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Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Major F. Penn, do.

THE MIMIC RIFLE.—It is well known, what is termed the "Mimic Rifle" is nothing more or less than the adoption of the expanding bullet, for small arms. WILLIAM GREENE, the celebrated gunmaker of Birmingham, claims the honor of the invention, and the London Times of the 20th of December publishes a communication, showing that LORD PALMER has sanctioned the submission to Parliament of an award of £1,000, in the estimates of the ensuing year, "as a public recognition of Mr. Greene's priority in bringing this invention before the War Department.

A SWORD OF THE "SIX HUNDRED."—We saw and handled yesterday a relic of Balaclava, in the shape of a sword, wielded by Lord Levison Gower, in the famous charge of the "Six Hundred." It is a Scottish claymore of great antiquity—having been in the possession of the Granville family for several centuries—made of the finest tempered steel, with basket hilt of the same material, and it measures about three feet from point to guard. The owner presented it to Captain du Riviere of the Zouaves, the present possessor, who succored him while lying on the field of Balaclava, desperately wounded. The scabbard is dented in several places by the hoofs of horses, and the hilt is slightly injured by the thrust of a Cossack's lance. The charge of the "Light Brigade" is not so recent but that this relic of the event possesses considerable historic interest.—N. Y. Evening Post.

We lately stated that the officers and men of the United States Army were dissatisfied with their low rate of pay. We now understand that Congress contemplates giving them an increase.

Class B.

Cavalry.

- QUEBEC.
[2nd Troop.]
B Forsyth, captain, 13 Nov 54
J Anderson, lieut. adm., 27 Nov 54
G Peterson, cornet, 27 Nov 54
MONTREAL.
[1st Troop.]
E Roy, captain, 18 Feb 56
S Stephens, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56
E Starns, cornet, 16 Oct 56

HUNTINGDON.

- D McMillen, lieutenant, 11 Feb 57
J Ozley, cornet, 11 Feb 57

Rifles.

- WEST FARNHAM.
J Allop, captain, 7 Aug 56
D McCrellish, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56
H Masler, ensign, 7 Aug 56
MONTREAL.
[5th Company.]
W I. Holmes, captain, 17 July 56
H W. King, lieutenant, 17 July 56
S Pearce, ensign, 17 July 56
[6th Company.—Highlanders.]
J Murphy, captain, 10 Oct 56
G Metcalfe, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56
P Morr, ensign, 30 Oct 56
MEGANTIC.
T Barvis, captain, 15 Jan 57
H Hat, lieutenant, 15 Jan 57
J Brins, ensign, 15 Jan 57

Montreal Artil. Batt.

- Lieutenant Colonels.
Wm Edmondstone, 11 Feb 57
R S Lyke, 11 Feb 57
First Captains.
Henry Weston, 25 June 53
J S. Manning, 25 June 53
J. Gilmour, 25 June 53
J. Murgau, 25 June 53
J. J. Meyer, 18 Sept 53
Second Captains.
H. E. Scott, 25 June 53
G J. Lyman, 8 May 56
Edward Meyer, 8 May 56
J. McKay, 8 May 56
M. H. Groll, 8 May 56
A. G. A. Constable, 18 Sept 56
First Lieutenants.
J. Mitchell, 8 May 56
George Shaw, 8 May 56
S. R. Evans, 8 May 56
J. H. Mac, 8 May 56
J. C. Smith, 18 Sept 56
Second Lieutenants.
R. Hall, 8 May 56
T. W. Kely, 8 May 56
W. Hobbs, 8 May 56
S. R. Evans, 8 May 56
C. Millar, 18 Sept 56
Adjutant,
J. J. Meyer, 18 Sept 56
Pay Master
George Frothingham, Ap. 18 Sept 56
Quarter Master.
Thomas Evans, lieut. 26 Feb 57
Surgeon.
W. Sutherland M. D. 26 Oct 56

Foot Companies.

QUEBEC.

- Boomer, captain, 31 Aug 55
J Landay, 1st lieut, 4 Sept 56
P W. Murray, 2nd lieut, 4 Sept 56
P Wells, surgeon, 4 Sept 56

MONTREAL.

- A. A. Stevenson, captain, 11 Dec 56
A Ramsay, 1st lieut, 3 July 56
A Waud, 2nd lieut, 3 July 56

Cavalry.

ST. JESUS.

- W H Jeffrey, captain, 13 Nov 56
Wizroy Kelly, lieut, 27 Nov 56
Wallace Scott, cornet, 27 Nov 56
J Sewell, M. D. surgeon, 11 Feb 57
G Muscen, 4th master, 11 Feb 57

MONTREAL.

- D S Ramsay, captain, 27 Sep 55
A W Ogilvie, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57
V Adams, ensign, 26 Feb 57

[2nd Troop.]

- J Conroy, captain, 17 Jan 56
J Lamont, lieutenant, 17 Jan 56
J McInnes, lieutenant, 24 Feb 56
Alfred Nelson, surgeon, 17 Jan 56
G Swinburne, vet. surg., 17 Jan 56

ST. ANDREWS.

- John Oswald, captain, 31 Jan 56
J P. Poirer, lieutenant, 31 Jan 56
A W. McMartin, cornet, 31 Jan 56

COOKSHIRE.

- H Pope, captain, 7 Feb 56
H Cook, lieutenant, 7 Feb 56
W Cunningham, cornet, 7 Feb 56

Rifles.

QUEBEC.

- [1st Company.]
C Cornet, captain, 31 Aug 55
S Gossel, lieutenant, 17 Apr 56
J Courty, ensign, 17 Apr 56

[2nd Company.]

- T. Barns, captain, 2 May 56
T. Kimella, lieutenant, 8 May 56
H. Meagher, ensign, 11 Feb 57

[3rd Company.]

- J. Byrne, captain, 2 May 56
T. Hassett, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56
L. L. Dion, ensign, 23 June 56
P. G. Tournegau, surgeon, 23 Jan 57

THREE RIVERS.

- T. C. Hart, captain, 16 Oct 56
O. Rebecq, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56
C. Dugre, ensign, 16 Oct 56

SHERRBROOKE.

- W. F. Hibson, captain, 23 Jan 57
John Smith, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57
John Short, ensign, 23 Feb 57

GRANDY.

- J. Galbraith, lieutenant, 26 June 56
H. Mular, ensign, 26 June 56
G. M. Abbott, surgeon, 26 June 56
J. Mackin, ensign, 26 June 56

MONTREAL.

- [1st Company.]
L. Lyman, captain, 31 Aug 55
W. Hanson, lieutenant, 13 Nov 56
A. Stewar, ensign, 13 Nov 56

[2nd Company.]

- J. Fletcher, captain, 27 Oct 55
J. LeMaire, lieutenant, 27 Oct 55
L. McNaughton, ensign, 27 Oct 55

[3rd Company.]

- A. Bertram, captain, 2 May 56
H. May, lieutenant, 2 May 56

[4th Company.]

- H. Devlin, captain, 2 May 56
P. F. Mullins, lieutenant, 2 May 56
J. Gibbs, ensign, 2 May 56

[5th Company.]

- W. P. Barley, captain, 26 June 56
H. Karavangh, lieutenant, 18 Sept 56
J. Donnelly, ensign, 18 Sept 56

[6th Company.]

- T. A. Evans, captain, 17 July 56
C. H. Hill, lieutenant, 17 July 56
Bronson, ensign, 17 July 56

[7th Company.]

- E. Belle, captain, 30 Oct 56
J. Dequis, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56
O. F. O'Connell, ensign, 30 Oct 56

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

- H. Bédouze, captain, 29 Jan 57
J. Bonnam, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57
J. Louis, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57
J. Louis, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57
J. Louis, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57

MARKHAM.

- W. Button, captain, 17 July 56
J. N. Burton, lieutenant, 18 Sept 56
J. Bradburn, cornet, 18 Sept 56

GRIMSBY.

- C. Teeter, captain, 11 Dec 56
J. B. Cutter, lieutenant, 11 Dec 56
A. M. Pault, cornet, 11 Dec 56

DUNDAS.

- [2nd Troop.]
T. Robertson, captain, 15 Jan 57

WESTWORTH.

- T. D. Thomas, lieut, 11 Feb 57
G. M. Smith, cornet, 11 Feb 57

Rifles.

METCALF.

- H. Hanna, captain, 7 Aug 56
A. Lawson, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56
J. R. Hanna, ensign, 7 Aug 56

KINGSFON.

- [3rd Company.]
James Muench, captain, 27 Nov 56
[4th Company.—Highlanders.]
D. M. Innes, captain, 4 Sept 56
J. J. Whitbread, lieut, 4 Sept 56
J. McAndrew, ensign, 4 Sept 56
F. Fowler, ensign, 29 Jan 57

BELLEVEILLE.

- A. Pouton, captain, 11 Nov 56
A. A. Camp, lieut, 11 Dec 56
J. S. Parrell, ensign, 11 Dec 56

TORONTO.

- [4th Company.]
S. B. Campbell, captain, 13 Sept 56
J. Movel, lieutenant, 13 Sept 56
W. H. Milar, ensign, 13 Sept 56
J. Thornburn, M. D. Surgeon, 13 Sept 56

- [5th Company.—Highlanders.]
A. M. Smith, captain, 18 Sept 56
A. T. Fulton, lieutenant, 18 Sept 56
T. Gardner, ensign, 18 Sept 56

COLLINGWOOD.

- A. R. Stephen, captain, 18 Nov 56
W. D. Pollard, lieutenant, 13 Nov 56
O. Monerly, ensign, 13 Nov 56
A. Francis, ensign, 11 Dec 56

ORILLIA.

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

HA MILTON.

- [3th Company.—Highlanders.]
J. P. McLaugh, captain, 17 July 56
J. Muaro, lieutenant, 17 July 56
J. A. Skinner, ensign, 17 July 56

DUNVILLE.

- S. Amodeo, captain, 23 Jan 57
C. P. Fry, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56
J. Johnson, ensign, 7 Aug 56

GRIMSBY.

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

LONDON.

- [2nd Company.—Highlanders.]
J. Moffat, captain, 7 Aug 56
D. McDonald, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56
J. Urquhart, ensign, 4 Sept 56

ST. THOMAS.

- T. Staaton, captain, 17 July 56
W. Ross, lieutenant, 17 July 56
C. Roe, ensign, 17 July 56

PORT DOVER.

- James Radcliff, captain, 16 Oct 56
J. Train, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56
A. Innes, ensign, 16 Oct 56

FELLCOTT.

- B. White, captain, 11 Feb 57

LOWER CANADA.

Field Batteries Artillery

- QUEBEC.
Y. G. Gauthier, captain, 31 Aug 55
M. N. Legare, captain, 11 Dec 56
E. Lamontagne, 1st lieut, 21 Aug 56
P. Valere, 31 Aug 55
D. Lemire, 2nd lieut, 11 Dec 56
A. Rowland, surgeon, 14 Nov 56
W. H. Carpenter, vet. sur, 14 Nov 56

- MONTREAL.
H. Bulmer, captain, 11 Dec 56
W. Macfarlan, 1st lieut, 3 July 56
W. Hols, 11 Dec 56
R. W. Jackson, 2nd, 11 Dec 56
J. Franck, M. D. sur, 11 Dec 56
W. H. Hingston, Ass, 11 Dec 56

- Captain, 21st July 57
• Major, 20th November 56
• Capt., 11th Dec 56, his order is attached to the Staff
• Surgeon, 16th November 56

- Major, 20th November 56
• Captain, 15th March 54
• Surgeon, 13th September 54
• Major, 20th November 56
• Lieutenant, 29th September 54
• Cornet, 15th March 54
• Surgeon, 13th September 54
• Major, 20th November 56
• Lieutenant, 29th September 54

- Major, 20th February 47
• Capt. Genl., 16th June 53
• Major, 20th June 53
• Major, 16th January 57

- Wm. Mackay, Lieut. Col., 26 Feb 57
Frederick Thos. Braly, 26 Feb 57
• Major, 20th February 47
• Capt. Genl., 16th June 53
• Major, 20th June 53
• Major, 16th January 57

## DEATH OF CAPTAIN VICARS

BY HARRIETT ANNIE.

His last words were—"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"  
—Life of H. Vicars.

There were sounds of armies gathering  
Unto the cannon's roll;  
There were sounds of martial melody,  
Before Sebastopol.  
Courage was mantling in the breast,  
Fire in many an eye,  
As Britain's gallant hosts moved on,  
To conquer and to die.

