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# MILITARY GAZETTE

## And Civil Service Record.

VOL. II.

QUEBEC 17TH APRIL, 1858.

NUMBER 14.

### Local Advertisements.

**Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.**

*Under contract with the Government of Canada for the*

**TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.**

Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

**THIS LINE** will comprise the following First Class Powerful Iron Screw Steamers:

"ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH BRITON," built  
"NORTH-AMERICAN," "HUNGARIAN,"  
"INDIAN," "BOHEMIAN,"  
"NOVA-SCOTIAN." (new)  
(In connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada)

—PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:—

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM QUEBEC.
Wednesday, April 21	Saturday, May 22nd
Do. May 5th	Do. June 5th
Do. do. 19th	Do. do. 19th
Do. June 2nd	Do. July 3rd
Do. do. 16th	Do. do. 17th
Do. do. 30th	Do. do. 31st
Do. July 14th	Do. Aug. 14th
Do. do. 28th	Do. do. 28th
Do. Aug. 11st	Do. Sept 11st
Do. do. 25th	Do. do. 25th
Do. Sept. 8th	Do. Oct. 9th
Do. do. 22nd	Do. do. 23rd
Do. Oct. 6th	Do. Nov. 6th
Do. do. 20th	Do. do. 20th

In the year 1859 the Line will be weekly.

—RATES OF PASSAGE.—

*From Liverpool to Quebec.*

CABIN, from £15 15s. to £18 18 0 Stg according to accommodation.  
(Children in proportion.)

STORAGE, £8 8 0 "  
Children in the Steerage.

years and under 12, £5 5 0 "  
" " 7, 4 4 0 "  
" " 1 year, 1 0 0 "

*From Quebec to Liverpool.*

CABIN, from \$66 to \$80, according to accommodation.

Children in the Cabin STORAGE, ... \$30

years & under 12, \$50 Children in Steerage.

1 " " 7, 40

Under 1 year, 3, 30 7 years & under 12, 20

1 " " 3, 15

Under 1 year, 1 " " 3, 10

Under 1 year, ... 5

Return Tickets from Liverpool to any of the Principal places in Canada will be granted by the undersigned, and to parties taking them at the same time as the Original Passage a Reduction on the usual fares will be made.

Berths not secured till Paid for. A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof. Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

All Parcels intended to go by these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Co.

### Montreal Advertisements.

**GEO. BURNS SYMES & Co**

AGENTS,

3, St Peter Street, Quebec.

Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal,  
Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool,  
James & Alex Allan, Glasgow,  
Montgomerie & Greenhorne, London,  
Quebec, April 10, 1858.

**WM. HICKMAN,**

**HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER,**

AND

**PERFUMER,**

Ornamental Hair Work made up in the neatest and newest fashion.  
No. 7, ST. JOSEPH STREET, QUEBEC,  
Next Door to Lamb's Hotel.  
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

**MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.**

**AGENT for the Sale of HOE & Co's**  
PRINTING PRESS, Wells & Webb's WOOD LETTER, George Mathers and J. H. McCreary's PRINTING INKS.

G. T. PALSGRAVE,  
Corner of St. Helen and Lemoine Street.  
Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

**McDOWALL & ATKINSON,**

*Manufacturers of all kinds of Military Chacors, Forage Caps, &c.*

No. 62, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

**J. CAMPBELL,**

**Merchant Tailor,**

74 GREAT ST. JAMES SMREET,

MONTREAL.

Have just opened a superior assortment of Goods suitable for the present and coming Season, selected in the London and Paris Markets, to which he invites your earliest inspection.

**GIBB & COMPANY,**

**MERCHANT TAILORS,**

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

**I**n addition to every article in the line, a large assortment of the best London Waterproof HATS of the latest shapes kept constantly on hand, also, Travelling HAT CASES, &c., &c.  
Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

**BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,**

*Opposite Railway Station,*

ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.

**BY ROBERT EWING,**

Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

*Pic-Nic and Pleasure Parties supplied on the shortest notice.*

St. Hyacinthe, 16th January, 1858.

**Once known never forgotten.**

**THE PERSIAN BALM.**

**A** most beautiful Toilet article, designed for cleaning the Teeth, Shaving, Champroing, Bathing, removing Tan-Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the skin. For the traveller in softening the skin, and soothing the disagreeable sensations consequent upon travelling, it cannot be excelled. No person can have a rough or chapped skin and use the Persian Balm at the Toilet. Sold by all Druggists.

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors.  
Ogdeneburgh, N. Y.  
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

### Local Advertisements.

**St. Lawrence Warehouse Dock and Wharfage Company,**  
SOUTH QUEBEC.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 20 Vic., Cap. 174.  
With limited Liability.

CAPITAL, £10,000, with power to increase to £25,000.

DIRECTORS:

George Beswick, Esq., President and Managing Director, Quebec.  
Honble. Francis Lemieux, M. P. P.—Quebec.  
Henry Chapman, Esq.—Montreal.  
Edward Berry, Kingston, C. W.  
Thomas Clarkson, Esq.—Toronto.

Consulting Engineer—Walter Shanley, Esq.

**THIS COMPANY,** established for the purpose of affording facilities to the Shipping and general commerce at the Port of Quebec, which the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, the establishment of Ocean Steamers, and the important and increasing Lake & River Steam Traffic, must inevitably direct to Quebec, as the great Anglo-Canadian sea port, will be prepared, at an early date, with suitable STORAGE for FLOUR, GRAIN, ASHES, TIMBER, IRON, COALS, SALT, &c., in immediate connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. Steam Elevators, Cranes, &c., provided for the safe, expeditious, and economical loading and discharging the same. Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company in Quebec, Montreal, Kingston and Toronto.  
228—N. E.—Head Office—GEORGE BESWICK & Co., Bell's Lane, Quebec.  
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

**Colbourn United Service Magazine,**  
and

**NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.**

Published on the first of every month, price 3s. 6d.

This popular periodical, which has now been established a quarter of a century, embraces subjects of such extensive variety and powerful interest as must render it so really less acceptable to readers in general than to the members of those professions for whose use it is more particularly intended. Independently of a succession of Original Papers on innumerable interesting subjects, Personal Narratives, Historical incidents, Correspondence, &c., each number comprises Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Officers of all branches of service, Reviews of New Publications, either immediately relating to the Army or Navy, or involving subjects of utility or interest to the members of either, full Reports of Trials by Courts martial, Distribution of the Army and Navy, General Orders Circulars Promotions Appointments Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the month.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is confessedly one of the ablest and most attractive periodicals of which the British press can boast, presenting a field of entertainment to be general as well as professional reader. The suggestions for the benefit of the two services are distinguished by vigour of sense, acute and practical observation, an ardent love of discipline, tempered by a high sense of justice, honour, and a tender regard for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers and seamen.—Globe.

"At the head of those periodicals which furnish useful and valuable information to their peculiar classes of readers, as well as amusement to the general body of the public, must be placed the United Service Magazine, and Naval and Military Journal. It numbers among its contributors almost all those gallant spirits who have done no less honour to their country by their swords than by their pens, and abounds with the most interesting discussions on naval and military affairs, and stirring narratives of deeds of arms in all parts of the world. Every information of value and interest to both the Services is culled with the greatest diligence from every available source, and the correspondence of distinguished officers which enrich its pages is a feature of great attraction. In short, the United Service Magazine can be recommended to every reader who possesses that attachment to his country which should make him look with the deepest interest on its naval and military resources."—Sun.

"This truly national periodical is always full of the most valuable matter for professional men."—Morning Herald.  
"To military and naval men, and to that class of readers who hover on the skirts of the Service, and take a world of pains to inform themselves of all the goings on, the modes and fashions, the movements and adventures connected with ships and barracks, this periodical is indispensable. It is a repository of facts and criticisms—narratives of past experience, and actions that are as good as if they were true—tales and returns—new inventions and new looks bearing upon the army and navy—correspondence crowded with intelligence—and sundry unclaimed matters that lie in close neighbourhood with the professions, and contribute more or less to the stock of general useful information."—Atlas.

**HURST AND BLACKETT PUBLISHERS,**

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY COLBURN,

13, Great Marlborough Street.

### Local Advertisements.

**THE BRITISH REVIEWS**

AND THE

**FARMERS GUIDE.**

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz.:

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)

2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)

3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical—but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar, and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCED SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS:

	Per ann
For any one of the four Reviews.....	D. 3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for 29s; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for 23s; and so on.

POSTAGE.

In all the principal Cities and Towns, these works will be delivered FREE OF POSTAGE. Mail subscribers in Canada will receive the works Free of U. S. Postage.

N. B. The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above-named is 21s per annum.

**THE FARMER'S GUIDE**

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.

By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. Nourse, 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 71. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid) 76. 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.

**The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record,**  
W. A. KILIK, 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 "
" " " 11 to 15 lines	90 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.	

AGENTS—London (Catherine St., Strand) - Mr. Thomas.  
Montreal - - - - - Mr. Pickur.  
Kingston - - - - - Mr. Duf.

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.

Quebec: Printed for the Proprietor, by J. LAMOURIN, Shaw's Buildings, Foot of Mountain Street.

BREVET.

(From a supplement to the "Gazette" of Tuesday.

WAR-OFFICE, March 24.

To be Colonels in the Army—Lieut.-Cols. the Hon. A. Hope, 93rd Foot; W. P. Purnell, 90th Foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels—Majors G. Keane, 86th Foot; W. Payne, 53rd Foot; A. Alison, unatt.; J. P. Robertson, Military Train; E. W. D. Lowe, 32nd Foot; R. H. Gall, 14th Light Dragoons; G. B. Milman, 5th Foot; J. C. Guise, 90 Foot; N. H. Shute, 64th Foot.

To be Majors—A. C. Robertson, 8th Foot; G. Cornwall, 93rd Foot; C. S. Longden, Royal Artillery; W. A. Middleton, Royal Artillery; G. A. Lockhart, 78th Foot; H. F. Saunders, 79th Foot; T. Lightfoot, 84th Foot; F. A. Willis, 84th Foot; J. F. E. Travers, Royal Artillery; G. R. Hopkins, 53rd Foot; J. R. Wilton, 60th Foot; C. E. Mansfield, 33rd Foot; E. S. P. G. Dawson, 93rd Foot; G. J. Wolsley, 90 Foot; C. C. Rolleston, 84th Foot; B. Walton, 53rd Foot; A. Bassano, 32nd Foot; G. N. Fendall, 53rd Foot; Sir D. Baird, Bart., 98th Foot; W. Rudinan, 32nd Foot; S. H. Lawrence, 32nd Foot; D. O'Brien, 84th Foot; W. H. P. Meara, 5th Foot; H. A. Sarel, 17th Light Dragoons; J. Edmonstone, 32nd Foot; W. O. Lonnax, Royal Engineers; C. M. Foster, 32nd Foot; R. H. D. Lowe, 2nd Foot; J. R. Turnbull, 13th Foot.

