleasant lesson: those disbanded did not come forward on the new emergency, and raw recruits had to be sent to India. Hence the natural inference is, that our enlistments bring in high-spirited thoughtless youths, with little notion of the actual soldier's life and struggles; that when these come upon them, the natural courage, endurance, and dutiful feeling of their race, supported by a powerful system of discipline, make them go through with what they have engaged for; but that when they have endured all, and find how small the reward is in any shape—position, repute, or pecuniary recompense—they are not inclined to resume the same career. We believe that the hard trials and the variety of occupations improved to usefulness by the strict discipline kept up, converted many of the raw recruits who had been taken to the Crimea into very valuable men for

some departments of civil duty when they were disbanded, and it is satisfactory to think that some of them are thus occupying positions of permanent usefulness, and reaping better regards than any that awaited them in the service.

When people speak of enlistment as the proper refuge for all the worthless scamps of the community, they are but repeating a scandal long ago affixed upon our army by Act of Parliament. In the recruiting Acts of Queen Anne, justices of peace are authorised to impress into the service "such able-bodied men as do not exercise some lawful calling or employment, or have not some other lawful and sufficient support and maintenance." In the early days of Methodism, a clergyman of that persuasion, named Nelson, was forcibly enlisted at Halifax as a person "having no lawful calling or employment."

It became the practice in these enlistments to certify that the recruits had no visible means of livelihood; and it is under a literal interpretation of the definition that Sergeant Kite, in Farquhar's *Recruiting Officer*, secures a collier, because "may it please your worship, this man has no visible means of livelihood, for he works under ground." Burnett said of the Act when first adopted, "If well managed, it will prove of great advantage to the nation, since by this means it will be delivered from many vicious and idle persons who are become a burden to their country." The object of the Act was to sweep in to the army every blackguard in and out of jail, and it became habitual to suspend punishments of atrocious offenders, and enlist them; so that to be enlisted in the army, and to be transported to the plantations, were but two ways of accomplishing the same object, enjoying a common infamy. In the *Gentleman's Magazine* April 1744 there appears the following highly satisfactory statement of the working of the Act: "A general press began for recruiting his majesty's regiments and manning the fleet, when upwards of one thousand men were secured in the several jails of London and Westminster, being allowed 6d. a-head per diem by the Commissioners of the Land tax, who examine them, and send those away that are found fit for his majesty's service. The same method was taken in each county." This species of recruiting, with variations, was continued so long, that Grose, in his *Military Antiquities*, gives the following account of its practice in 1780: "All the thieves, pickpockets, and vagabonds in the environs of London, too lame to run away, or too poor to bribe the parish officers, were apprehended and delivered over as soldiers to the regiments quartered in the towns and villages where these banditti had lived. The pressed men deserted, nor did the regiments on which they were imposed take the least pains to prevent their escape or to retake them as they justly considered being thus made the companions of thieves and robbers a most grievous and cruel insult, and loudly complained of it as such to their officer." The legacy bequeathed to us by these unworthy acts of the Government and Parliament of last century is found in the traditional taint still attaching to the soldier's lie—a taint which makes those who would chiefly give their sons as an honorable sacrifice to their country, lament it as they would a crime when they hear that a youth has enlisted." It is the traditional result of this policy that has seemed to justify a respectable writer of the present age Dr Wade in speaking of the British soldier in terms which are a heavy scandal to the country. In his *History of the Middle and Working Classes* he says: "The army is mostly filled from the same causes which fill the jails and houses of correction: it is not choice, but necessity, which compels men to enlist therein. Having lost their character, or contracted habits of idleness and improvidence which exclude them from the better paid walks of civil industry, they are constrained to devote themselves to the hardships and perils of military life." It might perhaps be hard to determine by rigid law that there is any sphere of usefulness from which the reformed offender should be excluded. But, far from making the army the general refuge for offenders, reformed or unreformed, we would hold that, next to the Church, it ought to be counted the last profession in which offenders stained by dishonesty or other degrading crimes can secure a welcome.