There were noble veterans in that train,  
That gazed with many a tear;  
There was one that led his noble band,  
Young in those scenes of war.  
Young, but how loved; ah! many an eye  
That saw him arming there,  
Was raised to bless him, as his voice  
Broke through the misty air—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

"By the flags that o'er us wave—  
All that makes the brave heart brave;  
By the ties of home's sweet band,  
Sheltered on our native land;  
By the ashes of our sires,  
By the light of Britain's fires—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

"By the burning vows that rest,  
Deep within the patriot's breast;  
By the bayonets that gleam,  
In the young moon's flickering beam.  
Though we stand on Dangers' margin,  
God will help us; up, and charge—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

"He will arm us for the fight,  
On this strange, this fearful night.  
Ere we rout the treacherous foe,  
Some of us may slumber low;  
See that each is ready,—then  
Fight and die like Christian men—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

Forward!—Victory is ours,  
Though we fall beneath yon towers.  
England's glory is our crest—  
England's colors wrap our breast;  
Let these trenches witness bear,  
That the dauntless brave fell there—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

Pierced was the battle—wild the strife—  
The ground beneath them rang;  
Redan and Malakoff that night,  
Echoed the musket's clang.  
Two thousand of the treacherous host,  
Advance 'neath that dark sky—  
Two hundred of victorious men,  
Had met them at the cry—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

They fought and conquered; but the voice  
That led them bravely on—  
The tone that cheered their lion hearts,  
For evermore was gone.  
Yet as the life-streams flowed apace,  
He saw his victory done;  
And once more shouted, as he fell—  
"Brethren, the foe men run—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

He died;—as many have gone down,  
Who bear the warrior's crest—  
With a treasured name upon his lips,  
And a locket on his breast.  
Oh! would ye learn how brave men fight?  
Go where the bravest lie.  
And would ye learn how fond hearts love,  
And know how Christians die—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

Ye who beside him fought and won,  
Yet may ye hear the sound,  
That from the camp, the watch, the war,  
Hath gone to hallow ground.  
The voice that failed on Russia's plain,  
Awoke to sweeter song;  
And still he whispers by your side,  
While beckoning on your throng—  
"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

O ye throughout our land who gird  
The sword upon your side—  
Who stand prepared at danger's call,  
To rush in battle's tide—  
Scorn not to seek the light he sought,  
Scorn not the path he trod;  
Through woes to victory on earth,  
Then glory with no God.

**MACHINERY IN OUR ARSENALS.**—On Wednesday night, at the weekly meeting of the Society of Arts, the paper read was "On the application of Machinery in the War Department" by Mr. John Anderson, Inspector of Machinery, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. During the last twenty years important improvements have been made in the manufactories of the War Department. There are now 68 steam-engines with a nominal power equal to 1,170 horses, giving motion to 16,310 feet of shafting, 15 steam-hammers, and 2,773 machines of various descriptions. When the several works now in progress are completed the Government will be able to supply munitions of war in such abundant profusion as shall be equal to the sudden requirements of any armament they may deem necessary to equip. A manufactory had been erected capable of producing 1,000 muskets per week. As to the bayonet, it undergoes 75 operations, each of which is definite and simple, and at the conclusion of the several bayonets are as interchangeable as the several pieces of money from the Mint, and present a degree of accuracy which could not be equaled, even at three times the cost, by the tools or apparatus which have hitherto been employed in England. The gun-stock, which from the irregularity of its form presents insurmountable difficulties, has been produced with the greatest perfection, involving about 20 operations. An entirely self-acting apparatus has been erected, capable of producing 500 Minie balls per minute. The improvements in the manufacture of cartridge were then described, particularly the introduction of the method of making seamless bags of paper direct from the pulp. Passing to another class of apparatus,—that for the production of shells and fuses—Mr. Anderson said that in 1854, the demand for ordinary cast-iron shells having been extremely urgent, it was considered advisable to erect a model foundry, which answered its purpose so well that a larger one was ultimately erected, capable of delivering 200 tons of shot and shell daily, if such should ever be required. In one day of 24 hours, during the late war, upwards of 10,400 shells passed through this machinery, a feat which probably could not have been accomplished in any other workshop in the world. The factory for wrought-iron shells, which is capable of producing 100 daily, was erected in two months during the severe winter of 1854-5, and the operations are effected with the utmost economy of labour. After touching upon the manufacture of the wooden sabots and the fuses for shells, Mr. Anderson passed to that of war rockets, for which a plan of machinery was being erected capable of producing 500 daily. A foundry capable of producing five heavy iron guns daily has been erected. A brief description was then given of the floating factory which was sent out to Balaklava, and Mr. Anderson concluded by mentioning several of the miscellaneous and important works that had been lately carried out by the War Department.

**THE RUSSIAN "PREPARATIONS" FOR SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S RECEPTION.**—On the 30th March the board of Admiralty transmitted to Sir Charles the preparations made

for his reception. At Sweaborg, Cronstadt, and Revel, they had laid down 70 mines and booms, for the purpose of destroying his ships. All the forts were supplied with red-hot shot. The board also obtained the Russian plan of meeting the British squadron, which they felt assured would at once proceed to Cronstadt. The fleets were ordered to remain close in harbour and receive the attack, till our vessels were disabled, as it was calculated they would be. Whilst in this condition the fire of the forts was to be seconded by that of the fleets, which would thus secure an easy prey. The Swedish division was then to be ordered, by electric telegraph to come to the support of the Cronstadt fleet, and thus make sure of the whole of our ships. The plan was not devised, and would, no doubt, have met with more or less success, had the Admiral been wise enough to fulfil the Russian expectation that he would attack the forts at Cronstadt. In case Revel should be attacked, the Russian mode of meeting the attack was at least the merit of novelty. A number of large saucers were to be stationed and directed into storm water, so that it was expected the British squadron would, by following them, have fallen into the snare, and when dashed at these ships, themselves run aground, where they would have become an easy prey. [Sir Charles Napier's *History of the Baltic Campaign of 1854.*]

**THE CASE OF GOOD HOPE.**—We have received news of papers from the Cape to the 22nd December inclusive. All was quiet on the frontier. A correspondent of the *Frontier Times* writes from Peaufort, under date of the 9th:—I regret to state that our farmers are in a rather gloomy mood, fearing that they will not be allowed to reap their present splendid crops, as all accounts from Kaffirland agree as to the most wanton destruction of food by the Kaffirs. From the statement of a person who was resident among the Tambookies and Keri's people, it appears that this state of things arises more from the arbitrary will of the chiefs than from the free inclination of the people. Still there is abundance of corn from the last year's crops among the Tambookies. During this person's stay he came into familiar conversation with a great many of the rebel Hottentots, many of whom expressed a willingness to enter the English service. Letters received by the last mail from the frontier says the same journal state that Sandili's people have now commenced ploughing. It is right, however, that we should mention that a letter from a well-informed quarter says substantially that Krefi has succeeded in turning the minds of his people to war, and that the authorities in British Kaffraria have been a little duped by the artifice of the Kaffirs, inasmuch as they have given to these people a good deal of seed corn to sow; while, instead of being sown it has been saved for food.

**A RUDE OBSERVATION.**—A gentleman having a remarkably long visage was one day riding by a school, at the gate of which he overheard young Sheridan say to another lad, "That gentleman's face is longer than his life?" Struck by the strangeness of this rude observation, the man turned his horse's head, and requested an explanation. "Sir," said the boy, "I mean no offence in the world, but I have read in the Bible, at school, that a man's life is but a span, and I am sure your face is double that length." The gentleman could not help laughing, and as he threw this last sarcasm for his wit.

### Latest Intelligence.

#### REPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE DISPUTE WITH PERSIA.

The interviews of Ferouk Khan with Lord Cowley are said to have resulted in a satisfactory basis of arrangement.

Persia evacuates Herat, and England restores Bushire.

England is to be allowed an establishment on the Isle of Karack, and the right of way through Fars, Kerman, and other provinces, for the purposes of the Euphrates Railway.

MARSHALLS, FEB. 10.—In Persia, General Bullar was sent to the seat of war, but he has left Herat and Candahar in a good state of defence. The Persians were very much excited by the English invasion. A great agitation prevailed in the province of Ourmiba. News had been received in confirmation of the revolt at Maraca. The insurgents had sacked the town. Fifteen English ships were anchored before Bender-Abbas.

ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF HERAT.—Isaakh Khan, the Governor of Herat, after having defended that city effectually against the Persians, has been assassinated by the Afghans.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MONEY FROM THE PERSIAN TREASURY.—The latest news, by the Constantinople journals, states that the Persian Ministry was divided on the subject of the disappearance of a sum of 600,000 tomans (about 500 each.) Hussem Ali-Kahn, the Minister of Finance, was saved from dismissal by the influence of his father.

THE RUSSIAN NOTE ON THE AFFAIR WITH PERSIA.—The *Bourse Gazette* of Berlin says:—"We have received some information concerning the recent note from Prince Gortschakoff to the English Cabinet. The note, which was delivered last week in London, and communicated to the friendly Courts, declares, as already stated, that Russia is willing to support the demand of England relative to the evacuation of Herat; but that she cannot approve of the other claims of the English Cabinet, the consequences of which would be to unduly weaken and humiliate Persia; and that she would not on any condition allow England to obtain the accomplishment of them by force. This communication comes to us from so good a source, that no doubt can exist of its exactitude."

STATE OF NAPLES AND SICILY.—The King of Naples remains shut up at Casserta. The people are gloomily silent. The police form the only visible Executive Government. There are rumours, but their source is not traceable, of serious tumults in Sicily.

RUSSIAN COMPENSATIONS.—The foreign mercantile houses of Odessa have been recompensed by the Czar for the loss they sustained by the prohibition to export cereals during the war. The sum paid is said to amount to 600,000 silver roubles.

### The War with Persia.

#### MARCH OF THE PERSIANS TO INTERCEPT THE BRITISH.

A private letter from Trebizond of the 20th ult. states that they had just learned in that town that the advanced guard of the corps of Mirza Mehemed Khan, destined to operate in the Faristan against the English, had advanced from Irak-Aidemi,

under the command of Fezlah Khan, and would take up its position in the desbles of Bakkley, on the bank of the Bendemer, with a view to intercept the English, should they march from Bushire into the interior. During the war with Russia in 1828, the latter, victorious in all other points, could not force the position in question, defended then by Abbas Mirza.

THE RUSSIAN MARCHING ON PERSIA.—AS ANCHY IN PERSIA.—A despatch from Bagdad received in Constantinople affirms that Russian troops are making forward movements towards the Persian frontier: it is said that they will enter Persia.

The Persian Ministry is divided on the question of devoting 600,000 tomans to the war.

The governor of Tabriz having called upon the garrison of Maragha to march to suppress an insurrection, the mountain tribes entered the city so soon as they had left, and pillaged it. The province of Azerbijan, chief town Tabriz, is exactly south of the frontier line of Georgia (Russia.) Maragha is some sixty miles S. W. of Tabriz. Anarchy and rumours of incursions reign on all sides.

Fifteen English ships had appeared at Bender-Abbas, and were there buying provisions and stores for money.

THE WAR WITH CHINA.—A letter from the Chinese seas, dated the 16th of December, and published in the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, gives some new details relative to the affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not so great as had been stated in the first accounts:—"It appears that of thirteen quarters, of which Chy-San-Hang, the residence of the Europeans, is composed, five have been destroyed. It was said that of the eighty foreign factories and stores which existed at Canton, only nine, including the British Consulate, escaped the conflagration—this, it states, is an error. Of the eighty establishments, twenty-one have been burnt down. This is a considerable loss, no doubt, but it is much less than that reported. It appears that there existed at Canton a floating population of from 25,000 to 30,000 thieves and vagabonds—refugees from all parts of China. As soon as the English ships commenced their fire, these men, taking advantage of the general alarm, rushed in large bodies to the Chy-San-Hang, and having first pillaged the European stores, set fire to them. The British Admiral, seeing what was going forward, brought two of his ships to bear on the pillagers, and sent some shells among them, which caused them to fly. Unfortunately the fire from the British ships increased the fire lighted by the vagabonds. The Captain of the French frigate *Virginie* sent a detachment of 150 men on shore, with four light howitzers, to complete the discomfiture of the pillagers, who fled in every direction, leaving a number of their body dead in the streets. The French seamen were labouring indefatigably in extinguishing the fire, which they in a great measure accomplished. As to the Chinese town, it suffered horribly, as well by the fire of the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the twelve great factories belonging to the Hong merchants, and which were situate near the Tartar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. The English merchants interested in those establishments suffered considerably by that disaster. At the latest dates, the British Admiral, having occupied the Chinese military positions, had no more opposition to expect, but a new irruption of the thieves and vagabonds was apprehended. A great number of mer-

chants had emigrated to Shang hai, but the 50,000 inhabitants of Canton cannot so easily dispose of themselves."