To be Colonel—Brevet-Lieut.-Col. V. Eyre, B.B., Bengal Artillery.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Brevet-Majors C. Aphorp, Bengal N.I.; T. Simpson, Bengal N.I.; G. H. Robertson, Bombay N.I.; T. J. W. Hungerford, Bengal Artillery; H. H. Maxford, Bengal Artillery; Major M. Galway, 1st Madras Fusiliers; Brevet-Majors J. H. Smyth, Bengal Artillery; W. Olpherts, Bengal Artillery; F. F. Remington, Bengal Artillery; G. W. G. Green, Bengal 2d Fusiliers; G. Bouchier, Bengal Artillery.

To be Majors—Captain S. G. G. Orr, Madras N.I.; E. H. Simpson, Bombay Light Cavalry; J. W. Carnegie, Bengal N.I.; D. S. Dodgson, Bengal N.I.; L. Barrow, Madras Light Cavalry; T. F. Wilson, Bengal N.I.; H. Dinning, Bengal N.I.; J. Metcalfe, Bengal N.I.; M. F. Kemble, Bengal N.I.; H. L. Evans, Bombay N.I.; H. Hammond, Bengal Artillery; J. J. Lawrie, Bombay N.I.; J. D. Woolcombe, Bombay Artillery; R. C. German, Bengal N.I.; E. L. Grant, Madras Fusiliers; J. W. Sanders, Bengal N.I.; H. Bruce, Bombay European Regiment; T. T. Boiteaux, Bengal Light Cavalry; R. J. Edgell, Bengal N.I.; E. Oakes, Bengal N.I.; W. A. Crommelin, Bengal Engineers; T. A. Carey, Bengal N.I.; R. P. Anderson, Bengal N.I.; H. L. G. Bruce, Bengal Artillery; A. D. Dickens, Bengal N.I.; G. S. Macbean, Bengal N.I.; C. H. Blunt, Bengal Artillery; C. A. Barwell, Bengal N.I.; D. M. Probyn, Bengal Light Cavalry; J. C. Anderson, Madras Engineers; W. T. Hughes, Bengal N.I.; G. N. Hardinge, Bengal N.I.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the following appointments to the Most Honourable Order of the Bath:—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—Col. S. J. Cotton, serving with the local rank of major-general in the East Indies; Col. W. R. Mansfield, serving with the local rank of major-general in the East Indies.

To be an Extra Member of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honourable Order, viz:—Col. P. M. N. Guay, 5th Regiment; Col. R. Walpole, Rifle Brigade; Col. D. Russell, 84th Regiment; Col. C. A. F. Berkeley, 32nd Regiment; Col. A. Little, 9th Lancers; Col. the Hon. A. Hope, 93rd Regiment; Col. W. P. Purnell, 90th Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel A. S. L. Hay, 93rd Regiment.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to make an ordain a special statute of the said Most Honourable Order for appointing the following officers in the service of Her Majesty, and of the East India Company to be Extra Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Order, viz:—Lieut.-Col. W. T. Crawford, Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. E. B. Hale, 82nd Regiment; Lieut.-Colonel J. A. Ewart, 93rd Regiment; Lieut.-Col. H. Gordon, depot

battalion, late 93rd Regiment; Lieut.-Col. H. Hamilton, 78th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. C. C. McIntyre, 78th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. G. W. P. Bingham, 64th Regiment; Lieut.-Col. E. W. D. Lowe, 32nd Regiment; Major F. C. Maude, Royal Artillery; Major F. A. Willis, 84th Regiment; Col. R. Napier, Bengal Engineers; Col. C. S. Stuart, 1st Bombay European Regiment; Lieut.-Col. R. A. Master, 7th Regiment of Bengal Light Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. A. M. Durand, Bengal Engineers; Lieut.-Col. J. Brind, Bengal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. T. Turner, Bengal Artillery; Major J. Brayer, unattached Bengal Army; Superintending-Surgeon J. C. Brown Bengal Army.

MEM.—Lieut.-Col. W. Case, 32nd Regiment, and Major R. Barnston, 90 Regiment, would have been recommended for the dignity of Companion of the Order of the Bath, had they survived.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 10th April, 1857.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the following persons to enlist and attest, the place opposite their respective names, all men desirous of enlisting into the "100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment," viz:

Toronto, . . . . Robert B Denison, Esquire, Amherstburg. Henry McKeany, Esquire, London, . . . . Lionel Ridout, Esquire.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Thomas Hood Greer, of Hamilton, Esquire, to be Registrar of the County of Wentworth, in the room of Alexander Stewart, Esquire, deceased.

The Honorable Robert Spence, of Toronto, and William Leggett, of Clifton, Esquire, to be Collectors in Her Majesty's Customs.

Thomas Robertson, of Dundas, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be County Attorney for the County of Wentworth.

Joseph Doyle, of Kingston, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 10th April, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to the following persons, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, viz:

Thomas McCausland, of Stouffville, in the County of York, Gentleman, Alexander T Augusta, of Toronto, Gentleman,

Isaac Wesley Brown, of Brownsville, in the County of Oxford, Gentleman, Harvey Fowler Chisholm, of Port Hope, Esquire, M. D. and

Julien Perrault, of Shannonville, in the County of Hastings, Esquire, M. D.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 10th April, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Joseph Amable Berthelot, Esquire, to be one of the Montreal Harbour Commissioners in the room and stead of the Honorable George Elienne Cartier, resigned.

DISCHARGED SOLDIERS.

It cannot be too generally made known that, amongst the many excellent Regulations which are now issuing from the Horse Guards, one has recently been published which permits discharged Soldiers who may re-enlist within two years of their discharge to reckon their former service towards pension. We are convinced that this will give a considerable addition to our Military strength and restore to the Army a class of men who are indispensable to its moral force—we mean the old Soldiers. They will come back more attached than ever to the Service, because they will have tasted of the hopeless struggles of a civil condition, and the heavy price which is paid in the lumber ranks of life for the liberty enjoyed. Had there been many old Soldiers with our Regiments, we should not read of the numerous desertions which take place among youths who have only just entered. The grave and steady habits of the men who have been ten years in the Service have an excellent effect in attaching Recruits to their new profession.

ENGLAND PREPARED FOR WAR.

In a leading article the Times remarks that of all nations there is none that drifts into war so easily as England. If it said outright that we were drifting into war with our great neighbour and ally, it would give needless alarm to those who thought its opinions worth a straw. A government has just been turned out by a wa. vote, an others wise popular government has been displaced, another one is put in its place for the express purpose of assuming a more manly attitude before France.

The Times is glad to see that these men at all events understand their own position, and says, "The very first thing they did on finding themselves in office was to ascertain the state of our national defences. That was the first question Lord Derby sent to the Admiralty and the War-office. Finding the answer highly gratifying, and it must be fadded, much to the credit of the late Ministry, they took the earliest opportunity of telling the world and all whom it might concern, how well provided we were for defence and offence.

"Mr Disraeli only let out what was uppermost in his mind when he reviewed our army, militia, and navy for the benefit of his Buckinghamshire constituents. In the like spirit, and openly recognising the fact that we are nearer war now than we were a month ago—though we hope and trust still very far off—we will add that we never were so well provided with soldiers, artillery, and other equipments, with ships, guns, and sailors, since the year 1815. With 24 hours' notice we could either prevent any landing at any accessible part of our coast, or crush any force that might be landed; with a fortnight's notice we could shut off any fleet that might be assembled in the harbours of our neighbour, and it is confidently believed by some of our best authorities, steam in, and destroy everything afloat in the harbour of Cherbourg. Our new Government very wisely does not mince matters, neither shall we: the late Government tried to misce matters, and the result is they are out."

MILITARY STORES FOR NEW-BRUNSWICK.

The ship Parkfield of 493 tons, belonging to Messrs. Gilmore & Co., was chartered on the 3rd March, by the Military Store Department, for the transportation of military stores from Woolwich to this port. We presume this ship will, among other things, bring the 32 and 64 pounders, and the 8 inch guns intended for the two new batteries to be erected this season on Partridge Island. One of these batteries, with guns of 95 cwt each, will command the eastern channel; and the other, with 32 pounders and 8 inch guns, will command the western channel of this Harbour. Both batteries are to be completed as early possible the coming Summer.

NEW DEFENCES ABOUT PORTSMOUTH.—In the Army and Ordnance estimates the following items are demanded, Gosport advanced lines: Fort Gomer, £92,000; Fort Elson, £45,695; intermediate forts, £300,000. Portsmouth: Purchase of land and compensation to tenants, £3,000; Hulsea lines, £135,000; Fort Monckton, additions to auxiliary battery, £2,197.—Total £597,000.—New Brunswick.

THE MILITIA OF NEW YORK.—By the Annual Report of the Adjutant-General we learn that the military force of New York State comprises in the aggregate 16,434 officers and men, divided and subdivided into 8 Divisions, 28 Brigades and 67 Regiments. Of ordnance, arms and equipment there are,—Cannons—4 nine-pounders; 99 six-pounders and Howitzers, muskets 12,031, Rifles 2,130, Pistols 3,163, Sword and Sabres 4,238. The artillery is in good condition, but the muskets are said to be worthless. During the last year there have been expended under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief \$2,592 for Drums, Bugles and Colors \$3,600 for Tents. Twenty companies have been organized during the year, viz,—14 Infantry, 2 Rifle and 4 Artillery. The whole number of enrolled Militia in the State, according to the returns to the President of the United States is 350,000. The Report makes 268 pages, embracing a great variety of interesting information to men concerned in military affairs. Pilot

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. 33rd—Hombay; Canterbury. 34th—Bengal; Colchester. 35th—Barrackpore; Chat. Nam. 36th—Manchester; Athlone. 37th—Bengal; Chatham. 38th—Bengal; Cork. 39th—Quebec; Cork. 40th—Melbourne; Belfast. 41st—Jamaica; Walmer. 42nd—Bengal. 43rd—Bangalore; Chatham. 44th—Madras. Walmer. 46th—Cape Good Hope. Canterbury. 47th—Corfu; Templemore. 48th—Fermoy; Fermoy. 49th—Gibraltar; Fermoy. 50th—on pass-to Ceylon; Canterbury. 51st—Bombay; Pembroke. 52nd—Delhi; Chatham. 53rd—Port William; Chatham. 54th—Bengal; Colchester. 55th—Dublin; I of Wight. 56th—Bombay; Pembroke. 57th—Malta; Fermoy. 58th—New Zealand; Belfast. 59th—Hong Kong; Athlone. 60th—1st Batt. Delhi; Chatham. 2nd Batt. Cape of Good Hope; Winchester. 3rd Batt. India; Chatham. 4th Batt. India; Chatham. 5th Batt. India; Chatham. 6th Batt. India; Chatham. 7th Batt. India; Chatham. 8th Batt. India; Chatham. 9th Batt. India; Chatham. 10th Batt. India; Chatham. 11th Batt. India; Chatham. 12th Batt. India; Chatham. 13th Batt. 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INDIA.

Sir Colin Campbell had commenced his attack in Lucknow with nearly 60,000 troops.

Telegraphic advices from Bombay, to the 9th March, are received.

Several scattering encounters have taken place. The rebels defeated with great slaughter.

The trial of the King of Delhi is still progressing. The statement is erroneous that he had been convicted and sentenced.

The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen at Lucknow, are reported alive and well treated.

Martial law had been proclaimed at Canton.

Commissioner Reid was going to Manilla, until the time fixed for holding a conference of the four powers at Shanghai.

It was rumored that the Emperor of the French would again visit Queen Victoria, at Osborne, this year.

The British Admiralty have announced that the *Agamemnon* would be put in commission immediately to assist in laying the Atlantic Cable.

The Bombay mails of the 9th March, had reached Suez, from whence intelligence had been telegraphed to London.

Advices from Lucknow are to the 6th March. Sir Colin Campbell arrived within a mile of Lucknow on the 1st.

General Outram was attacked on the 21st Feb., at the Alumbagh, by a large rebel force, and again on the 25th, defeating them on both occasions with great slaughter. He crossed the Goomty on the 6th March and took up a position within range of Lucknow, where he was again attacked and repulsed his assailants.

General Franks had joined Sir Colin with 4,000 troops.

The army now before Lucknow amounts to 50,000 men with 120 guns, and also 10,000 cavalry.

The columns of Generals Rose and Wheeler were advancing on Jhansi and Allahabad to intercept the insurgents in these directions.

General Franks had an engagement near Shandina with a large rebel force, killing and wounding 3,000 and capturing all their artillery.

The Panjab was quiet.

Further intelligence from Lucknow had been received with dates to the 8th March.

The rebels had erected a strong line of defence along the Canal which would require siege artillery.

UNITED STATES.

THE ARMY BILL.—A NEW-YORK REGIMENT ACCEPTED.—We learn that six military organizations of this State have severally tendered their services to the President of the United States, as volunteers under the Army Bill, which passed the Senate on Thursday; and that the offer of one of these, —Col. Burnham's Regiment,—has been accepted. By the provisions of the Bill the President is authorized to raise two regiments, exclusive of the Texas regiment. One of the two having thus been accepted from New-York, it is understood the other will be assigned to Pennsylvania.

THE HUSSARS.

On Thursday evening last, the Hussars mustered for Drill in the Town Hall. The turn out was not so good as it should have been. On the Roll there are now a number quite sufficient to make a creditable display. The Corps cannot attain efficiency unless all attend regularly. Every member should be above absenting himself—a degree of pride should suggest to him the necessity of being present at every muster.

Drill-Sergeant Gibson put the Hussars through their 'facings' very creditably. Great progress has been made since the first muster, particularly by those who have never been absent on Drill night. The Sword exercise appears rather 'hard' to go through, but before our Hussars are called upon to serve their country, we doubt not but that they will handle the sword with as much dexterity as any Balaclava Hero.—(Dundas Warden).

100TH REGIMENT.—Several recruits were attested by Mr. Brehaut this forenoon. Very nearly seven hundred are now in barracks in this city. (Pilot)

CANADIAN SOLDIERS.

The subjoined letter was evidently written before the author had become aware of the determination of the War Department to raise a Regiment in Canada. We nevertheless give it insertion, because it conveys, satisfactory assurance that more Regiments may be raised in the same quarter, with as much facility as a single Corps.

To the Editor of the United Service Gazette.

SIR—It appears from the reduction of the standard to five feet three, and from the proposal of introducing French and Germans into the Service, that notwithstanding the overflowing of the large number of recruits to the Army, the demand is still much in excess of the supply, and would appear likely to continue so. Under these circumstances, I should like to enquire what is the objection to securing two or three Regiments from the coloured population of Canada, where that race is very numerous, numbering, in the upper province alone, between twenty and thirty thousand. They are well adapted for Military service, and constitutionally fitted for such a climate as India, where they would be unaffected by a degree of heat sufficient to prostrate Europeans, and suffer comparatively little from those diseases which tell so fatally on our Troops when much exposed. A corps of these men was maintained in Canada twelve or fourteen years; having been embodied during the Canadian disturbances, and I have always understood they were considered a serviceable body of men, and made efficient Soldiers; but for the mania for reduction that injured the nation, in 1849, this Corps would have been in existence at the present time, and have answered admirably for a nucleus to form on. Several Officers in Canada have at various times suggested the employment of these men: and an offer made last autumn by Captain Stephen, who served some years in the above-mentioned Corps deserves notice. He volunteered, should authority be given him to do so, to have a thousand men ready for shipment to England, early in the summer of the present year when after six months sharp drill they would be available for India. He offered to serve in the Regiment he raised with the rank of Major, leaving it to the Horse Guards to appoint to the command some Officer who had seen service in India. Had his proposal been adopted, from his knowledge of the men and the country, he would have carried it out effectually. None of these schemes appear to have found favour with the authorities hitherto, but as any plan which would tend to supply the want of Troops in India, or permit of any at present there being withdrawn, deserves attention, it is to be hoped Her Majesty's Government will well and carefully weigh the subject, before coming to a final decision. Canada, Feb 20th 1858. ANGLO SAXON.

THE NEW STATE ARSENAL.

The foundation of the new State Arsenal, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, has been laid, and the north and east walls have been raised to the height of twenty feet. The building will extend one hundred feet on the avenue and two hundred feet on Thirty-fifth street, and will be constructed of a kind of a blue stone as far as the second story, the remainder being of brick, with stone trimmings. The first floor is nearly level with the side walk, and will be used for the storing of artillery. The second story will be appropriated to the Commissary General's office, and the main room will contain muskets, trophies and colors. The entire upper floor, measuring 183 feet in length by 82 feet in width, will be set apart as a drill-room. The peak of the roof of the main building will be 81 feet high, and the height of the side wall 57 feet. The arsenal will be defended by one square and two octagonal towers. The large staircase leading to the upper stories will be contained in the tower at the southwest corner of the building. The tower will be 110 feet in height, 20 feet square, and staircase will be 10 feet wide. It will be fitted up at the top for the reception of a fire-bill. All three towers will be pierced with loopholes for the use of the musket and rifle. The new arsenal promises to be a fine structure, and one well adapted for military purposes. Messrs. Cleveland & Backus are the architects.

The arrival of Madeline Smith, the alleged poisoner of Angelier, in Australia is reported by the *Ballarat Times*.

TO THE

YOUNG MEN OF CANADA:

AS much has been said to influence you against enlisting into the 100TH REGIMENT, I consider it my duty, as an old soldier, and as one well known to many of you, to address you on the subject and I beg of you not to suppose that I write merely for the sake of inducing you to enlist to make up the required number.

First, take the case of the laboring man. You all know his hard lot in life—how often are his hard-earned wages, if married, taken to pay the family physician—how he must struggle to pay for the education of his children—in fact, with few exceptions, he lives a life of laborious care, and probably at the end dies, leaving his family totally destitute. Compare his lot with that of the laboring man who enlists. From the moment he enters the barracks, he is provided with every thing requisite for a man in his station of life; in the event of sickness, when does not stare him in the face, but, on the contrary, he has every attention bestowed on him, free of any charge.

If he marries, his wife and children are well cared for, if she is an industrious woman, she can earn from £3 to £5 a month. (I have frequently known a woman to earn £8 in a month.) If she is ill, the Doctor of the Regiment attends her.

I will here advert to the loved ones of married life—children. Let me tell you, that no gentleman's children are better attended to, or receive a better education than those of a soldier. In the school attached to the Regiment every branch of education is within their reach.

I have frequently seen the child (a son) of a good but an uneducated private solving a difficult problem in Euclid, while an equally youthful daughter would be exercising her talents of feminine usefulness on work which would put many of your civilian aristocratic ladies to the blush.

Then, if on enlisting he is without learning he can attend the Regimental School. Indeed, for several months, he is exempt from part of his drill, in order that the improvement of his mind may keep pace with that of his body, and I can assure you, that there are many officers of the Army, now serving who first learned to read in the Regimental School. I write from personal knowledge.

Anything worthy of special consideration. Every well conducted soldier is entitled, every five years, to an increase of one penny a day, good conduct pay, in addition to his ordinary pay. I will suppose that a man serves as private 21 years (having enlisted at the age of 18), and that instead of spending his extra pay, he deposits it in the Regimental Saving's Bank, and leaves it until discharged, he will then have accumulated, without any exertion on his part, nearly £150 sterling, in addition to which, he will receive a pension for the whole period of his life of *One Shilling Sterling per diem*.

Now I would ask you, or even the Editor of the Montreal Herald, to point out in any community, fifty laboring men who would, at 39 years of age, be in such a prosperous condition.

To the educated man I would say, that no profession offers so many advantages for advancing you in the scale of society, as the Army. I need not tell you how high in position the British Officer stands, and that such position is within your reach. I will acknowledge that in days gone by, it was indeed a hard thing for poor man to pass the rubicon, but now it is quite different, there are hundreds of Officers now serving who have been promoted from the ranks, and who have every chance of rising to the highest position in the Army. It is now a daily occurrence to see in the War Office Gazette the names of non-commissioned Officers promoted—many of them for distinguished service in the field. Opportunities frequently occur for the well-conducted and valorous Soldiers, to prove that our Gracious Sovereign did wisely in opening the gates of fame and distinction, to every Soldier of whatever grade. But even supposing you do not attain to the rank of an Officer, you are certain of being a Sergeant or Color-Sergeant, and, let me tell you, very few Clerks can compare with Sergeants. If he conducts himself well, he is respected by his officers and beloved by his men, he has no care, if a single man, he has his mess room, equal to comfort to that of the Officers

or to any club, by wise regulations and judicious management he can obtain at his mess room every requisite.

As a positive illustration of my statement I will refer to my own history. I esteem it a source of gratifying pride, to point out my own career as a Soldier, to state to my young friends, that I enlisted as a private, was made a Sergeant, and subsequently had the high honour of receiving a Commission from her Majesty.

Before closing I would specially address myself to Irishmen. I had hoped to have seen more of you join the standard of your Queen. Why you have been prejudiced I cannot tell, but listen to the plain act, the result of twenty-one years experience. During that period I was stationed in every quarter of the globe, and of course necessarily came in contact with the majority of the Regiments in the Service. I can assure you that I never knew an instance where Religion operated against a man's advancement.

In most Regiments the majority of the Non-Commissioned Officers are Irishmen. In my Regiment, (an English one) at one time, out of Ten Color-Sergeants, nine were Irishmen, the Adjutant (who had risen from the ranks,) Sergeant-Major and Quartermaster Sergeant were also Irishmen. In many of the other Regiments it is also the same.

Will it be said, that because an Irishman plants his foot on Canadian soil, that he has relinquished the right of being placed on the list of braves—that he has renounced the valorous spirit for which his countrymen have been from all ages so justly celebrated, while the land of his birth is sending forth its thousands to bear the standard of victory in crushing those demons who have so horribly violated everything near and dear to the human heart, and who have so grossly desecrated the idols of our very soul—our lovely countrywomen? Do I appeal to an Irishman in vain? Is there a man in Canada, no matter of what country or creed, when reading an account of the atrocities committed by Sepoys in India, whose brow did not throb with a revengeful feeling, regretting that he could not join the devoted little band that has since so nobly maintained the honor of the British Arms.

JOHN CLARKE,  
Late XX. Regt.  
Montreal, April 3, 1858. 248

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

OCEAN STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

TO ARRIVE.	
America	Liverpool..Boston..Mar 27
C. of Wash.	Liverpool..New York..Mr 31
Atlantic	Liverpool..New York..Ap. 3
Africa	Liverpool..New York..Ap. 3
Arago	Havre..New York..Ap. 7
Canada	Liverpool..Boston..Ap 10
New York	Glasgow..New York..Ap 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool..New York..Ap 14
Borussia	Hamburg..New York..Ap 15
Arabia	Liverpool..New York..Ap 17
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool..Quebec..Ap 21
Europa	Liverpool..Boston..Ap 21
Edinburgh	Glasgow..New York..Ap 23
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool..New York..Ap 28
Persia	Liverpool..N. York..May 1
N American	Liverpool..Quebec.. " 5
Glasgow	Glasgow..New York.. " 12
C of Wash.	Liverpool..New York.. " 12
Indian	Liverpool..Quebec.. " 19

TO DEPART	
Persia	New York..Liverpool..Ap 14
Glasgow	New York..Glasgow..Ap 14
Hammonia	New York..Hamburg..Ap 15
North Star	New York..Southampton..17
Star of West	New York..Aspinwall..Ap 20
America	Boston..Liverpool..Ap 21
C of Wash.	New York..Liverpool..Ap 22
Indian	Portland..Liverpool..Ap 24
Africa	New York..Liverpool..Ap 20
Ericsson	New York..Gibraltar..May 1
Arago	New York..Havre.. " 1
Borussia	New York..Hamburg.. " 5
Canada	Boston..Liverpool.. " 5
Arabia	New York..Liverpool.. " 12
Europa	Boston..Liverpool.. " 19
Persia	New York..Liverpool.. " 26

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Proprietor of the Military Gazette desirous of consulting the convenience of Subscribers will receive half yearly subscriptions of ONE DOLLAR from all members of the Militia both active and Sedentary.



## POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The Next Mail for England, for transmission per Cunard Company's steamer advertised to leave Boston, on Wednesday next, will be closed at this Office on Monday the 19th instant at 6 o'clock A. M.

Post Office, Quebec, 13th April 1858.

The Next Mail for England, for transmission per Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's steamer, advertised to leave Portland, on Saturday next, will be closed at this Office, on Friday the 23rd April at 6 o'clock A. M.

Post Office, Quebec, 13th April 1858.

## GRAND MILITARY CONCERT

WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE  
**MUSIC HALL,**

ON  
**WEDNESDAY,**

The 21st April, 1858,

Under the Patronage of

COL. MUNRO, C.B., 39th REGIMENT,  
LT.-COL. COLE, C.B., 17th REGIMENT,

—AND—

OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

—PRICES OF ADMISSION:—

Tickets, 2s. 6d.—Reserved Seats, 3s. 9d.;  
to be had at P. Sinclair's Book-store,  
and of Mr. Wheeler, Music Hall,  
Quebec; April 14, 1858.

## The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, APRIL 17, 1858.

### THE INDIAN DRAMA.

By the last accounts, the last act of this tragedy is about to be performed, accompanied, alas! by an amount of slaughter which is afflicting, but at the same time is inevitable. This struggle ended, we imagine the "conquest" of *perfidie Albion* will be kindly postponed *sine die*, as it was in 1804.

It is very probable that when Lucknow falls, and this announcement may be looked for hourly, and when twenty experienced British Regiments are forthcoming to reinforce the home garrisons, the swaggering French Regiments may change their tone, and profess eternal friendship.

The English people know the value of French friendship now. The so called French Alliance has opened their eyes. Since this most unhappy political connection has been formed, there has not been a single day in which the people and Army of England have not experienced some act of insolence, or treachery, on the part of these Allies. Fighting alongside, shoulder to shoulder, they have basely tried to damage the reputation of that Army, and those officers whom they were never able to beat in a fair field, and it has been often tried. Professing to cooperate in the field of diplomacy their every effort has been to overreach the trusting good feeling of English Agents, and claiming the moral support of the English people, they have tried every effort to degrade the English nation, have constantly insulted it, have fomented discord, insurrection itself, everywhere against English power.

The patience of the English people has been sorely tried. Their forbearance, their candour, their unstinted praise of the soldierly qualities of the French Army, their instructed admiration of the genius, the science, and intelligence of French-

men, have met no response, except that of disparaging comparison.

Therefore, we opine that we speak sentiments pretty common to most Englishmen when we say that we have had enough of this Alliance, and that as England has got a score to settle with France, she will adopt a somewhat different tone in her dealings with France as a nation, and with Frenchmen as individuals.

It may suit the contemptible policy of a cringing and incapable Government, or the sneaking schemes of a German Prince, solely intent on German interests, to permit Mr. L. N. Bonaparte and his gang of Srawling priests, stock-jobbing Ministers, and disreputable journalists, to assume a tone of dictation towards the British Empire, but we have had enough of this.

It is the duty of the British Government to place the Army and Navy of England, on a War-footing. Swagger as they may we question very much if the French Army would like to see half a million of Englishmen in arms. And they probably may have sufficient of memory to recollect that the invasion of England on a former occasion terminated with the bivouacing of English Regiments in Paris.—Perhaps they would like to try conclusions again.—If so, never were Englishmen more ready or more willing.

### THE NEW FRENCH MINISTER.

The appointment of Marshal Pelissier as French Ambassador to England, is announced by the Paris *Moniteur* in the following terms:

"His Excellency the Marshal Duc de Malakoff is appointed our Ambassador to her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, in place of M. the Count de Persigny, whose resignation is accepted."

The French and English papers are alike inclined to be pleased with the appointment:

We dont know what the English Papers have got to be pleased about. The English people care very little what Frenchman comes to their Court as Ambassador, or whether any comes at all. We can do without him, and stand less chance of being tricked. The less intercourse Englishmen have with Frenchmen the better. With this feeling, we should be delighted to see all the English expelled from France. Let them recollect that the first Napoleon, who was not a gentleman, whatever else he might be, took unoffending English tourists and civilians, and made prisoners of War of them, and then, if they choose let them trust the present Imperial *Monsieur*.

### MARSHAL PELISSIER.

The New York Herald has a story, from a Paris "Correspondent," about the Marshal.

It appears that he has a very poor opinion of the English Army; stated to Count de Morny his idea that with one French Regiment he could walk round, and outmanoeuvre half a dozen English Regiments. Curious that the French should have such ideas!

They have tried it very often, and failed, notably on one occasion; at *Salamanca*, a better Marshal than the Duke of Malakoff tried to march round the English, and *horribile dictu!* left half his army on the ground. This is probably not to be found in French histories; in fact Marmont himself was under the delusion that he had defeated the English Army on that occasion, otherwise how could he have written to Napoleon the famous lines

"Mes derniers regards ont vu fuir les Romains."

Recollect! Mrs. Buch's Concert, Music Hall, this Evening!

### THE PRESS OF QUEBEC.

M. McGee in the simplicity of his heart, is desirous of forming an Editorial Association. Ah M. D'Arcy just come down to Quebec and take a look at the ruffians who figure as Editors and leading contributors to some of our papers, and we dont think you will be quite so anxious to find yourself in contact with them. No, no, friend D'Arcy, let us leave that honor to Captain Rhodes, and our respectable gents, let them associate if they choose with literary blackguards.

"*De gustibus non est disputandum.*"  
at all events we dont mean to dispute their taste, we but ask permission to decline the honor of such association!

### THE QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Mr. J. A. McDonald wants to make the Commissioner of Public Works, the *Jonah* of the Cabinet. —(Toronto *Globe*.)

This reminds us of a West Indian tradition about *Jonah*, propounded by a Negro as follows:

"There be one Massa Buckra, dey call him *Jonah*, he swallow one *Whale!* he hell of a fellow for feesh!"

M. J. A. McDonald had better take care that his *Jonah* does not serve the Cabinet in the same way, the way which could swallow ten thousand bad votes, and digest them too, would have very little trouble with "something very like a whale!"

By the way Mr. O'Kill Stuart, Mr. Evanturel and Mr. Plamondon are spoken of as likely Candidates for the city, in case of which there cannot be a doubt, of the Quebec election being annulled.

### EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

There is being organized in England an expedition whose destination is North America, for the purpose of tracing the Boundary Line of the British possessions from the Isle of Vancouver to Lake Ontario, passing over the Rocky Mountains to the north of the Oregon territory. This expedition will depart on the 1st March via Chagres. Having traversed the isthmus of Panama, it will embark on board of a Steamer to reach the gulf of Georgia, where it will begin its labours at the 49th degree of North Latitude. The *personnel* of the expedition will be composed of Lt. Col. Hawkins, commandant, Capt. Haig, and sixty-five non-commissioned officers of the Royal Engineers, among whom are topographers, photographers, and surveyors. Thirty men of the Hudson's Bay Company will also make part of the small band of Lieut. Col. Hawkins, which may not be expected to finish its labours before three or four years. The greater part of the regions to be traversed by the expedition have never been visited by Europeans.

### List of the Officers of 13th Battalion of Quebec.

Lieut.-Col. Jos. Laurin, Coming. Majors: Félix Bigaouette and Thomas Pope. Capts. Pierre Drolet, Jean Robitaille, François Lemieux, Louis Prevost, Frederick Andrews, Benjamin Vohl, Félix Martial Bécot, Eugène Panet, Richard Pope, Jules Bouchard.

Lieutenants: Pierre Hlnot, Joseph Hamel, Fisher Langlois, Adolphe E. G. Tonrangeau, Edouard Remillard, Louis Léon Dion, William Bell, Edouard Lemoine, Jean Baptiste Plamondon.

Ensigns: Jacques Dion, Siméon Ecuver, William Alfred Duval, Frederick William Andrews, Robert Lomas, Jean Bapt. Matte, Philippe Léon Vohl, J. L. F. Lemieux, Auguste Réal Angers, Augustin Jourdain.

Adjutant: Auguste Réal Angers.  
Quartier-Maitre: Rémi Plamondon.  
Chirurgien: Olivier Robitaille.  
Chaplain: Révérend Joseph Laberge.

### THE 100TH REGIMENT.

Elsewhere will be found an advertisement from Captain Fletcher for Recruits for the 100th Regiment, as also an excellent address from Captain Clarke.

Having very freely criticized other appointments to the Regiment we take pleasure in stating our conviction that better men for the Regiment could not be found than Messrs Clarke and Fletcher.

We understand that the Regiment is progressing quite favorably, we hope shortly to hear that it is entirely formed. The absence of French Canadians from this Regiment will be particularly remarked.

We have made enquiries, and find that our contemporary, the *Gazette*, is in error in stating this morning, that the recruit of the 100th Regiment, who was stabbed on Saturday, is dead. He is not, nor are any fatal results anticipated. (*Pilot*)

Street rows are now becoming quite common at the eastern extremity of the city. Several occurred last night, and two or three recruits of the 100th Regiment were rather roughly handled. (*Ibid*)

100TH REGIMENT.—Quite a number of recruits arrived here on Saturday, from the West, principally recruited in Toronto and the vicinity of London. (*Ibid*)

MILITARY EXAMINATION.—On Saturday last Major A. Dunn passed his examination before the Military Board in this city, for the Majority of the 100th Regiment, Major Bruce having resigned in his favor. Mr. Dunn is a native of Upper Canada, and was a Lieutenant in the 11th Hussars, serving with his regiment through the entire Crimean Campaign, being present at the battles of Alma, Balaclava, Inkerman, and Sebastopol. He has the Crimean medal, with four clasps, and is also the recipient of the Victoria Cross for distinguished honor in the celebrated charge of the Light Brigade at Balaclava. Mr. Dunn is at present in this city recruiting. (*Ibid*)

### DRILLING OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

We understand that the Volunteers of Montreal have been in communication with their comrades of Quebec with the object of agreeing to certain resolutions for the benefit of the Force. The principal of which is to urge on the Legislature in increase in the number of days drill, for which payment is made.

Hitherto the *Military Gazette* has not had much official favor, as a general rule they dont like publicity. In the States, on the contrary, every opportunity is seized of making every transaction connected with the Militia as public as possible, and how they regard their Military organ may be seen from the following quotation from the Report of the proceedings of the *Military Association*.

7. The Council communicate to the Association the fact that a newspaper called the *State Military Gazette*, and edited by a talented young soldier, has been started at the Capital. It promises to be of use to the service, and the members will consider whether it would not be encouraging a good work for them to lend their individual support to the *Gazette*.

(We have since received the Resolutions, given in our last.)

### NOVA BRITANNIA.

We acknowledge receipt of a pamphlet bearing the above title (published by Lovell, Montreal,) being a lecture delivered before the Mercantile Association, and of high interest in view of the approaching Union of all the British American Colonies. Let the people read this little brochure, and they will be astonished at the prodigious sum of the resources and capabilities of this "Province that was, State that is, Empire that shall be."

Captain Baker, 39th Regiment, is to be Deputy Adjutant General at Kingston, Canada, vice Captain Macdonald, 16th Foot, who is to rejoin his Regiment.

## Civil Service Record.

## PROTECTION IS ROBBERY (No. 2)

Yes, worse than highway robbery, for there is some excuse for that; desperation, necessity, starvation, may drive a man to that. Have Messrs. Jarvis and Weir of Toronto the same excuse, when they impudently propose to tax every man who is not a manufacturer for the benefit of those who are?

Why, any one who looks at the List of Articles on which they propose coolly to place a duty, which amounts to virtual prohibition, will see that there is hardly a single thing made by hand which will not be *protected*, nice expression that. It is not of much use arguing with fellows like this, any more than it would be to indicate to the more respectable highwayman the injustice of his *pistol* reasoning. We don't mean to appeal to their sense of what is right, any more than we think fit to enter on a controversy with the French Editor of *le Journal des Débats* who prefers to give *five shillings* for Canadian boots in preference to giving *four shillings* for English ones! But we appeal to the men who will have to *pay this protection to industry*, asking them at the same time if they, who work hard enough at present, God knows, will be so very much obliged to their *protectors* if they have to work a little harder, say, *two hours a day*, to enable themselves to procure the necessities of life.

Suppose we take *Carters*. They will have to pay an increased price for their Beer of about 1d. per glass, ½d. extra for each tobacco pipe, an increased price for their whips. Take Newspaper proprietors. If Messrs. Jarvis and Weir's *modest* proposal to augment the duty on all kinds of paper from 5 to 30 per cent be accepted by the Legislature, every *News paper throughout Canada will have to pay from £20 to £200 yearly* increased price for its paper!

Every person in the community will have to pay a largely increased price for every article of wearing apparel, woollen, cotton, or otherwise, and as 20 per cent may be looked upon as a virtual prohibition, all the *Dry Goods Stores* may shut up shop, and discharge their numerous employes.

The Rigging of Ships is to be raised from 2½ to 20 per cent, pleasant intelligence for the Quebec Shipbuilders. And have very much obliged industry agricultural people, (only two thirds of the population of Canada,) must feel to their *protectors*, who propose to place a prohibitory duty of 30 per cent on agricultural implements. And the whole community, whether agricultural or manufacturing, must admire the judgement and discrimination of men who recommend an increase of 500 per cent on machinery!

Why; are these people mad? Let us charitably assume that they are so. But that charity cannot be extended to those who know better. Such Papers as the *Colonist* of Toronto, the *Spectator* of Hamilton, and the *Gazette* of Montreal, (all *Ministerial* let the country recollect.) What excuse can they offer for their endeavors to unsettle the present Commercial system, bring ruin on thousands, and endangering the Revenue and resources of the country at this critical moment? And the members of the Government? What have they to say to these propositions? Do they admit for a moment the reasoning of the protectionists of Canada, who most logically put forth their plea for its adoption at the very instant that freedom of Commerce has become an established maxim of political economy? At the moment when France is about to relax the stem, at the moment when the United States is hesitating as to its continuance?

Why, if this question were to be agitated was it not done *before the Elections*? Because its advocates could not argue the question, and dare not appeal to the country. And now, with the usual trickery of Commerce, people are to be taken by surprise, and this most important subject will be attempted to be hurried through Parliament before any discussion has taken place, and before the sense of the country can be taken upon it.

This we have got to say, if the Ministers of the Provincial Government should be so lost to all decency and to their responsibility to the country as to encourage these exploded fallacies of commerce, and attempt to shape them into a system, the *Governor General* will neglect his duty if he gives the Royal Assent to any measures bearing the specious title of "Protection to native industry," a system bad as it might be in a thinly populated country, would be absolutely ruinous to a young country like Canada, where *industry* has its path marked out by Providence, the axe, the spade, the hoe, the plough, the fishing net, will, for some centuries, find occupation enough for *industrious hands*, we have no need to waste our labour in the ridiculous attempt of competing with older nations, and producing inferior articles, under the shelter of what may be protection to some at the cost of others, for after all, "protection is robbery."

## DRAMATIC REPRESENTATIONS.

(JULIUS CÆSAR.)

Brutus J. A. Roebuck M. P.  
Cassius M. L. N. Bonaparte.

Bru. Remember March, the ides of March remember!

Did not great Julius bleed for justice sake? What villain touch'd his body, that did stab, And not for justice? What, shall one of us, That struck the foremost man of all this world,

But for supporting robbers; shall we now Contaminate our fingers with the safe bribes I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon, Than such a Roman.

Cas. Brutus, bay not me, I'll not endure it; you forget yourself, To hedge me in: I am a soldier, I, Older in practice, abler than yourself To make conditions.

Bru. Go to; you are not Cassius.

Cas. I am.

Bru. I say, you are not.

Cas. Urge me no more, I shall forget myself; Have mind upon your health, tempt me no further.

Bru. Away, slight man!

Cas. Is't possible?

Bru. Hear me, for I will speak.

Must I give way and room to your rash choler?

Shall I be frighted, when a madman stares?

Cas. O ye gods! ye gods! Must I endure all this?

Bru. All this; ay, more: [fret, till your proud heart break;

Go, show your slaves how choleric you are, And make your bondmen tremble. Must I budge?

Must I observe you? Must I stand and crouch

Under your testy humour? By the gods, You shall digest the venom of your spleen, Though it do split you: for, from this day forth,

I'll use you for my mirth; yea, for my laughter,

When you are waspish.

Cas. Is it come to this?

Bru. You say, you are a better soldier:

Let it appear so; make your vaunting true, And is shall please me well: For mine own part,

I shall be glad to learn of noble men.

Cas. You wrong me every way, you wrong me, Brutus:

I said, an older soldier, not a better:

Did I say better?

Bru. If you did, I care not.

Cas. When Cæsar liv'd he durst not thus have mov'd me.

Bru. Peace, peace; you durst not so have tempted him.

Cas. I durst not?

Bru. No.

Cas. What; durst not tempt him?

Bru. For your life you durst not.

Cas. Do not presume too much upon my love,

I may do that I shall be sorry for.

Bru. You have done that you should be sorry for.

There is no terror, Cassius, in your threats;

For I am arm'd so strong in honesty,

That they pass by me, as the idle wind,

Which I respect not.

(Shakespeare)

## LUCKNOW.

The London Daily News makes the following comments upon the news:— "The English ladies, prisoners with the Queen (at Lucknow,) are reported to be alive and well treated." These words—in the telegraphic anticipation of the news brought from Bombay by the Ottawa—will fan into a flame an all but extinguished spark of hope. With the feelings of the friends and relations of the captives everybody will sympathise. But, in addition to that, it is of unspeakable consequence that intelligence should prove true which may tend to alleviate in any degree the exasperation which recent events have excited in the breasts of the English people towards the natives of India. For a long tract of time the English and the Indians must dwell together in the same land. Everything that tends to convince the former race that the latter are animated by the same moral principles, is, as tending to beget mutual confidence, of the utmost consequence. Deeds have, no doubt, been done during the mutiny which justify a large amount of anger and distrust; but every day makes it more apparent that there has been great exaggeration in many of the reports that have been circulated. Now that the English arms are on the eve of triumphing, every kind act performed by naive gratitude to former benefactors in the hour of adversity, ought to be treasured up to remind us of our common nature with those whom we are and have been combating.

The public news announced in the telegram is full of promise. Our army before Lucknow consisted in the beginning of March of 50,000 bayonets and 10,000 sabres with 120 guns. Sir Colin Campbell reached Alumbagh on the 1st March, and pushed on a strong detachment to a position in the Dilkoosha Garden, only a mile from the city. On the 6th Sir James Outram crossed the Goomtee, with 6000 men and 30 guns, and took up a position within range on the eastern side of the city. Brigadier Franks had previously joined the main force from the south, with 4000 men. The 10th of March had been fixed for the assault on the city. Before the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief, Sir James Outram had twice defeated the enemy—on the 21st, and again on the 25th of February—with great slaughter on their part, and scarcely any loss on ours. This would no doubt have the effect of discouraging them. Our own private accounts—by the previous mail—of the spirit of the troops under Sir Colin Campbell are most satisfactory. The coldness between the Queen's and the Company's officers had been entirely effaced by a closer acquaintance. Among the artillery, in particular, the Company's officers were warm in their praise of the high scientific acquirements of the Royals, who on their side, did ample justice to the practical ability, and valuable experience of the Bongal corps, and all branches of the service were inspired by a thorough confidence in and devoted attachment to him whom they call, with justice their glorious chief.

## GRAND MILITARY CONCERT.

Never have so many claims on the musical public of our good city, been brought forward so closely together as at the present time. In addition to the above mentioned concerts, we learn that the united bands of the two regiments in garrison will appear in a public concert at the Music Hall on Wednesday of next week. (*Mercury*.)

## Dearly.

On the 5th instant, at Government House Fredericton, aged three months, Margaret Frederica Georgiana, daughter of His Excellency the Lieut. Governor of New Brunswick.

## FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

*Le Gascon* in its number of the 14th instant lays it down as one of its *principes*!

Nous répudions de toute la force de notre âme les abominables complots qui se sont tramés, et qui se trament encore actuellement, en Angleterre contre l'Empereur des Français.

Now what have *loyal* subjects of Queen Victoria got to do with l'Empereur des Français? What is the meaning of this tender solicitude for him?

2. L'amour de la liberté est bien permise, mais elle ne doit jamais aller jusqu'à donner le droit d'assassiner un ennemi ouvertement on dans l'ombre.

If this writer or any other French Canadian pretends, to say that the English people encourage or promote assassination, they lie, and that is the only language fit for such accusers.

We will not mince matters, we tell the French Canadian writers that they had better take care what they are about. The British Government, and the British inhabitants of this country will make them respect respect truth and decency, that they may rely upon.

No. 3 *Principe* commences with a word which we believe to be a key, to all the other *principes*,—*le Prêtre*! The ingratitude of this body to the British Government has been enormous, but this portion demands a separate article, which we reserve as a *bonne-bouche* for our next number.

## FRENCH CANADIAN SYLLOGISM

Louis Napoléon Bonaparte is l'Empereur des Français. The French Canadians are des Français. Therefore Louis Napoléon Bonaparte is l'Empereur des Canadiens Français.

Q. E. D.

## THE DOUBLE MAJORITY.

We learn from very good authority, that the resolutions affirming this *principe*, are likely to be defeated with the help of the Quebec *Moutons*, and so it will be with *Representation by Population*, and the *Federal Union*.

## THE QUEBEC "LEADING" ORGAN.

We commend the attention of the *British* subscribers of the *Morning Chronicle* to its article on *Federal Union* of to-day. We merely observe that it is directly opposed to the two leading British organs of Lower Canada, the *Montreal Herald* and *Gazette*.

We offer no opinion on the subject, we consider the time for discussion is past. In case of a war with France, all these points will be settled by the *Sword*.

## THE HAREM UNVEILED.

A Moldavian countess, a frequent visitor in the harems of the late Redschid Pacha and other dignitaries of Constantinople, thus takes the romance out of the popular idea of those Mahomedan paradises:—

"Women, fat, ill-made, dirty and stupid—such is the personnel of all harems. Add to this that the women pass their days in jealousy of each other, disputing, abusing, even flouting, and you will understand that the happiness of Messieurs the Turks, which has for centuries inflamed the imaginations of romancers and poets, leaves much to be desired to make it perfect.

"The harem is a hell where four or five furies busy themselves torturing a poor devil, whom they call "master and lord."

"A well-kept harem, of four women only cost twenty-five thousand dollars a year, and that of the Sultan for 1856, cost a hundred millions of francs, or twenty millions of dollars. The young Turks, who have adopted European ideas, regard the harem as an institution that has had its day."

## Literature.

## GUNPOWDER.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

At Waltham Abbey, not half an hour's walk from Enfield Lock, is situated the only establishment for the manufacture of powder which the Government possesses. Here dispersion, instead of concentration, is the order of the day. The necessity for complete isolation causes the factories to be distributed over a very large space of ground, and the visitor has to walk from workshop to workshop through groves and avenues of willow and alder, as though he were visiting dispersed farm buildings rather than the different departments of the same manufacturing process. There are not perhaps more than a dozen detached buildings in the whole establishment, yet these are scattered over upwards of 50 acres of ground. To such an extent do meadows and woods and meandering canals predominate, that the idea of being in a powder mill is entirely lost in the impression that you are walking in a Dutch landscape. The visitor who enters the great gates of the mill, impressed with a belief in the dangerous nature of the ground he is treading is somewhat startled on finding a steam-engine at work on the very threshold of the factory, and a tall chimney smoking its pipe in what he supposed to be the vicinity of hundreds of barrels of gunpowder; but in reality these boilers and furnaces are placed many hundred feet from the mixing houses. The English Government powder is composed of seventy-five parts of saltpetre, fifteen parts of charcoal, and ten of sulphur. The ingredients being thoroughly powdered, prepared, and purified, are submitted to the action of a machine which completely mixes them. The product is then conveyed by a covered boat very much like an aldermanic gondola in mourning, some hundred yards along the canal to the incorporating houses, where the most important process of the manufacture is carried on, and where the danger of an explosion first commences. The incorporating machine is nothing more than a couple of runners or huge wheels weighing 4½ tons each, which revolve one after another on their edges in a bed of metal supplied with a deep wooden rim which gives it much the appearance of a huge kitchen candlestick. Into this dish the black powder is placed, together with a little water which varies in quantity from four pints in winter when the atmosphere is charged with moisture to ten in the summer, when the desiccating quality of the air is very great. For four hours this pasty mass is crushed, ground, and mixed by the action of the runners. The precautions taken against explosion teach the visitor the dangerous nature of the ground: he is treading. Before he puts his feet across the threshold he must encase them in leathern boots, huge enough to fit Polyphemus, and guiltless of iron in any form whatever; even his umbrella or stick is snatched from him lest the ferrule should strike fire or accidentally drop among any part of the machinery whilst at work. The machinery is even protected against itself. In order to avoid the possibility of the linch pins which confine the cylinders to their axes falling down, and by the action of skidding the runner, producing so much friction as to cause an explosion, receptacles are formed to catch them in their fall. As small pieces of grit, the natural enemy of the powder maker, might prove dangerous if mixed with any of the charges, the axle sockets of nearly all the wheels are constructed to expand, so as to allow any hard foreign body to pass through just in the same manner in which the fine jaws of the larger serpents are loosely hinged to enable them to get over at one gulp suck a bulky morsel as a full-grown rabbit.

Accidents will happen, however, in the best regulated mills, and provision is made for rendering an explosion when it occurs as innocuous as possible. The new incorporating mills are constructed with three sides of solid brick work three feet thick; and the fourth side and roof of corrugated iron and glass lightly adjusted. As they are placed in a row contiguous to each other, the alternate ones only face the same way, so that the line of fire, or the direction the explosion would take through the weakest end, would not be likely to involve in destruction the neighbouring mill. It does occasionally happen, however, that the precautions are not sufficient to prevent danger spreading. In

the great explosion which took place in 1852 a second house was fired at a couple of hundred yards distance from the spot where the original explosion took place. There is now a further security against the houses going one after another, like houses of cards. Over each mill a copper tank, containing about forty gallons of water, is so suspended that on the lifting of a lever it instantly discharges its contents and floods the mill. This shower or dutch bath is made self-acting; inasmuch as the explosion itself pulls the string, the force of the expanding gas lifting up a hinged shutter which acts like a trigger to let down the water. But it may be said, as the water does not fall until the explosion has taken place, this contrivance is very like locking the stable door when the steed is stolen! But this is the case with respect to the mill where the original mischief took place; but the lever first acted upon discharges the shower bath over the heads of all the others also, and by these means the evil is limited to the place where it originated. From the incorporating mills the kneaded powder, or mill cake, as it is termed, is taken by another funeral-looking gondola to small expense magazines, where it is allowed to remain for twelve hours before being taken to the breaking-down house. Here the hard lumps of mill cake are ground into fine powder by the action of fine-toothed rollers made of gun-metal, which revolve towards each other and crush the cake which falls between them to dust. The broken-down mill cake once more travels between pleasant meadows fringed with willow until it reaches the press house, where the meal is subjected to hydraulic pressure between plates of gun-metal, and is thereby reduced to dense plates about half an inch thick. These plates are allowed to remain intact for a couple of days, by which time they become as hard as a piece of fine pottery. Very many advantages are gained by this pressure. The density of the powder is increased, which enables it to be conveyed without working into fine duct; its keeping qualities are improved, as it absorbs less moisture than if it were more porous; and lastly, a greater volume of inflammable gas is produced from a given bulk. The pressed cake is now transferred to the maw of one of the most extraordinary machines we have yet witnessed. The granulating house, where the important process of dividing the powder into fine grains takes place, is removed very far away from the other buildings. The danger of the operation carried on within is implied by the strong traverse 15 feet thick at the bottom, which is intended to act as a shield to the workmen in case of an accident. It was here an explosion took place in 1843, which eight workmen lost their lives—in what manner no one knows, as all the evidence was swept away. To render the recurrence of such lamentable accidents as rare as possible, the machine is made self-acting. At certain times of the day it is supplied with food in the shape of fifteen hundred weight of pressed cake. This is stuffed into a large hopper or pouch, and the moment the monster is ready the men retire beyond the strong traverse and allow it slowly to masticate its meal, which it does with a deliberation worthy of its ponderosity and strength, emptying its pouch by degrees, and by a triturating process performed by two or three sets of fine rollers, dividing it into different sized grains. These grains it passes through a series of wire sieves, separating the larger ones fitted for cannon powder from the finer kind required for rifles, and depositing them in their appropriate boxes, which when full its removed from its own dangerous proximity, and takes up empty ones in their place. All the larger undigested pieces it returns again, like a ruminating animal, to its masticating process until its supply is exhausted. Then, and not till then, like Mademoiselle Jack, the famous elephant, it rings a bell for some fresh cake. The workmen allow it about five minutes grace to thoroughly assimilate the supply already in its maw, when the machine stops, and they enter with another meal. The doors of all the different houses are covered with leather neatly fastened down with copper nails, and the brush is never out of the hands of the workman: even while you are talking to him, he sweeps away in the gravest manner in order to remove any particles of powder or grit that may be on the floor, this he does mechanically, when not a particle of anything in it to be seen, just as a sailor in a crack ship always holystones the deck, clean or dirty, the moment he has any spare time.

The powder thus separated into grains is still damp and full of dust. To get rid of this it is taken by water to the dusting house, where it is bolted in a reel like so much flour. It has now to be glazed, a very important operation, performed by placing it in large barrels, which revolve with their load thirty-two times a minute for three hours together. By the mere friction of the grains against each other and the sides of the barrel, a fine polish is imparted to the surface of the grain which enables it to withstand the action of the atmosphere much better than when it is left unglazed. It is now stored for 16 hours in a drying-room heated by steam pipes to a heat of 130 degrees Fahrenheit, and is then finally dusted and proved. There are many methods of proving, but the simplest and most efficacious is to fire the powder from the weapon it is intended to serve. Thus cannon powder is proved by firing a 68-pound solid shot with a charge of 2 ounces of powder—a charge which should give a range of from 270 to 300 feet. If the powder passes the test, which it generally does, it is packed in barrels holding 100 lbs. each, marked L. G. (Large Grain,) and F. G. (Fine Grain,) as the case may be, and carried to the provisional magazine. When 500 barrels have accumulated they are despatched in a barge to the Government magazine at Purfleet, near the mouth of the Thames, the Lea forming connecting link of water between the canals of the works and that river.

The produce of this establishment, which had fallen so low as 5004 barrels per annum in 1843, is now so increased by improved machinery that 20,000 barrels a year can be manufactured, and of the very best quality. Even this supply is far below the consumption during a time of war, and contractors have, and always will have, to furnish a portion of the required supplies; but it seems that a model mill is useful for the double purpose of keeping up a due standard of quality, and of keeping down price. On the uniform strength of the powder depends the accuracy of artillery fire, hence the necessity of having some known standard of quality from which contractors should not be allowed to depart. The improvements which have taken place in the manufacture are very marked. About the year 1790, when powder was supplied to Government wholly by contract, the regulation weight of charge for a cannon was half the weight of the ball, it is now less than one-third, therefore two barrels are now used instead of three, a reduction of bulk which economizes stowage on board ship as well as in the field. Formerly powder had a range of 190 feet only; the range is now increased to 268 feet! This vast improvement is simply the consequence of the care with which the powder is worked and the attention bestowed on every detail of the mills since their direction fell into the hands of Colonel Tulloh, Colonel Dickson, and Colonel Askwith, the present Superintendent.

## ENCOURAGEMENT TO HOME MANUFACTURES?

## Report of the Toronto Sub-Committee on the Tariff.

Having taken the subject into careful consideration, your Committee beg respectfully to recommend the following classification of articles for duty, as being in their opinion the best adapted to advance the interests of the country.

Your Committee have to observe that, upon a large class of Goods which enter into competition with Canadian Industry, they have recommended an increased duty; while they have placed on the free list many articles which enter largely into general consumption, or are used for manufacturing purposes. It is therefore believed that the classification will be satisfactory to the great body of consumers, without reference to the large amount of incidental protection and encouragement afforded to our struggling manufactures.

Your Committee have been strongly urged to place cotton and woollen goods under the fourth class; but in view of the large consumption of these articles of foreign manufacture, they believed that a duty of 30 per cent, would be likely to cause a reaction, and destroy that confidence in the continuance of the duty, so necessary to insure the investment of capital in such manufactures.

With regard to Boots and Shoes, the at-

ention of your Committee has been called to the fact, that under the *ad valorem* system of levying duties, they are in many instances entered under value, to the injury of the revenue as well as of the honest importer and Canadian manufacturer. It has been urged that a specific duty, which could easily be imposed by a single classification, would be every way preferable to the present system.

In view of the present depressed condition of trade in this Province, and looking at the beneficial effects which have always followed the introduction of a high tariff on manufactures in the United States, your Committee would strongly urge upon the Government and the Legislature the necessity of immediate legislation on this important question.

All which is respectfully submitted.

## CLASS I.—FREE.

Free Goods List as at present and not here after excepted in the other classes, with the following additions:

Alum,  
Argols,  
Binnacle Lamps,  
Bleaching Powders,  
Boiler-plate unwrought,  
Bolting Cloth,  
Books not in course of publication in Canada,  
Borax,  
Brass and Copper Tubes, drawn,  
Burr Stones, unwrought,  
Catechu,  
Canada and Russia plates,  
Charcoal,  
Copperas,  
Cork wood,  
Cream of Tartar in Crystals,  
Earth and Clays,  
Fire Brick  
Felt for Silk Hats only, and Hat Trimmings,  
Gums in their crude state,  
Iron in Bars, Tin plate, Tin foil.  
Manilla Grass,  
Nail plates and rods,  
Nitre,  
Ochres unground,  
Railway Bars,  
Sal Soda, Soda Ash,  
Sal Ammoniac,  
Shellac,  
Spirits of Turpentine,  
Steel,  
Sulphur, unground,  
Sulphuric Acid, and Packages containing same,  
Tea, Coffee, Molasses and Raw Sugar,  
Wire of all kinds,

## CLASS II.—NOT TO EXCEED 10 PER CENT.

Acids other than specified,  
Anchors,  
Boiler plate, prepared or partially so,  
Brass and Copper Tubes, soldered,  
Brackets and Frames for Engines, in the rough,  
Bunting,  
Burr stones wrought,  
Candle wick,  
Chain Cables,  
Cotton Yarn and Warp,  
Drugs in their crude state,  
Felt Sheeting,  
Files,  
Fur Skins dressed,  
Grind Stones wrought,  
Hinges, Handles and Locks,  
Hair cloth,  
Locomotive and car wheel tyres in the rough,  
Mohair and Silk Twist, Galloons, and Carpet Web, for Shoemakers's use.  
Nets and Semes,  
Plate Glass,  
Pistons, Shafts, and Connecting Rods for Engines in the rough,  
Plush and Lace for Carriage trimmings,  
Prunella or lastings for Boots and Shoes,  
Refined Sugar,  
Ship's Blocks,  
Ship's Bolts,  
Veneers,  
Wrought Axles and Wheels for Locomotives and Railway Carriages, in the rough,

## CLASS III.—NOT TO EXCEED 20 PER CENT.

Books and Periodicals in course of publication in Canada,  
Crockery and China Ware,  
Cutlery of all kinds,  
Drugs and Spices, ground or prepared besides specific duty,

Guns and Firearms,  
 Leather of all kinds,  
 Manufacturers of Cotton,  
 " Linen,  
 " Silk,  
 " Woollen,  
 " Worsted — weaved or  
 otherwise, but in no way made up into  
 wearing apparel, or for household pur-  
 poses,  
 Oils from Linseed,  
 Patent Leather,  
 Rigging for Ships,  
 Stones, Slates, and Marbles, prepared,  
 CLASS IV.—NOT TO EXCEED 30 PER CENT.  
 Ale, Beer and Porter,  
 All kinds of Cotton, Woollen, Silk, Linen  
 and Worsted Manufactures partially, or  
 wholly made up as wearing apparel, or  
 for Household purposes:  
 All Manufactures of Leather,  
 All Manufactures of Horn or Bone,  
 " Wood, or partially of  
 wood and other material,  
 All Manufactures of Tin, Iron, or other  
 material not otherwise provided for,  
 All Manufactures of Glass,  
 Musical Instruments,  
 Machinery, or part of same, not otherwise  
 specified,  
 Blacking,  
 Brooms and Brushes,  
 Candles of all kinds,  
 Carriages, or parts of same, not otherwise  
 specified,  
 Cigars, Snuff and manufactured Tobacco,  
 Clocks,  
 Clothing of all kinds,  
 Coffee or Chicory, roasted or ground,  
 Confectioneries, Cordials,  
 Essences of all kinds,  
 Glue,  
 Gun and Blasting Powders,  
 Hats, Caps and Bonnets,  
 Ink and Ink Powders,  
 India-Rubber Manufactures,  
 Malt,  
 Matting,  
 Nails and Spikes,  
 Packages in which goods are usually sold  
 and not being packages for protecting  
 goods in transit only,  
 Paper of all kinds,  
 Putty,  
 Paints mixed with Oil,  
 Pickles and Preserves,  
 Scales and Weights,  
 Starch,  
 Stone and Earthenware,  
 Shot,  
 Tools and implements of Trade, and for  
 Agricultural purposes, not being the  
 property of incoming settlers,  
 Varnishes,  
 Whips and Tobacco Pipes,  
 Watches,

CLASS V.

Specific duties as at present, except when  
 altered in the above classification

At an adjourned Meeting of the General  
 Committee, held this day, the above classi-  
 fication was decided on to the submitted to  
 the Meeting of Merchants and Manufactur-  
 ers to be held on the 14th of April, for its  
 consideration.

W. B. JARVIS, Chairman.  
 WM. WEIR, Secretary.  
 Toronto, March 31, 1858.

[CIRCULAR.]

The MILITARY GAZETTE has  
 now been in existence more than 14  
 Months; it is at this moment the only Mi-  
 litary paper published in British North  
 America. It is more especially the  
 ORGAN of the VOLUNTEER Forces of  
 Canada, for which purpose, and for the  
 advocacy of their interests, those of the  
 SEDENTARY MILITIA, and, collectively,  
 those of the COUNTRY, the Paper was  
 started. The Editor and Proprietor  
 of the MILITARY GAZETTE desires to  
 continue the work, to improve the tone,  
 scope, and appearance of the Paper, he  
 desires to urge on the country, and on  
 its representatives and Ministers, the  
 necessity of further and more effectual  
 organization of that Constitutional  
 Force the MILITIA.

Such being his object, he hopes for  
 the hearty co-operation of the OFFICERS  
 of both divisions of the Military, Active  
 and Sedentary. He has had no reason  
 to complain hitherto. As much support  
 has been accorded as he has probably  
 merited, and he gratefully acknowledges  
 the many encouraging communications  
 which he has received from estimable  
 and active members of the Force gene-  
 rally. He has relied, and does still  
 rely, mainly on the public spirit of the  
 OFFICERS COMMANDING Troops, Bat-  
 teries, and Companies, and it is with  
 the object of suggesting to them indivi-  
 dually, a means of promoting the per-  
 manent establishment of the MILITARY  
 GAZETTE as a public organ of Canada,  
 that he invites the concurrence of the  
 Captains, the Officers, Non-Commission-  
 ed Officers and Men of the Batteries  
 Troops and Companies in a proposition  
 which has been already acceded to by  
 several Commanding Officers, and Men  
 of various localities, viz:

The proprietor of the Military Ga-  
 zette undertakes to send 10 copies of the  
 Paper to each Troop, Battery or Com-  
 pany, for the use of the Non-Commis-  
 sioned Officers and Men only;—to such  
 addresses as shall be designated by their  
 Commanding Officers, on payment in  
 advance of \$15, the necessary deduction  
 from each man of about 1s 3d to be  
 arranged by the Commanding Officers.  
 They will be pleased therefore, to read  
 this Circular at their first convenient  
 opportunity, to their men and if gene-  
 rally supported, as there is every reason  
 to expect, there is no doubt the paper  
 may be made interesting, useful, and in-  
 structive to all concerned.



100th;  
 OR,

Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian  
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CAPTAIN CLARKE'S Company being  
 now complete, Recruiting has been  
 commenced for CAPT. FLETCHER'S COM-  
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 particularly requested to consider the many  
 advantages accruing from their enlisting in  
 a corps about being organized, in preference  
 to one already formed; in the former the  
 advantages are great, all the departments  
 must be filled, and, of course, the educated  
 will necessarily have the preference. The  
 subordinate situations in a Regiment are  
 equal, in means, comfort, and respectability,  
 to many positions in commercial life, with  
 the positive prospect of ensuring a compe-  
 tency in old age, and the probability of  
 rising to the highest grade and distinction.  
 An opportunity such as this has rarely  
 offered for energetic and ambitious young  
 men to enter upon a career of prospective  
 honor and advantage.

For information, apply to  
 JOHN FLETCHER,  
 Major Volunteer Rifles,  
 Armory, Old Court House.  
 Or at  
 TOWN MAJOR'S OFFICE,  
 Montreal.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!  
 Montreal, April 1, 1858. — 283-u.

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 AND  
 Wharfage Company,  
 SOUTH QUEBEC.

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 WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO  
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 Quebec, for the purpose of connecting  
 the Transit Commerce of the Port of Quebec,  
 and the Grand Trunk Railway, with Ocean  
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The Company provides deep water  
 Wharves for Ocean Ships and Lake and  
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 way, affording all the security of enclosed  
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 River frontage, with a Timber Cove capa-  
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 fety 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 econo-  
 mical 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 requi-  
 site information may be obtained upon ap-  
 plication at the Offices of the Company in  
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 REAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, and CHI-  
 CAGO.

Quebec, April 10, 1858.

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 scribe before the 29th January, 1858, at which time the  
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 A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, enti-  
 tled "The Artist's Dentist," also to  
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 instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.  
 No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking  
 five memberships, amounting to 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 post-  
 age stamps, (fifteen cents.)

Address DUNBAR BROWNE, Advocate,  
 Honorary Secretary C. A. A.  
 132, Craig Street, Montreal.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,  
 Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOV-  
 ERNOR 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 ap-  
 praiser, 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 Offi-  
 cer, 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. ROUCHEFFE,  
 Commissioner of Customs.

TO LET.

The House at present occupied by Mrs. Gilmour, No. 6,  
 Esplanade, possession 1st May next.

Apply to CHARLES E. LEVY,  
 St. James Street.  
 Quebec, 6th Feb. 1858.

AND PUBLISHING AGENCY, &c.

No. 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Es-  
 tablishment have to merit a large share of public  
 patronage, and will keep constantly on hand an extensive  
 supply of Newspapers and other periodicals, English and  
 American.

Prompt attention will be bestowed upon orders for such  
 Periodicals as are not to be had immediately on demand  
 anywhere in the City.

When News of great importance, local or foreign, trans-  
 pires, the Proprietors of the above establishment will issue  
 an extra; or else they will furnish their subscribers and regu-  
 lar customers, from the office of one of the local News-  
 papers.

To persons wishing to make the PRESS their medium of  
 communication with the public, whether in book form or  
 otherwise, the above establishment will be enabled to offer  
 every attainable advantage and facility.

Insertions for the advertising column of Provincial and  
 European papers, will be attended to at the shortest possi-  
 ble notice.

NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED on the 1st of Oc-  
 tober.

Doran in the County of Lanark,  
 Langside " Bruce,  
 Ripley " Huron,  
 South Dumfriesshire " Peterboro',  
 St. Alban " Portneuf.

H. SPENCE,  
 Postmaster General.

Post Office Department,  
 Toronto, 16th January, 1858.

Inquiry about a Father

A SLAVE named HARRIS, who  
 was owned by Robert Meuld, 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 Corwell. Their children were Patsy,  
 Jane, Patsy, Eliza and Samuel. One of Harris' children  
 (he son) now about 26 years of age, a very strong and stout  
 man, with an honest face and pleasant manners, is very de-  
 sirous 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 re-  
 quested to communicate his Post Office address to the under-  
 signed.

LEWIS TAPPAN,  
 49, Beekman Street, New York.

New York, 19th January, 1858.

As Editors throughout Canada are respectfully requested  
 for humanity's sake, to give the above and other inter-  
 esting notices.





**TROUT-FISHING.**

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that it is unlawful to KILL TROUT, in any way whatever, between the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER and the FOURTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY, in any year, in Lower Canada.

For any breach of the above Law a Penalty of Five Pounds and Costs are incurred, one-half of which will be paid to the Informer on conviction.

**RICHARD NETTLE,**  
Superintendent of Fisheries, Lower Canada.  
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

**POST OFFICE OPERATIONS.**

**THE POST MASTER GENERAL** has established the following NEW POST OFFICES in Canada, and has authorized the following change in the names of Offices:—

Name of Office.	Township or Seignior.	Electoral County or Division.	Postmaster.
1st Jan. Lhrwood.....	Wellesley ...	Waterloo, N. R.	Jes. W. Fish.
1st Feb. Clschan.....	Aldborough	Elgin, W. R.....	J. Marcbanks

The name of the Post Office at *Haldimand*, County of Northumberland, W. R., is changed to "GRATTON," from 1st February 1858.

The name of the Post Office at *St. Thomas*, County of Montargny, Canada East, will be changed to "MONTARGNY," from 1st March, 1858.

The name of the Post Office at *Flatlands*, is changed to "BRUNSWICK," from 1st January, 1858.

The Post Office at *Mattawa*, on the River Ottawa, has been closed.  
Post Office Department,  
Toronto, Feb. 1, 1858.

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**CONTRACT.**

**SEALED TENDERS**, addressed to the Post-masters Gen. and marked "Ten x for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock on SATURDAY the 15th day of MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Once per week 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 9 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 Tenders may be obtained at the Post Offices at Murray Bay, Grande Pile, Chicoutimi, Bagotville, Ste. Irénée, 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.

**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.

Yours Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders Towing."

By order,

**THOMAS A. BEGLY,**  
Secretary.

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

**Recent Improvements effected under the Honorable Commissioners of Public Works of Canada, in the River and Gulf of the St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle-Isle.**

**LIGHT HOUSES.**

NAME OF LIGHT.	POSITION.	Latitude North.	Longitude West.	Number and Nature of Light.	Miles seen in fair weather.		Colour or any peculiarity of Light House.	Height in feet of Center of Light above High Water Base to Vane.	Year erected.	REMARKS.
					Statute.	Nautic.				
<b>BELLE-ISLE.</b> An Island at the Eastern entrance of the Strait of Belle-Isle, separating Labrador from Newfoundland. For further description, see Capt. Bayfield's sailing directions.	Extreme South-west Point of Island.	51° 53' 00"	55° 26' 00"	A single fixed White Light.	32	28½	A Circular stone Tower faced externally with Fire Brick of a Light Colour.	62	Completed 1857.	First Order Dioptric Light, Whole Horizon Lighted. Light will be exhibited for the first time 15th March, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from Sunset to Sunrise from that date to the last day of each year.
<b>POINTE AMOUR.</b> Labrador Coast. Straits of Belle-Isle.	South-east point of Forteau Bay.	51° 27' 30"	56° 53' 40"	A single fixed White Light.	21½	18½	A Circular Stone Tower faced externally with Fire Brick of a Light Colour.	109½	Completed 1857.	Second Order Catalytic Light, 2.3 of the Horizon Illuminated. The Light will be exhibited for the first time on the 1st of April, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from Sunset to Sunrise from the 15th of April to the last day of each succeeding year.
<b>WEST POINT OF ISLAND OF ANTISCOSTI.</b>	Extreme west End of Island.	49° 52' 30"	64° 35' 00"	A single fixed White Light.	18	15	A Circular Stone Tower faced externally with Fire Brick of a Light Colour.	109½	Completed 1857.	Second Order Catalytic Light 2.3 of the Horizon Illuminated. The Light will be exhibited for the first time on the 15th March, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from Sunset to Sunrise from the 30th of March to the last day of each succeeding year.
<b>CAPE ROSIER,</b> East Coast of Gaspé.	Extreme point of the Cape.	48° 51' 00"	64° 15' 00"	A single fixed White Light.	19½	16½	A Circular Stone Tower faced externally with Fire-brick Light Colour.	112	Completed 1857.	First Order Catalytic Light, 2.3 of the Horizon Illuminated. The Light will be exhibited for the first time on the 15th of March, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from the 20th March, to the last day of each succeeding year.

**NOTE.**—On and after the First day of September next, Signals will be given at or near each of the above Light Houses by means of an Air or Fog Whistle, sounded at short intervals during the Foggy Weather and Snow Storms, or by a Nine-powder Gun fired every hour, in case of the Whistle being out of order. The Latitudes and Longitudes determined from Bayfield's Hydrographic Charts as published by the Admiralty.

**LANDING PIERS RIVER ST. LAWRENCE BELOW QUEBEC.**

Name of Pier.	Locality.	Extreme Length in feet.	Depth of Water at end of Pier at Lowest Tide in feet.
Berthier	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	587	16
L'Islet	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	1200	8½
Pointe aux Orignaux	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	1200	15
Rivière du Loup	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	1667	16
Timoukshi	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	2150	8½
Eboulements	North Shore of St. Lawrence.	920	9½
Malbaie	North Shore of St. Lawrence.	475	18
Grosse-Isle Pier	Quarantine Island, Off the Parish of St. Thomas.	350	16