The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below. L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

	12X			16X			20X				24X			28X			32 X
														\checkmark			
10X	rr	14X	r		18X	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			22X		.	2	6X	·	30	×	
	cument est f																
Thie i	tem is filmed	l at the rer	luction	ratio che	cked h	elow/											
\checkmark	Additional c Commentair			The es:	ere a	re s	ome	cre	ases	in	the	middl	e of	pages.	•		
	/	ŕ	,						_								
										- 1	Masthe Généri		riodique	es) de la l	livraison	l	
	mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont L Titre de départ de la livraison pas été filmées.																
	lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, Caption of issue/																
	been omitted from filming/ La Page de titre de la livraison Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées																
	within the to	ext. When	iever po						Г	1	-	age of is		lices			
]	Blank leaves	added du	ring res	toration I	nay ap	pear]	Le titr	e de l'en	i-tête pr	ovient:			
	distorsion le	•										n heade					
<u>v</u>	along interio La reliure se	-		te l'ombr	e ou de	la			L] (Compr	rend un	(des) in	dex			
$\overline{\mathbf{A}}$	Tight bindin	ig may cau	ise shad	lows or di	stortio	n			Г			es index	• • • •				
\checkmark	Relié avec d			3					Ľ		Pagina	tion con	itinue				
-1	Bound with	other mat	erial/						Г	-	Contin	iuous pa	ginatior	n/			
	Planches et/								L					pression			
·	Coloured pla	ates and/o	r illustr	ations/					Г	-1	Quality	y of prin	nt varies	/			
	Coloured in Encre de co	-				e)				. / [arence					
					look\/				r	<u> </u>	Showt	hrough/					
	Coloured ma Cartes géogr	-	en coule	eur							-	letached létachée					
			•						_		.	J					
	Cover title n Le titre de c	-	manqu	e							-			ned or fo etées ou			
	-		, () OU p						_	,	•						
\square	Covers resto									/ 1	-			laminate pelliculé			
L	Couverture	endomina	Jee						L	/	•		-				
	Covers dama Couverture	-							Γ		-	tamaged endomm					
L]	Couverture	de couleur							L	ا ا	rages c	ie coule	ur				
	Coloured co								Г			ed page					



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Niterary Chronicle.

(SANGTIONED BY HIS EVOLT DACK THE COURSESS CHERDRAL AND COMMANDER IN CHILE - ----------• •

n	TTT /	ΔWΔ	THESD	V	MARCH	10	1857
u		awa.	TOPODE		manua	10.	1001.

[No. 6.

ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief-His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General-COLONEL THE BARON DE ROTTENEL RG. Deputy Aljalant General-LT COLONEL MACDONNELL C.W. Deputy Aljalant General-LT COLONEL MACDONNELL C.W. Deputy Aljalant General-LT. COLONEL DEPALABERRY, C

VOL. 1.1

Ables-de-ran plothe Governor General CLT COLONEL DRVINK Inspecting Field Officer Canada West-Li Colosia MacDotoxia.

Inspecting Field Officer Canada East-1.1 Conorsa, Enseringen.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lr. Con. General T. DEMISON, computising a squadron of horse of class A, and a

The Usraity and Arthurry of Joronto are under the commany of Artillery. troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery. The Rifle Companies of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel MacDougall, the Inspecting Field Other for Upper Canada The Cavalry Froops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command by permission of L: General Six Wirteau Erns, G. C. B. the Commander of Haw Mars rys force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourchier, the Town Major of the garrison

Commander of Han MARSTY'S force in British North America, of Ed. Colonel Bourehier, the Town Major of the partison The squadron of Fromenac Caraley is under the command of Leant. Col. W. W. Stringe [Vd] thank, Major Robert Lovelace. The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Capt. Hog an The Cavaira conf. Montreal is under the command of Li to Colonel David. The whole of the Active force in Nontreal is under the command of Lie of the Colonel David. The Rife cavairations are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylie. Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Commany, is Masketry Instructor to the Active force. Advitant, Captain Malhiot The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonel Sewell. Brigade Major, Captain R. N. D. Legare of the Field Battery. The squadron of Cavalry in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell. LT. Con. Coveris, is attached to the Adj. Gen I Department.

a Quellec is commanded by Lt. COIONEL A DATA AND A STATIANTS A with the second of the second se UPPER CANADA.

 0.978. CARAM
 Dires Markets
 Dires Markets</ Class A. Jan K. Class A.

..... ----

> ر. ^ر ب 4. -

> > ς. ...

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	in the second		
MARKHAM.	Foot Companies.	Class B.	MILITARY DISTRICTS.
W Batton capture. 17July5	.'	(Teme)	
J N Button lieutenant, 158-pt.or J Bradourn, cornet, 158-pt 56	QUEBEC.	Cavalry.	UPPER CANADA.
ORIMSBY.	J Boomer, captain. 31 402,559 J Landsay, 15t heart 450pt.56		Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson,-Perth.
	11 13 Horrison Cost from Assame Al	12nd Troop.1	No. 1. (Assist, Adjt. Genl, Mujor Jas. Bell. do.
G Teeter, csptmin, 11Dec.56 J B Cutter, heuts ant, 11Dec.56	[P Wells, surgeon 4≥cpt.66	J B Forsythe, caption, 13Nov5	Asst.Qr.Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do
A M Paint, comet, 11Dec M		J Anderson, heure anat. 27Nov56	
DUNDA5.	A A Stevenson captula, 11 Dec.56 A Ramsay 18t (cut 3 Jac.56	SUCE THE AL	No. 2. 5 Colonel Alexander McLean, Cornwall. (Asst. Adjt. Gen. Major Jno MacDonell, do:
[tant Trimp.]	A Wand, 2nd heat July, 50		
T Robertson, cuptani, 13Jan.57		E Roy, rapian. APept56	Colonel Augus Cameron, Kingston. [Island.
WENTWORTH.	Cavalry,	G Stephens, acutenam, 160e150	No. 3 Asst. Adjt. GenlMajor W. H. Griffis, Amberst Asst. Qr. Mc. GenlMajor John Janis, Kingston.
Lind Person 1			
T D Thomas, hen. 11Feb.57	[AT 1965p.]	HUNTINGDON.	Colonel Hon'hle George S. Boutton, Cobourg.
G M Smith, cornet, 11Feb.5:	IV II Jeffrey, cantaut. 13Nov.56	D McMallen, houtemant, 11Feb. 87	No. A Asst. dr. Mr. Gehi. Miligt R.D. Chatterton, do.
	Fitzroy Kelly, heat 27Nov.50	J Oxley, comet, 11Fe5.51	(Colunel Edward W. Thomson, Torouto.
Rifles.	Wallace Scott, cornet. 27 Nov.56 J Sewell, M D surgeon, 111/eb.57	Rifles.	No. 5. (Asst. Adjt. GenlMajor E.C. Fisher, Etobiooke.
	G Mussen, qu'r-master, 11Feb.65	Atmes.	Asst. Qr. Mr. GenlMajor T G. Hurd, Torento.
METCALF. H Hanua, captain 7Aug.56	MONTREAL.	WEST FARNHAM.	
A Line AL	[18] Troop]	E Alleon a marine Chante	Colonel James Webster, Guelph.
' tR.H	D S Ramsay, caption 27 sep.55	HAleCornell hentenant. 74wesc	And On Ma Chail Main Andread Chailed
KINGS FON.	A W Ogilvie, it intenant, *5Ja i 57 N Adams cotton, 26Fe 557	o frontasiert, energin, — "Aug56	(Asse. Quar. Gent Major John Hattand, Guetpit.
[3rd Company.]	[2nd Troop.]	MOSTRFAL.	Colonel Hon.Sir Allan N.M'Nab, Bart., Hamilton.
[3nd Company.] James Mannee, captan, 27Nov.56 [4th Company-arthrationetro.] D.M. Intosh, captana J.J. Winterhead heat, 45ept.56 L. McLiwen, canspil, 48ept.56	C.J.Coursel captain. 17 Inn.56*	W I. Hobbas , anton Milulesce	No. 7. (Asst. Adjt. Genl Major Jasper T. Gilkison, do.
[4th Company (lightanders.]	a Lamone, acatemant 17Jan.36*	H W King, lieutenant, 17July36*	(Asst.QrMr.Gen.—MajorG. Rykert, St. Catharines.
D M. Intosh, capitalla, 650pl. 50	Alter d Nelant Korraou 17 Inn Mee	S Pearce, ensign 17July 56	Colonel John B. Askin, London
L McLiwen, ensign '48ept.66	G Swinburne, vet. sarg., 17Jan.50	[9th Company linghlander]	No. 8. (Asst.Adjt.Gen -Major M.Mackenzie, St. Thomas.
F Fowler, surgeon. 29Jan.5.		J Mucpherson captain — 1000156 9 Metrillion, heutenanti, 3000156	
BELLEVILLE.	John Oswald, captain. 31 Jar56*	P Moir, ensign. 300ct56	(Colonel Arthur Rankin, Sandwich.
A Ponton, captana 13Nov.56,	R Puper, Leatenant, at Jan 56	MACH N'THE	No. 9. Asst. Adjt. Gent Major Paul J. Salter, do.
A & Campus A lieute - 11 Decisa	D McMartan cosact, 31 Janua	T Barwis, copta a. 15Jan.67	A sat ()rMr. Gou -Mir C. C. Fortier Ambanethum
J. S. Parreli, ensign. 11 Dec.56 rogonto.	COURSELLER I	15 liad levitrauf 154au 57	
	H Pope, captura, 71'el-56 H Cook, heutenant, 71'el-56	J Baras, cas.ga. 15Jan.67	
[ith Company.] B B Cample ", capture, 135; pt 56*	W Cuiaming, cornet. 71 etse		LOWER CANADA.
J Storel, lieutenant 15% pt.00			Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspé.
W H Millar, edsign, 185cpt. 56	Rifies.	La utenan' Co.onels.	No. 1. (Asst. Adjt. GenlMajor P. Vibert, New Carlisle.
J Thorourn, M D Surgn 152cpt.56		Win Edmonstone. 14Feb 57*	(Asst.Qr. Mr.GenlMajor G. Lelloutillier, Gaspé.
[5th CompanyHighlanders.]	QUEBEC.	8 S Usice 111 eb.57•	(Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto.
A M Smith, captain, 18Sept. 36	[1st Company.]	First Captains.	No. 2. (Asst. Adjt. GenlMjr. N. Nadeau, Cap St. Igmace.
A T Fulton, loutemant, 188-pt 56	S Comeil heutenant. 17 Apres	Henry Weston, 25June53 L.J.S.Manianu, 25June53	
COLUN CHEODO	Courtenay, ensign. 17 Anr. 14	I Gumour, 23June33	
COLLINGWOOD,			
W D Pollard, heutenant, 13Nov.56	Burns, cuptana. 2May 56	II J Meyer, 158cp38	No. 3 Asst Adjt GenlMajor T. G. Taschereau, do.
A R Stephen, captani. 13Nov.56 V D Pollard, heutenani, 13Nov.56 G Moherly, ensign, 13Nov.56 A Fancis, surgean. 11Dec.56	Masher cuim 11 Causal	ni Mergura, 25Janeba fi J.Meyer, 15Sep3g Second Captains, II E Scott, 25Janeb3 6 J. Layman, 8May06 Educated Manager 9Nice Au	Asst. Qr. Mr. GenlMajor G.N.A Fortier, do.
A Francis, surgeon. 11Dec.56	[3rd Company.]	6.J Lyman, SMayos	Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers.
ORILLIA.	Byme, enotain Manuel		No. 4. (Asst. Adjt. Gent Mir. S. W. Woodward, Ricolet,
A Gardner, lieutenant, 21Aug. 56	l'Hassett, lieutenant, 300c150	d Meltay. 8Muj 56 M H Graff, 8May 56	
A Gardner, heutenant. 21 Aug. 36 T Banks, ensigh, 21 Aug. 36	[ith Company.] A G Bussieres, captain, 12June56	M H Guult, 8 May 56 A G A Constable, 13Sep 56	(Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B.) St. Hilaire.
			No. 5. { Asst. Adjt. GenlMajor Thos. Valiquet, do.
[1th Companythighlanders.]	" & Tourangeau, surg'o, 29Jan.5.	J Muchell, 8May56	Asst. Qr. Mr. GenlMajor A. Kierzkowski.
J 7 Methaig, captain, 17 mix.06	CHREE RIVERS. 4.	aconge Shane 811.601	(Colonel Prime de Martigny, Varennee,
J Munro, licutemant. 17July, 667	C Hart, capinin. 160 rsc	R Lyans, SMa, 56	No. 6. (Asst. Adjt. Genl Major L. Daullertigny, do.
JA Skinner, ensign. 17July.064	C Hart, capitan, 160-154) Rechetcan, houtenant, 16005 (Bugre, ensign, 1600155	Rue SMaj56	A transform Star (1 - 1 + 1 + 1 × A - American Laboration 3 -
	SHERBROOKE.	Rac. 8May56 31° C Sauth, 18Sept56	
C. Perry, hentenant, 7Aug. W	VE Ibbatson, capture 29 ton 57	Second Lagrenauts	No. 7. Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do.
J Johnson, ensigh, 7Adg. 36	Olin Smith Instanting of Cal. 181	d Hall. NMause .	A wet On Mr. Cont Maion I T. Turnhaman do
GRIMSBY.	prin Shori, Chaigh, 23Feb 37	f Whyle Shaiss	• • • •
A Randall, captain. 7Aug. 56		W Holets, 8 May56 . 2 Evans, 8 May56 .	Colonel William Berezy, Daillebout.
DC MacMillan, lieutenant.7 Vug. 56			No. 8. (Asst. Aujt. GenlMajor L. Levesque, do.
G Maxwell, energy, 7Aag.544 LONDON, 9	Malar, en aga. 264me.w.	(Millar, TSeep06	
[ard Compan	Mackin, chaptern. 26June.34	Adjutant,	Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal.
J Modan, captain. 7.409.75	MONTREAL.	d J. Meyer 188ep56 Pay Master	No. 9. { Asst. Adjt. General-Major J. R. Spong, do
U McDanald, heutenant. 7.Aug. 56	[1st Company.]	icorge Frothingham, Ap. 15Sep56	(Asst. Qr. Mr General-Major F. Penn, do.
J Uzouhari, campa, 4 Scr.551	Lyman, captana, 31 Massee	A house the March and	a second s
ST. THOMAS.	W Hanson heuteman, 13 Nov's Siewart, eastgo. 13 Nov 50		The Minie River-It is well known, what is termed
T Staaton, captain, 17July.56 W Ross, hemenant 17July.56	(2nd Company.)	Surgeon.	the "Mine Ritle" is nothing more or less than the adop-
C Bee, ensign. 17July.361		A' Sutherland M D 26Oct36	tion of the expanding bullet, for small arms. William
	around the fitter of the stand	MONTREAL LIGHT INFANTRY	GREENER, the celebrated gunmaker of Birmingham, claims
James Ratifell, cautain, 16Oct.56	contraining the state of the st	BATTALION.	the honor of the invention, and the London Times of the
J Train, heutenant, 100ct.56 1	Bertrain, capian. 2May 94	Lacutenant Colonel, Ion J Voung. Migars,	20th of December publishes a communication, showing
A limes, ensign. 10001.3015	11 May, heutenant, 2May Sej	Mappers.	that LORD PANALRE has sanctioned the submission to Par-
	[4th Company.]	hristopher Dunkin,	liament of an award of £1,000, in the estimates of the en-
B White, captain, 11Feb.57	Devlin, captain. 2Mar5i F Mullins, incutement, 2Mar5i Gillins, incutement, 2Mar5i	111 Whitney.	suing year, "as a public recognition of Mr. Greener's pri-
	Gilbes, casign. 2 Mayse	Captains, obert S Dyde,	ority in bringing this invention before the War Depart-
LOWER CARADA. I	13th Company 1 1	M Rose	ment.
This I d Bassania A astin	P Barlley, captain. 26 funes L.	1 19	A Swond OF THE "SIX HENDERD."-We saw and handled
Field Batteries Artillery	Kavanagh, licutenant, 18Sept56 Donnelly, nasign. 18Sept56	lexumer McKenzie, 1	resterday a relict of Balaclava, in the shape of a sword,
	Gih Company, 18Sept56 v	Men.	wielded by Lord Levison Gower, in the famous charge of
QUEBEC. T. S. Gamerice capitals 31 Aug 552 c		Eurst Lieutenants	the "Six Hundred." It is a Scottish claymore of great an-
I. 8 Gamache, captain 31 Aug.55° C M.N. Lagare, captain. 11 Dec.56° J		i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i i	tiquity-Inving been in the possession of the Granville fa-
E Lamontague, Ist heut GI Aug. 56		Vaiter Scott.	mily for several centuries-made of the finest tempered
P.Vallere, " " 31 Miz. 510	[5th Convariy.] E Belle, captain. 390ct54	G McKenzie. lexander Weiker 29Jan.57	steel, with basket hilt of the same material, and it measures
	Deguae, hentenant. 300er36 r	hemas Jo'm Lord. 29Jan.67	about three feet from point to guard The ownes present-
A Rowaut Surgrout 14 Nov. 75[].	O'Indresne, casign. 300ct56 \	H McCalman. 29Jan.57	ed it to Captain du Riviere of the Zonaves, the present po-
	ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. JA	lexander Mitchell. 29Jan.67	ssessor, who succored him while lying on the field of Ba-
II Buimer captain. 11Dec 56br.			luclara, desperately wounded. The scabbard is dented in
		djutant, First Lleat, T.J.Lord, av Master, Captain & Morris,	several places by the hoofs of horses, and the hilt is slight-
	mis teryer, grmaster, 20Peb.5774	'r-Master, Lacut, W L. Doutney, -	ly injured by the thrust of a Cossack's lance. The charge
R W Isaurson, 2nd ** 110ke.661 12 Fenwick M D sur 111by, 56***	Ruor Sten Name and Ast	arge one A 1 isher.	of the "Light Brigade" is not so recent but that this relic
W H Huigston, Ass. * 11 dec. 560*1	December 251 'm		of the event rossesses considerable bistoric interestN.
	ap 168ep 118 Major Di Nov 150 -	resictick That, Brills, 26Feb 85	Y. Evening Post.
- Cathaltie acertanna (et	activitaties actu sensember .27		Wz lately stated that the officers and men of the United
 Major 20th November 156 (19) Capt. 13th Dec 156 this officer is 2.2 	ordert. 15th Man h 154		States Army were dissatisfied with their low rate of pay.
		Magor, 2 oh Jane 153	We now understand that Congress contemplates giving
*Bergeon, 16th November 50" * L		Major, 18th Jamery 157	their an increase.

MACHINARY IN OUR ARSENALS .-- On Wed-

nesday night, at the weekly meeting of the

O' ye throughout out hand who gird. The sword upon your share ---Who stand propaged at dalage, a call,

Scorn not to seek the light he sought,

To rash m battle s tide -

Some not the path he trod;

Then gory with no (old.

Through woes to v ctory on earth,

DEATH OF CAPTAIN VICARS

BY BARRIETT ANNIS.

Hie last words were-" This way. Ninety-Seventh " -- Life of H. Ficare.

There were sounds of armies gathering Unto the cannon's roll ; There were sounds of martial melody.

- Bafora Schastopol. Course was mantling in the breast,
- Fire in many an eye, As firitain's gallant hosts moved on,
- To conquer and to die.
- There were notice vetering in that train, suit consists intry a scar; 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-Soventh!"

"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 asies 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, By the optimity that global, In the young moon's fluckering beam. Though we stand on Bangers marge, 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-

Forward :-- Victory is ours, Though we fall beneath yon towers. Englaud's glory is our crest-Englaud's colors wrap our breast; Let these treaches witness bear, That the dauntiess brave feil there This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

Pierco was the battle-wild the strife-The ground beneath them rang; Redau and Malukhoff that night,

- Reloce the musket's clang. Two thousand of the treacherons 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 brarely 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 should, as he fell-

"Brethren, the foeman run-"This way, Ninety-Seventh!"

Me 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, O! 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 was bosice that long a and won, Yet may ye hear the sound, That from the camp, the watch, the war, Hath gone to hulier ground. The voice that failed on Russia's plain,
- Awoke to sweeter song;
- And still be whispers by your side, While beckoning on your throng-"This way, Nicsty-Seventh"

.

Society of Arts, the paper read was "On the application of Machinery in the War Department? by Mr. John Anderson, In-

spector of Machinery, Royal Arsenal, Wool-wien. During the two low years important improvements have been made in the manufactories of the War Department. There are now 68 steam-engines with a non-mulpower equal to 1.170 horses, giving motion, to 16.310 left of shatting, 15 stearn-nammers, and 2.773 macannes of various descuptions. When the several works now in progress are completed the Government will be able to supply monitions of war in ment they may deem necessary to equ p. A manufactory had been elected capable of producing 1,000 muskets per week. As to the bayonet, it undergoes 75 operations, each of which is definate and simple, and at the conclusion the several bayonets aleas in actialike as the several pieces of money from the Mint, and present a degree of accuracy which could not be equated, even at thee times the cost, by the tools or apparatus regularity of its form present musual diffe-An entirely self-acting apparatos has been the manufacture of cartridge were then desenhed, particularly the introduction of the method of making seamless page of paper direct from the pulp. Passing to another, class of apparatus,-inst for the production of shells and fusces-Mr. Ander-on band tron shells having been extremely urgent. it was considered advisable to creat a model foundry, which answered its purpose so well that a larger one was altimately effected, capable of delivering 200 tons of shot, any other workshop in the world. tory for wrought-trou shells, which is capable of producing 100 damy, was elected in two months during the severe winter of 1854-5, and the operations are effected with ing upon the manufacture of the worden sabots and the fusees for shells, Mr. Anderson passed to that of warrockets, for which a plan of machinery was being crected ca- been saved for food. pable of producing 500 daily. A toundry capable of producing five he avy iron guis

ment.

the Ross ans were making for his reception. At Sweaborg, Crowshift, and Revea they had laid down 70 mines and booms, for the purpose of destroying his slaps. All the torts were suppored with red-hot shot. The Bound a so obtained the Russian plan of meeting the British squadron, which they teit assured would at once proceed to Cronsouth. I in fleets were othered to temain close in harbour and receive the attack, till our vessels were disabled, as it was calcurate t they would be. Whilst in this congrtion the fire of the forts was to be seconded hy that of the fleets, which would time secure an east prey. The Sanstara division was then to be ordered, by electric relegraph to come to the support of the Cronstadt fleet, and thus make sure of the whole of our ships. The plan was not risdevised, and would, no doubt, have met with more or less success, had the admiral been new set enough to fulfil, the Russian expectation that he would attack the lotts at Cronstadt. In case Revel should be attacksuch abundant profasion as shall be equal has a least face ment of novelty. A number of large ships were to be agritence and dragged morshow water, so had it was expecte i the british squadion would, by following them, have taken into the share, and when dashing at these ships, thenselves run and experience where by they would have become and experience [Sir Charles Napar's listory of the Baltic Campaign of 1854.

THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE .- We have which has a hitherto been employed in Ling- received in es of papers from the Cape to and. The gun-stock, which from the n-, the 22ad December inclusive. All was regularity of its form present massion data, question the bontier. A correspondent of culties, has been produced with the great. the Frontier Tenes writes 1.or Peanfort. est perfection, involving about 20 operation- under date of the 9th :- 1 regret to state that our firmers are in a "ther gloomy erected, capable of producing 500 Minie incod, fearing that they will not be allowed balls per nimute. The improvements in to reap their present splendid crops, as all to reap their present splendid crops, as all accounts from Katiriand agree as to the most wanton destruction of tood by the Kafirs. From the statement of a person who was resident among the Tambookies and Kerh's people, it appears that this state of things arises more from the arbitrary will of that in 1854, the demand for ordinary cast- the chiefs than from the free inclination of the perpie Suil there is abundance of coin tion the last year's crops among the Tambookies. Buring this person's stay to came into familiar conversation with a great many of the robel Hottentots, many of and shell daily, it such should ever be re- whom expressed a willingness in enter the quired. In one day of 21 hours, during the English service. Letters received by the whom expressed a willingness in enter the last mail from the frontier (says the satur late war, upwards of 10,400 shells passed last mail from the frontier (says the same through this machinery, a feat which prob-'portial') state that Sandilli's people have now commenced ploughing. ably could not have been accomputed in now commenced ploughing. It is right, any other workshop in the world. The fac- however, that we should mention that a retter from a well-informed quarter says sub-namially that Kreft has succeeded in turning the minds of his people to war, and that the authorities in British Kalharia have the atmost economy of labour. After touch- been a little duped by the artifice of the Katirs, masmuch as they have given to these people a good deal of seed corn to sow; while, instead of being sown it has

A RUDE OBSERVATION .- A gentleman having a daily has been erected. A brief description ; remarkably long vience was one day riding by a was then given of the floeting factory which , schoo', at the gate of which he overheard young was sent out to Balacleva, and Mr. Ander- Sheridan say to another lad, "That gentlemen's son concluded by monitoring several of the Sherian say to another rad, " inst genumer's miscellaneous and important works that had face is longer than his life?' Stack of the been lately carried out by the War Depart- strangeness of this rule observation, the man turned his horse's head, and requested an explanation. "Nir," said the boy, "I meant no offence in the world, but I have read in the Bi-THE RUSSIAN "PREPARATIONS" FOR SIR CHARLES NAPIER'S RECEPTION.—On the and I am sure your face is double that a may's lide is out a space. 30th March the board of Admirity trains-mitted to Sir Charles the proparations varel

Latest Intelligence.

PEPORTED SETTLEMENT OF THE DIS-PUTE 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 iestores Bushne.

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

MARSEILLES, FEB. 10 .- In Persia, General Buhlar 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 Ourmiha. News had been received in confirmation of the revolt at Maraca. The insurgents had sacked the town. Fifteen English ships were anchored before Bendar-Abbas.

ASSASSINATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF HERYF.-Isaakh Khan, the Governor of Herat, after having defended that city meffecmally against the Persians, has been assassinated by the Affghans.

DISAPPEARANCE OF MONEY FROM THE PERSIAN TREASURY .-- The latest news, by the Constantinople journals, states that the Persian Munstry was divided on the subject of the disappearance of a sum of 600,000 tomans (about 501 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 inform a tion 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 conse-quences 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 Casser-The people are gloomily silent. The i 1a. police form the only visible Executive Government. There are mmours, 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 INTER-CEPT 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 Mehemmed Khan, destined

would take up its position in the detiles of Bakklery, on the borde of the Bendemer, with a view to intercept the English, should they match from Bushne 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 RUSSIANS MARCHING ON PERSIA-AS VICHY IS PERSIA.-A despatch from Bagdad received in Constantinople athrms that Russian troops are making forward movements towards the Persian frontier:

h is said that they self omer reista. The Persian Ministry is divided on the question of devoting 600,000 tomans to the war. The governor of Tabriz having called

upon the garmon of Marragha to murch to tamed at a less distance than two miles. sappress an insurrection, the mountain tribes entered the city so soon as they had left, and pilaged it. The province of Az-erogan, chief town Tabriz, is exactly south use immediately from it. Those mountains of the frontier line of Georgia (Russia.) present a formidable appearance, but Gent. Mar.agha is some sixty miles S. W. of Ta- Momenth is of opinion that they are not so biz. Anarchy and famous of incursions impractivable for an army as they appear reign on all sides.

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

ber, and published in the Moniteur de la to the English, and, being in a great de-Floite, gives some new details relative to gree independent of Persia, he believes the allair at Canton, showing that the dam- that they would join our standard. At the age sustained by the foreign merchants was conclusion of General Montenth's paper, not so great as had been stated in the first Sir H. Rawlinson spoke at considerable not so great as had been stated in the first of 11. In maximum opene at contractant accounts :-- "It appears that of thinteen length in illustration of the ancient history, quarters, of which Chy-San-Hang, the resi-dence of the Europeans, is composed, live have been destroyed. It was said that of inencement to Reshire where the British dence of the Europeans, is composed, live 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 The runs of a temple had been discovered establishments, twenty-one have been burnt there, one of the bricks from which he had down. This is a considerable loss, no exhibited to the meeting, that had been doubt, but it is much less than that report- built in the time of Sennacherib, and nued. It appears that there existed at Can-ton a floating population of from 25,000 to form character had been found there. Af-30,000 threves and vagabonds-refugees ter sketching the history of the country to from all parts of Chuna. As soon as the the present time, Sir H. Rawlinson des-English ships commenced their fire, these cribed its general appearance. All along men, taking advantage of the general al the Western shore the land is exceedingly arm, rashed to large bodies to the Chi-San- arid, but on the north of the gulf there is a Admirat, tasted in large bodies to the Cut-San-, and, but on the form of the guit inference and Hang, and having first pillaged the Euro-pean stores, set into them. The British the world, extending to Schuza, near the Admirat, seeing what was going forward, loot of the mountains. This fertile tract brought two of his ships to be ar on the pillag-ers, and sent some shells among them, from the mountains, which are brought which caused them to fly. Unfortunately down by the Euphates and by other rivers, the tight the Brithe kups interacted the and how such a wardent work one the fire from the British ships increased the and, being met by a prevalent north east the lighted by the vagabonds. The Cap- wind, there is an advance of land into the tam of the French frigate Virginic sent a sea at the rate of one mile in 40 years. If detachment of 130 men on shore, with four the war should continue this portion of the light howitzers, to complete the discontit- country would in all probability be taken ure of the pillagers, who fled in every direction, leaving a number of their body accessible, and capable of being occupied dead in the streets. The French seamen with advantage. It was a mistaken notion were labouring indefatigably in extinguish- to suppose that the English intended to ening the tire, which they in a great measure accompassed. As to the Chinese town, it suttened horribly, as well by the the he Inson considered more impracticable than of the English ships as by the native rob- General Monteith appeared to do, and bers. Of the twelve great factories belongmg to the llong merchants, and which were situate near the Tartar town, nine were de-stroyed by the first attack. The English merchants interested in those establishmens suffered considerably by that disaster. At the latest dates, the British Admiral, having occupied the Chinese military positions,

under the command of Fezlah Khan, and Johants had emigrated to Shanghai, but the 50,000 inhabitants of Canton cannot so easily dispose of themselves."