### The Scene of Military Operations in Persia.

At the meeting of the Geographical Society, held on Monday, the 9th some interesting communications were made respecting that portion of Persia where warlike operations are now being carried on, and where they will probably be extended should the war continue. The proceedings commenced with the reading of a letter from General Monteith which described the position of Bushire and the surrounding country. Bushire itself is scantily supplied with water, nor can a good supply be obtained at a less distance than two miles. Along the shores for a distance varying from 10 to 30 miles, there is a tract of low and land at the foot of the mountains, which rise immediately from it. Those mountains present a formidable appearance, but Genl. Monteith is of opinion that they are not so impracticable for an army as they appear to be as there are several passes through which the artillery might be transported without much difficulty. The height of the highest passes is computed to be about 5,000 feet. General Monteith stated that the mountain tribes are warlike and friendly to the English, and, being in a great degree independent of Persia, he believes that they would join our standard. At the conclusion of General Monteith's paper, Sir H. Rawlinson spoke at considerable length in illustration of the ancient history, the physical geography, and the productiveness of the country. Referring in the commencement to Reshire where the British troops first came into collision with the Persians, he said it was one of the most interesting spots to the antiquary in all Asia. The ruins of a temple had been discovered there, one of the bricks from which he had exhibited to the meeting, that had been built in the time of Sennacherib, and numerous interesting inscriptions in the cuneiform character had been found there. After sketching the history of the country to the present time, Sir H. Rawlinson described its general appearance. All along the Western shore the land is exceedingly arid, but on the north of the gulf there is a large extent of the most fertile country in the world, extending to Schuza, near the foot of the mountains. This fertile tract has been formed by alluvial depositions from the mountains, which are brought down by the Euphrates and by other rivers, and, being met by a prevalent north east wind, there is an advance of land into the sea at the rate of one mile in 40 years. If the war should continue this portion of the country would in all probability be taken possession of by our armies, as it is very accessible, and capable of being occupied with advantage. It was a mistaken notion to suppose that the English intended to enter Persia by crossing the mountain range to the east of Bushire, which Sir H. Rawlinson considered more impracticable than General Monteith appeared to do, and would, he said, present a most formidable barrier if held by a warlike enemy. He spoke highly of the Persian soldiers, but the officers were, he said, most incompetent, as they were principally appointed from the menials in the service of the Shah's ministers and favourites.—Mr. Layard having been requested by the president to make some observations on the subject, he entertained the meeting with an interesting illustrative account of his personal adven-

tures in the country on the north of the Gulf of Persia, and among the nomadic tribes, with whom he spent many months, having obtained the friendship of one of the chiefs. He described these people as a superior class of men though somewhat given to thieving, and in his long intercourse with them they manifested great friendship for the English nation. The country along the western shores of the gulf is inhabited by Arabs, who, on one occasion, flooded the country by cutting through the banks of the river; and Mr. Layard gave a very amusing account of his having been obliged to construct a raft to float himself down the stream, and of his having fortunately floated into a place built across a canal, where he was sumptuously entertained for many weeks; the whole adventure resembling a tale in "The Arabian Nights." Before the close of the proceedings, Sir Henry Rawlinson was called upon to explain the position of Herat, which he did very graphically, and observed that it would be impossible to reach Herat by the Persian Gulf; but there would not be much difficulty in taking it by a British force marching from India. It would be impossible, however, for a British force to hold it without deporting all the present inhabitants of the country. Sir Henry Rawlinson stated that Herat never belonged to Persia; and it might, in fact, be more correctly stated that Persia belonged to Herat. The country around it is one of the most fruitful in Asia, and could maintain a large army for many months. The meeting then adjourned.—*Morning Post*.

#### Outbreak of Convicts and Murderers at Melbourne.

In the evening of the day on which the horrible catastrophe resulting from the frenzy of Ensign Pennfather took place, a daring attempt was made by a number of convicts to escape from custody at Williamstown. About five o'clock some forty or fifty criminals (among whom was a notorious character named Melville,) who had been engaged in breaking stones at Gollibrand's Point, were mustered for embarkation, and entered the launch which was to convey them to the hulks. A small boat, containing Owen Owens (a constable), a refractory sailor named John Turner—the murdered man—and other parties, was ahead of the launch, for the purpose of towing the latter to the *Success*. Mr. Jackson, shipkeeper on board the *Lysander*, who was in charge, observed the convicts crowd to the bow of the boat, and as this excited his suspicion, he ordered some four or five all, so as to trim the boat. The boats were pushed from the landing-place, and when about one hundred fathoms from the shore, some of the prisoners seized the rope by which the launch was being towed, and hauling the boat up to the smaller one, nine of them, headed by Melville, rushed into the smaller vessel, and cut the line by which the two boats had been attached. Jackson had been seized by Melville and thrown overboard, and the officer swam to the smaller boat in which were Owens and Turner, four or five refractory sailors, and the nine convicts struggling for its possession. Jackson escaped by a miracle. Melville rushed upon Owens and knocked him down into the bottom of the boat, the convicts succeeded in throwing Turner overboard, and forcing the refractory sailors from the boat. The convicts were now in full possession, and pulling within fire of one of the hulks. Melville and his gang were fired upon, and one named Hill was

shot in the breast. Hill lies in a very precarious state. Up to this time Owens was still holding on to the boat, which Melville was sweeping away with his sword, smothering the poor fellows with a shower of blows with a heavy cut-throat razor. It had been used in stopping the launch. The murdered man was then overboard. Immediately after the perpetration of this cowardly murder, Melville fired a shot at a water-pole around his head, and cutting it into the boat, killed it and to one of the unarmed waterers in passing, and cast it out. "Alten at last to Victoria?" The water-pole boat, in charge of Sergeant Whamond, after a short race, came up with the convicts, who at once surrendered, and the murderers were taken on board the *Success*. They ended the attempt on the part of the desperadoes to escape. The outbreak having caused the death of Constable Owens, a sailor named Turner, and a convict named Stevens, supposed to have been shot, and taken overboard; another felon named Hill, received a dangerous wound from a carbine shot in the neck. An inquest was held upon the bodies of the murdered men, when the eight convicts implicated were found guilty of both murders. Melville denied strongly that he had struck the deceased Owens at all. He said he had been a robber but no one could say that he had ever committed a cowardly action, as he confessed the murder of Owens to be. He admitted that he saw the outrage perpetrated, but seemed so far from being angry. He said he knew he should go to the scullery, and would meet his fate. He was no coward, and should therefore remain from taking away his own life when he could get paid persons to do it for him. He had calculated the chances against effecting his escape. He had considered them as being nine to one, and he had taken the odds, run the chance, and had lost it. He would sooner die than suffer what he had been subjected to during the four years of captivity. The *Hollard Times* gives the following anecdote of Melville. It shows the deep determination which constantly actuated him to make his escape from the dull monotony of her Majesty's hulks, and is proof corroborative of his participation in the late fatal attempts in the boats at Williamstown, which resulted in such a melancholy loss of life. But a short time since Melville expressed his wish to the authorities for an interview with a Catholic priest-gymnast. The request, after having been duly weighed, was very properly acceded to, but, as the result will show, no praiseworthy motive is really actuated by this hardened bushranger. The reverend gentleman was sent for, and every possible facility given for the purpose of his visit; but scarcely was he left alone with Captain Melville, than he was ordered, to his infinite surprise, to strip of his garments, and change with the prisoner. The Church, however, in this instance proved militant, and his reverence showing a bold front, threatened instant exposure and alarm if the least attempt at violence was made. The baffled ruffian had to content himself as best he might, but he subsequently found means to communicate with his revered visitor, urging him to come a second time, and bring him a second priestly costume, which Melville evidently thought would well become him under the peculiar circumstances. It is needless to say that this modest request was unattended to.

The Earl of Ellesmere died on the 16th of February, at Bridgewater House, London.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR AND HIS SUITS. The Persian ambassador, Mirza Kasim Khan, has just arrived in Paris, and is making a tour of the city. He is a remarkable Orientalist, speaking, reading, and writing fluently in the Semitic dialects, with the exception of Hebrew. The professors of Eastern languages in Paris, of whom there are about thirty, have been obliged by a strange coincidence to continue to their rooms by the city, as he has returned in their own way of the general disposition. On the whole, he seems to enjoy his stay in Paris. He rises early to work, and is very well content with his body, provided his associates will spend time, and go to the theatre. His breakfast is very good, and the beverage being tea—strong black, contrary to the majority of his countrymen, never drinks coffee—and a variety of dishes, in which the national element is advantageously combined with the French cuisine. A strong rivalry exists between the Eastern and Western cooks. The former are decidedly more picturesque; but the gravity with which these horse-shod gentry treat fowls to pieces, and wash the rice with their hands, cannot excite the disagreeable nature in the Gallic line. Neither Ferkakhan nor any other of his suite wears the turban; but they wear white, these latter to express the descriptions of the Koran touching wine. A kind of syrup made of grapes, and profusely mixed with water, is their only beverage, with the exception of tea and lemonade. The Khan and his suite have come to Paris without their harems, and no one of the numerous candidates have come forward to supply the deficiency, the romantic Casimere shawls which they are provided with do not seem likely to figure on Persian shoulders.

*Bell's Life* states that the vigorous measures adopted by the authorities for suppressing the London betting houses are likely to be completely successful.

The *Gloucester Journal* says Mr. Charles Mathews has taken to himself a second wife in the person of pretty Miss Oliver.

The success to the half-holiday movement in London has been such that business appears to be very nearly suspended on the last day of the week.

Great numbers of the unemployed artisans of London have applied to the parish authorities for relief.

As much as £27,913 was paid in the year ended March, £358,066 was realized by duty on currants and raisins.

It will surprise many to learn that in the year ended March, £358,066 was realized by duty on currants and raisins.

## ITALY.

**REPORTED DEATH FROM TORTURE.—MORE ARRESTS AT NAPLES.**—Considerable sensation has been created at Naples by the reported death of a man in the prisons of the Vicaria, and the public voice has added that he died from torture. We do not, however, put faith in the report. Be that as it may, he was the brother of a Salvatore di Simon, a spirit merchant in the Strada Pigna Secca, and was arrested together with him about the 9th or 10th of January. Two days after the arrest, the shop was closed. The reason assigned for this violence is, that suspicion attached to Di Simon of having sold a pipe of spirits wherein was placed the body of Milano, previous to its removal. Many fresh arrests were made on the nights of the 28th and 29th, in some cafes and billiard rooms near the Teatro Fiorentini and the Testro Nuovo. It is said that no fewer than 79 persons were taken to the Vicaria, and that the place was so full that they were confined with prisoners of the lowest class. On the morning of the 29th there were found attached to the walls of many parts of the city tricoloured flags cut out in paper. On a new house in the Morcatello there was found a large flag made of cloth, of the same colours, and some too in the Largo Castello. The 29th day of January is the anniversary of the day when the constitution was granted. In the villa also were found many pieces of card with three colours upon them scattered about amongst the walks.—Unmistakeable signs are these that in spite of persecution in every form the spirit of the people is not crushed, and that they never cease to pine after their liberty. The reason assigned for the arrests on the 9th and 10th is that a correspondence had been discovered between certain Neapolitans and adherents of Mazzini in Genoa.

**French Account of the Chinese War.**

The Paris *Moniteur de la Flotte* publishes a letter of the date of the 16th December that gives some interesting details relative to the late affair at Canton, showing that the damage sustained by the foreign merchants was not as great as had been stated in the first accounts. It appears that of 13 quarters, of which Chy-San-Hang, the residence of the Europeans, is composed, five have been destroyed. It was said that of the 80 foreign factories and stores which existed at Canton, only nine, including the British Consulate, escaped the conflagration—this, it states, is an error. Of the 80 establishments, 21 have been burnt down. This is a considerable loss no doubt, but it is much less than that reported. It appears that there existed at Canton a floating population of from 25,000 to 30,000 thieves and vagabonds—refugees from all parts of China. As soon as the English ships commenced their fire these men, taking advantage of the general alarm, rushed in large bodies into Chy-San-Hang, and having first pilaged the European stores, set fire to them. The British Admiral, seeing what was going forward, brought two of his ships to bear on the pilagers, and sent some shells among them, which caused them to fly. Unfortunately the shot from the British ships increased the fire-lighted by the vagabonds. The captain of the French frigate *Virginie* sent a detachment of 150 men on shore with four light howitzers, to complete the discomfiture of the pilagers, who fled in every direction, leaving a number of their body dead on the streets. The French seamen were labour-

ing indefatigably in extinguishing the fire, which they in a great measure accomplished. As to the Chinese town, it suffered horribly, as well by the fire of the English ships as by the native robbers. Of the 12 great factories belonging to the Hong merchants, and which were situate near the Faatar town, nine were destroyed by the first attack. The English merchants interested in those establishments suffered considerably by that disaster. At the latest dates, the British Admiral, having occupied the Chinese military positions, had no more opposition to expect, but a new irruption of the thieves and vagabonds was apprehended. A great number of merchant had emigrated to Shanghai, but the 500,000 inhabitants of Canton cannot so easily dispose of themselves.

The *Pays* says:—

“It is positively stated that the latest news from China announces that the representatives of all the foreign powers, with the exception of the United States, have persisted in their declaration of neutrality in the Canton affair. It appears that while blaming the conduct of the Viceroy of Canton, and admiring the justice of the English complaints, the general opinion before the commencement of hostilities was that Admiral Seymour's plan would not bring about the just concessions from the court of Peking that were asked for, and that its only result would be to strike a fatal blow at European commerce. The soundness of his opinion has been justified by subsequent events.”

**THE CHINESE WAR.****OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.**

The papers relating to the proceedings of her Majesty's naval forces at Canton presented to both houses of Parliament by command of Her Majesty, were published on Saturday. They include the despatches from Sir John Bowring to the Earl of Carendon, Admiral Seymour's despatches to the Admiralty, the respective correspondence between Sir John Bowring, Admiral Seymour, and Consul Parkes, and with the Chinese authorities; documents relative to the proceedings of the French and American representatives, together with a variety of papers, the substance of which has already been made known. There is also an appendix, composed of papers dating from 1848, respecting the right of British subjects to free entry into Canton.—The only expressions of opinion on the part of the home government contained in the papers will be found in the following despatches:

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SIR JOHN BOWRING.