While the process of degradation was go-

ing on, the sagacious Defoe uttered in his own rough fashion some remarks, which came close to truth and soundness on the point. "Why," he says, "are jails rummaged for malefactors, and the Mint and prisons for debtors? The war is an employment of honour, and suffers some scandal in having men taken from the gallows, and immediately, from villains, and house-breakers, made gentlemen soldiers. If men wanted employment, and consequently bread, this would never be. Any man would carry a musket rather than starve, and wear the Queen's cloth, or anybodys cloth rather than go naked, and live in rags and want. It is plain the nation is full of people, and it is as plain our people have no particular aversion to the war, but they are not poor enough to go abroad. It is poverty makes men soldiers, and drives cowards into the armies; and the difficulty to get Englishmen to list is because they live in plenty and ease; and he that can earn 20s. a-week at an easy steady employment, must be drunk or mad when he lists for a soldier, to be knocked o' the head for 3s 6d. a-week."

This, as we say, comes close to the point. Frankly, we would have the entire condition of the common soldier uplifted in the social scale, by the expenditure necessary to produce that result. If we are told that this may cost the nation two or three millions, the answer is, that they would be well expended. Perhaps some one will say that the army is not a mercenary profession. This argument may be deviously employed by those who receive, but not by those who give. The parson and the surgeon of the parish are not perhaps mercenary, and yet if each have not a good house and clean linen, with the means of educating his family, the usefulness of his functions will be impaired, and the position of his children will sink in the scale of civilization. It may be truly urged that our troops cost more by the head than any other troops in the world, but yet it is notorious that in scarcely any other country is the soldier so far below the level of the other citizen. Until he reaches a position corresponding to what he holds in other nations, we maintain that the expenditure assigned to him is insufficient. From the constitution and habits of this country—especially from our way of dealing with the army—money is the sole means by which the amendment can be accomplished. We have ceased to be in any way a feudal people—we buy all services in hard cash—and we must pay what they are worth, instead of attempting, through the flouting recruiting-sergeant at the gun-house door, to obtain them by a combination of fraud and force.

It cannot be doubted that the many kind and judicious details of improvement suggested by the Sanitary Commissioners will materially improve the soldier's condition. They come in a shape that cannot be resisted. Their tenor forcibly reminded us of one whose latter days would have been gladdened had he lived to see the great object of his life placed in such a train for practical accomplishment. Many readers will anticipate the name of Dr. Henry Marshall, Inspector of Military Hospitals, the author of the work to which we have occasionally referred, and of other works devoted to the grievances of the soldier, and their remedy. In the following brief emphatic remark in his *Military Miscellany*, the reader will recognize a grievance which has been lately thundered loudly in the British ear.

"With respect to the dinner, it may be observed, that in this country it is commonly excellent in quality and abundant in quantity; but it is unvarying—the same kind of articles cooked in the same manner, from the 1st January to the 31st December.

Que le vent souffle au nord, où qu'il souffle au midi. C'est toujours du bouilli, mais jamais du roti."

Whatever improvement may hereafter be attributable to the Report of the Army Sanitary Commission, we cannot help thinking that the future of the British soldier is not unlikely to be brightened, by a historical episode, which about this time last year opened in darkness and calamity. Certainly no great theory seemed ever to be better founded—none ever bore discussion and criticism better—than that which enjoined us to keep a large well-paid native ar-

my in our Indian possessions. The practical refutation of the theory has cost us dear. Henceforth, we apprehend, it will be found that a large British army will be our security there. It is a necessity of all arrangements for governing Eastern races, that those placed over them should enjoy the benefits of position; and the Company have been accustomed to consider this in the large incomes given to their officers, and even in the improved condition of the British soldier when serving them. The new force will probably obtain a still higher and better-ascertained position, and it would not surprise us to see the sons of yeomen and superior artisans finding in the ranks of the Indian army the sort of provision which the sons of our gentry have enjoyed in the higher branches of the Company's service. If this should be so, it is needless to say that the continuance of the soldier at home in his present sordidness, while his brother in the East lives like a gentleman, would prove an anomaly not to be tolerated.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Toronto until Noon, on Monday 13th September, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Pointe Levi and Pointe Platon, from the 1st October next.