The ficene 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 control of the transmission of the transmission of the irror General Monterth which described the position of Bushire and the surrounding country. Bushire itself is scantily supplied with water, nor can a good supply be ob-Along the shores for a distance varying from 10 to 30 miles, there is a tract of low Momenth is of opinion that they are not so to be as there are several passes through which the artillery might be transported wathout much duliculty. The height of the luguest passes is computed to be about THE WAR WARD CHINA.-A letter from 5,000 feet. General Monteith stated that the Chinese seas, dated the 16th of Decem- the mountain tribes are warlike and friendly troops first came into collision with the Persians, he said it was one of the most interesting spots to the antiquary in all Asia. possession of by our armies, as it is very with advantage. It was a mistaken notion ter Persia by crossing the mountain range to the cast of Bushire, which Sir H. Rawwould, 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 fovourities .- Mr. Layard having been requested by the president to make corps of Mirza Mehemmed Khan, destined to operate in the Faristan against the Eng-lish, had advanced from Plrak-Adgemi, was apprehended. A great number of mer-illustrative account of his personal adventures in the country on the north of the set is experiences. Hest if hes in a participation AND AND AND HIS Guilt of Persia, and annual the more than very pre-more states to be the time base of the Persia and annual the more than very pre-more states to be the time base of the Persia and th having obtained the friendship of one of when Mexice as sweet of the order of vite sectors and the sector sectors and the sector of the chiefs. He described these people as sets subastical the poor follows share vite of the end of the sector of the secto gulf is inhabited by Arabs, who, on one occasion, flooded the country by catting through the banks of the river ; and Mi-Lavard gave a very amusing account of his having been obliged to construct a rail to float himself down the stream, and of his naving fortunately floated into a place built across a canal, where he was sumptrously entertained for many weeks; the whole adventure resembling a tate in "The Arabian Nights." Before the close of the proceedings, Sir Henry Rawhason 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 me-Inditants 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 Heiat. The country around it is one of the most fruitful in Asia, and could manusin a large army for many months. The meeting then adjourned.- Morning Post.

Outbreak of Convicts and Merderers at Melbourne.

In the evening of the day on which the daring attempt was made by a number of conviots to escape from custody at Williamstown. About five o'clock some forty or filty criminals (among whom was a notorious character named Melville.) who had been engaged in breaking stones at Gellibrand'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 men-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 su-picion, 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 haunch 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 sations, 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 succeded in throwing Turner overboard, and forcing the refractory sailors from the boat. The convicts were now in ; full possession, and pulling within fire of The Earl of Ellesmere died on the 16th one of the hulks. Melville and his gang of February, at Bridgewater House, Lon-were fired upon, and one named Hill was don.

dened bashraugen. The reveal for net algare on Parsua shoulders. man was sent tor, and every possible fact ity given for the purpose of his visit; but Melville, than he was ordered, to his minute surprise, to strip of his garments, anarchange with the prisoner. The Church, however, in this instance proved militant, and his reverence showing a bold front, tarentened instant exposure and alarm if the least attempt at violence was made. The bailed rutian had to content hunself as besche might, but he subsequency found means to communicate with his reverned visitor, urging hun to come a second time, and brug him a second priestly costume, which Melville evidently thought would well become him under the pecular circumstances. It is needless to say that this modest request was unattended to.

The Earl of Ellesmere died on the 16th

لا ال المراجعة العمر الع the energy interdescribed these people as sets subspace to poor a down star of the energy of the en we apoint where atomisting the state of the precising the structure of the state of the precision of the pr the unamed wathers in passing and construction in grant the Arrays (Fry server sont, server) server server at fast to Victorial? Therefore, exclusively, each part to arbitrary the water police boat, in charge of Sergeaut having coannel coange, 2, and righting the Whatmond, after a short race, came up with complete usy which are usurimended, with the converts, who as more somendered, and come memorys to or good tasic, with bad y the murderers were taken on board the Soc- contrables and diamonds. One of them is cess. Thes ended the altempt on the part decounted with parster_s on enamely reof the despendees to escape the outloads prese they brench. Logish, and Russian having caused the deaths of Constate conners waitzing and poking with ladies Owens, a sailor named Intraer, and a construction environment attested by the proviet named Stevens, supposed to have been portion to their crossing. The Kran is a shot, and talien overloard; another leion remarkable Oriensaust, speaking, reading, named Hui, received a quagerous would and wrang theasty an the Semilie endects, from a carbine stot in the neck. An instyring the exception of Hebrew. The proquest was head upon the bodies of the fatter pressure of Lineteria and pages in Parts, of dere I men, when the cight converts happing when prove are an out happand zery, have cated were mand guilly in both more even the relay a strange contract contract to Melving dear d shoagy that he and struck the choins by a struck of some construction of the deceased Owens at any the said not Knacrhasacrited. Then dered projections had been a robber but to one could say don't meas in their own to cy cu tass 2 mer d'inhe had ever committed a covariay action, arsportion. Dather where, he acka seems as he contessed the manage of Owens in protocomy rises as a Parso. He rises early He admitted that he saw the four west personance sprace ray worth constatives this He admined that ac saw the four of various or speak togens the second second special presents by provide the second second decided analysis body provides his according with special He sold he knew he should go to the scale care, and gets there are a marginally. This foll, and would meet my rate. He was not be extractly been that it is the beverage coward, and should therefore relating from being framing k last, contrary to the mataking away his own line when he contracted point of this constraints, do not service in the scoff of pand persons to do it for in n. He had call - ____and a variety of disloss in which the culated the chances against effectivity firs national element is advantageously comescape. He had considered then as being bined with the Preach cuisible. A strong horrible catastrophe resulting from the mine to one, and he had taken the odds, run try exists between the Lastern and frenzy of Ensign Pennefather took place, a the chance, and had lost it. He would Western cooks. The toroier are decidediv somer die than suffer what he had been more pletaresque: abet the gravity with subjected to during the four years of cap- which these for-capped gravity tear fouls tivity. The Bollarat Trates gives the fol- to pieces, and was in the rice with their lowing anecdore of Menvile. It shows the hands, controls on on too disagree the tradeep determination which constantly actit- thread Oriental line. Neither Leinka Kiem ated him to make his escape from the dail not as the effect of his saile 1 nd as the monotony of her Magesty's horizer and is correction in (w, w) = w by these hospital correspondences of his participation in term regions in orservations of the Koraa the late fatal attempts in the boats at Wir- touching wroe. A kind of syrup made of hamstown, which resulted in such a mel- even ies, and profusely mixed with water, ancholy loss of life. But a short time since is then only poverage, with the exception Melville expressed his wish to the authority of tea and concern. The Khan and his suite ties for an interview with a Catholic cief- pave compto Paris without their harcins, gyman. The request after having been and on a ry namerous candidates have duly weighed, was very properly acceded come to ward to so pry the dementery, the to, but, as the result will show, no praise- none as Case nore should which they worthy mative to reality actors of this har- , or powers a with do not seem likely to

> Bell's Late states that the vigorous meascarcely was be kin alone with Captain sures adopted by the anthomne- for suppressing the London bening houses are likely to be completely seccessful.

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

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

Great numbers of the unemployed artirins of London bave applied to the parish authorities for relief.

As much as £27,913 was paid in the year ended March to stipendiary magistrates in the West Indies.

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 first anack. The English merchants intermay, he was the brother of a Salvadore di Sunom, 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 Simoni of having sold a pipe of spirits wherein grated to Shanghai, but the 500,000 inhab-was placed the body of Milano, previous to mains of Canton cannot so easily dispose of 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 news from China announces that the reprethat no fewer than 79 persons were taken sentatives of all the foreign powers, with to the Vicana, and that the place was 50 the exception of the United States, have full that they were confined with prisoners of the lowest class. On the morning of the 29th there were found attached to the walls, blaming the conduct of the Viccioy of Canof 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 cooms, 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 15th 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-Haug, the residence of the Europeans, is composed, five have been destroyed. It was said that of the SO 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. 13th and 15th of October, reporting what had 11 but it is much less than that reported. appears that there existed at Canton a floating population of from 25,000 to 30,000. Arrow, sailing under British colours. thieves and vagabonds-refugees from all parts of China. As soon as the English on this matter, and I have now to state to you, ships commenced their fire these men, that I am of opinion that this act of the Chinese taking advantage of the general alarm, authorities constitutes an infraction of Article sushed in large bodies into Chy-San-Hang. The only possible defence open to them ap-and having first pillaged the European pears to be, that the Arrow was not "an Eng-stores, set fire to them. The Bratish Admi-1 hish merchant ship" within the true intent and ral, seeing what was going forward, brought meaning of the Treaty : but Article XVII, Role two of his ships to bear on the pulagers. and sent some shells among them, which caused them to fly. Unfortunately the shot a Blitish master, Blitish colours, and papers; from the Blitish ships increased the fire and even if ber license had been improperly lighted by the variabourds. The captain of granted in August 1854, this was a matter of lighted by the vzzabourds. The captain of the French flighte Furginie sout a detachment of 150 men an shore with four light howitzers to complete the discomfiture of the piclagers, who fled in every direction. leaving a number of their body dead on the in custody. No British forcha would be safe if ply 1 am to request that you will acquaint the stress. The French seamen were labour- her crew were liable to seizure an such grounds. Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that

icg indefatigatly in extinguishing the fire, j 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 merchapts, and which were situate near the l'attar town, nine were destroyed by the ested in those establishments suffered considerably by that disaster. At the latest dates, the British Admiral, having occupied the Chines minitary positions, had no noise opposition to expect, but a new irruption of the threves and vagabonds was apprehended. A great number or merchant had emimants of Canton cannot so easily dispose of themselves.

The Poys says :--

"It is positively stated that the latest persisted in their declaration of neutrality in the Canton affair. It appears that while ton, and adouting the justice of the English complants, the general opinion before the commencement of hostifities was that Admiral Seymoni's plan would not bring about the just concessions from the court of Pokin that were asked for, and that its only result would be to strike a fatal blow at Eutopean 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 Clarendon, Admiral Seymour's desa class to the Adminalty, the respective corresjoudence between Sir John Bowing, 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 1-49, 10-pecting the right of British subjects to free entry into Canton. The only expressions of opinion on the part of the hom government contained in the papers will be found in the following despatches :

THE EARL OF CLARENDON TO SHE JOHN BOWRING.

Foreign Office, Dec. 10, 1856.

Sir,-I have received your despatches of the passed in regard to the seizure, by the Chinese authorities at Canton, of the crew of the lorcha

I have consulted the law officers of the crown authorities constitutes an infraction of Article

I, in Supplementary Treaty, recognizes and includes this particular class of vessels; she had 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 uncor-roborating assertion of one of the crew whilst

I have further to observe that there do no scein 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, embolds ened 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 adjustified as having been guilty of piracy, or were ever suspected of it, there would have been no difficulty in securing their apprelension and activery, had the Chinese authorities taken the course indicated by Article IX., viz., com-municating with the British Consul. Only two of her crew were charged with piracy, viz, Le-ming-tae, and Liang-ken-foo, the third detained (Woo-n-ien) is apparently only wanted as a witness; and there was not do objective process 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 heach) to have been hauled down by the Chinese Mandarin ciew, 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 naonal 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 i . inciple involved in this case is most important, and the demands made by Mr. Consul arkes appear to me to be very mederate under the circum-tances. I consider that the re-delivery 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 de-tained in custode by the action of tained in custody by the orders of the Imperial Corimissioner, 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 imperil 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, кс.,

CLARENDON. (Signed)

THE SICRETARY OF THE ADMIRALTY TO MR. HAM-MOND.

(Received January 3.)

Admiralty, Jan y 3, 1857.

Sin,-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 inclo-sures as have not been received at the Foreignoffice, 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 ADMI-RALTY.

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

I have laid before the Earl of Clarendon your letter of the 31d instant, inclosing Rear Admi-ral 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 re-

Lord Clarendon is of opinion that the admiral -Conduct should be entriesy approved and more especially the judgment, families, and moterawith which he has neted, and the resport which he has snown for the lives and properties of the Chinese aconie.

THE KARL OF CLARKSDON TO SIR JOHN BOWRING

Poreign Office, Jan y 19, 1856 (Extract) I have received your despatch of the 23rd of October last, with a report of the operations to the Canton river : and I have to acquaint yo that her Majesty's Government entire, approve the course which has been a loper the Rene-Ad mirat Sir Michael Seymour and you." at au have to instruct you also to convey to Mr Parks a similar among distance a similar approval of his conduct

Count de Courcy, tue i reuch representative expresses to Sir John bowling his "moral ad-braion" to the course taken by the British authorities, and his recognition of the fact that our common interests direct as towards the revision of our treaties with Claim.

DEPOSITIONS REGARDING THE LOR-CHA "ARROW.

Thomas Kennedy, agod 21 years, a native of Belfast, duly sworn, states .- Beiween 8 a. m and balf-past eight a. m vesterday menung 8th October, I was on board the circla Dave which was at anchor about 156 yar is below the j Butch Foldy; my own vessel, the chrone, was lying shout 50 yards ahead of the Dart, nearch the Dutch Foldy, within easy having orstance; Canton, this 9th day of 0 (cho), is 2, also at suchor. I was sitting on the deck of the j Dart deck of the j Dart, when I saw two Chinese boats, tack have i ing mandarias on board in uniform, and about seamen busides the others, in all there might be about sixty men. Some of the others had official caps, with trather tails to their caps I did not take any notice at the moment whether they were stined. A little after I saw the baits three or four Can's and houts, except an pass, the captain of the Causar forcha, who was mangs, lift they at the great the D teh Polrope, and more completely secured; he as also us both by the surname Le and the structure Cainamen. of my men, and he said again it was the man fafter wirds, however, they said they should reboard they shored off. I tried to ask what was understand the reply. I asked why the flag was hauled down, and could get no satisfactory answer. I hoisted the flag again. Nothing was taken from the ship, but as I passed aft to noist the flag, they called out to reast and the flag and "Vise tac." I turned round and asked why they made use of such lauguage, and the officers shook their hands at the seamen, and made them keep quiet. They wished to take all the men away, but I asked them to leave two men to take charge of the vessel, and they did so. I understand a little Chmese, and asked them myself to leave two men. Tues then went away.

(Signed) THOMAS KENNEDY. Sworn before me, at the British Consulate, Osutou, this 9th day of October, 1856. (Signed) CRARLES A. WINCHESTER, Vice Consul.

John Lench, aged 21, native of London, 3 by sworn, statis - I was endered as own vessel die Doricheng doc't bewertster, wie e baler Felly, and at an 56 var late low the Arear here twores and a socientary morning, the nasses

of the Caucia and Linear a reason were easily a laboration with the Western were solving at a gottor, when have two most fairs to use It is getter, which is write the property investigation of the ingle of our getter with the property of the provident of the same hard so that is a claim of the transmission of the same hard so the same hard s workstaam the hege she sign have a postery

I concept the initial management of a weather of the term in the LARMY. From and another to and I have been reacted from the LONION (2011) and the File Conception of the term in the LONION (2011) and the File Conception of the term in the LONION (2011) and the File Conception of the term in the LONION (2011) and the File Conception of the term in the LONION (2011) and the File Conception of the term in term in the term in it down - I went on Loss I it & Jerow with tay two friends, and when we went alongside, I boals there's, and when we went alongsing 4 [] BRYELT - Fueld to 5 W H 1 100 [] in-boals the crew of the *zhrone* in the manda 6 [] pay at 04th Fuel to be Majar Gen [] Lugar -boats alongside, bound ; one in purpendar, more [] Cor 1. M. Buddaipa, [] haat is to be Cor jeer rely boand than the others. This man was for each Maor R. A. Yele, 9th Light Drags, in a place by himself. When we went or board, for the Lacor (Cor) Card J. F. Haliburton, a hand the curbour a since board or board, for the Lacor (Cor) Card J. F. Haliburton, I h and the captain a solus for re Chanese, who name t the flag down -1 mates and enough Choose to show that the atomet way, the $m \approx 2$ tarm's propher. Afterward of say, that they let two men of the trew, when we regoing even the shows side into the boats. This was it the care tares request of layers of a was in the ere-tares request of layers and the deposition of Thomas Kennedy read over to me, and to y contain the strements characteristic (Signed) Juny

Sworn before me, at the Barsh Consume,

Vace-C usid

The examination of Chan a-Sing, one of the

Early on the making of the Sta Octoba, also on band the Dart, remarked to me that Is, and dropped down the civer, telefu g close also on bound the source prime result to the that is, and dropped down the tiver, taking const these mandarin boats were lying alongside my to our berch the *Arrow*. One of to in 1 saw lorcha. I answeted, "They are probably sends come to an anchor not far below us, and sine ing some passengers to Hong hong." As we unmediately send away the [-] dregboats, which were looking on, I saw one of the mandarin pulled up to the borchs and bearded us. There is seamen, who had a badge on his breast and any might have been eighteen or twenty men in other on his back, and a unitarm can on his each bear they were all dressed in uniform—at seamen, who had a conge on also are isstant an- might have over eighteen or twenty men in other on his back, and a unitam cap on his each boat; they were all dread in uniform—a head, haul down the English energy from the few only user armed, two of them, I restred, mizen galf. I immediately alterwards saw the had swords. There was one manuarin in one blue Peter, which was thing at the foremast 'boat and three mandarins in the other. The The head, haufed down, but could not see the man inst-named mondatin wore a crystil button and of the Royal Artillery, to be Colonels, m been, named down, our count not see me man inso-named mandatin worv a cryst reaction and that did so, because the view was interrupted a feather on his cap, the others opaque white at the moment. I then got on board a sampan (buttons, at least I can speak with e stort is to with the captains of the Darf and Chasan, and two of them long thus decented, and over of pulled along-de the Arrow. It was about stark the latter also wore a feather. They all had water. By the time I reached the Arrow I tersonal attendants with them, who leld cotten water. By the time r reached the *Arroa* 1 'tersional attendants with them, who tera control found that all my crew had been taken out, and umbrellas over them to screen takin from the were in the mandatin boats alongside, board, sun. At tour manuality boards d'the brella, by their thows being tied behind then breks hand were tollowed by their tien, end an other is I noticed that the old man who acted as north person who pointed on the tree enders an old to of press on board was bound with a thicker man, one of our treew, who was known among ' more and more control the scenter is a south person who pointed out to the medicus an old to one and more control to scented be accelerated and the structure is that the structure is the structure of the separated entirely from the others. Tasked my Leang. The mandarms ordered to a teen to price, resolutions were passed to result every boy when I went on board who handed the case serve and build this old man, and teen address that to make translate translate translate. Summary that to make a movement intended or calcula-tion down. But it is not an article and or the translation of the tra sign down. He said it was one of the mand aring ang themselves to the crew, tend us to be quiet, ; I asked particularly it it was one as they did not wish to burt us finmediately dariu's people. Immediately after I came on gonte us to go wan them, and we were ordered board they shored off. I tried to ask what was into the board. At the same time that this or-the occasion of this conduct, but was unable to der was given. I heard the mandants who were inderstand, the mandal the mandal the mandal the mandal the same time that the the crystal button cry out, " That is not a foright loreina, for there is no foreighter in command; hauf down the ensign Several of us assured the mandaria that we had an Earopean captain I saw one of the soldiers, in obedi-ence to the command of the mandarin, Laul down the cusign, which was flying at the time on the miz nmast, and which he flung on the deck with out unreeling it from the halvards As the crew were being passed into the boar, our capt, came on board. I heard him demand of the officers what t ley were doing to his vessel, and I heard tam cry out, "Who havied down the flag?" Some of us replied, "The mandatins," on which he ran aft and hoisted it egain. The mandarnus said they did not believe he was the captain, and went into their bosts and pushed off, taking with them eleven of our crew, besides the old Capte man Le, and leaving only my self and Leang-a is doud.

ying successful that i minor the constant and . We leave at them served for the best time, that is a contract that the Leanward again of the re-1210

(Signed) HARRY S PACKES () i a al

Loing alyung, on being examined by the con-

1 119....

WAR DEPARTMENT, FORMARY 6.

BREVEL - BREVELCO W H L 1000 h-75th Foot, in he Major; Lieut. Con D. Raber, 98th Ft., to be Col. in the Army. To be Lical.-Coloners to the Army : Major G. King, 13th Foot, Brevet Majors C. L. D'Agurar, C.E., Koya', Absory, J. E. Lewis, 188 (Fist, R.T. W. Schborg, 97th Feet, Juste Wayes in the Army - Capt, W. Sang, Alth Foot: Capt J. J. Woot, Schl Foot - J. Roberts, gund. Acting Stat Other of Personers in Canada, to have the local rank of Lusign, in Neura America, where so employed.

DEEDI BATTATIONS - Tobe Paymastery: - Paymasters E. McMuller, from 48d, Foci;

[10] S. S. Gard, A. T. S. Co., Phys. 10 (1987)

WAR DEPARTMENT, LEDIMAY 10 Roy of Activiery- Lieut.-Col. H. J. Morris to be Col., v Higgins, removed as a General Other; Cept. J. Trave S to be Lieut-Co., v Merris, See Capt. W. B. Saunders to be Capt., v Fravers ; Locat C. B. Le Mesurier

to be Sec. Capt., v Samelets BREVEL-Col. T. G. Higgins, of Royal Artillery, to be Major Gen., v Bastard, refired upon half-pay .- In consequence of the promotion of Col. Morris, the undermennoned Otheers on the retired half-pay list accordance with the Royal Warrant of Nov. 3, 1854; Col. Morrishiving stood best below dom on the Effective Establishment of the Regimetit when they retired :--Lieut.-Col. C. H. Burnaby, and Lieut.-Co-lonel J. G. Walker.

ORDER PREMISED IN KANSAS

A letter to the Republic of dated Wesport, Teb. 6th, says that a pretting of courses at that ted to produce troubles, sounder to those of last year, extending hospitality and weicene to emi-grants from all sections of the country and pled zing themselves to let the laws of Knusas and Missouri punish all violaters of the laws

AN INDIAN AGENT MURDERED

The Santa Fe mail arrived at Westport on the 26th uit. The party met bo dathed to the route, excepting from the high streams and deep mud. The general news is unimportant, it is considered certain that the Indian Agent Dodge, was klifed by the Apaches.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S CABIVET.

Washington, Match 6th. The following is Mr. Buchunan's Calmart as confirmed by the Smale to-day - Secretary of State, Louis Cass : Secretary of Tensory, Hon. Howell Cobb; Secretary of War, Hon Joan B Ployd, Secretary of Navy, Hon Joan B Ployd, Secretary of Navy, Hon Joan Courty y laterior, Hon Jacob Thompson, Attorney Gen-eral, Judge Black of Pat, Postmeter General, Hon A B Brown.

Capinin Pettigrew, of the United Succession

CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE,



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 zivil 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 felouy." "But when a magistrate applies to an officer to detach a trilitary 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 be 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 tests 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 hunself unpleasautly 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 h servants. In the year 1801 the opinion of Edward Law, then Attorney General of England, and afterwards known as the Lord Chief. Justice Ellenhorough, 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

peace officer is present at all.

The answer to these questions given by the Attorney General, without quoting the exact after the latter shall have received the requisiwords, 18, "that in case of a sudden riot or disturhance by an assembled multitude, any of her f Majesty's subjects, without the presence of a 'when he himself thinks fit to do so, the effect peace officer of any description, may arm them- | being produced, whether the magistrate likes it selves and of course may use ordinary means of or not. Givent care must be taken, and the solforce to suppress such riot or disturbance."

The opinion of the Attorney General is in

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 prace officer may, or ought to do, not only all to pack off the ringleaders. that in him lies towards the suppression of riot, but may and ought to command all other pertons to assist hum. 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 nagistrate, observing the usual precautions, and taking care that his men are not scattered, de-Liched, or so posted, that they cannot act in their own defence. The magistrate must accompany the troops and the otheer 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 ming arises, the officer in command of the troops must exercise a humane discretion ; magistrates are very often flurtied, and want presence of mind, and are apt to m agine the energency greater than it really is; it is therefore most inneratively necessary that the officer be cool and collected. It often happens that a slight effort, even the firing of a smgle 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 hre; if that hre does not produce the required effect, he must then order the discharge of a section, the file 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 No. 3, and halted.

tary to suppress such riot or disturbance, and cofficer is to fix upon, and clearly indicate to the how far any officer can act if no constable or troops, what officer is to order any number of the sections to hre, and such officer is to receive his instructions from the commanding officer, tion of the civil ungistrate to fire.

The officer in command must cease firing diers must be properly warned when they fire, to do so inco the mass of the rioters, and not at accordance with what we find in the Lord separated groups, who are, in all probability, Chief Justice Pophana's reports, 121, and Keeling ' very innocent, though very stupid, spectators of 75, and as having been resolved by all the the riot. Soldiers should always be instructed, that the most dangerous thing they can do, is to hre over the heads of the noters ; 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 during and the most guilty. , of the rioters, are commonly to be found, in the from 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 information; the object should always be

thheers and soldiers, and particularly our Volunteer Soldicis, should always a collect, that they are of the people, and the cople are of them; that when ordered by the civil magistrue to act, they have a most ceric as duty to perform, and that they must perious 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 nert 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 hin.s 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 in 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 Utilicer then orders the Grenadier and Light companies to "stand fast" -No. 5 and No. 7 companies to go "right about face."

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

No. 4 company is closed to seven paces from

No. I company is closed to seven paces from j No. 6, and halted and fronted.

No. 8, and balted and fronted. Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, and Light companies are then ment

countermatched by ranks. The whole thus formed is directed to "order

arms," " mie arms"-" stand clear of arms -" front"-and stand at ease."

The companies, by their Captains, will next be ordered to "tell off for encamping," viz. one non-commissioned officer and six men for each tant. Of the men, 1 and 2 are for the pole-3, 4, 5, 6, for cords and pegs.

No. 1 man of much sont is ordered to the front one pace, and is then marched to the reverse flank of the company by a non-commissioned officer.

These men are then extended from the reverse flank, at exactly six paces between each...n 1 are covered in true line by mounted officers. When correctly covered, they will then face as the door-tents are to open.

The other five men of each tent disengage, and under the non-commissioned officer, are to be marched meantime to the place where the tents are delivered over to the computes by the Ouartermaster.

The No. 1. or the pole-men, stand fast, and, to prevent any shift of position, a peg should be driven between their feet before any attempt is made to put up the sents on the return of the non-commissioned officer and five r en.

The tent being spread on the ground, and the pole fixed in the cap, the end is firmly set against the peg between the pole-man's feet .-The tents are raised on a signal, then, by Nos. 1. and 2. Nos. 3, 4, 5, and 6 fasten the cords and drive the pegs. No 1 keeps inside, and holds the tent-door hooked, while the men are outside pitching the tent.

As soon as us officers and non-commissioned officers have seen that the tents are correctly pitched, the men are to be marched back and to resume their arms. They will then be formed, four paces in front of their tents, and there pile their arms firmly.

The men are next ordered to take off packs (unless they have been allowed to do so after piling arms by companies on the line of parade) and place them at the head of the tents, and their caps on the packs.

The drums and colours are piled and posted at the centre, in front of the Adjutant's paradeground, formed by the interval between Nos. 4 and 5 companies.

The tent doors of the Grenadier and Light companies should open outwards from the Battalion. Nos. 1 and 2-3 and 4-5 and 6-7 and 8-should have their tents back to back, and the doors opening outwards. The tents are usually six paces between poles. Between the "line of parade" and the tents of the men, is an interval, the depth of a company.

At an interval of twenty paces from the tents of the men, is the line of officers' tents of each company, and in that line, but at the centre, in rear of colours and drums, are the Adjutant's and the Orderly tent.

At fifteen paces in rear of the company officers' line of tents are those of the Field Officers, the Commanding Officer's in the centre, the tents of the Majors in the centre of their wings.

At ten paces in rear of these tents are those of the Regimental Staff Officers.

At twenty-law precision real indiana constraints of the batman and hor-ex, and at twenty-live, No. 7 company is closed to seven paces from pages further to the rear are the kitchens, Ac

Such is the usual mode of encamping a Rogi-

In striking camp, the men who were is intered for each tent- 4, 4, 5, and to sate to area the having previously been taken out and ranged in morewhere the arms were piled, or tot on the backs

a a separate ' age of low sile a to be matched series. off to the limit of five prise and cousie and over oth Quarters Sec.

The area for a estate arts, as memoriaca , companies of "the line of parace, and stand moren colution for whit the statements.

These for, but, we think, useful det eff, and hardly known to those officers and men who tive not served in Irdia or in car as at home We note therefore, presented them thus briefly to our readers, in the adjection officers may be induced to penetise the carrier, when opposite ties offer, in pitching and in straining times which, we fear is hitle practiced every failbale lin and Portsmouth. Why should not the "Book of E-onetions, for the "Book of Hegelations," detail, with duties is camp, also one writing from Panama, under date of the 7th uniform mode of camp-patering for Regi- filting, has the following regarding the present ments, Brigades, and Armies ' One good system should be decided on ; and though, ou service, ground, season, weather, and time may, with other causes, render some small deviations requisite, still the officeus and men should know i how to puch a camp, which most certainly very ;

The Officers of the Active Force of Montreal had their first Brigade dinner at the Armory on Tuesday evening the 24th ult. Lt. Col. Dyde, commandant, acted as president, Lt. Cols. David of the cavalry, and Wily of the Rifles as Croupiers. Col. Moffatt commanding the 5th : district was present, as also most of the otheers of the entire force; the large drill room was very tastetully decorated with flags, swords, Bayonets and other military emblems and pictures. The rifle band, under the able leadership of Mr. H. Prince, discoursed appropriate music during the dinner.

After satisfying the inner man, the following toasts were given out, introduced with appropriate remarks by the president.

1st. The Queen, Band national anthem, Song, God save the Queen, by Capt. Evans.

2nd. The Emperor of the French, Band national anthem, Song Partant pourl a Syrie, Capt. Belle.

3rd. The Governor General, our Commander in Chief, Band, English air, Song Englishman, Lt. Harison,

4th. Lt. Gen. Sir Wm. Eyre, K. C. B. Commander of the forces, Band British Greuadiers, Song the Crimea, Major Lovelace.

5th. Col. the Baron de Rottenberg, Adjt. Gen. Militia, Band Military March, Song the Red White and Blue, Lt. King.

6th Col. the Hon. Geo. Moffatt, Commandans | past one .- Pilot, March 4.

ton Marine Achief, Bard, Rilles, Marche Sing, Fine of L Luginsh Gentleman, Lieut. Extension

V dancers, by Lt. Col. David.

May r Dunkin M L D and the officers of Class B. Bar Active force

Major Dankin responded in an eloquent couls, except the four count ones. At a given smooth proceeding the health of Colonels Sir signal, No. 1 man takes hold of the polic lifes it. Allon MoNule 1 when and Compbell, the Comand pushes it out through the that door --P. et so more nors for drawing up the Milita Act now

Atomic reveal other toasts were given and resof the men. No. 2 collects (https://andimatically.pointed (https://www.states.competity.broke The tents are then carefully as he is not ed, appendently well placed with the outire success and filled, to a littlessimally sime them the transformed by last desidence and there angehope lage, and the page of mules are to 'optace, other it may be but the commencement of a

- -

I is worth of neuer that the goard of baner to t is Wellen y ?! Gover or Gen ral, at the openne of Parliar ent in hur day, w seach sing an le pot of ntier his estair to and outly Holly of Car incert was Courea Densen's Trop of Volunteer Cavalry the sa t to was fired by Major Dennis Vol meer Fiel 3 batt is and he guard of honor consisted of the company of Foot Artillery under Captain De ison, and the 1st 2nd, 3rd, and Highland Volunteer life Companies. The Toronto Colosisting 3 that their appearance was excellent.

A correspondent of the New York Tribmer position and prospects of General Walker in Nicaragus :--

.

"As regards the situation of Walker, I have authentic information. A gentleman occupy-ing a high position here has permitted me to read a letter from the British Consul at Punta Arenas, in Costa Rica (the Pacific side.) few practically now know, and as few even the-oretically. and provisions, and demoralized by discuse and starvation His entire force does not exceed have handred men, and they are fighting with a desperate hope of being able to get out of the country. Eleven hundred men from Guntennala had arrived at Realejo and were on their march toward Rivas, and eight hundred Nicar-aguans under Don Patricio Rivas, were also on their march to the same point. The main body of the alled troops, numbering nearly two thousand, were also on the Isthmus. At Chonthousand, were also on the istance, was a take, on the eastern shore of the lake, was a thousand men under Gen. Montenegro, kept in reserve, and who could either join Gen. Mors at Fort San Carlos, or cross the lake to the Isthmus and march upon Rivar, if required; and at the latest accounts the San Juan Rimer was still in possession of the Costa llicans, with every prospect of their being able to resist any forces of fillibusters which might arrive from the United States."

> The New York Tribune of the 23rd states that the floating palaces which usually ply on the Hudson and East Rivers, have, during the present winter, undergone a thorough overhauling, and now appear in new dresses for the next season. The People's Line to Albany will again consist of the Hendrik Hudsin, Isaue Newton and New World; while the Francia Skiddy, Rip Van Winkle and Commodore will comprise the Troy Line.

> TURN OUT .- We understand that the Brigade of Volunteer Rifles turn out for a march in Winter Uniform to-morrow afternoon at half-

WE copy the following from one of out ling-1 lish exchanges, for the esp cial benefit of the Toromo Globe :-

PUGS 184 - SAVERS AND AARON JONES. FOR £209 A-sing - This aftair came off on Tuesday, i on the Kort dure, near Sheriness Savers was wanted on by Jeruny Massey and Hayes. Suger 1 while Keene and Hicks did the requisite to Jones Savers was backed at 6 and 6 to 4 to the tune of some headreds. There each not have been less than from two to the effect and spectators accound d. Screek from the conmencement, took a most docard and, and this ! he may be said to mave maintain of theoryhear getting on to his opponent, at times, in a stat that was traly astonishing. The contest lass The contest lasted exactly two hours, during which time vighty-five roands were tought, when Jones's seconds threw up the sponge in token of defect.

'At the meeting of me ex-pupies of Upper Canrada College, a memorial was dratied praying that the Legislature would place that instante merease Licut-Gen. Scores shart Style's, may honors, and was duly elected and served till tution on the same footing as previous to its ; king no yearly compensation \$10,620. It also 1820. He was again elected in 1824 and served conection with the Toronto University.

We have received news from Kingston, Jacamaica, 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.

ty Bill recently passed by the Legislature of gument, while engaged playing tackets in the 'ed the office of Judge of the district. Wisconsin Is based upon the decision of the Su- + Palace street Court, on Monday afternoon, met | For many years Mr. Burnham was chairman preme Court of Wisconsin, that the Fugitive ; with a serious accident. Being " in," he served of the Bench of Magistrates, and notwithstand-Siave Act is unconstitutional and void. It se- a ball which was returned by James Moiz, Esq., ing that he took a very active part, no one has cures for all persons claimed as fugitive slaves | and, at that moment, having unfortunately, a trial by jury, the benefit of the writ of habeas and contrary to the rules of the game, turned single instance, but all unite in asserting has corpus, and proof of the fact of slavery by at i round, the ball struck hum fuil in the face, and least two credible witnesses. Several penalties, instantly knocked out an eye. The accident are imposed for falsely representing a free per- was witnessed by a number of military and other son to be a slave.

Gen. Cass has written to Mr. Story, of Chi-1 cago, stating, that the United States Govern ment have resolved to open a navigable channel through the St. Clair flats during the com- j ing summer. In reference to which, the Cinca- ; go Tribune says : But, while the slow coaches at Washington have been maturing it, an actire, energetic citizen of Canada West, has con- , for the Queice Volunteer Cavalry assigning a ceived the notion of a ship canal from a point . in the main channel of St. Clair river, just above Walpole Island, to Rond Lau, a capacious and safe barbor on Lake Erie, distant only twentysix miles; thus effecting a saving, in distance, of 140 miles, besides avoiding the vexations delays and dangers incident to the passage over the Flats and the Lake as cent.

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, K.C.B., for the purpose of reporting to the Imperial Government on their discipline and efficiency.

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

" It is feared that the Guban Sugar crop of the propert year will not equal that of the past year.

-an non-chain cable, of unusual strength, is HONORABLE TACHEES BURNAM died full of years bing at one of the rational stations here, having and nonors at his residence at Cobourg, on the actived from the man foctor us. Messrs. Hing- morning of Wednesday last. ley and Sons, of Cradicy and Letherton, for As Mr. Barnham was so generally known not the new Collars steamer Atriatic, expected in only in his immediate neighborhood, but throughtweek or two. The cable is 40 yards long, join the whole of Western Canada, a short ne-and is gettrateed to held her, in the strongest plates, and settled in the township of Haldimand gale. In the proce of proving one of the 1 it subsequently changed 1 is residence to the weakest Files gave way, at 27 tons pressure, "Homest ad," at out a quarter of a mile wert way a force which should the building - A new of the Court House. Here Mr. Barnham prewhere to ever where should not building. A new for the Court House. Here Mr. Barnham pre-limit was sub-triated, and the cable withstood a fueld his opticalizant labors extensively and strain of 105 tons. The same firm is making successfully, and haid the foundation of a forthe cables for the Great Eastern each link of which will weigh 70 lbs.

increases each of the brigadier generals salary during the continuumce of that Parliament. \$1,100, the colonets' samples 5500. the Lieutenant colonels' Solot the majors (\$150) the 'Legislative Council, and both there and in the captains \$400, and the homenance gate-nate Legislative Assembly, when he was a member king their subtres respectively, \$7,500, \$4,000." of that body, took an active part in the ques-\$2.500, \$2.200, \$1.800, and \$1,600. The ave-1 tions tending to advance the interests of Corage increase is \$100 to each other or in all [bourg Sufficient. An out law provides that may in-1. From the year 1814 to 1851, a period of 37 that of the matthe $c_{i} \tau_{i} \gamma_{i}$

CANLALITY IN A RACEET COLRT .-- We learn THE SOUTH IN DANGER .- The Personal Liber- 'from the Chronicl' that Captain Larie, 17th re- years, in the absence of Mr. Faulkner, discharggentiemen, who all, of course, acquit Mr. Motz of blame in the matter; and we believe that no one more succeedy or deeply sympathizes with umberland Militia, and marched with his Regithe sufferer than he who unwittingly was the cause of the mistoriume.

> RIDING SCHOOL-VOLUNIEER CAVALEY .-- We are informed that the Government are about to grant a site for the erection of a Riding School which he leaves to his children and their depiece 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 .--whole cost of the building will be near £300 .--It is expected that it will be in readmess 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 Carlers and their competitors of Quebec, resulted in the deteat of the Queber clubs. The players were dirided between the Stadacena 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, hey also obtained a decided victory.

A LAKOR CABLE - The LOCIPOOL LOW SAUST - DEATH OF THE HON TACHLES BURSHAM -TH

He cause to this province with his brother in tune such as has been but Seldom accomutated in this Province.

In 1816 Mr. Burnham at the solicitation of his The new Army Edl of the United States will Utriends became a candidate for Parliamentary

In 1835 CI 4 Mr. Barnhom was raised to the

crease of pay of the army shall teratively affect | 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

> ever charged him with improper conduct in ary 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 Battahou of Neribment to Toronto to quell the outbreak in 1837-For the last three years he was confined to hit house by increasing boddy 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 projection cendants, will not fall short of £200,000.

WASHINGTON, Fels 29.

The President has issued a proclamation of dering the sale of the Indian trust lands in Kar The contract has been taken for £385, but the sas. In May and June 6,500 acres will be so to the highest bidder, but not at less than its appraised value.

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

David Hume, of Virginia, proceeded to the Pension Office this a. m. to demand the rema tion of a charge made by W. C. Lee, a clea therein, that he (Hume) had picked his poch at the President's reception last week. Mr. L declined to make may retraction, when & Hame struck him with a stick. Mr. Lee imm diately shot him dead with a pistel, and to after delivered himselt up to the officer. Gu excitement exists, particularly in the west of the Government Department.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

Hon, Attorney (Peneral MACDONALD) gave notice that he would on Tuesday the 19th mat move the following resolutions -

1. Resolved that the interests of Canala require that the Seat of the Provincial Government shall be fixed at some certain place.

2. That a sum not exceed ag the sum

3. That an humble Address be pre-ented 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 1 of the boon. accounts from that quarter, has been remarka-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 Rottenburg. Mapsity's Universitement and or an elassos of ereas of the procession of a comparent and the second of the seco the Adjutant General of Militia, in regard to the efficiency of the Forces. All that portion of and its salu rise the result of a long and con- the statistical of the statements of the its statements of the result of a long and con- the statement of the statements of the its statements of the its statements of the statements o it which refers to the Active Force we shall timing stagnation in the building and other [1]. Part the and Revolver story. publish in the next number of the Caneda Mili- trades." tary Gazette, with an abstract of the information given as to the Sedentary Force.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY .- This Ruttery has been out several times for Shot practice at various ranges On Friday the 6th March, the right Division two six pounder gaus, jut seven found shot out at tweive fired into the target, two shots being in the bulk eye The range was seven hundred yards. Four common Shells and two Spherical Case were fired , eas common Saed passed nearly through the centre of the mass and anmediately exploded. The whole target was so radiest [by the bullets from the Spherical Case and sphaters of shell, as to be perfectly usiness.

Lieuteinnt Col. McDougail, Inspecting Field Officer for Canada West, will be in Onawa on Tau scay morns ! ing, to Inspect the Ontaisea Volunteer Companies,

It is said that President lite hatain, fast a tarrety as cape from being provoted in text days ago while so pe ping at a hotel in Washington. By drasking water from a well in which some rate prisoned by procue that do of He was ill from the effects of the passen for several days at least so our United States exchanges say,

Unemployed Builders propose Emigrating 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 atcended meeting of the unemployed mechanics of the metropolis, held last week in Clerkenwell, all the speakers dwelt upon omigration as the only means of permanently ameliorating their condition, and the resolutions passed show a thorough appreciation of the benefits which would result from after their arrival."

the adoption of such a measure, is to say to p its immediate objects, but it so to the doors-

res to which they real that she there energy ges, ar freder ves predses a l'me p They understand that so war call of the South of the Sout

t becomes construction that she and the estimated **£225**,000 be appropriated for the purpose of root to a number of the n at the Cier enver me tag was that a'- tag though the measures of the memory set up early to be set a hided by the heatest days since though the measures of the memory set up early to a tor bay of settlement has taken competition to back of remembers from a span memory set a more than the method. sage, as far as present pays tent is concerned at solution with the burts' M. ister at ed, the re-payment of the whole on the con- later than we not come to hon nonen, ne respay as concernent in a clier arrival. should be a distinct v underscont ech later f

RESOLUTIONS.

FLBREARY 11, 1857. NEATE PORTLES Esg., is the chain.

"This moving, consisting the tion of He. The hondour direction asserts making men, upgentry calls the after tion of He. The hondour direction of a dispatch, and the state of the state of

"This Meeting, looking to the causes [15h Minister to Washington, lady and family. which have led to a collapse in the important trade, and in the other branches of mdustry referred to, can see no prospect of speedy improvement, not any reason to expect, for many months to come, adequate occupation for the mousands of intelligent. and well-disposed working men of various trades who have been for many weeks out waves and children, enduring most acute thayers from a distance, and moderate consumpand almost a tole able privations "

" Thus, depressed by compulsory idleness, and harassed by its attendants eviand hardships, we all of us, men at le and willing to work, see that out only hope is it immediate emigration, and being warmly attached to the free institutions of Logland, the British Colonies of Austrilia, New Zealand, and Canada."

" This Meeting, in the name of the general body of memployed workmen, enrestiy and emphatically appeals to the Govern ment to recognize the ingenev of the present crisis, and to take measures to enable the Columns, where their inbour and skill, [can. while raising the meetves to the enjoyment of an abundance of the necessaries of life. would, by the development of the vast resources of those possessions, give a lealthy strumins to the industry, and a sound and safe expansion to the commerce of the mother country.22

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

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA

New York, March 6

T. Presidents Entrop. P. M., with Liver-

I istuil in itarlighten wastesst emption the

the Personal laboraty of the history days since

The interest to contracted has an structed its as a first sat Lena of Amin'n, St. Petersby a table los relative the Powers to ac-Policy caver - to settle the Neufelantel

AL BALISH INSTITUTION, CONFER ST., a settient of the participalities.

Nale of from table or Torkey The Roscars, have resumed the war in Cir-coste, and are reported to have received a large "This monthing, consisting of working so that of terratory from Persin.

The Person Enders a large number of passenamongst them Lord Napier, the New Bri-

Lord Edesmere died on the 16th, in London. A dreadful collary explosion took place in Yorkshire, 150 persons were killed.

MARKETS PER THE PERSIA.

New York, March 6th.

The following is from the Circular of Richard-on, Spence & Co. : The arrival of bread-statis during the week has been light from of employment, and are now, with their abroad. At to day's market there were few the husiness was done in wheat without change in prices.

Flour was unsaleable at auction after the market; extra Ohio floar ex Eneu, was sold at f its of a 32s, but a great part of wheat was oftered had to be withdrawn for want of buyers . for a beaut ful lot of extra State mills 255 was the laghtst demanded but it was withdrawn for we look our foluce home and impuness to disper farrel. Indian Comfam at yesterday's piers. Chicago what was heaght at 374 per quater retai. We quote whent, red 85 a 555d. white, 9% a 98 Sd in retail . clouce red brings bs 9d x 9s 9d.

Fiour nominal; ex'ra Ohio 31s 6d a 32s 6d . Western 29s a 31s. Indian Corn maxed 34s; seilun 31s, white 3rd a 37.

Beel-The Government sales continue to atthose who are starving here, to emigrate to tract the attention of dualers away from Ameri-

> Pork slow of sale Oid neglected. For new American 92s fid is asked.

> Bacon-Denand is not active, but prices are maintuined.

> Lard in absence of arrivals has further advanced. 71s od having been paid on the spot.

Some sales to arrive at 704 per Lundred. Consols closed at 71 ; (3 ; 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 vesterday, & constitutional amend-ment limiting the State to \$30,600,990 was pared.

THE HORSE AND ITS RIDEE.

BY MAJOR BALLY TURNER,

Of the Ottawa Volunteer Field Battery.

It is thought that wild horses existed in Euwore, but that among the Celar trates the doanesticated horse was not known until dout the period that the Celtie-Sevenian Gauly ascenared the Danshe and crossed the Rhare, and dat in was introduced into England by the Part alcans who were the means of bragging hang has the enstoms and commodiates into the lands with which they traded. Now we know must the "Celtic tribes in France were horsenion, for Pensamins tells that they used in their armos the trimarkesce, or well-known trinal arrangement of a kinght and his two squres, while in briesought in character, the G close to investion, the natives stought in character, the G close Use therefore totlowed more the custom of Neudern Asia, and the British Celts that of Southern Asia.

It has been commenty believed and asserted, that astronomical observations were firs, made in Egypt, and that there the Zodiacal belt was divided into its twelve bouses; but it has now been satisfactority shown, that the zodate.it constellations were named in some conney more j p dalonians had vase mantees of houses. He northerly either then India or Lgypt, Une-etonbefore the cavilization effeither, or the mandaetion of the domestic deal barse; and that AS in the houses of the sun, the barse 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 personitication of that luminary, by the nation to whom we may attribut . the division of the zodace; 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 exclient annuis 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 Pustuabasus; *Asp*, in Lorasp. The same practice prevailed among the Gothic nations, where we find Heugist, Horsa, Upps, and Bayerd, all names of the horse, applied to princes and chivis. It is probable that superstitions veneration was first applied to the horse in Egypt, Arabia, and the neighbouring constries, at about the period of the first Scythic invasions; for we find that some of the tribes of idolators 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 pions Josiali took away the horses that the kings of Joshih took away the holses that the kings of Joshih had given to the sun, at the en-tering 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 Asithe erit one. Among many of the ragar asso-atic tribes at this day, their magic correnomies 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. Hosein and Khizr. Our own Teutonic nacestors sacrificed houses to the Sun, Ertha, and other divinities, in their temples on the Island of Rugen. All the sungods, wherever worshipped, by whatever peo-ple, 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 Urmusd, snow-white, and bi-d for the service of the temple in Cilicia. In every temple of the sun, in every Gilicia. In every tem; le of the sun, in every sacred grove, from the Baltic to the Ganges, there were stalls for the holy horses. The horse has been every where the type of victory. the national emblem, the standard of lattic-either by the exhibition of its skull, or its tait, or by the whole image of the animal Wite 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,

by Aitrol the Great over the Data spands, Offic in the year Sid.

B. Crivella, and an applicated set is seen. The same write construction of a respective function of the set of the set of the set of the function of the set of the set of the function of the set of the set of the Transition of the set of the set of the Tana A function of the set of the set of the Tana A function of the set of

Other Redition , lowers , solirm that the singular antiquation as its as of more a store date. than Ailes has always an oder to represent on while house of all noise too. At they can be a write house, where can be south to many exception. contra inclusioned and liver to the end of viance. But is, must a provide belief of the Circaseans, that the Shalof the Maliour canceres be a new factor over all blam for white connects of the contactules and the black on s or an Abassides.

the great object lotaer o has been to ascertain the oreinar habital of the lory. If its white state, the race of manking or whom n was here subjegated to man's use, and its provable inse minolociton to what are constantly about as civitized countries. Is all now provide a notice a few other facts with respect to this animal, as known and used by the attenuts, and tate its lits only to our cash cone. From enjoy to other countries or the neighbori nor of Lyppi-and Arabia, we learn from Herodovits that the , speaks of a certain saccar, or lord, or done counity, by name Trianta Gales, as owning, or oildation to his war horses. She stations and the 600 mares. The same autior also betices die minerous cavality of the bacterians, and Caspis ans and teds us, that though the quadrupeds and birds of what is now dirated finite far excecded in size those of other counties, the horse was an exception, for it, was inclusived by a peculiar breast or Media named the Nisean. The horse of this factor, super-by counting and of excaled dinary see, down the charton con-taining the dot of Jupater, in the team of Xerses, during his expedition into Larope. At dasslay the horse of flandosian, et the neave breeds, is a very interior animal f and we learn from Cen-Sykes, that the only, time 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 rare. Major Gwat-kin, the Superintendent of the East India Comjeany's breeding said in Nordern India, de-series the original Indian mary, as very micror in shape, and generally a jack with narrow chest, drooping mean quaracas, and a above fom ach and a nah hands logia, and a too legge. Jast such as Major (awarean de athes them are the sculptured horses wherever met with in India, showing that what the new yer ber- is how. appear that the Edutorians, any more than the ersions and Greeks, at or about the time of Homer, were accustomed to rule on horseback. All the heroes of the flast are deputed as lighting in chartots; and coariots above are found sculptured on the basso-relievos of Persepolis. Lace discoveries in the runs of ancient Nineveh lead us to suppose, that the Medes were accustomed to rele on horseback at a much eatlier period; for Mr. Rich speaks of a basso-relievo of a monited warrior, and of the figure of a riding sportsman, catching a deer with a casting-net, found in the runs 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 Herodulus, Cyrus opposed camels to the Lydian Cavalry of Cicesas. After this time it is probable that the Persian sover-igns availed themselves of the services of vari-ous equestrian tubes from the higher Asatue regions, coming through the passes of the West ern Caucasian range, along the cost of the Caz, ian; for from the time of Cyrus we find In the First Book of Kings ots from Egypt.

a contactionation of a great vaccay great period about 268. The trade was evelently e and on by the gross of string, as the price thas but for underent values out single horses i and from the same record we letter another impertant fact, det in l'horneta horses were estar deur or source, for Solomon, after supplying the armies of Israel, raden in horses with the Photocrons The Typians, another mercantile words of great regional, napored herses from Asasmu, and carried them to their colonies in Anica, to Crole, Stelly, Spann, and Greece.--those any have arised the old Greek (Alle, that New year, the goal of the set, produced the horse survey the costs with his trident. It was ish the subject of the Cabrada breeds, sprung a on the societ of the children of edge pring a on the sear probably because in either case the previsitor was imported by writer. There is another mythological emissive about the horse. As the camel was styled, by the camelriding trates of Arabas, the ship of the desertde house of the sea. Hence, under the names of the horse and mare, were spited in the Draclosures, a worship and a mystery which would of distortives form the subject of a lecture; force the Eastern mythological fables of Perseas and Refferophon.

It was the opinion of Buffon, the great French not unlist, thus, Arabia had no horses in the culy ages, nor even at the commencement of the Roman Empire, and hardly any at the date of the Mahometan Hegna. He supports this opioion by the fact, that 200 years after the Christian eta, 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, Mahomethad but two borses in his arin, when he longht with the Koreish, and did not capture a single horse in his victorious campergn. But, admining the truth of the first two hards, as stated by Batlon, 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 tho most part a camel-tiding tribe; but this by no means proves that the northern tribes, the Be-doneens and the clans of Yenica had no borses. The land of the Edomite Arabs has no pasturage whatever for horses, nor dors it grow the souden harley, the food with which the Arab of Semen delights to feed his favourite mare. On concurating the to feed his favoratic marce. On the authority of Laborde, the Edomite speaks with eavy and admiration of the glorious char-gers of his bachen the questrian Arabs. Rob-ber by profession, what could do act ber by profession, what could the Arab do withom a horse? Long before the fall and destruction of J meeten by Titus, bands of Jews, stray remnants of the captivity of Sennacherib, of the tribes of Gad and Maaasseh, had taken to the dezeri, and adopted Arab customs and means of subsistence; under a succession of their na-tive princes, they exercised a nonnade warfare, torgat great battles, canonicd Mithridates, and niterly 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 Arabaus? In revenge for this deteat, a fearful massacre took place among the francse Jews, and whole families of them, flying from the shaughter, took refuge in the tents of Yemen, where they became Matnuth, 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 sa-back to these 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 Casarian Era, we know from the work of lifetins on the wars of Alex-Cargian: for from the tune of Cyrus we find under: for he says cypressly, that Gasar sent cavalry invariably accortanced as forming a part 10 Malchas, that is Melek, for a reinforcement of the Aranean legions, and in various parts of of cavalry while a little later, but still before Persia they are found in the sculptures of a lat the time of Mahomet, we hear of a war between Persia they are found in the semiptures of a tat the time of Mannines, we near on a variable of the period. I before observed, that though by two tribes, that lasted forty years, on account the express command of Gon, the brachies were of a horse-race. Better evidence still is found torbadden to use horses, Solomon broke the in ancient Arabian poeme, once suspended in command, and imported both horses and chari- the Kaala, all dating before the time of Mahomet, which in animated and glowing terms grass from the surface of a huge while horse, of strom region. In the risk book of which in annualer and glowing chapter speak extending over more than an acre, cut deeply chapter x, verse 29, we have the record of ex-speak of the horse and its qualities, give splea-into the face of a chalk hill, near betcombe lies actly what he paid for them : reduced into Eng-did pictures of cavalry battles, and notices gis in Berksbire, supposed to have been so cut lish stg., each horse cost about £17, and each which prove that those who wrote them had

derived from their ancestors a noble breed of a horses Nay, if with many of the commenta-tors, we take the Book of J do to have been writ-on before the time of Abraham, and that J do was an Arabian or Idnimean prince and propact. what shall we to say his description of the horse and his rider, "Hast those given the house strength? Hast those closhed his neck with thunder? Curst thou make him atraid as a grasshopper? The glory of his nostrals is errible. He paweth in the valley and reported in his strength: he goeth on to meet the armed men. He mocketh at fear, and is not afficiented, neither turneth he back from the sword : the quiver rattleth against him, the gluttering spear and the shield. He swalloweth the ground with there as and rage, neither belreveth he that it is the sound of the trumpet. He saub among the trumpets, Ha, ha: and he sinclich the battle afar off; the thunder of the captains and the shouting." A pissage prohably one of the most sublime ever written, and which could have been written by no man not well acquainted with the character of the anunal, particularly when employed in war. It is a valuable pas-sage 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, how-ever badly provided with horses he may have been at the outset of his career, we find that m 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; thy back shall be a seat of honoar and thy bein of riches, every grain of barley given to thee suall purchase indulgence to the sinner."

Let us also rememoer 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 discussion of the eastern empire, and in little more than 100 years after the prophet's death, given wings to the sword of Islam, and cartied is green standard from Araba to India in one direction, and France in auother. In the year 6.31 Mihomet died : 366 years after, so great was the increase of his followers, that we find the horse-men of Islam numbered by the handred thousaud. When Mahmoud, the Gaznes ofe Sultan, the conqueror who carried away the samiawood gates of the temple of Somaanth, at that zerat in Hindostan, and pluced them at Cabool. whence they were borne back in triangh he an Anglo-Indian army, in the memory of every one; when this Mahmoud was about start-ing on one of his twelve exped tions, he demanded of Ismael, a tributary Seljuki m chief, who dwelt in the territory of Rol-hara, "How many men he could furnish for military service?" "If you send," replied 14-mael, "one of these arrows into our camp, fifty thousand of more computed in the service of the service o thousand of your servants will mount on horse-"And if that number," continued Mah-be not sufficient?" "Send this second moud "be not sufficient?" arrow to the horde of Balik, and you will find fifty thousand more." "But," said the Gazne-vide monarch, "If I should stund in need of your kindred tribes ?" your kindred tribes ?" "Despatch my bow, was the last reply of Ismael, "and as it is circalated around, the summons will be obeyed by two hundred thousand horsemen." Such was the overthrow of the Gaznevide dynasty by the Seljukian Torcomans , we had them, in the year 1050, attacking the Roman Empire in the East. Gibbon says, that the Empire was assaulted by an unknown race of harbarians, who united the Scythian valour with the fanaticism of new proselytes, and the arts and riches of a power-ful monarchy. The myriads of Turkish horse overspread a frontier of six hundred miles from Tauris to Arzeroum, and the blood of 130,009 Christians was a grateful sacrifice to the Arabian Prophet. (Inly about 250 years before duis, in the year 721, the Riding nations, the

follow its of the talse prophet of Merca, Lat some of the Model's and the main from Polising to since of the work function in our function one pairies of the case of a four or of over a f-and compared annext factor of the Spaces Peanson's and a samed in or I' and so have a dec. is but , + u Tours, when the one of the decrity that is on the world, the could be Found, the Manufaer any were access a such as C. acies. Marica-The by these data seven days, and electric transmission of the seven details and the seven details that does not the seven details the seven details the seven details and the s of the Mahometan rando specified on the held, anare the hon master of the gig infre featous, how he is Maries from beyond the Rhine in and one to as atom Montate h. From the Hegira, almost to this day, this restless race of horse men has troubled the Carts aan world, whether under the name of Arab, Moo., Turk, Ture officin or Ottoman, the last bloody repulse naving been given to chem by Joh i Sobleski under the walls of Vicana in 1063 As we shall see acreaf er, the fasto y or this race is the standard tely connected with that of the horse-Arabic being the county in which that and add und yer morein times, his actuated the nightest standard of excellence. W .h respect to this nation of horseaser-die Saraceas and their successors, the Tatas and the Ocompan-there are some most extraordinary prophecies in the Reventions of St. John , and so perfectly horne out by the event, dra, is may not be out of place to notax them. The words of the prophecy are these .- And there can out of the smooth locases upon the earth-and anto them was given tung-neither day lice-out only those men who have not the seat of too in their forcheads and to diem it was given that they should not tacm, but that they should be formented 1.133 tive months. ' A verse or two after, the sacred writer continues :- " And the shapes of the lo- . hons-and they had breast-plates, as it were breast-plates of iron-and the sound of their wings was as the sound of chanots of many horses running to battle." "One wor is past, hor and behad there come two more woes in reat-ter. And then we have the further occernp-tion; "And the number of the army of the horsemen were two hundred thousand-and J beard the number of them-and thus I saw the horces in the vision, and them that sat on them -baving breast-plates of fire, and of jacinth and brimstone-and the heads of the horses were as the heads of tions, and out of their months is-sued are and smoke and bomstone-to these inter was me hard par, of men killed by the iny, and by the smoke, and by the bransione which issued on, or day, montas,"

The bocasts spoken of the the introductory Empire in the tast for upwards of 153 years .-The prophecy wan respect to the green grass the green things and trees, that no one should do them any injury, was most run shably veritied . for the Caupin, Bassan Abubeker, the succresor of Mahamet, when his army was about to to be any in the Persian campaign, issued an order to his army in these words :--" Destroy no palm trees, nor burn any helds of corn , cut down no trat trees, nor do any mischief to cattle, only such as you kill to eat. The order concludes "You will had another sort of people that belong to the synagogue of Satan, who have shaven crowns, be sure via cicave their skults -The Bedawee followers of the prophets especial ly detested monks. The five months during which this torment was to last, may be explained in two different ways-nee prophetic munchs are exactly 151 years, or it may mean the five months of each summer, during which the supply of forage in the held enabled large armies of cavalry to be kept in motion The crowns like gold, may refer to the superb jewelled tur-

time that is, perceand beauted where there or goar was crief div posserver and planted care the air of wenner. Their from plates were like breast-plates of fron- an evident affusom to the shuts of bright steel man ourserendy worn by the Sarneen and Tarkish enviry, to a seen to the day on the presents of the Circassian and other Eastern horsenan. The sound it tion wings as the sound of many clinthots, is If then whiles as the solution of many charlos, is a basis pool of and graphic description of the in-section of the outpath as the tapod advance of a large body of cavality. The vast numbers of the Saracen and Turkish houdes is expressed by the addet are expression "two hunared thousand thousand "Scariet, blue and yellow, fire, ja-conth and brunstone, have ever been the lavourste colors of the sons of Islam. The fire, smoke, and branstone which issued out of their mouths, by which the third part of men were slam, may, and doubliess does, allude to the hre-strug, then coming into general use, and which the Otto-man Turks constructed of unusual size.

(To be Continued.) Paris-The Allied Armies-and tho Bourbons, in 1814.

From Lamartine's History of the Restoration.

Tin. Emperor Alexander was astonished and sourced 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 costs open the extra-three and the extra have power (the abdecation of the conqueror, whose friend, power, as the scorptons of the extra have power (the abdecation of the conqueror, whose friend, -- and it was contained a tient that they should can almost whose flatterer he had been, was solucient in itself to intoxicate an ordinary soul. But that of Alexander was a great one. other great souls he placed his glory not in ren-geance but in generosity. Reprisals on a van-Like quished people, or a conquered man, appeared to hum what they really are—an abuse of suecess. This prince, although he had the plubiliwriter continues :--- that the singles of the tors tess, this prince, atthough ne had the plabilis-casts were like horses prepared unto battle, ty of the Greek race, and the fanaticism of the and on their heads were as it were crowns, races of the North, had likewise, above all, the and on their heads were as it were crowns, races of the sorial, and increase, above all, the like gold--and their faces were as the faces grand dramatic magnanimity of the beroic races of men-andthey had hair as the hair of of the East. He wished to imitate antiquity, women-and their ited, were as the tech of not by devisition but by virtue. He aspired to civilization,-he respected humanity,-he proloundly adared Divine Providence, whose instrument he believed inmself to be, for the purpose of interating the world from the despotism which Napoleon had imposed, for the last fifteen which Napoteon and imposed, for the last fifteen years, on the independence of nations, and on the freedom of the human mind. Young, hand-some, beloved by all, bearing only upon his fea-tures the melancholy reflection of just reminiscences, he stood with majestic simplicity before public opinion. He was not so much flattered public opinion He was not so much flattered at conjucting the French as in pleasing them. He seemed as it soliciting their pardon for his triample. He was desmous that France should see in him not a barbarian but an admirer, -- not a conqueror but a liberator and a friend. To seens to crave indulgence for its superioritythe bounds spower of in an intervention of the Emperor Alexander joined an exalted adora-verse allock, vichous double, to the clouds of the Emperor Alexander joined an exalted adora-bancet hors area, which, has dose insects in tion of Divine Prividence. Ilis impassioned manker and in the reages, which they hade, and clovalrops soul had been still further mouldand converting sour had been star turner mound-led to gentioness and sorrow, by the love of some admirable women. That satisfy of ples-sure, which restrained early the desires of his senses, had been replaced by a species of pious senses, nou ocen replaced by a species or pious Platonism,—that never fading love, which suf-fers no exhaustion. A woman, still handsome, a species of Christian sybil, Madame de Krudener, was in correspondence with him. She prophetically promised him the glory of Canstantine in correnting a new Christianity. The fanaticism of Greek orthodoxy, - the doctrines of the Uatholic philosopher, Le Maistre, who had long resided at his court,-the lights of the French rationalist philosophy, - and finally, the illuminated pictism of Madaine Kridener, were commingled in the religious soul of Alexander. comminged in the reingious sour of Alexander. It was a great celectic system, of which the worship was tague, but whose deity was en-through in his least. Every noble part most have a noble inspiration, and in finding the former expand, Alexander had proportioustely inner expanse, survances as proportionality inthe Supreme he thanked him for having given hum the triumph; and he ardenly sought to there faces are described as being like the faces by benefing humanity.

Such were the true disjointions of the Finnefor Alexander at the moment he awake and found hunself a conqueror at the gates of Paris He admitted the magistrates, the chaets of the National Guard, and the citizens, to an audience. He appeared with modesty before them : "I way the compared what made is other than, "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 mane and ef their blood to oppress all Europe. It was he who came to provok . mo to the very centle of my Empire, to ravage my provinces, to immo-late my nearly, and to hard my cases. The jaslate my people, and to burn my cates. The justice of God has brought me this day ander those walls from which the aggression went forth -1 shall only proof 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 con-jointly with his troops over the safety of the citizens

During this interview, M. de Nesselrode, the Emperor Alexander's minister, privately inform-ed 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 waten expects its conqueror. The Boulevanis, the faubourgs, the streets, were crowded with an immense multitude, whose countenances expressed more endosity than sorrow. Everything, even its own humiliation, 14 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 mimense ma-jority of the citizens. It was not so much France as the Emperor, who uppeared to them to be conquered. They said to themselves with truth, "It is not the enemy that triumphs over truth, "It is not the energy that trunging over him; it is we, who allow him to fall. If he had not pushed his tyranuy, and the usurpation of all our rights over our liberties, to that excess that makes puriotism give way before the dignity of man, France, arousing herself as in 1792. would have driven back, even to their very enpitals, these sovereign profiners of our sail. We are invaled because we permit it. We are vanquished in the man that was our chief ; but t' is chief, being once out of the question, we wal again seize on victory, in the manage or houry and our desire for couldat." Every fife and overy expression still further displayed the most itself again in a cupit I which it could us t pro-erve? And if not what description of given-Free ' And into Witt deciritor of gravitation in imposed up to he square as the divisible ment roud its fait impose upon or I ave to the and automaty of the profe indest care. Free choice of France? These thoughts reasonable and automaty of the profe indest care. Is allowed time to automate on the quigait de profession of the control duke was slor by matching pation. The control cases of the occur. While the Control duke was slor by matching pation. The control cases of the occur his 30, 06 car dry toya ds are thoughts because amengst themselves, on the probabiliti sof the future, and their mainidual preferences or uch an appearance of a day of festival, of spectacle, and of degradation.

The people of the populous quarters and of the tection. faubourgs clone bore on their countenances the , rage of patriotism, and the conviernation of citi-famished, suffering, and wounded, after passing the night in the faubourgs, and returing through the streets, had disseminated all round an ardent

condensus our light remaining troops to the shame and merry of a retreat - Some groups of these men of the lower classes, armed with pixes which the king Joseph for t distribute f amougst (them in multinumbers, brandished their aims, protested against the cowardice of the city, and give attenance to imprecations against the abonded brotaets and munisters of Nanoleon -But these impredations doed away amoust the si-Luce and resignation of the growd. No one took in summaries the equival, just it should be thought he was aroung in the cause of Napole..n

At ten o'clock in the morning, under a beamtiful spring sun, and annulst crowns peaceful and contented, as if they had assemble I to witness a review of all Europe, the allied armies commenced their march into Paris. These toops, having reposed for several days after the handful of French heroes, bowed down with their murches and butles, had had time to rest fatigue, and their uniforms stained with blood move from their clothes and their arms the steins and dirt, whom Paris had seen traversing its of a short but terrable campaign. The men, the 'streets the night before. The drums, the trum-horses, the artifiery, the standards, shore forth pets, and the bass instruments of the military of a short but terroble campaign. The men, the bases, the artifiery, the standards, shone forth in all the military splencour of gold and steel. Each of the Russian, Pressian, Austrian, and barracks, or their quarters, to march past in re-view order under the eyes of their respective so-250,000 cavilry, antillery, and infin voreigns. try marched in close columns of thirty men m front, on all the roads to the east and north of

The alleys, the balconies, the roots of the honwere live so many benches of an immense) and silent circas, contemplating this denoue-ne at of the European drama of ten years. The Crassi D de Constantine, brother of the Empefor Alex neicr, advanced on a wild and power-The large from the Stephes of Tarter, at the lower when the allied sovereigns, the Emperor Al-fel large from the Stephes of Tarter, at the lower, the King of Prussia, the Prince of head free Russias evenly. This prince, with example, the King of Prussia, the Prince of a Tarter court name, a wild loob, rough ac-and the ambassadors, all on horseback, had at-en 5, wi mattail generals, the rough ac-tained that part of the Boulevaid adjoining the the northern deserve to even wheth the south = 1 in the induction of the term of term of the term of term o tine imposed up on the squate as the discipline p

While the Crard duke was slor ly matching screetly profished to receipts the second to his 30, 06 cm dry toyla ds the thoughs-Eissnes, think the demonstration was premature, and by the domorands, the rimpetor Ale: ar ter had did yot smile propitions. Their aspects grew future, and their redividual preferences of using pressing at the gates of Paris, in more one and or such a form of government, againted staris Prassing at the gates of Paris, in more one and with a movement and a surmur which prove at tanight be a partaker of the tria uph as he had with a movement and a surmur which prove at tanight be a partaker of the tria uph as he had with a movement and a surmur which prove a prove of the victory. The Mayors of Paris white the ten to recommend the capital to his proed on him to recommend the capital to his pro- mendation of prudence in the attitude of the sor-

"The fate of arms has conducted me hither,"

that he must be sacrineed on the awar of peace. But though this was the conclusion to be drawn, he dod not express it in direct terms.

After these words admirably calculates to sound and to conclusive public opinion agains, the only obstacle to the reconciliation of man-kind, the Emperor Alexander and the King of Pruzsia rode slowly towards the Porte St. Marin. They were surrounded by a numerous and trilliant college of minor sovereigns, princes, and generals; and were escorted, in front and reat, 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 summe of the men of the north, the cleanliness, clegance and richness of their uniforms, arma, and appointments, formed a striking contrast with the bull starved and harmased cavalry of with hands, made the streets resound with martial

At the spot where this wide faubourg joins the Boulevards by the triumphal arch of Louis XIV., the column's, obstructed by the immense drams beating and cohors by g. every quarter of the south and west, wavered a Some squalitous of Cossiess, and Oriental cash moment as if a rested by this tide of humanity; Some squarkoas of Cosseess, and Oriental cash moment as if arrested by this tide of humanity; tady from Carcasus, were thrown out in front but at length they slowly opened a passage for of the arms, as if to here its passage clear thro't themselves, by the avenue which lends to the the principal streets of the cuty. On their np- [Champs-Elysees. Paris had never seen such pearance the people of the quarter of the Bass in ocean of salies, of hayonets, and of cannons, tille arose in a tunnit, and stiered, in sign of mundate its streets and squares. The people, definite, shouts of "Vive Bonapartet" Some is of other deceived by the hulletins of the Empearande should of "vive boundaries" some so blen decene of the auternis of the kine-arand men rashed out of the crowd towards an pror, who only spoke to them of the victories of aide-decamp of the Engeror Alexander, who has arms and the defents of his enemies, at was going to prepare his quarters. "Comeon, bength saw the melancholy truth with their own Frenchmen?" cried these desperate fellows.— eyes; France disarmed and exhausted—Europe eyes; France disarmed and exhausted-Europo complished. From this feeling of his fall to a general exectation of his fatal power, there was but one step; and some royalists speedily gave the signal for it.

When the allied sovereigns, the Emperor Al-exander, the King of Prussia, the Prince of I he the echo of another century. The people, carcely conceiving its object, continued a long time theof. The sovereigns themselves, althor darl, and they made signs with their hands to some pentiemen who had raised the cry to check a. I reserve their dangerous enthusiasm for ano-ther occasion. But whether this silent recomercipus was sincere,-whether it was only a more elever and more delicate provocation for only quarter in termy select troops. I shall pre-ministers, icaning rest man after so receives to serve your National Guard, which constitutes take part in the demonstration, gave visible en-the difte of your citizens. Your future fale rests, couragement, by looks, smiles, and gestures, to entirely with yourselves." acclamations which averged them on the Em-ipire. As the staff of the allies penetrated still In these words Alexander sufficiently indicat- farther into the quarters inhabited by the nobi-

houses, replied to these cries and these signals simple preference. It was assisting power than by similar demonstrations. They clapped their their history that they so a it to regula with the hands to encourage the royalists; they bowed wards of their former days. On that manang from their balcones on the passage of the save-before the pass and the path age it solves could reign; they dressed their windows with white insare than the path age of the wheet they had flags; they ruled in a minimum with their uns. rashly is solutional by the bary grouping themselves and prolonged from house to house the malti- on floor on the verticely, on the Place de Con-plied cries of "houghive our liberators". Down corde, and individually we trang a cockade which with the tyrant! Long live the Bourbons". The the people migh heis mon as a symbol of treahouses only presented one color and one voice, join, and pumsh with deata - Bit carried away

astonished, and, as if undecided between the his- they had ventaged their lives for their ancient initiation of seeing their capital in the bands of remnancements. Cattain of their an issued by strangers and the novely of the spectacle, Na-poleon was in their eyes the great calarator the bands of the prophet of Nacolan if they failed they poleon was in their eyes the great calarator the bad no other saive, as to that in the complicity invasion which protoned the stones of their erg. of the Emperor Al van let – This it was necespoleon was in their eyes the great calibrit of the load his other stry to do than in the comp-invasion which protaned the stones of their city. In the Early of the Early of A. vin her — This it was re-tigas, the discipline of their troops, the politer-ness of the generals, the molesty of the compos-rors, the miracle of the capital thus respected, — THE PERSIAN WAR. of those train il hearths, of those peaceful possesions, of those monuments undefied, of those magazines wide open, -- while not a hand date touch the riches with which they were filled, -that armed National Guard which formed a bartier around this forrent of northern hordes, this police, this security, these tranquil visages, these signs of jus; these festival banners in the bosom of a city so long threatened, --now occu-pied rather than conquered,--made the people pass from consternation to grantude, and to the cuthusiasm of their security in this bewalder-mant of their imagination and their senses. The Bightest implision would have driven them to territory would have been invaded without sughtest imputsion wome accounted the evening be-resolutions the most unexpected the evening be-the usual preliminary declarations of war. they mingled with them tamely and blind, as Nian had formed a corps of 30,000 men, inobject which presented itself to them for the solution of their uncertainties.

Nevertheless, this royaust movement (conceived in some chateaux and in some hotels, got leapture of Bushate. Or hearing this news up that morning only by some young men and the Shan assembled the Divan, and it was t some old members of the ancient nobatty, favor- the olived that the corps commanded by Mired by some literary men, agried to and encour- to solved that the corps commanded by Mir-aged by some ambitious ones, eager to desert aza. Meheme I Kahn should move forward the Empres, and to offer their services to now and take a post on to cover the province of p sovereign) did not communicate useff, without [farsistan, of which the English had occurmurnurs and without resistance amongst the pied the coast in such an expected manner. people. Some blashed at this manifestation of C the 7th of January Fezlah Kiban, who i real and profound hatced of the Empire, as he-commands the first division of the army of a ing a shan, fal and compulsory homage to their the South, quitted Kashan, his head quar-conquerors. Others looked on such displays as tere, by orders received from Teheran, with t unreflecting, imprudent, and as likely to form, his first brigade, to proceed to the defile of i on the morrow, lists of proscription against Paris. The greater number were actually ignorant whom and for what the royalists were expending so much ardent enthusiasm. Children Khan, who commands the second brighter under the Republic, youths under the Consulate, of his division, and who was at Haundan. under the Replane, youths under the Consulate, we have to the place and join h.m. These 4 "The Russian embassador, M. de Kour-men under the Empire-they knew nothing of to march to the place and join h.m. These 4 "The Russian embassador, M. de Kour-the history of their country but the resolution, orders were ponctually attended to, and by a kin, visited the prison of St. Lezare, had the history of their country but the revolution, orders were particular two generals were this shull box in his hand at the moment that the conquests, and the reverses of the Emperor The friends of the absent family of the European the set accounts the two generals were this shull box in his hand at the moment that succeeded but with difficulty, and by taking public opinion as it were by surprise, to present ed Khan was hastening at the head of two women, seeing it, fell into fits. After she before the eyes of the Emperor of the other divisions. The Moniteur de Pariset is had been brought round, she was questioned of a national wish is, favor of the Restoration. One thing alone was succeed and

by impatience, and knowing that revolution-The people of these quarters appeared to be idemand a devotion regarders of consequences,

A letter from Teheran to the 3rd of January, ria Russia, states that Isa Khan, who governed the town of Herat in the name of the Shah, after having detended it against the Persian troops, has been assassinated by an Atighan.

The Moniteur de l'Armee publishes some interesting details relative to the movements of the Persian troops. The Court of Tcheran was aware of the departure of the British squadron for the Persian Gulf long before its arrival, but it did not expect its fore. Without knowing in ceality the meaning the usual preatminary orchaomours of the fore, without knowing in ceality the meaning in order to be prepared for all events, the if out of complaisance towards some unknown tended to act in the southern part of the empire. Such was the position of adarrs, (when he heard at the same time of the aritval of the British expedition and the Zindjeran, on the frontiers of Farsistan. At 1 the same time he commanded Emineh j the same time ac commands the second bugade (mirably fortified, secure against any attack. Restoration. One thing alone was succeed and profound amongst therefield in graving to the contrary, the entire Persian population lation,—weariness of the Empire, and harred of tyrang. The marching of the allied armies continued for a portion of the day. The Emperor of Rue-for a portion of fue day. The Emperor of Rue-trange to a portion of fue day. The Emperor of Rue-for a portion of fue day. The Emperor of Rue-for a portion of fue day. The Emperor of Rue-for a portion of fue day. The Emperor of Rue-for a portion of fue day. The Emperor of Rue-for a spectra the King of Prassis, constantly hermaed fights in the kingdom. Although it has lost

ume and significance. The assemblages too, ut-nume and significance. The assemblages too, ut-poing poople of bits severes withing parts is black-poing poople of bits severes withing and the process. Since kerchnets in the Hands, displayed that black-time of a use till then short. The mess disk by the community of those account them. These we have to the million of the Severe and the Severe them of a use till then short. The mess disk by the community of those account them. These we have to the million of the severe and the Severe them of a use till then short. The mess disk by the community of those account them. These voted, orgetting all personal produces and oparies and reduces we represent the fourter that both the the both the the start, or the ere the dignity of a compared produce, and we notice the million of the severe and them structure to the both the reine of them we also the the tork of the severe and the function of the severe and the severe and them. These we also the the tork of the severe products the tork of the severe and the severe and them to be easily. A vast char, or the event the function of the severe and the severe exists another defile equally celebrated, in the centre of which flows the river Bendomu, which the first column of Fezlali Khau's first division occupies at this mo-meat. The plan now adopted to cover the province has always succeeded. Mirza Mehemed Khan, the Commander-in-chief. is to establish his head quarters at Shirazi the capital of Farsistan, which is still one of the finest towns in Persia. Shiraz is situste on a small river called the Racknabad, in the midst of a fertile valley, defended by high morntains and by a girdle of hills, which forms a strategetic line difficult of This valley is about 20 miles long access. and 10 broad, and its fertility is remarkable. The works of the citidel, constructed by Kerim Khan in 1768, and repaired by Feth Alı Shah in 1795, were in a great part destroyed by the terrib'e earthquake of 1813, and again in 1821, which left ineffaceable traces. The fortifications were repaired by Mahomed Shah in 1829, and in 1935, with several improvements on the original plan by a European engineer. The fortifications consist of a brick wall 10 feet thick by 21 high, flanked by 10 round towers, with batteries en barbette, together with a wide and deep ditch all round. The town is deleuded by a vast citadel, which serves as an arsenal, These works, though well covered, are badly armed. Shiraz, independently of its deticions climate, its monuments, and its women, celebrated for their beauty throughout Asia, merits the attention of the scientife world for giving birth to the two great-est poets of Persia-Sadi, who died at 100 years of age in 1296, and Hafiz, who died in 1389. The monument of the latter poet has survived all the vicissitudes of his native e'v. The mits of Persepolls, the ancient capital of Persia, are 30 miles from Shiraz. There are several other towns in Farsistan worthy of attention besides Shiraz, such as Yerd. Aberkhoud, Kazeroun, Fer-ozabad, and Darebyerd. Bushire, lately captured by the Braish tmops, is the most important town on the Persian Gulf. It is in some measure separated from the remainder of the province, and is surrounded by tribes who were never completely subducid by the Shah. The British army is in an excellent position, having established an intrenched

as to what had such an effect upon her. . It's so trightful,' she said, 'to see a shuff

VETERINARIAN DEPARTMENT.

DISEASES OF THE CHEST.

CANADA WEST, Jun. 16th, 1857.

MESSES. EDITORS :- The case of complicated chest affection, reported by H. Bel, was one of great interest, but is of frequein 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 veterina-ry art, are "like angels' visits," few and far between.

Not knowing the history of the case allud ed 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 membrance lining the chest, being a case of subacule pleurisy, and had H. B.'s attention been directed to the unfortunate animal at that time, I have no, hositation in saying he would have been hying at the present moment.

On commencing this letter, I intended giving you the leading symptoms, &c., of pleu-risy, both acute and subacute, also the distinguishing symptoins between the disease and pneumonia, &c, &c. As it would oc-cupy too much space (knowing your objections to long sermons), 1 must retrain 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 freguent termination of pleurisy in this country. It consists in the effusion and collectic 1 of a serous fluid in the cavity of the chest : it is sometimes confined to one. but more fre-quently 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 consider-ably 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 rehef, and we soon hear a fresh report : the animal has had a relapse. No such a thing, however, has accurred; the first change gave tellef, 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, also those place at the same time, which must, sooner or later, act on the organs of respira-tion. This depends solely upon the quanti-ty of fluid at first effussed. Should it be small, the relapse, as it is called, will be longer in making its appearance; but, as I be-fore 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 putient, 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 stainy; 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

ance, though improved, is anxious; the nos-imitted to serve at the age of 13, and are trils 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 abroptly about midway (it may be nigher 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 péculiar sounds are sometimes heard, but I do not think they n be depended upon; the action of the h. rt is quick, but there is a dull, heavy sound with the quickness; on percussion being applied to the interior portion of the cavity, both ant. and post., a doll sound is emitted, and by carrying on this op-eration, you can, pretty distinctly, tell the evtent of the effusion. Some writers state, that if one si le is struck by an assistant, and of the Royal family, and ten elephants are the hand or ear is placed on the opposite, the placed at her disposal. The King underfluid will be distinctly felt or heard stapping, takes no expedition without being accomor dashing against the side. I have iried the operation, as well as others (operations), but can place no confidence in it or them, one of these, both unscientific and cruel, is ed to his person. Each individual of the htting the abdominal viscera with sacks, battalion has five negresses attached to her causing those organs to press on the diaph- service, and having thus no domestic occuragin, a.M suddenly letting them fall so as to pation she can devote herself exclosively hear "the rush of neighty totters" in the to the dates of her profession. Punishment chest of the poor brute. I am of opinion that is very rare in this corps, and when it is m-no such operations are required to determine flicted it consists of a suspension from serthe presence of fluid in the chest, if the at-tendant 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, alter 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.

Must 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 a dematons; 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 hydrothorar, I would, if I knew any, describe those present in hy-drops pericardii, or fluid in the heatt's sack; but I find my mind without a single symp-tom, 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'Armee 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 eyes are prominent and stainy ; the counten- | their discipline is perfect. They are ad-

placed in the army of seserve at 25. From placed in the army of searce at 25. From that period they no longe serve about the King's person, but are employed to guard the Royal palaces and the Crown lands... On ontering the army they makes yow of chastity, for which there is no ex-splion unless any should attract the king's sten-tion and be admitted among his legitimu tion and be admitted among his regimment wives. The King's choice seldom falls on the most beautitul, but on the most skilled in military services. Their full dress is composed of a white woollen robe, em-broidered with gold. The cloth is extreme-ly fine, and descends as far as the knee; it is covered with a light coat of mail and a gilt ouirass. 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 undress 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 panied by his female guard, nor does he ever hunt or ride out, without an escort of the same guard, who are devotedly attachvice 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 pre-sence of the entire company. The mili-tary organization of this battation 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 Louisvile by the military, free masons, concity authorities, and an immense concourse of citizens. On the consular residences, ship-ping and public buildings, flags were displayed at half-mast, and minute guus wero fired from sunrise until the embarkation of the body.

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

HANNISBURG, 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 Erchange, when a committee was appointed to cooperate with the committee of the City Gouncil in taking measures for the payment of res-pect to the remains of Dr. Kane. Appropriate resolutions were adopted.

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

CLAVAGE & LYMAN have received r	er "In-
SAVAGE & LYMAN bave received p dian" a supply of Ri. LE had Maitia C Swonds, Brits, Sashes, &c.	TTCER
SWORDS, BELTS, SASHES, &C.	

Monti	real, Feb'y 27th, 1857.	3in6
\overline{W} .	W. BROWN, HAIR-DRESSER, & Street, Ottawa.	ic. Sussel

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