Foreign Office, Dec. 10. 1856.

Sir,—I have received your despatches of the 13th and 15th of October, reporting what had passed in regard to the seizure, by the Chinese authorities at Canton, of the crew of the lorcha *Arrow*, sailing under British colours.

I have consulted the law officers of the crown on this matter, and I have now to state to you, that I am of opinion that this act of the Chinese authorities constitutes an infraction of Article IX. of the Supplementary Treaty.

The only possible defence open to them appears to be, that the *Arrow* was not “an English merchant ship” within the true intent and meaning of the Treaty; but Article XVII., Rule 1, in Supplementary Treaty, recognizes and includes this particular class of vessels; she had a British master, British colours, and papers; and even if her license had been improperly granted in August 1854, this was a matter of British internal regulation, and to be dealt with by the British authorities. This point is evidently an after-thought on the part of the Chinese, and the only evidence of it is the uncorroborating assertion of one of the crew whilst in custody. No British lorcha would be safe if her crew were liable to seizure on such grounds.

I have further to observe that there do not seem to have been any circumstances of urgency in this case as would afford any justification or excuse for the arbitrary conduct of the Chinese authorities, who were, probably, emboldened by the absence of any of Her Majesty's ships from Canton. The *Arrow* was bound to Hong Kong, and if any of her crew could be identified as having been guilty of piracy, or were ever suspected of it, there would have been no difficulty in securing their apprehension and delivery, had the Chinese authorities taken the course indicated by Article IX., viz., communicating with the British Consul. Only two of her crew were charged with piracy, viz., Lemung-tae, and Liang-ken-foo, the third detained (Woo-n-jeo) is apparently only wanted as a witness; and there was no objection offered for seizing the other nine, who were afterwards released.

The accidental and temporary absence of the British master on board a neighbouring vessel could not affect the question. The British flag is clearly proved (by the deposition of Kennedy and bench) to have been hauled down by the Chinese Mandarin crew, notwithstanding the denial of this fact by the Imperial Commissioner; but even if the flag had not been actually flying at the moment, it is obvious that the national character of the lorcha was well known to the authorities.

The expiration of the *Arrow's* sailing license on September 27, previous to her seizure, does not appear to have been known to the Chinese authorities; and this, again is a matter of British regulation which would not justify seizure by the Chinese.

The principle involved in this case is most important, and the demands made by Mr. Consul Parkes appear to me to be very moderate under the circumstances. I consider that the redelivery of the three men still detained, and a subsequent formal demand for their extradition before they are given up again, should be insisted on as a *sine qua non*. They must be considered as having been forcibly taken in breach of Treaty, and without any justification or excuse, from on board a British vessel, and illegally detained in custody by the orders of the Imperial Commissioner, with full knowledge of all the circumstances and in defiance of a formal demand by the British Consul.

Under all the circumstances of the case, I approve of the intention to seize and hold one of the imperial junks as security for the redress which the high commissioner has been called upon to afford in this case.

I have only to add, that I conclude you will have caused a strict inquiry to be made into the circumstances connected with the grant of the license to the lorcha in the year 1854—I am, &c.,

(Signed) CLARENDON.

THE SECRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. HAMMOND.

(Received January 3.)

Admiralty, Jan'y 3, 1857.

Sir,—I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to transmit to you copies of a letter from Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, and of such of its inclosures as have not been received at the Foreign-office, detailing the operations at Canton; and in laying the same before Earl of Clarendon, I have to request that you will move his lordship to inform my Lords what instructions are to be sent to the Admiral by the mail of the 10th instant.—I have &c.,

(Signed) THOMAS PHINN.

R. HAMMOND TO THE SECRETARY TO THE ADMIRALTY.

(Extract.) Foreign Office, Jan'y 10, 1857.

I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 3rd instant, inclosing Rear-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour's report of the late operations in the Canton River, and requesting to be made acquainted with the instructions which should be sent to him on the subject; and in reply I am to request that you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that







## CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1857.

### TROOPS CALLED OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.

We continue our observations on the duties of troops when called on to act by the civil magistrate.

Referring to instructions issued from the office of the Secretary of State in England in the year 1846, we find it stated that, "The civil magistrate has a right to demand the aid of any military authority who may be present, as he has to demand that of all others the Queen's subjects who may be present, for the preservation of the peace, and the suppression of riot and prevention of felony." "But when a magistrate applies to an officer to detach a military force to a distant place it is incumbent on that officer to exercise his judgement on the propriety of acceding to his request, and to grant or withhold the assistance according to his discretion, regulated by the orders which he may have received from his superior officer."

There are three cases only in which troops can act. 1st, in their own defense, provided they or their barracks be attacked; in this case it is obvious that the responsibility rests with the officer commanding. Secondly, in aid of the Civil Power, and on the requisition of that power, the troops must be accompanied by a Civil magistrate, on whose shoulders the responsibility of any action taken must rest; and any officer who consents to act against a riotous assemblage without a written order from the Civil magistrate, will probably find himself unpleasantly situated, as if any untoward event occurs the blame is sure to be thrown on him.

There is a third case in which troops may act without the order of a magistrate, that is when they are called on by the owner of property, such as a factory, a sawmill, foundry &c., &c. a kind of property subject more than most others to mob violence; in that case the owner can delegate to the officer commanding the troops the exercise of the right of defence of his property inherent in every free born Englishman, whose house is his castle, and who can give the soldier the same right to defend it, his property, that he can give to his friends or his servants. In the year 1801 the opinion of Edward Law, then Attorney General of England, and afterwards known as the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough, was asked for by the ministry of the day:—

The question was, how far the officer commanding a body of troops, and under what circumstances, would be justified in proceeding to suppress a riot or disturbance without the presence or direction of a magistrate, or such other peace officers as are specified in the riot act; furthermore, whether in the case of a sudden riot or disturbance, a constable or other peace officer, being under the degree of those described in the riot act, can call upon the mili-

tary to suppress such riot or disturbance, and how far any officer can act if no constable or peace officer is present at all.

The answer to these questions given by the Attorney General, without quoting the exact words, is, "that in case of a sudden riot or disturbance by an assembled multitude, any of her Majesty's subjects, without the presence of a peace officer of any description, may arm themselves and of course may use ordinary means of force to suppress such riot or disturbance."

The opinion of the Attorney General is in accordance with what we find in the Lord Chief Justice Popham's reports, 121, and Keeling 75, and as having been resolved by all the judges, in the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, to be good law, and has been recognized in Hawkins and other writers on the Crown Law, and by various judges of different periods since.

What her Majesty's subjects may do, they also ought to do, for the suppression of public tumult, when an exigency may require that such means be resorted to, and whatever any other class of the subjects may do, the military may unquestionably do also.

By the common law every description of peace officer may, or ought to do, not only all that in him lies towards the suppression of riot, but may and ought to command all other persons to assist him. It is however always advisable that every military party acting in aid of the civil power, shall be accompanied by a civil magistrate.

In case of troops being called out to act against a riotous assemblage, the officer in command should in conjunction with the civil magistrate, take the most effectual steps to warn the people that if the troops act, that is, charge, or fire, the action will be done with effect.

No corps ought to turn out for the suppression of a riot, excepting in the cases mentioned above, in the opinion given by Attorney General Law, excepting on the written requisition of a civil magistrate.

Any officer commanding troops must move his party directly to the place indicated by the magistrate, observing the usual precautions, and taking care that his men are not scattered, detached, or so posted, that they cannot act in their own defence. The magistrate must accompany the troops and the officer must remain near him. If the number of the party or detachment shall be under twenty files it is to be told off into four sections, if of more than twenty files it must be told off in more sections than four.

If the necessity for firing arises, the officer in command of the troops must exercise a humane discretion; magistrates are very often flurried, and want presence of mind, and are apt to imagine the emergency greater than it really is; it is therefore most imperatively necessary that the officer be cool and collected. It often happens that a slight effort, even the firing of a single shot, will scatter a mob, if the officer thinks that this slight effort is sufficient to attain the object he will direct two or three specified files to fire; if that fire does not produce the required effect, he must then order the discharge of a section, the fire of the other sections being kept in reserve till necessary; then if required the fire of each of them is to be given in succession by the regular word of command by the officer.

If there are more officers than one with the detachment, and it is necessary that more than one section shall fire at a time, the commanding

officer is to fix upon, and clearly indicate to the troops, what officer is to order any number of the sections to fire, and such officer is to receive his instructions from the commanding officer, after the latter shall have received the requisition of the civil magistrate to fire.

The officer in command must cease firing when he himself thinks fit to do so, the effect being produced, whether the magistrate likes it or not. Great care must be taken, and the soldiers must be properly warned when they fire, to do so into the mass of the rioters, and not at separated groups, who are, in all probability, very innocent, though very stupid, spectators of the riot. Soldiers should always be instructed, that the most dangerous thing they can do, is to fire over the heads of the rioters; if they do, the probability is, that some innocent person, far away in the rear of the mob, will be killed or wounded.

Moreover, the most daring and the most guilty, of the rioters, are commonly to be found, in the front of the mob; it is clear that to spare such men as these, at the risk of killing the less guilty, or perhaps the quite innocent, is a piece of careless inhumanity; the object should always be to pick off the ringleaders.

Officers and soldiers, and particularly our Volunteer Soldiers, should always collect, that they are of the people, and the people are of them; but when ordered by the civil magistrate to act, they have a most civic duty to perform, and that they must perform it with coolness and steadiness, and all possible humanity, and keep their troops under such control, that the action, whatever it be, may be suspended, at the instant the necessity ceases.

In our next this subject will be continued, as it is one of very great importance.

### CAMPING OF A REGIMENT.

As we have never seen in print any sufficiently detailed instructions for the Camping of a Regiment, we have thought that many of our younger readers might be better enabled to perform their part in this important duty by a few useful hints from us, in the absence of a General Regulation.

The encamping-ground having been duly selected, flags or other points are commonly placed to mark, what is usually termed the camp, "the line of parade."

The Regiment is supposed to consist of ten companies, and to be marched on the line of parade, in open column, right in front. The front of the Regiment in line should regulate the extent of the line of parade. The column should be halted at exact wheeling distance of its companies, with its pivots on the line, and proved to be so by wheeling into line and back into column.

The Commanding Officer usually directs his Adjutant at once to parade the quarter and rear guards at the centre, and to march them off 100 paces to the front and rear of the camp—also flank guards if requisite.

The Commanding Officer then orders the Grenadier and Light companies to "stand fast"—No. 5 and No. 7 companies to go "right about face."

No. 2 company is then closed to seven paces from No. 1, and halted.

No. 4 company is closed to seven paces from No. 3, and halted.



We copy the following from one of our English exchanges, for the especial benefit of the Toronto Globe:—

**PROFESSOR SAVERS AND AARON JONES.**—The £200 A-STIX—This affair came off on Tuesday, on the Essex dock, near Sheerness. Savers was wanted on by Jimmy Massy and Hayes, while Keene and Hicks did the requisite for Jones. Savers was backed at 5 and 6 to 4 to the tune of some hundreds. There could not have been less than from two to three hundred spectators assembled. Savers, from the commencement, took a most decided lead, and thus he may be said to have maintained throughout, getting on to his opponent, at times, in a style that was truly astonishing. The contest lasted exactly two hours, during which time eighty-five rounds were fought, when Jones's seconds throw up the sponge in token of defeat.

At the meeting of the ex-pupils of Upper Canada College, a memorial was drafted praying that the Legislature would place that institution on the same footing as previous to its connection with the Toronto University.

We have received news from Kingston, Jamaica, to the 14th ult., but it is unimportant. The process of sugar manufacture was proceeding favorably throughout the island. The present has been considered an appropriate time for bringing before the British people and Parliament the state of the slave trade in Cuba.—Intelligence from the mining districts continues to be favorable. The public health had greatly improved.

**THE SOUTH IN DANGER.**—The Personal Liberty Bill recently passed by the Legislature of Wisconsin is based upon the decision of the Supreme Court of Wisconsin, that the Fugitive Slave Act is unconstitutional and void. It secures for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves a trial by jury, the benefit of the writ of habeas corpus, and proof of the fact of slavery by at least two credible witnesses. Several penalties are imposed for falsely representing a free person to be a slave.

Gen. Cass has written to Mr. Story, of Chicago, stating, that the United States Government have resolved to open a navigable channel through the St. Clair flats during the coming summer. In reference to which, the *Cincinnati Tribune* says: But, while the slow coaches at Washington have been muttering it, an active, energetic citizen of Canada West, has conceived the notion of a ship canal from a point in the main channel of St. Clair river, just above Walpole Island, to *Rond Lenu*, a spacious and safe harbor on Lake Erie, distant only twenty-six miles; thus effecting a saving, in distance, of 140 miles, besides avoiding the vexatious delays and dangers incident to the passage over the Flats and the Lake ascent.