Conveyance to be made in Tight Cart or Cu-leche in Summer, and in a cariole in Winter.

The Mails to leave Pointe Levi every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at ten o'clock A. M., and to deliver the Mail at Pointe Platon Post Office at six o'clock P. M. Returning to leave the Pointe Platon Post Office with the Mail every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at six o'clock, and to deliver the same at Pointe Levi Post Office at two o'clock in the afternoon.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Pointe Levi, St. Antoine and Pointe Platon.

E. S. FREER,
P. O. Inspct.

Montreal, 1st August, 1858.

DR. C. E. LEMIEUX, late House Surgeon of the Marine Hospital, has opened his study of consultation in St. Roch's, St. Joseph Street, opposite le Presbytere. 12 August, 1858.

THOMAS MAXWELL,
Shipping, Commission, insurance,
Custom House and Steamboat Agent.
Consignments Solicited Remittances prompt
Canal Basin, and 19 St. Francois Xavier
Street.

REFERENCES:

Honble. J. Ferrier and L. Renaud; William Molson, William Workman, David Torrance, Johnson Thompson, and Joseph Levey, Esqrs. Messrs. Chamberlin & Thompson, Morland & Co., and Joseph McCay & Brother.

Junior Department of Bishop's College
AND
GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT re-opens on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st. under the charge of the Revd. J. W. WILLIAMS, M. A. Rector, assisted by the Messrs. O. D. CAPEL and J. J. PROCTOR.

For information apply to the Revd. J. W. WILLIAMS, Post-office, Quebec, or to any of the officers of the College.
Lennoxville, July 16th, 1858.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,
IMPORTERS AND MAKERS
OF
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and
Silver Ware.

ELECTRO-PLATED and Papier Mache Goods, Moderator Lamps, Fine Cutlery, Dressing cases, Military Goods, Telescopes, Spectacles, &c., &c., have REMOVED to the New Stores, Cathedral Block, site of the late Christ Church Cathedral, Notre Dame street.

COLT'S NEW MODEL PATENT RIFLE and **PISTOLS. RIFLE.** Six Shots. Five different lengths of barrel—18, 21, 24, 27, and 30-inch. With the lubricator, sights, lever ramrod, and all the late improvements, in cases complete, cartridges, &c.

The favourite size **PISTOL** for Officers is the 7 1/2 inch rifle barrel. In Case complete; also 3, 5, and 6, inch Barred Pocket Revolvers.

CARTRIDGES, HOLSTER, BELT, and POUCH, for either size.

"Colt's pistol is the best repeating arm that we have."—C. Lancaster, before Government Small Arms Committee.

A large stock always ready for immediate delivery. Order of the Inventor and Manufacturer, or any respectable Gunmaker or Army and Navy Agent.

SAM. COLT, 14 PALL MALL, LONDON

UPPER St. LAWRENCE TUG SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders addressed to the Undersigned, will be received at the Office of PUBLIC WORKS, until **WEDNESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, AT NOON,**

For the establishment of an efficient line of **TUG STEAMERS,** To ply between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston. To consist of SIX VESSELS; to perform the service of towing for term of three years, from the **FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.**

Persons Tendering will state the amount of the annual bonus which they will accept from the Government, in addition to the rates to be paid by the Vessels Towed; also the names of the Steamers, to be employed in the Service, and their Horse Power.

All further details, with the rates to be allowed for Towing, &c., can be known on applying to this Office.

Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders Towing."

THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 16th February, 1858.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-masters Gen., and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock Noon, on **SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MAY next,** for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Once per week each way between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay, on and from the **FIRST day of JUNE next.**

The conveyance to be made in a Cariole during winter, and on Foot or on Horse-back during Summer.

The computed distance between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay is Ninety miles.

The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do: To leave Chicoutimi with the Mail each Monday at noon, and to arrive at Murray Bay on the Thursday following at 10 a. m. — to leave Murray Bay on the Friday following immediately on the arrival of the Quebec Mail, and to arrive at Chicoutimi on Sunday evening following, or at latest on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Contract, if satisfactory executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding two years: the Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the two years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in works at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded.—undertaking, also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of One hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Murray Bay, Grande Baie, Chicoutimi, Bagotville, Ste. Irénee, and Port au Persil.