The *Quebec Mercury* is informed, that the whole of the Volunteer forces of Canada will be inspected by the Commander of the Forces, Lieut. General Sir William Eyre, R.C.B., for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Government on their discipline and efficiency.

The United States Government intend to build a telegraph line from Washington to San Francisco.

It is feared that the Cuban Sugar crop of the present year will not equal that of the past year.

**A LARGE CABLE.**—The Liverpool Telegraphs—an iron chain cable, of unusual strength, is lying at one of the railway stations here, having arrived from the main factories, Messrs. Hugley and Sons, of Croydon and Letherton, for the new Collins steamer *Atlantic*, expected in a week or two. The cable is 40 yards long, and each link weighs 50 lbs. It is intended to be used in mooring the *Atlantic* in the Slough, and is guaranteed to hold her in the strongest gale. In the proof of proving one of the weakest links gave way, at 27 tons pressure, with a force which shook the building. A new link was substituted, and the cable withstood a strain of 195 tons. The same firm is making the cables for the *Great Eastern*, each link of which will weigh 70 lbs.

The new Army Bill of the United States will increase Lieut-Gen. Scott's salary \$1,000, making his yearly compensation \$10,000. It also increases each of the brigadier general's salary \$1,100, the colonel's salaries \$800, the lieutenant colonel's \$650; the majors \$550; the captains \$400, and the lieutenants \$300—making their salaries respectively, \$7,500, \$4,900, \$2,500, \$2,200, \$1,800, and \$1,500. The average increase is \$100 to each officer or in all \$225,000. An old law provides that any increase of pay of the army shall relatively affect that of the marine corps.

**CASUALTY IN A RACKET COURT.**—We learn from the *Chronicle* that Captain Barrie, 17th Regiment, while engaged playing rackets in the Palace street Court, on Monday afternoon, met with a serious accident. Being "in," he served a ball which was returned by James Motz, Esq., and, at that moment, having unfortunately, and contrary to the rules of the game, turned round, the ball struck him full in the face, and instantly knocked out an eye. The accident was witnessed by a number of military and other gentlemen, who all, of course, acquit Mr. Motz of blame in the matter; and we believe that no one more sincerely or deeply sympathizes with the sufferer than he who unwittingly was the cause of the misfortune.

**RIDING SCHOOL—VOLUNTEER CAVALRY.**—We are informed that the Government are about to grant a site for the erection of a Riding School for the Quebec Volunteer Cavalry assigning a piece of land on the St. Louis road government property, 250 feet by 180 feet in area. The troop has come forward in a most liberal manner and subscribed to this most useful edifice.—The contract has been taken for £375, but the whole cost of the building will be near £500.—It is expected that it will be in readiness for use on the 15th May next. We recommend this example of patriotic liberality to other troops throughout Canada.—*Quebec Mercury.*

**CURLING MATCH.**—The match played on Wednesday last between the Montreal Carriers and their competitors of Quebec, resulted in the defeat of the Quebec clubs. The players were divided between the Stadacona Club rink, outside St. Lewis Gate, and that of the Quebec Club, near Gillespies wharf. At the former rink, the Montrealers scored 31 to 16; and, at the latter, though the contest was more keen, for a time, they also obtained a decided victory.

**DEATH OF THE HON. FACHES BURNHAM.**—The Honorable FACHES BURNHAM died full of years and honors at his residence at Cobourg, on the morning of Wednesday last.

As Mr. Burnham was so generally known not only in his immediate neighborhood, but throughout the whole of Western Canada, a short account of his life may not prove uninteresting.

He came to this province with his brother in 1793, and settled in the township of Haldimand. It subsequently changed his residence to the "Honest ad." about a quarter of a mile west of the Upper House. Here Mr. Burnham practiced his agricultural labors extensively and successfully, and laid the foundation of a fortune such as has been but seldom accumulated in this Province.

In 1816 Mr. Burnham at the solicitation of his friends became a candidate for Parliamentary honors, and was duly elected and served till 1820. He was again elected in 1824 and served during the continuance of that Parliament.

In 1830 or 4 Mr. Burnham was raised to the Legislative Council, and both there and in the Legislative Assembly, when he was a member of that body, took an active part in the questions tending to advance the interests of Cobourg.

From the year 1814 to 1851, a period of 37 years, Mr. Burnham held the office of Treasurer of the Newcastle District, which comprised the united counties of Northumberland, Durham, Victoria and Peterboro', and for one or two years, in the absence of Mr. Faulkner, discharged the office of Judge of the district.

For many years Mr. Burnham was chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, and notwithstanding that he took a very active part, no one has ever charged him with improper conduct in any single instance, but all unite in ascribing his character to have been irreproachable.

During the last American war, Mr. Burnham commanded a company of Militia, and rendered essential service. He was afterwards promoted to the command of the 1st Battalion of Northumberland Militia, and marched with his Regiment to Toronto to quell the outbreak in 1837. For the last three years he was confined to his house by increasing bodily infirmities, but his mind up to the day of his death was apparently as clear as ever.

It is supposed that the value of the property which he leaves to his children and their descendants, will not fall short of £200,000.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.

The President has issued a proclamation ordering the sale of the Indian trust lands in Kansas. In May and June 6,000 acres will be sold to the highest bidder, but not at less than the appraised value.

The House took up the report of the select committee on the case of Mr. Edwards, who that gentleman proceeded to address the House after which he resigned.

David Hume, of Virginia, proceeded to the Pension Office this a. m. to demand the retraction of a charge made by W. C. Lee, a clerk therein, that he (Hume) had picked his pocket at the President's reception last week. Mr. Lee declined to make any retraction, when Hume struck him with a stick. Mr. Lee immediately shot him dead with a pistol, and afterwards delivered himself up to the officer. Great excitement exists, particularly in the west of the Government Department.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Hon. Attorney General MACDONALD gave notice that he would on Tuesday the 6th move the following resolutions —

- 1. Resolved that the interests of Canada require that the Seat of the Provincial Government shall be fixed at some certain place.
2. That a sum not exceeding the sum of £225,000 be appropriated for the purpose of providing for the necessary buildings and accommodations for the Government and the Legislature, at that certain place.
3. That an humble Address be presented to Her Majesty, praying that she may be graciously pleased to exercise the royal prerogative by the selection of some one place as the permanent Seat of Government for Canada.

The Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET gave notice a similar motion in the Legislative Council.

The winter at Newfoundland, according to accounts from that quarter, has been remarkably open, the bay of St. John's freezing over only twice, and neither time so strongly as to interfere even with the rowing of boats. Fish left on the decks of ships remained without freezing, and even had to be salted in order to be preserved.

We have received the report presented to Parliament by Colonel, the Baron de Rotterburg, the Adjutant General of Militia, in regard to the efficiency of the Forces. All that portion of it which refers to the Active Force we shall publish in the next number of the Canada Military Gazette, with an abstract of the information given as to the Sedentary Force.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—This Battery has been out several times for shot practice at various ranges. On Friday the 6th March, the right Division two six pounder guns, put seven round shot out of twelve feet into the target, two shots being in the bull's eye. The range was seven hundred yards. Four common Shells and two Spherical Case were fired, one common Shell passed neatly through the centre of the target and immediately exploded. The whole target was so riddled by the bullets from the Spherical Case and splinters of shell, as to be perfectly useless.

Lieutenant Col. McDougall, Inspecting Officer for Canada West, will be in Ottawa on Thursday morning, to inspect the Ottawa Volunteer Companies.

It is said that President Lincoln, had a narrow escape from being poisoned a few days ago while stopping at a hotel in Washington, by drinking water from a well in which some rats poisoned by arsenic had died. He was ill from the effects of the poison for several days at least so our United States exchanges say.

Unemployed Builders propose Emigration to Canada.

The prevalence of distress among the laboring classes, especially those connected with the building trades, has caused the proposition for an extensive system of emigration to Canada and other colonies, under Government direction, to be taken up by them with great favor. At a numerously attended meeting of the unemployed mechanics of the metropolis, held last week in Clerkenwell, all the speakers dwelt upon emigration as the only means of permanently ameliorating their condition, and the resolutions passed show a thorough appreciation of the benefits which would result from

the adoption of such a measure, not only to its immediate objects, but also to the economies to which they would be subjected, especially in the case of the unemployed. They understand that, so far as Canada is concerned, an emigrant should not only be able to support himself and his family, but also to be able to contribute to a much larger extent to the wealth of the Dominion than he could do in his native country, and that the same thing would be accomplished the more readily inasmuch as the home labor market is so completely depressed at the present time, that it is not only through the necessities of the unemployed, but also through the necessities of the unemployed, that the Government is compelled to ask for a temporary free passage, as far as present payment is concerned, the re-payment of the whole cost of conveyance, within a certain time after arrival, should be a distinctly understood condition of the boon.

RESOLUTIONS.

PROPOSED AT A MEETING OF WORKING MEN HELD IN THE SCHOOL ROOM OF THE ROYAL BARRICK INSTITUTION, LOWER ST. CITY ROAD, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11, 1877. N. B. PERKINS, ESQ., IN THE CHAIR.

"This meeting, consisting of working men, urgently calls the attention of Her Majesty's Government and of all classes of Society to the severe, wide spread, and alarming distress existing in the metropolis and its suburbs, the result of a long and continuing stagnation in the building and other trades."

"This Meeting, looking to the causes which have led to a collapse in the important trade, and in the other branches of industry referred to, can see no prospect of speedy improvement, nor any reason to expect, for many months to come, adequate occupation for the thousands of intelligent, and well-disposed working men of various trades who have been for many weeks out of employment, and are now, with their wives and children, enduring most acute and almost intolerable privations."

"Thus, depressed by compulsory idleness, and harassed by its attendant evils and hardships, we all of us, men, able and willing to work, see that our only hope is in immediate emigration, and being warmly attached to the free institutions of England, we look our future home and happiness to the British Colonies of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada."

"This Meeting, in the name of the general body of unemployed workmen, earnestly and emphatically appeals to the Government to recognize the urgency of the present crisis, and to take measures to enable those who are starving here, to emigrate to the Colonies, where their labour and skill, while raising themselves to the enjoyment of an abundance of the necessaries of life, would, by the development of the vast resources of those possessions, give a healthy stimulus to the industry, and a sound and safe expansion to the commerce of the mother country."

"This Meeting, although, owing to the almost absolute destitution of the great mass of people which it represents, compelled to ask for an entirely free passage to the Colonies as far as concerns present payment by emigrants, adopts as a prominent and distinct condition of such a boon that the whole cost of their conveyance shall be repaid by all persons so assisted, within a certain time after their arrival."

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA

New York, March 6.

The Persia arrived at P. M., with letters from London, and from Southampton and the New York and Great Lakes, on the morning of the 6th.

The news by the Persia has several features of interest. The House of Commons was first met on the 4th of March, and the House of Lords on the 5th. The House of Commons on the 5th, and the House of Lords on the 6th. The House of Commons on the 6th, and the House of Lords on the 7th.

The Persian liberty, which a few days since appeared to be a fair day of settlement has taken an unexpected unfavorable turn.

Frank Khan, Persian Envoy, has suddenly ceased negotiation with the British Minister at London, and will not come to London.

The Russian Government has restricted its powers of conscription at Lening, Vienna, St. Petersburg, and other places, to give the Powers to accede to the Peace Treaty at Paris, as proposed by the British Minister, to settle the Newfoundland question.

The British Government will meet early in March, but it is feared it will be protracted and difficult of a settlement, and there is nothing nearer towards a settlement of the Danubian principalities.

Nothing from Italy or Turkey.

The Russians have resumed the war in Circassia, and are reported to have received a large supply of territory from Persia.

The London Telegraph asserts that the Government is in possession of a dispatch, announcing the total destruction of Canton by the British. John A. Rowbotham publishes another letter corroborating his statements of the Georgia Rail Road and Revolver story.

The Persia brings a large number of passengers amongst them Lord Napier, the New British Minister to Washington, lady and family.

Lord Esher died on the 14th. in London. A dreadful colliery explosion took place in Yorkshire, 150 persons were killed.

MARKETS PER PERSIA.

New York, March 6th.

The following is from the Circular of Richardson, Seavey & Co.: The arrival of breadstuffs during the week has been light from abroad. At to day's market there were few buyers from a distance, and moderate consumptive business was done in wheat without change in prices.

Flour was unsaleable at auction after the market; extra Ohio flour ex Elevator, was sold at 41s 6d a 32s, but a great part of wheat was offered had to be withdrawn for want of buyers, for a beautiful lot of extra State mills 25s was the highest demanded but it was withdrawn for 31s per barrel. Indian Corn firm at yesterday's prices. Chicago wheat was bought at 37s per quarter retail. We quote wheat, red 68 a 65 1/2, white, 98 a 95 1/2 in retail. choice red brings 65 1/2 a 75 1/2.

Flour nominal; extra Ohio 31s 6d a 32s 6d, Western 29s a 31s. Indian Corn mixed 34s; yellow 32s, white 34 a 37.

Beef—The Government sales continue to attract the attention of dealers away from American.

Pork slow of sale. Old neglected. For new American 92s 6d is asked.

Bacon—Demand is not active, but prices are maintained.

Lard in absence of arrivals has further advanced. 71s 6d having been paid on the spot. Some sales to arrive at 70s per hundred.

Consols closed at 71 1/2; 30 for money.

New York, March 6th.

Charles O'Connor has declined Mr. Buchanan's offer of U. S. Attorney Generalship.

MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, March 6th.

Previous to the adjournment of the Missouri Legislature yesterday, a constitutional amendment limiting the State to \$30,000,000 was passed.

THE HORSE AND ITS RIDER.

BY MAJOR BAILY TURNER,

Of the Ottawa Volunteer Field Battery.

It is thought that wild horses existed in Europe, but that among the Celtic tribes the domesticated horse was not known until about the period that the Celts-Seythian Gauls ascended the Danube and crossed the Rhine, and that it was introduced into England by the Romans who were the means of bringing many East Indian customs and commodities into the lands with which they traded. Now we know that the Celtic tribes in France were horsemen, for Pausanias tells that they used in their armies the trimarkesees, or well-known triad arrangement of a knight and his two squires, while in Britain, at the time of Cæsar's invasion, the natives fought in chariots, the Gallic Celts therefore followed more the custom of Northern Asia, and the British Celts that of Southern Asia.

It has been commonly believed and asserted, that astronomical observations were first made in Egypt, and that there the Zodiacal belt was divided into its twelve houses; but it has now been satisfactorily shown, that the zodiacal constellations were named in some country more northerly either than India or Egypt, centuries before the civilization of either, or the introduction of the domesticated horse; and that as in the houses of the sun, the horse is not placed, we may take that as an indication that that animal was already used as a type of the moving power of the sun, and as a personification of that luminary, by the nation to whom we may attribute the division of the zodiac; some riding nation of Central Asia. Among all the riding nations the horse, or the name of the horse, was used to express beauty, power and exaltation; and in the earliest annals of the Persians, the various names of that animal are not only titles of the sun, but of kings and great lords, as *Var*, in *Varanes*; *Phar*, in *Pharvabasis*; *Asp*, in *Loraspa*. The same practice prevailed among the Gothic nations, where we find *Reugist*, *Horsa*, *Ujys*, and *Bayard*, all names of the horse, applied to princes and chiefs. It is probable that superstitious veneration was first applied to the horse in Egypt, Arabia, and the neighbouring countries, at about the period of the first Scythian invasions; for we find that some of the tribes of idolaters by whom the Jews were surrounded in Palestine worshipped Gods in the form of horses. The kings of Judah themselves were often polluted by this worship, for we read that the pious Josiah took away the horses that the kings of Judah had given to the sun, at the entering in of the house of the Lord. In Europe, a black horse was long considered a term of the evil one. Among many of the Pagan Asiatic tribes at this day, their magic ceremonies are performed with small images of horses; and the very Mahometans, to whom "the likeness of anything that is in heaven above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters that are under the earth," is an abomination, admitted a kind of semi-idolatrous worship of the horses of two of the great heroes of Islam, *Horsein* and *Khizr*. Our own Teutonic ancestors sacrificed horses to the Sun, *Ertha*, and other divinities, in their temples on the Island of Rugen. All the sun-gods, wherever worshipped, by whatever people, under whatever name, had studs of sacred horses, either to draw their idol chariot, or to be led in solemn procession before its shrine; such were those of the Persian *Ormusd*, snow-white, and bred for the service of the temple in Cilicia. In every temple of the sun, in every sacred grove, from the Baltic to the Ganges, there were stalls for the holy horses. The horse has been everywhere the type of victory, the national emblem, the standard of battle—either by the exhibition of its skull, or its tail, or by the whole image of the animal. Who has not heard of the white horse embroidered on the banners of our Saxon ancestors? To this day, once in each year, the whole peasantry of the neighborhood meet to clear the weeds and grass from the surface of a huge white horse, extending over more than an acre, cut deeply into the face of a chalk hill, near *Letcombe Regis* in Berkshire, supposed to have been so cut

in commemoration of a great victory gained by Alfred the Great over the Danes, 878. Cf. in the year 871.

"Cervet" was an imported horse from the saw-waters of the West, a green horse, and was used by the Romans. The name of the horse was "Cervet." The name of the horse was "Cervet." The name of the horse was "Cervet."

Other tradition, however, affirm that this singular antiquarian is of more recent date than Alfred, and is not a record of a real event, but a horse of a white color, and that it was a white horse, which was used by the Romans, and lived to the end of the reign of the Emperor of the Roman Empire, and that it was a white horse, which was used by the Romans, and lived to the end of the reign of the Emperor of the Roman Empire.

The great object of our study has been to ascertain the original habitat of the horse, and to trace the race of mankind of whom it was first subjugated to man's use, and its probable introduction to what are commonly known as civilized countries. I shall now proceed to notice a few other facts with respect to this animal, as known and used by the ancients, and trace its history to our own time. Proceeding to other countries in the neighborhood of Egypt and Arabia, we learn from Herodotus that the Babylonians had vast numbers of horses. He speaks of a certain stream, or ford, of their country, by name *Traute*, whence, according to tradition to his war horses, 8000 stallions and 100000 mares. The same author also notices the numerous cavalry of the Babylonians and Cappadocians, and tells us, that though the quadrupeds and birds of what is now British India far exceeded in size those of other countries, the horse was an exception, for it was surpassed by a peculiar breed in India named the *Nisava*. The horse of this breed, so highly esteemed and of extraordinary size, drew the chariot containing the idol of Jupiter, in the town of *Nexes*, during his expedition into Europe. At this day the horse of Hindostan, of the name *Neesis*, is a very inferior animal; and we learn from *Col. Sykes*, that the only true well-made horses in the country are the result of repeated crossing with the best blood of Arabia and Persia; and latterly the importation of English blood has done much to improve the race. Major *Gwatkin*, the Superintendent of the East India Company's breeding stud in Northern India, describes the original Indian mare, as very inferior in shape, and generally a jake with narrow chest, drooping mean quarters, and a hump on her back and a hump on her legs, and a too legs. Just such as Major *Gwatkin* describes them, are the sculptured horses which were met with in India, showing that what the true horse is now, it has been from the earliest time. It does not appear that the Babylonians, any more than the Persians and Greeks, at or about the time of Homer, were accustomed to ride on horseback. All the heroes of the *Iliad* are depicted as fighting in chariots; and chariots alone are found sculptured on the basso-reliefs of *Persopolis*. Late discoveries in the ruins of ancient *Nineveh* lead us to suppose, that the Medes were accustomed to ride on horseback at a much earlier period; for *Mr. Rich* speaks of a basso-relievo of a mounted warrior, and of the figure of a riding sportsman, catching a deer with a casting-net, found in the ruins of that city. As I before observed, saddle-horses do not appear to have been much used in South-Western Asia; for, on the authority of *Herodotus*, *Cyrus* opposed camels to the Lydian Cavalry of *Crocus*. After this time it is probable that the Persian sovereigns availed themselves of the services of various equestrian tribes from the higher Asiatic regions, coming through the passes of the Western Caucasian range, along the coast of the Caspian; for from the time of *Cyrus* we find cavalry invariably mentioned as forming a part of the *Armenian* legions, and in various parts of Persia they are found in the sculptures of a later period. I before observed, that though by the express command of *Gon*, the Israelites were forbidden to use horses, *Solomon* broke the command, and imported both horses and chariots from Egypt. In the *First Book of Kings*, chapter x., verse 29, we have the record of exactly what he paid for them: reduced into English stg., each horse cost about £17, and each

cost about 208. The trade was evidently carried on by the gross of stags, as the price was not for different values of single horses, but from the same record we learn another important fact, that in Phœnicia horses were called *char* or *serice*, for *Solomon*, after supplying the armies of *Israel* and *Uria* with the Phœnicians. The *Tyrans*, another mercantile people of great renown, imported horses from *Armenia*, and carried them to their colonies in *Armenia*, to *Cæcæ*, *Spain*, and *Greece*.— Thus may have arisen the old Greek fable, that *Neptune*, the god of the sea, produced the horse by striking the tooth with his trident. It was also the belief of the *Grecians*, that the *Shalub*, the noblest of the *Cabarda* breeds, sprung from the sea; probably because in either case the pure stock was imported by water. There is another mythological curiosity about the horse. As the camel was styled, by the *Camel-riding* tribes of *Arabia*, the ship of the desert—so was the ship styled, by the *Celtic-Scythians*, the horse of the sea. Hence, under the names of the horse and mare, were typified in the *Druidical* worship, the *helia* and *lunar* white enclosures, a worship and a mystery which would of themselves form the subject of a lecture; hence the *Eastern* mythological fables of *Perseus* and *Hellephon*.

It was the opinion of *Buffon*, the great French naturalist, that *Arabia* had no horses in the early ages, nor even at the commencement of the *Roman* Empire, and hardly any at the date of the *Mahometan* Hegra. He supports this opinion by the fact, that 200 years after the *Christian* era, horses were sent as a present to the *Arab* princes; and that 400 years after, one of the *Roman* emperors sent 200 *Cappadocian* steeds to the same country; while in the 7th century, *Mahomet* had but two horses in his army, when he fought with the *Korish*, and did not capture a single horse in his victorious campaign. But, admitting the truth of the first two facts, as stated by *Buffon*, the argument by no means holds good in the case of *Mahomet*.— *Mecca* and *Medina* were in the midst of the *Edomite* Arabs, then, and to this day, for the most part a camel-riding tribe; but this by no means proves that the northern tribes, the *Bedouens* and the clans of *Yemen* had no horses. The land of the *Edomite* Arabs has no pasturage whatever for horses, nor does it grow the golden barley, the food with which the *Arab* of *Yemen* delights to feed his favourite mare. On the authority of *Laborde*, the *Edomite* speaks with envy and admiration of the glorious chargers of his brethren the equestrian Arabs. Robber by profession, what could the Arab do without a horse? Long before the fall and destruction of *Jerusalem* by *Titus*, bands of Jews, stray remnants of the captivity of *Sennacherib*, of the tribes of *Gad* and *Manasseh*, had taken to the desert, and adopted *Arab* customs and means of subsistence; under a succession of their native princes, they exercised a nomadic warfare, fought great battles, captured *Mithridates*, and utterly defeated a *Persian* army, entirely composed of horsemen. And what after all was *Abraham*, the father of *Isaac* and *Jacob* and the patriarchs, but an Arab Sheik, an Arab of the *Arabians*? In revenge for this defeat, a fearful massacre took place among the *Iranese* Jews, and whole families of them, flying from the slaughter, took refuge in the tents of *Yemen*, where they became *Mahomeds*, a term denoting the concession by the host to the guest to pitch the tent on the same line; and in return for the hospitality, some years after, joining their salutes to those of their Arab hosts, they in one day prostrated the *Parthian* empire on the field of *Kadesiah*. That the Arabs had horses at the commencement of the *Cæsarian* Era, we know from the work of *Hittius* on the wars of *Alexander*; for he says expressly, that *Cæsar* sent to *Melchus*, that is *Melek*, for a reinforcement of cavalry; while a little later, but still before the time of *Mahomet*, we hear of a war between two tribes, that lasted forty years, on account of a horse-race. Better evidence still is found in ancient *Arabian* poems, once suspended in the *Kaaba*, all dating before the time of *Mahomet*, which in animated and glowing terms speak of the horse and its qualities, give splendid pictures of cavalry battles, and notices which prove that those who wrote them had

derived from their ancestors a noble breed of horses. Nay, if with many of the commentators we take the Book of Job to have been written before the time of Abraham, and that Job was an Arabian or Indian prince and prospect, what shall we say his description of the horse and his rider, "Hast thou given the horse strength? Hast thou clothed his neck with thunder? Canst thou make him afraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrils is terrible. He paweth in the valley and rejoiceth in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not affrighted, neither turneth he back from the sword: the quiver rattleth against him, the glittering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with fierceness and rage, neither believeth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saith among the trumpets, Ha, ha: and he smelleth the battle afar off; the thunder of the captains and the shouting." A passage probably one of the most sublime ever written, and which could have been written by no man not well acquainted with the character of the animal, particularly when employed in war. It is a valuable passage also, because it shows that the horse was known in Arabia before it was in Egypt, and was then used by riders in war, as we have seen that the horse was not known in Egypt in the time of Abraham. Again, as to Mahomet, however badly provided with horses he may have been at the outset of his career, we find that in repeated passages of the Koran, he inculcates on his followers the utmost respect for the useful qualities of the animal. In one remarkable passage these words occur, "Thou shalt be for man a source of happiness and wealth; the back shall be a seat of honour and the belly of riches, every grain of barley given to thee shall purchase indulgence to the sinner."

Let us also remember what the Arabians were, and what they afterwards became, when to their original love of adventure and disposition for conquest was added the fierce spirit engendered by religious enthusiasm: but no mere enthusiasm could have effected the transfer of simple herdsmen into the best, the most daring cavalry of their time, or indeed of any time, have enabled them to destroy the vast mounted armies of the Persians, or encounter on equal terms, on many a field, the scientific discipline of the eastern empire, and in little more than 100 years after the prophet's death, given wings to the sword of Islam, and carried its green standard from Arabia to India in one direction, and France in another. In the year 611 Mahomet died: 366 years after, so great was the increase of his followers, that we find the horsemen of Islam numbered by the hundred thousand. When Mahmoud, the Gaznevide Sultan, the conqueror who carried away the sandalwood gates of the temple of Somnath, at Gazerat in Hindostan, and placed them at Cabool, whence they were borne back in triumph by an Anglo-Indian army, in the memory of every one; when this Mahmoud was about starting on one of his twelve expeditions, he demanded of Ismael, a tributary Seljukian chief, who dwelt in the territory of Bokhara, "How many men he could furnish for military service?" "If you send," replied Ismael, "one of these arrows into our camp, fifty thousand of your servants will mount on horseback." "And if that number," continued Mahmoud "be not sufficient?" "Send this second arrow to the horde of Balik, and you will find fifty thousand more." "But," said the Gaznevide monarch, "If I should stand in need of your kindred tribes?" "Despatch my bow," was the last reply of Ismael, "and as it is circulated around, the summons will be obeyed by two hundred thousand horsemen." Such was the overthrow of the Gaznevide dynasty by the Seljukian Turcomans, we had them, in the year 1059, attacking the Roman Empire in the East. Gibbon says, that the Empire was assaulted by an unknown race of barbarians, who united the Scythian valour with the fanaticism of new proselytes, and the arts and riches of a powerful monarchy. The myriads of Turkish horse overspread a frontier of six hundred miles from Tauris to Arzeroum, and the blood of 130,000 Christians was a grateful sacrifice to the Arabian Prophet. Only about 250 years before this, in the year 721, the riding nations, the

followers of the false prophet of Mecca, had possessed themselves of the whole empire, since the Moslems came from Palmyra to the points of the East, and had over-run, and completed almost the whole of the Spanish Peninsula, and advanced into France, as far as Tours, when a sort of accidental barrier of the world, the collision of Tours, the Moslems were nearly forced to Charles Martel. The 12th and 13th centuries, and the accounts of numerous historians declare that 50,000 of the Mahometan warriors perished on the field, since the Roman arms of the gigantic Feitor, brought by Marcellus from beyond the Rhine, almost to this day, the restless race of horsemen has troubled the Christian world, whether under the name of Arab, Moor, Turk, Tartar, or Ottoman, the last bloody repulse having been given to them by John Sobieski under the walls of Vienna in 1683. As we shall see hereafter, the history of this race is most intimately connected with that of the horse—Arab being the country in which that animal, and very modern times, has attained the highest standard of excellence. With respect to this nation of horsemen—the Saracens and their successors, the Turks and the Ottomans—there are some most extraordinary prophecies in the Revelations of St. John, and so perfectly borne out by the event, that it may not be out of place to notice them. The words of the prophecy are these.—And there came out of the smoky locusts upon the earth—and unto them was given power, as the scorpions of the earth have power—and it was commanded them that they should not hurt the grass of the earth, neither any green thing—neither any tree—but only those men who have not the seal of God in their foreheads and to them it was given that they should not kill them, but that they should be tormented five months." A verse or two after, the sacred writer continues:—"And the shapes of the locusts were like horses prepared unto battle, and on their heads were as it were crowns like gold—and their faces were as the faces of men—and their hair as the hair of women—and their teeth were as the teeth of lions—and they had breast-plates, as it were breast-plates of iron—and the sound of their wings was as the sound of chariots of many horses running to battle." "One woe is past, and behold there come two more yet uncreated." And then we have the further description; "And the number of the army of the horsemen were two hundred thousand—and I heard the number of them—and thus I saw the horses in the vision, and them that sat on them—having breast-plates of iron, and of brimstone and burnstone—and the heads of the horses were as the heads of lions, and out of their mouths issued fire and smoke and brimstone—by these three was the third part of men killed by the sword, and by the smoke, and by the brimstone which issued out of their mouths."

The locusts spoken of in the introductory verses, altho' without doubt, to the clouds of Saracen horsemen, which, like those insects in number and in the ravages which they made, overspread the whole boundary of the Roman Empire in the East for upwards of 1500 years.—The prophecy with respect to the green grass, the green things and trees, that no one should do them any injury, was most remarkably verified, for the Caliph Hassan Abubeker, the successor of Mahomet, when his army was about to start on the Persian campaign, issued an order to his army in these words:—"Destroy no palm trees, nor burn any fields of corn, cut down no fruit trees, nor do any mischief to cattle, only such as you kill to eat. The order concludes:—"You will find another sort of people that belong to the synagogue of Satan, who have shaven crowns, be sure you create their skulls." The bearded followers of the prophets especially detected monks. The five months during which this torment was to last, may be explained in two different ways—five prophetic months are exactly 151 years, or it may mean the five months of each summer, during which the supply of forage in the field enabled large armies of cavalry to be kept in motion. The crowns like gold, may refer to the superb jewelled turbans, invariably worn by the Saracen warriors, their faces are described as being like the faces

of them—that is, hairy and bearded, while their eyes were as red as fire, and they had the air of women. Their breast-plates were like breast-plates of iron—an evident allusion to the shirts of bright steel mail universally worn by the Saracen and Turkish cavalry, to be seen to this day on the pascas of the Caraccian and other Eastern horsemen. The sound of their wings as the sound of many chariots, is a most poetic and graphic description of the noise which accompanied the rapid advance of a large body of cavalry. The vast numbers of the Saracen and Turkish hordes is expressed by the indelible expression "two hundred thousand thousand." Scarlet, blue and yellow, fire, garnet and brimstone, have ever been the favourite colors of the sons of Islam. The fire, smoke, and brimstone which issued out of their mouths, by which the third part of men were slain, may, and doubtless does, allude to the fireworks, then coming into general use, and which the Ottoman Turks constructed of unusual size.

(To be Continued.)

### Paris—The Allied Armies—and the Bourbons, in 1814.

From Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

Tim. Emperor Alexander was astonished and softened by his victory. To dictate laws at the gates of Paris to the people who had burnt his own capital,—to hold in his hand the crown or the abdication of the conqueror, whose friend, and almost whose flatterer he had been, was sufficient in itself to intoxicate an ordinary soul. But that of Alexander was a great one. Like other great souls he placed his glory not in vengeance but in generosity. Reprisals on a vanquished people, or a conquered man, appeared to him what they really are—an abuse of success. This prince, although he had the pliability of the Greek race, and the fanaticism of the races of the North, had likewise, above all, the grand dramatic magnanimity of the heroic races of the East. He wished to imitate antiquity, not by devastation but by virtue. He aspired to civilization,—he respected humanity,—he profoundly adored Divine Providence, whose instrument he believed himself to be, for the purpose of liberating the world from the despotism which Napoleon had imposed, for the last fifteen years, on the independence of nations, and on the freedom of the human mind. Young, handsome, beloved by all, bearing only upon his features the melancholy reflection of past reminiscences, he stood with majestic simplicity before public opinion. He was not so much flattered at conquering the French as in pleasing them. He seemed as if soliciting their pardon for his triumphs. He was desirous that France should see in him not a barbarian but an admirer,—not a conqueror but a liberator and a friend. To this gentleness of character—to this grace which seems to crave indulgence for its superiority—the Emperor Alexander joined an exalted adoration of Divine Providence. His impassioned and chivalrous soul had been still further moulded to gentleness and sorrow, by the love of some admirable women. That satiety of pleasures, which restrained early the desires of his senses, had been replaced by a species of pious Platonism,—that never fading love, which suffers no exhaustion. A woman, still handsome, a species of Christian sylbi, Madame de Krudener, was in correspondence with him. She prophetically promised him the glory of Constantine in converting a new Christianity. The fanaticism of Greek orthodoxy,—the doctrines of the Catholic philosopher, Le Maistre, who had long resided at his court,—the lights of the French rationalist philosophy,—and finally, the illuminated ecstasies of Madame Krudener, were commingled in the religious soul of Alexander. It was a great eclectic system, of which the worship was vague, but whose deity was enthroned in his heart. Every noble part must have a noble inspiration, and in finding the former expand, Alexander had proportionately increased the latter. His thoughts ascended to the Supreme: he thanked him for having given him the triumph; and he ardently sought to sanctify it in his soul, before the Supreme Being, by benefiting humanity.

Such were the true dispositions of the Emperor Alexander at the moment he awoke and found himself a conqueror at the gates of Paris. He admitted the magistrates, the chiefs of the National Guard, and the citizens, to an audience. He appeared with modesty before them: it was the conqueror who seemed to supplicate. "I deplore this war," he said to them. "I do not wage it against the French, but against the man who makes an abuse of their name and of their blood to oppress all Europe. It was he who came to provoke me to the very centre of my Empire, to ravage my provinces, to immolate my people, and to burn my cities." The justice of God has brought me this day under those walls from which the aggression went forth. I shall only profit by this favour that Providence has bestowed upon my arms, by reconciling France with the other nations of the earth, and by giving peace to the human race."

The Emperor then promised to protect the capital, and addressing the chiefs of the National Guard, he authorized them to preserve their organization and their arms, and to watch conjointly with his troops over the safety of the citizens.

During this interview, M. de Nesselrode, the Emperor Alexander's minister, privately informed M. de Talleyrand, that his imperial master was desirous of conversing with him, and that he would go and reside in his hotel, after the allied armies had entered Paris.

Nothing in the aspect of Paris announced the consternation of a capital which expects its conqueror. The Boulevards, the faubourgs, the streets, were crowded with an immense multitude, whose countenances expressed more curiosity than sorrow. Everything, even its own humiliation, it mere spectacle for such a city. It must, however, be acknowledged that what rendered this humiliation less visible was the sentiment of the people, and of the immense majority of the citizens. It was not so much France as the Emperor, who appeared to them to be conquered. They said to themselves with truth, "It is not the enemy that triumphs over him; it is we, who allow him to fall. If he had not pushed his tyranny, and the usurpation of all our rights over our liberties, to that excess that makes patriotism give way before the dignity of man, France, arousing herself as in 1792, would have driven back, even to their very capitals, these sovereign profane of our soil. We are invaded because we permit it. We are vanquished in the man that was our chief: but it is chief, being once out of the question, we will again seize on victory, in re-annexing our hearts and our desire for combat." Every face and every expression still further displayed the most passionate curiosity to know the object for which this eventful day would produce for the country. Would that military despotism elevated itself again in a capital which it could not preserve? And if not, what description of government would it fall impose upon, or have to the free choice of France? These thoughts scarcely allowed time to terminate on the aspect of our reverses, or on the disgrace of the occupation. The co-troiseries of the citizens amongst themselves, on the probability of the future, and their individual preferences for such or such a form of government, agitated Paris with a movement and a murmur which gave it an appearance of a day of festival, of spectacle, and of degradation.

The people of the populous quarters and of the faubourgs alone bore on their countenances the rage of patriotism, and the consternation of citizens. These simple beings, strangers to political debates for the choice of governments, had their minds only occupied with the fate of their country. The families, from which the ranks of the army were recruited, interested themselves above all others with the struggles, the defeats, and the victories of their sons and brothers. The soldiers of Mortier and Marmont, famished, suffering, and wounded, after passing the night in the faubourgs, and retiring through the streets, had disseminated all round an ardent pity for their miseries, a fanatical hatred against the foreigners, and a low but deep murmur of indignation against a capitulation which would deliver Paris to the mercy of our enemies, and

condemn our yet remaining troops to the shame and misery of a retreat. Some groups of these men of the lower classes, armed with pikes which the king Joseph had distributed amongst them in great numbers, brandished their arms, protested against the cowardice of the city, and gave utterance to imprecations against the abandoned traitors and ministers of Napoleon. But these imprecations died away amidst the silence and resignation of the crowd. No one took up arms for the capital, lest it should be thought he was arming in the cause of Napoleon.

At ten o'clock in the morning, under a beautiful spring sun, and amidst crowds peaceful and contented, as if they had assembled to witness a review of all Europe, the allied armies commenced their march into Paris. These troops, having reposed for several days after their marches and battles, had had time to remove from their clothes and their arms the stains of a short but terrible campaign. The men, the horses, the artillery, the standards, shone forth in all the military splendour of gold and steel. Each of the Russian, Prussian, Austrian, and German regiments seemed to come out of their barracks, or their quarters, to march past in review order under the eyes of their respective sovereigns. 250,000 cavalry, artillery, and infantry marched in close columns of thirty men in front, on all the roads to the east and north of Paris, and entered the gates of the city with drums beating and colours flying.

Some squadrons of Cossacks, and Oriental cavalry from Caucasus, were thrown out in front of the army, as if to keep its passage clear through the principal streets of the city. On their appearance the people of the quarter of the Bastille arose in a tumult, and uttered, in sign of defiance, shouts of "Vive Bonaparte!" Some armed men rushed out of the crowd towards an aide-de-camp of the Emperor Alexander, who was going to prepare his quarters. "Come on, Frenchmen!" cried these desperate fellows. "The Emperor Napoleon is coming! let us destroy the enemy!" The people, however, were deaf to the cry. The National Guard interposed, protected the detachment, and raised up a few wounded officers. The heads of the foreign columns soon after appeared on the Boulevards.

The alleys, the balconies, the roofs of the houses were like so many benches of an immense and silent circus, contemplating this denouement of the European drama of ten years. The Grand Duke Constantine, brother of the Emperor Alexander, advanced on a wild and powerful horse from the Steppes of Tartary, at the head of the Russian cavalry. This prince, with a Tartar court nurse, a wild look, rough accents, and martial gestures, represented the barbarian warrior, called forth from the depths of the northern deserts to overawe the south. But, alas! as we are not so blind and unfeeling as the Emperor, the Grand Duke Constantine impressed upon his squires as the discipline and humanity of the most modest race.

While the Grand Duke was slowly marching his 30,000 cavalry towards the Champs-Elysees, by the Boulevards, the Emperor Alexander had gone with all his generals to await the King of Prussia, at the gates of Paris, in order not to be a partaker of the triumph as he had been of the victory. The Mayors of Paris waited on him to recommend the capital to his protection.

"The fate of arms has conducted me hither," Alexander replied to them. "Your Emperor, who was once my ally, has twice deceived me. I am far from wishing to return upon France the evil she has done me. The French people are my friends, and I wish to prove to them that I am come to do good for evil. Napoleon alone is my enemy. I shall protect Paris: I shall respect its citizens and its monuments. I shall only quarter in it my select troops. I shall preserve your National Guard, which constitutes the elite of your citizens. Your future fate rests entirely with yourselves."

In these words Alexander sufficiently indicated who was to be the victim of the invasion. — Napoleon being his only enemy, it was evident

that he must be sacrificed on the altar of peace. But though this was the conclusion to be drawn, he did not express it in direct terms.

After these words admirably calculated to sound and to conciliate public opinion against the only obstacle to the reconciliation of mankind, the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia rode slowly towards the Porte St. Martin. They were surrounded by a numerous and brilliant cortege of minor sovereigns, princes, and generals; and were escorted, in front and rear, by the regiments of their guards, and by a regular regiment of Cossacks of the Don, whose Oriental aspect excited general astonishment. — These troops, by the beauty of their horses, the stature of the men of the north, the cleanliness, elegance and richness of their uniforms, arms, and appointments, formed a striking contrast with the half starved and harassed cavalry of the haughty French heroes, bowed down with fatigue, and their uniforms stained with blood and dirt, whom Paris had seen traversing its streets the night before. The drums, the trumpets, and the brass instruments of the military bands, made the streets resound with martial music;—warlike flourishes for them, but sorrow and humiliation for us. The streets leading from the barriers to the faubourg Saint Martin appeared from the windows like a river of steel.

At the spot where this wide faubourg joins the boulevards by the triumphal arch of Louis XIV., the columns, obstructed by the immense crowds of the population of Paris, collected from every quarter of the south and west, wavered a moment as if arrested by this tide of humanity; but at length they slowly opened a passage for themselves, by the avenue which leads to the Champs-Elysees. Paris had never seen such an ocean of sabres, of bayonets, and of cannons, inundate its streets and squares. The people, so often deceived by the bulletins of the Emperor, who only spoke to them of the victories of his arms and the defeats of his enemies, at length saw the melancholy truth with their own eyes; France disarmed and exhausted—Europe armed and inexhaustible. This spectacle detached them from the Emperor. The masses only judge by their senses; visible power attracts them to the side of fortune. On this occasion the multitude, at first silent and confounded, began to think the fall of Napoleon accomplished. From this feeling of his fall to a general execration of his fatal power, there was but one step; and some royalists speedily gave the signal for it.

When the allied sovereigns, the Emperor Alexander, the King of Prussia, the Prince of Schwartzenburg, the generals, the ministers, and the ambassadors, all on horseback, had attained that part of the Boulevard adjoining the most opulent quarters of Paris, cries of "Vive Bonaparte!" were uttered amongst some groups around them. This cry, stifled since 1791, and new to the rising generation, astonished at first, like the echo of another century. The people, scarcely conceiving its object, continued a long time to do. The sovereigns themselves, although secretly predisposed to receive it, seemed to think the demonstration was premature, and did not smile propitious. Their aspects grew dark, and they made signs with their hands to some gentlemen who had raised the cry to check and reserve their dangerous enthusiasm for another occasion. But whether this silent recommendation of prudence in the attitude of the sovereigns was sincere,—whether it was only a more clever and more delicate provocation for an expression of popular feeling,—certain it is that it was not obeyed. The groups, amongst which were a number of old republicans, mingled with young partisans of the Bourbons, seemed willing to do violence to the sovereigns and their suite,—to extort from them a sign of acquiescence in their cries. Around the Emperor and the King of Prussia, the generals and ministers, fearing less than their sovereigns to take part in the demonstration, gave visible encouragement, by looks, smiles, and gestures, to acclamations which avenged them on the Empire. As the staff of the allies penetrated still farther into the quarters inhabited by the jobbery, bankers, and wealthy merchants, the seats of avarice and luxury, these cries increased in voi-





## VETERINARIAN DEPARTMENT.

## DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

CANADA WEST, Jan. 16th, 1857.

Messrs. Editors:—The case of complicated chest affection, reported by H. Bel, was one of great interest, but is of frequent occurrence on both sides of the Atlantic, and had you a few more correspondents of H. B.'s stamp, we should see them more frequently recorded than they at present are; unfortunately, however, for the country in which we live, educated men practising the veterinary art, are "like angels' visits," few and far between.

Not knowing the history of the case alluded to from its commencement, I cannot, of course, speak positively as to the seat of the disease in its first stages, but from the number of cases that have come under my notice, presenting the same symptoms while living, and showing precisely the same diseased structures after death. I am of opinion that it originated in the serous membrane lining the chest, being a case of *subacute pleurisy*, and had H. B.'s attention been directed to the unfortunate animal at that time, I have no hesitation in saying he would have been living at the present moment.

On commencing this letter, I intended giving you the leading symptoms, &c., of *pleurisy*, both *acute* and *subacute*, also the distinguishing symptoms between the disease and pneumonia, &c., &c. As it would occupy too much space (*knowing your objections to long sermons*), I must refrain from doing so in this paper, and merely give the symptoms I have invariably found present on the existence of fluid in the cavity of the chest.

*Hydrothorax* is decidedly the most frequent termination of *pleurisy* in this country. It consists in the effusion and collection of a serous fluid in the cavity of the chest: it is sometimes confined to one, but more frequently exists in both sides, which occurrence, in the acute form of the disease, takes place generally on the third or fourth day. In the other form of the disease, we however, cannot put any limit to it, it may occur on the fourth day, or not till the twenty-fourth after the attack; when it does occur, a sudden change takes place in the symptoms, and persons unacquainted with the true nature of the disease, are very likely to fall into error, pronouncing the animal to be considerably better; and evidently he does feel better—his countenance denotes it; he is inclined to eat, which he has not before done since the attack. But, alas! this effort of nature (for so I consider it to be) gives but temporary relief, and we soon hear a fresh report: the animal has had a relapse. No such a thing, however, has occurred; the first change gave relief, by greatly reducing the inflammatory action, also by relieving the congested vessels; but a fresh impediment also took place at the same time, which must, sooner or later, act on the organs of respiration. This depends solely upon the quantity of fluid at first effused. Should it be small, the relapse, as it is called, will be longer in making its appearance; but, as I before said, the animal cannot continue in the same state. But I will now give you the symptoms present at the time that change takes place.

The patient, as I before stated, is inclined to feed, but the quantity taken is so small as to barely support life; the coat is harsh and stony; the temperature of the body is more natural, but still unequal; *anasarcous* swellings frequently make their appearance on the pendulous portions of the trunk; the eyes are prominent and stony; the counten-

ance, though improved, is anxious; the nostrils are dilated, from their a yellow serous fluid is flowing; the visible mucous membranes are blanched, slightly inclining to a leaden hue, which color they afterwards assume; the pulse is small, thready, frequent and very irregular; the respiration much quicker than natural, and gradually assumes an abdominal character, *auscultation* at once proves the true nature of the change; the respiratory murmur is no longer heard at the inferior regions of the thorax, it terminating abruptly about midway (it may be higher or lower) between the sternum and the heads of the ribs; it is also decreased in sound above that point, and even at the superior part it is not so clear as natural. Other peculiar sounds are sometimes heard, but I do not think they can be depended upon; the action of the heart is quick, but there is a dull, heavy sound with the quickness; on *percussion* being applied to the inferior portion of the cavity, both ant. and post., a dull sound is emitted, and by carrying on this operation, you can, pretty distinctly, tell the extent of the effusion. Some writers state, that if one side is struck by an assistant, and the hand or ear is placed on the opposite, the fluid will be distinctly felt or heard tapping or dashing against the side. I have tried the operation, as well as others (operations), but can place no confidence in it or them, one of these, both unscientific and cruel, is lifting the abdominal viscera with sacks, causing those organs to press on the diaphragm, and suddenly letting them fall so as to hear "the rush of mighty waters" in the chest of the poor brute. I am of opinion that no such operations are required to determine the presence of fluid in the chest, if the attendant will take into consideration the previous disease under which the patient has been laboring, the symptoms present at the time, *auscultate* and *percuss* the chest; and if, after doing this, you find they are combined, analogous to those stated above, you may make up your mind, you have a case of *hydrothorax*. I should have before stated that the respiratory murmur, &c., is sometimes absent only on one side; it is, however, a rare occurrence. A slight, weak cough is also generally present.

Most of the above symptoms increase as the disease progresses; fresh *anasarcous* swellings are formed, one in particular, between the wings of the lower jaw; the legs become *oedematous*; the breathing becomes difficult and painful; all appetite is gone; he is now moved with the greatest difficulty; the hair can be easily removed, the mane in particular, from the skin.

Having described all the symptoms generally present in *hydrothorax*, I would, if I knew any, describe those present in *hydrodrops pericardii*, or fluid in the heart's sack; but I find my mind without a single symptom, or sound, barring those I have stated.

I must now, Messrs. Editors, bid you adieu; first, however, wishing you the compliments of the season, prosperity to "THE TIMES," and an abundance of veterinary matter.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.,

CENTAUR.

—[Porter's Spirit of the Times.]

THE WOMEN-SOLDIERS OF THE KING OF SIAM.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* has published some curious details relative to the army of the King of Siam. One corps particularly attracts the attention of strangers, which is the battalion of the King's Guards, composed of women. This battalion consists of 400 women, chosen among the handsomest and most robust girls in the country. They receive excellent pay, and their discipline is perfect. They are ad-

mitted to serve at the age of 13, and are placed in the army of reserve at 25. From that period they no longer serve about the King's person, but are employed to guard the Royal palaces and the Crown lands.—On entering the army they make a vow of chastity, for which there is no exception unless any should attract the King's attention and be admitted among his legitimate wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautiful, but on the most skilled in military services. Their full dress is composed of a white woollen robe, embroidered with gold. The cloth is extremely fine, and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and a gilt cuirass. The arms are free, and the head is covered with a gilt casque. When wearing this dress on State occasions their only weapon is a lance, which they handle with wonderful dexterity. With their unders they are armed with a musket. The battalion has been commanded for the last five years by a woman who saved the King's life at a tiger hunt by her courage and skill. She has the same establishment as a member of the Royal family, and ten elephants are placed at her disposal. The King undertakes no expedition without being accompanied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt or ride out, without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attached to his person. Each individual of the battalion has five negroes attached to her service, and having thus no domestic occupation she can devote herself exclusively to the duties of her profession. Punishment is very rare in this corps, and when it is inflicted it consists of a suspension from service for a period not exceeding three months. But duels are much more frequent. They must be sanctioned, however, by the female captain, and be fought with swords in presence of the entire company. The military organization of this battalion is so perfect that the entire army endeavours to imitate it.

DR. KANE.—NEW ORLEANS, FEB. 25.—Dr. Kane's remains were escorted to the steamer for Louisville by the military, free masons, consuls, city authorities, and an immense concourse of citizens. On the consular residences, shipping and public buildings, flags were displayed at half-mast, and minute guns were fired from sunrise until the embarkation of the body.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 26.—The City Councils have passed resolutions of respect to Dr. Kane, and have appointed a Joint Committee to make arrangements for his funeral. It is contemplated that his body shall be laid in state, at Independence Hall.

HARRISBURG, FEB. 26.—The Senate passed resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. Kane this afternoon.

CINCINNATI, FEB. 26.—A general meeting of the citizens was held to night, at the Merchants Exchange, when a committee was appointed to cooperate with the committee of the City Council in taking measures for the payment of respect to the remains of Dr. Kane. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

Dr. Kane's remains passed through Cairo this morning.

SAVAGE & LYMAN have received per "Indian" a supply of RIFLE and MILITIA OFFICERS SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &c.  
Notre Dame Street,  
Montreal, Feb'y 27th, 1857. } 316

W. W. BROWN, HAIR-DRESSER, &c. Sussex Street, Ottawa.

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