Tenders will be received from Murray Bay, or Chicoutimi, at the convenience of the Contractor.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Depy. P. M. Genl.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 20th March, 1858.

SHERBROOKE MEDICAL HALL

BY
W. E. IBBOTSON,
CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,
Dealer in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, French and English Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.,
Medicines compounded with Care from the best materials.
Physician's Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.
Tooth and Hair Brushes, Combs, Scented Soaps, &c.

ALSO
PICKLES, SAUCES AND SPICES.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE
TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven. 2 vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to **FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!**

When sent by mail (post-paid) to California and Oregon the price will be *Dr.* To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid) *Do.* This work is now the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Postmasters in smaller Towns acting as Agents will receive 30 copies for cash remittance of One Dollar, the retail price being 6 cents per copy.)
Single Copies 6 cents.—To England, including postage, 4d.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!
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Every subscriber of three dollars and 36 cents is entitled to
A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "The Anafest Dentist," also
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Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading 3 dollar Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting 15 dollars, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (fifteen cents.)
Address **DUNBAR BROWNE, Advocate,**
Honorary Secretary C. A. A.
132, Craig Street, Montreal.

Inquiry about a Father
A SLAVE named HARRIS, who was owned by Robert Hedd, of Missouri, ran away some twenty years since, after his wife was sold far away, and is supposed to be in Canada. His wife's name was Lucy and was owned by one Cornwell. Their children were Hetsy, Jane, Patsy, Eliza and Samuel. One of Harris' children (he son) now about 20 years of age, a very strong and stout man, with an honest face and pleasant manners, is very desirous of knowing where his father is—having heard that he is alive and in Canada, called HARRIS, or some other name. Should this notice meet the Father's eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate his Post Office address to the undersigned.

LEWIS TAPPAN,
48, Beekman Street, New York
New York, 16th January, 1858.
Editors throughout Canada are respectfully requested for humanity's sake, to give the above one or more insertions.

LOWER TOWN
BOOK AND JOB
Printing Establishment.

This Establishment having been greatly enlarged by the addition of a complete assortment of
PLAIN AND FANCY TYPES,
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THIS COMPANY is established at South Quebec, for the purpose of connecting the Transit Commerce of the Port of Quebec, and the Grand Trunk Railway, with Ocean Steamers, and the important and increasing Ocean, Lake, and River steam traffic.

The Company provides deep water Wharves for Ocean Ships and Lake and River Craft, with suitable Storage for Flour, Grain, Ashes, Timber, Iron, Coals, Salt, &c., &c., in immediate communication with the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Point Levi.

The Establishment is situated between the Passenger and Goods Depot of the Railway, affording all the security of enclosed Docks and Warehouses.

The Company have four thousand feet River frontage, with a Timber Cove capable of holding six millions feet in the Raft; where vessels of any class can moor in safety out of the influence of the strong tides, sheltered from the effects of those periodical easterly gales, which so frequently cause damage to Shipping on the North side of the St. Lawrence.

Railway Turntable and sidings on the Company's property, will enable Goods and Produce to be transferred direct from the Railway Cars and Shipping, and vice versa. Steam Elevators, Cranes, &c., &c., will also be provided for the expeditious and economical loading and unloading of the same.

The site is so commodious as to leave no reasonable doubt that the undertaking will yield a high remunerative return.

Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company in QUEBEC; or at their Agencies in MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, and CHICAGO.
Quebec, April 10, 1858.

THIS EXCELLENCE the GOVERNOR GENERAL, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 4th of December, 1856, has been pleased to order and direct that Cloth and other Materials required for making up Military Clothing for the use of the Provincial Militia, be admitted free of Duty of Customs, upon the Approver, or other competent person, ascertaining the value for duty of the Cloth or other Materials imported and used in Regimental Uniforms, for the Private as well as the Officer, and that the Duty thereon be ascertained and allowed to each Company through the Adjutant General of Militia in charge of the Company, upon the oath of the party that said Cloth and other Materials had paid Duties of Customs on their importation, which had not been refunded.

By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs.