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MILITARY GAZETTE



And Civil Service Record.

Vol. II.

QUEBEC 7TH AUGUST 1858.

NUMBER 30.

Local Advertisements.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the

TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.

Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

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

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

PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:—

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

In the year 1859 the Line will be weekly.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—

From Liverpool to Quebec.

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

STEERAGE.....	£8 8 0
Children in the Steerage.	
7 years and under 12.....	£5 5 0
1 “ “ 7.....	4 4 0
Under 1 year.....	1 0 0

From Quebec to Liverpool.

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

Children in the Cabin	STEERAGE..... \$30
7 years & under 12, \$50	Children in Steerage.
3 “ “ 7, 40	7 years & under
1 “ “ 3, 30	12, 20
Under 1 year.....	10
	3 “ “ 7, 15
	1 “ “ 3, 10
	Under 1 year..... 5

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

Berths not secured till Paid for.
A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.
All Baggage at risk of owner thereof.
Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.
All Parcels intended to go by these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Co.

Montreal Advertisements.

GEO. BURNS SYMES & Co

AGENTS,
3, St Peter Street, Quebec.
Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal,
Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool,
James & Alex Allan, Glasgow,
Montgomerie & Greenhorne, London,
Quebec, April 10, 1858.

WM. HICKMAN, HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER,

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

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

AGENT for the Sale of HOE & Co's
PRINTING PRESS, with Webb's WOOD
LETTER, George Mathers and J. H. McCree's BRISTLING INKS.
G. T. PALSGRAVE,
Corner of St. Helen and Lemoiné Street,
Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

MCDOWALL & ATKINSON,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Military
Chaco's, Forage Caps, &c.
No. 287, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

J. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor,
74, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.
Have just opened a superior assortment of Goods suitable for the present and coming Season, selected in the London and Paris Markets, to which he invites your earliest inspection.

GIBB & COMPANY, MERCHANT TAILORS,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.
In addition to every article in the line, a large assortment of the best London Waterproof HATS of the latest shapes kept constantly on hand, also, Travelling HAT CASES, &c., &c.
Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Opposite Railway Station,
ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.
BY ROBERT EWING,
Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.
Pic-Nic and Pleasure Parties supplied on the shortest notice.
St. Hyacinthe, 16th January, 1858.

Once known never forgotten.

THE PERSIAN BALM.
A most beautiful Toilet article, designed for cleaning the Teeth, Shaving, Cham-pooing, Bathing, removing Tan-Pimples, Frickles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the skin. For the traveller in softening the skin, and soothing the disagreeable sensations consequent upon travelling, it cannot be excelled. No person has a rough or chapped skin and use the Persian Balm at the Toilet. Sold by all Druggists.
S. S. BLODGETT & Co, Proprietors.
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:—
City of Baltimore, Capt Leitch, April 8th
City of Washington, Capt Wylie, April 22nd
Kangaroo, Capt Jeffrey, May 6th
And every alternate Thursday.

From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

Fare from New York, Cabin \$75, Third Class \$30.

These steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase Tickets and obtain all information by applying to J G DALE, 13 Broadway, N.Y., R J CORTIS & CO, 177 Broadway, N. Y., or

CAPT. MAXWELL,
24 McGill St., Montreal, C. E.,
Capt. M. is also Agent for the Sale of Passage Tickets by Sabel & Cortis Line of Liverpool and Quebec Packet Ships.
May 1, 1858.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

- AND THE
FARMERS GUIDE.
L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:—
1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

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

EARLY COPIES.

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

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

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

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for D9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for D30; and so on.

SWORDS.

SAVAGE AND LYMAN
HAVE Received a Supply of
FIELD OFFICERS, ADJUTANTS, CAVALRY,
ARTILLERY, RIFLE and INFANTRY Regulations
Swords, and Belts, Sashes, Swords, Knots, &c. &c., Rifle
Officers Pouches, Whistles, &c.
Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

Colbourns United Service Magazine, and

NAVY AND MILITARY JOURNAL.
Published on the first of every month, price 3s. 6d.
This popular periodical, which has now been established a quarter of a century, embraces subjects of such extensive variety and powerful interest as must render it scarcely less acceptable to readers in general than to the members of those professions for whose use it is more particularly intended. Independently of a succession of Original Papers on interesting subjects, Personal Narratives, Historical Incidents, Correspondence, etc., each number contains Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Officers of all branches of service, Reviews of New Publications, either immediately relating to the Army or Navy, or involving subjects of utility or interest to the members of either; full Reports of Trials by Courts martial, Distribution of the Army and Navy, General Orders, Circulars, Promotions, Appointments, Births, Marriages, Obituary, etc., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the month.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

“This is confessedly one of the ablest and most attractive periodicals of which the British press can boast, presenting a field of entertainment to be general as well as professional reader. The suggestions for the benefit of the two services are distinguished by vigour of sense, acuteness and practical observation, an ardent love of discipline, tempered by a high sense of justice, honour, and a tender regard for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers and seamen.”—Globe.
“At the head of those periodicals which furnish useful and valuable information to their peculiar classes of readers, as well as amusement to the general body of the public, must be placed the United Service Magazine, and Naval and Military Journal. It numbers among its contributors almost all those gallant spirits who have done no less honour to their country by their swords than by their pens, and abounds with the most interesting discussions on naval and military affairs, and stirring narratives of deeds of arms in all parts of the world. Every information of value and interest to both the Services is culled with the greatest diligence from every available source, and the correspondence of various distinguished officers which enrich its pages is a feature of great attraction. In short, the United Service Magazine can be recommended to every reader who possesses that attachment to his country which should make him look with the deepest interest on its naval and military resources.”—Sun.
“This truly national periodical is always full of the most valuable matter for professional men.”—Morning Herald.
To military and naval men, and to that class of readers who hover on the skirts of the Service, and take a world of pains to inform themselves of all the goings on, the modes and fashions, the movements and adventures connected with ships and barracks, this periodical is indispensable. It is a repository of facts and criticisms—narratives of past experiences and fictions that are as good as if they were true—satire and returns—new inventions and new books bearing upon the army and navy—correspondence crowded with intelligence—and sundry unclaimed matters that lie in close neighbourhood with the professions, and contribute more or less to the stock of general useful information.”—Atlas.
HURST AND BLACKETT PUBLISHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO HENRY COLBURN,
13, Great Marlborough street.

AND PUBLISHING AGENCY, &c.

No. 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Es-

tablishment hope to merit a large share of public patronage, and will keep constantly on hand an extensive supply of Newspapers and other periodicals, English and American.
Prompt attention will be bestowed upon orders for such Periodicals as are not to be had immediately on demand anywhere in the City.
When News of great importance, local or foreign, transpires, the Proprietors of the above establishment will issue an extra; or else they will furnish their subscribers and regular customers, from the office of one of the local Newspapers.
To persons wishing to make the PRESS their medium of communication with the public, whether in book form or otherwise, the above establishment will be enabled to offer every attainable advantage and facility.
Insertions, for the advertising column of Provincial and European papers, will be attended to at the shortest possible notice.

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record,

W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

Published every Saturday, at an Annual Subscription of TWO DOLLARS—payable in advance.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING:	
First Insertion, 6 lines and under	60 cents
“ “ “ 7 to 10 lines	70
“ “ “ 11 to 15 lines, per line	7
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.	

AGENTS—London (Catherine St., Strand) — Mr. Thomas.
Montreal — Mr. Constant.
Toronto — Wiman & Co.

Quebec: Printed for the Proprietor, by P. LAMOTHEUX
Shaw's Buildings, Front of Mountain Street.

Promotions in Regular Army.

WAR-OFFICE, PALM-MALL, JULY, 13.
 2nd Dragoon Guards—Cornet H P J Mac-kenzie perm. to res.
 1st Dragoons—R W Caldwell Gent to be Cornet pur v Weaver, app to 6th Light Dr.
 6th Dr—Cornet J O'Neill to be Lieut pur v A F Dawson prom.
 To be Cornets pur—J Baskerville, T J W Bulkeley Gent.
 7th Lt Dr—A H Scrope Gent, to be Cornet pur v Thompson ret.
 10th Lt Drs—A Barthorp Gent to be Cornet v Dodgson app to 14th Lt Dr.
 13th Lt Dr—Lieut W Atkinson from 52nd, to be Lieut paying the difference v Keyworth ex receiving the difference.
 Military Train—Lieut E B Bass, from the 67th Foot to be Lieut v Burslem ex. F B Morris, Gent to be Ensign pur v Hardy prom.
 5th Foot—W C Ormond Gent to be Ensign.
 6th—Lieut T F Powell to Capt pur v Taylor ret. Capt C F Holmes, H P to be Capt repaying the difference v Lee ret, F P Lieut H Parkinson to be Capt pur v Holmes ret.
 8th—Lieut W J Tarte from the 31st Foot to be Lieut.
 11th—B Lieut Col C Pratt from H P 95th Foot to be Major v Singleton prom, Capt J W D'Oyly to be Major pur v Pratt ret, Lieut O Davies to be Capt pur Ensign W A Smyth to be Lieut pur R D Tyler, Gent to be Ensign pur, v Miers prom.
 15th—D B E Dodge Gent to be Ensign pur v Wintle prom W L Martin Gent to be Ensign.
 16th—E Laws Gent to be Ensign pur v Knox prom H B Smith Gent to be Ensign.
 17th—Ensign T B Hunt to be Lieut Disbrowed, Ensign J U Mosse to be Lieut; Lieut F J Berkeley to be Adjt.
 18th—Ensign J F Daubeny to be Lieut pur O Blacker prom, H H Eden Gent to be Ensign pur.
 19th—Lieut T C Lloyd from the 4th Foot to be Capt pur v Cochraoe ret.
 To be Lieutenants—Ensign B Colclough from the 62nd Foot, Ensign C J F Smith from the 32nd Foot.
 22nd—Ensign W S Hardinge from the 89th Foot to be Lieut.
 24th—Ensign H C Maraack from the 46th Foot to be Lieut.
 28th—S F Auchmuty Gent to be Ensign pur v Fitz-Stubbs ret.
 31st—Ensign W J Tarte to be Lieut pur v Swettenham prom.
 34th—C H Webb Gent to be Ensign Shiffner prom.
 35th—Lieut J Harris to be Capt v Le Grand killed in action, Ensign W H B Payn to be Lieut, Ensign E Laws from the 16th to be Ensign.
 38th—Capt B W Cocker H P to be Capt repaying the difference, Lieut W K Elches to be Capt pur, Cocker ret, D R Loft-house Gent to be Ensign pur.
 46th—W G McCrae Gent to be Ensign pur v Ducrow prom.
 47th—F G Berkeley Gent to be Ens pur J F Bell Gent to be Ens pur.
 48th—R Pennel Gent to be Ensign by pur v Gilling prom.
 49th—H J Hill Gent to be Ensign by pur v Rogers prom.
 52nd—Lieut C Keyworth from the 13th Lt Dr to be Lieut v Atkinson ex.
 53rd—Lieut Col W Payn from H P to be Lt Col paying the diff v B Col W R Faber ex ret diff.
 54th—Ensign L K Edwards to be Lieut pur v Schlotel ret H Lambard Gent to be Ensign pur.
 55th—H H Kay Gent to be Ens pur.
 60th—J A Hudson Gent to be Ensign pur G E G F Pigott Gent to be Ensign.
 62nd—Arthur Lake Gent to be Ens pur.
 66th—F E Browne Gent to be Ens pur J T Nash Gent to be Ensign.
 67th—Lieut N Burslem from the Mil Train, to be Lieut v Bass ex. W S Middleton Gent to be Ensign pur.
 68th—C C Hood Gent to be Ens pur.
 73rd—H F H Gibsons Gent to be Ensign by pur.
 86th—R J Posnett Gent to be Ensign by pur Rifle Brigade—Lieut R Tryon to be Capt by pur v Brewster ret.
 WAR-OFFICE, JULY, 16.
 The Queen has been pleased to appoint Major Gen. the Right Hon J Peel Secretary

of State for War.
 General His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge K G G C B K P G C M C, Gen. Commanding-in-Chief the Forces.
 The Right Hon Lord Stanley H M Commissioner for the Affairs of India.
 General the Most Hon. the Marquess of Tweeddale, K T C B.
 Major Gen the Viscount Melville K C B.
 Lieut Gen Sir H G W Smith Bart G C B.
 Lieut Gen Sir G A Wetherall K C B Adjt-Gen of the Forces.
 Major Gen P Montgomerie C B E E C S.
 Major Gen H Hancock E I C S.
 Col W Burlton C B E I C S.
 Col Thomas Forsyth Tait, C B E I C S A D C to the Queen to be H M's Commissioners for the purpose of inquiring into the organisation of the Army at present serving in the pay and under the control and management of the Hon the East India Company.

WAR OFFICE PALM-MALL JULY 16.
 1st Dr Guards—Cornet H H F Giffard from the 3rd Dr Guards to be Cornet v C Mc-D Moorsom app to the 100th Foot.
 1st Dr—C S Glyn Gent to be Cornet by pur v Smith prom.
 2nd Dr—Cornet P C Du Cane from 4th Drg Guards to be Cornet.
 6th Drg—Cornet W J Shafto Orde to be Lt pur.
 7th Lt Drg—Lieut M D Briscoe to be Capt v Pedder dec, Cornet the Hon C C Molyneux to be Lieut, Cornet J B Phillipson to be Lieut by pur.
 10th Lt Drg—E A Wood Gent to be cornet.
 Military Train—To have the ranks of Lieutenants—Ens and Adjt J Sweeney, Ens and Adjt W Shackleton, Ens and Adjt W Thompson, Ens J Briags to be Lieut.
 Royal Artillery—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets to be Lieuts viz: R S M Mackenzie, F G Gyll, S H Toogood, E Baring, H N Jones, B Bond, A F Pickard, T Burnett, S H Desborough.
 Royal Engineers—the undermentioned gentlemen cadets to be Lieuts with temporary rank viz: W Innes, R M Campbell, H Tovey, R N Bucke, R Athorpe, J Fellowes, R H B Beaumont, George Le Breton Simmons, June 22.
 6th Foot—Major W A Stratton to be Lieut. Col v B C Barnes dec, Capt H P Gore to be Major Lieut J L O Mansergh to be Capt, Ens and Adjt H Kitchener to have the rank of Lieut. Lieut W E Harness permitted to retire from the Service by sale.
 8th—Lieut C B Brown to be Adjt.
 15th—Captain H T Richmond from the 98th Foot to be Capt v Scheberras, Ensign A Heaton to be Lieut pur.
 16th—B C Westby Gent to be Ens v Laws app to 35th Foot.
 18th—Lieut C J Coot to be Capt v Forster dec Ens, J F Daubeny to be Lieut.
 19th—Ens A W Burton to be Lieut, R G Traill Gent to be Ens.
 21st—To be Lieuts pur Ens G A Grant Ens E E D Boycott.
 22nd—To be Lieuts Ens A D Gilson from 49th Foot, Ens H E Harrison from 41st Foot.
 24th—Lieut H J Hitchcock to be Adjt.
 44th—Ens H G Matthews per to ret by sale.
 46th—F L Priestly Gent to be Ens.
 47th—Ens F T Elwood to be Lieut.
 70th—Lieut G R Greaves to be Adjt v Scheberras prom, Ens C G S Menteath to be Lieut.
 71st—Ens W F T Harris to be Lt v Swainson dec.
 73rd—Lieut R J Herford to Capt v Williams dec, to be Lieuts Ens W Bayley Ens, T W S Miles, Ens A H Sharp, Ens H D Oly Farrington.
 75th—Lieut F Cornwall from 84th Foot to be Lieut v White ex.
 84th—Lieut T White from 75th Foot to be Rieut v Cornwall ex F Wheatley Gent to be Ens.
 89th—Major J L Phillips to be Lieut Col v Skynner dec, Capt E B Thorp to be Major, Lieut G H Perring to be Capt v Nixon dec, Ens H Bishop to be Lieut.
 98th—Capt A Scheberras from the 15th Foot to be Capt v Richmond ex.
 100th—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class W Barrett MD to be Surgeon.
 Cape M Riflemen—G L Harnette Gent to be Ens by pur.
 Brevet—Major General Sir James Outram, G. C. B., of the service of the East In-

dia Company to be Lieutenant General in the Army, July 15.

Appointments.

HEAD QUARTERS.
 Toronto, 28th July, 1858.
 MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.
 No. 1.
 ACTIVE FORCE.
 PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 7 L. C.
Volunteer Field Battery of Quebec.
 To be First Lieutenant: Sec Lieut C Panet, v Lamontagne prom.
 MILITARY DISTRICT, NO. 9 L. C.
 The rank of Captain in the Militia of the Province is hereby granted to the following officers, viz:
 Lt G McGibbon, Vol. Highland Rifle Company of Montreal.
 Lieut J W Hanson, first Vol Rifle Company of Montreal.
 No. 2.
 SEDENTARY FORCE.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 1, L. C.
Second Battalion, Bonaventure.
 To be Captain: Lieut R. Pritchard.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 2, L. C.
Fourth Battalion, Kamouraska.
 To be Captain: Lt L Frenette, v Casgrain, dec.
 To be Lieutenant: Ensign N Richard v Frenette prom.
 To be Ensign: J B Richard Gent v Richard prom.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5, L. C.
Second Battalion, Richelieu.
 To be Lieutenants: Ensign B St. Jacques, C. Chicoiné.
 To be Ensigns: H L Oiseau Gent, H Duvert.
 To be Chaplain: The Revd J Baltazar.
Fifth Battalion, St. Hyacinthe.
 Captain F Jarred perm to ret with the rank of Major.
Third Battalion, Rouville.
 Capt. F Bessette perm. to ret with the rank of Major.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 6, L. C.
Fourth Battalion, Vercheres.
 To be Captain: Lieut C Marchesseau.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 8, L. C.
Second Battalion, Berthier.
 To be Lieutenant: Ensign S Gauthier, v Peltier dec.
 To be Ensign: E Jetté Gentleman, v Gauthier prom.
Seventh Battalion, Berthier.
 To be Lieutenants: Ensign E Guilbault, P. Laurion.
 To be Ensigns: F Desmarais, Gent, T Pa-toille.
Sixth Battalion, Leinster.
 To be Captains: Lieut J F Laurier, F Eno dit Deschamps.
 To be Lieutenants: Ensign G Quintal, N. Vinet dit Souligny, F Juneau dit Latou-lippe, fils de feu Philippe.
 To be Ensigns: N Mazarette dit Lapierre, Gent, M Picard, C Dupras dit Pratte.
 To be Pay-Master: F O'Brien Esquire.
 To be Surgeon: J O Laurier, Esquire, M D. To be Chaplain: Revd J B Labelle.
 Captain J Desparois dit Champagne is permitted to retire with the rank of Major, and Lieut J Juneau with the rank of Captain.
 MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 9, L. C.
Third Battalion, Ottawa.
 To be Captain: Lieut E Trempe.
Sixth Battalion, Montreal.
 To be Ensign: T B Wragg Gent.
Seventh Battalion, Montreal.
 To be Captain: Captain H Delisle formerly of this Battalion.
 To be Ensigns: E Lemoine, S Hamelin, C Dechantal, Gent

Montreal Fire Battalion.
 To be First Lieutenant: A Pomroy Gent v Short.
 To be Surgeon: R Thompson Esquire v Arnoldi left limits.
 By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief:
 A. DE SALABERRY, Lt.-Colonel,
 Deputy Adjutant Genl. of Militia,
 Lower Canada.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.
 PROMOTION.
Assistant Paymaster—F. F. Everfield (1858), of the *Spy*, to the rank of Paymaster.
 APPOINTMENTS.
Master—J. H. Allard to the Coast Guard.
Second Master—C. W. Stevenson, to the *Marlborough*.
Masters' Assistants—B. S. Jackson, to the *Marlborough*; W. E. M'Grant, to the *Cuyacoa*.
Acting Second Master—H. R. L. Pearch, additional, to the *Victory*.
Clerks—F. Parker, to the *Scourge*; J. A. P. Williams, to the *Hogue*.
Assistant Clerk—W. Adam, to the *Urgent Hampshire Telegraph*, 10th July.
Lieutenant—A. Bagley, to the *Himalaya*.
Master—W. Hellett, to the *Sparrowhawk*; C. F. Puckett, to the *Alecto*; J. H. Allard, to be additional to the *Blenheim*.
Surgeon—J. J. Crawford, to be Surgeon Superintendent of the *Edwin Fox*, convict ship.
Paymaster—C. A. Pritchard, to be Secretary to Rear-Admiral Sir C. H. Fremantle; W. Ellis, to the *Eagle*; W. H. Hills, to be additional to the *Orion*; J. Hay, to be additional to the *Hawke*, for Coast Guard service; W. P. O'Brien, to be additional to the *Ajar*.
Acting Assistant Surgeons—J. Bishop, to the *Impregnable*; J. L. Whitney, to the *Victory*.
Masters' Assistants—G. Christie, to the *Hydra*; H. H. Hannay, to the *Argus*.
Acting Second Master—H. R. J. Pearch, to the *Archer*.
Midshipman—G. R. Trefusis, to *Scourge*.
 COAST GUARD APPOINTMENT—*Chief Officer*—Mr. John H. Allard, Master, R.N., to command Barton Cliff station. Removal—*Chief Officer*—Mr. Whiteman Freeman, from Haspburgh to Bacton.
Hampshire Telegraph, 17th July.

BRITISH ARMY.
 STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS.
 (Corrected for Military Gazette.)
 Where two places are mentioned, the one last named is that at which the depot of the Regiment is stationed.

CAVALRY.	25th—Gibraltar; Pembrokek.
1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.	26th—Bermuda; Birm. Park.
2d do.—Hyde Park.	27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
Royal Horse Guards—Wind-sor.	28th—Malta; Fermoy.
1st Dragoon Guard—Madras.	29th—Bengal; Chatham.
Canterbury.	30th—Dublin; Wick.
2d do.—Bengal; do.	31st—Gibraltar; Parkroke.
3d do.—Bombay do.	32nd—Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—Manchester.	33rd—Bombay; Fermoy.
5th do.—Aldershot.	34th—Bengal; Colchester.
6th do.—Hull.	35th—Bengal; Chatham.
7th do.—Hull; Maidstone.	36th—Aldershot; Athol.
8th do.—Kilnblair; Canterbury.	37th—Bengal; Colchester.
9th do.—Hull; Canterbury.	38th—Bengal; Colchester.
10th do.—Hull; Canterbury.	39th—Quebec; Timperley.
11th do.—Hull; Canterbury.	40th—Melbourne; Belfast.
12th do.—Hull; Canterbury.	41st—Malta; Jersey.
13th do.—Hull; Canterbury.	42nd—Bengal; Perth.
14th do.—Aldershot.	43rd—Madras; Chatham.
15th do.—Newbridge.	44th—Madras; Colchester.
16th do.—Brighton.	45th—C. Good Hope, Paak-hra.
17th Hussars—Bengal; Can-terbury.	46th—Cork; Templeme.
18th do.—Bombay do.	47th—Portsmouth; Cork.
19th Lancers—Bengal.	48th—Gibraltar; Cork.
20th Hussars—Sheffield.	49th—Barbadoes; Park.
21st do.—Hounslow.	50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst.
22nd do.—Madras.	51st—Bombay; Walmer.
23rd do.—Dundalk.	52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
24th do.—Lt. Dg. Bombay.	53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
25th do.—Newick.	54th—Bengal; Colchester.
26th Lancers—Edinburg.	55th—Dublin; Jersey.
27th do.—Bombay.	56th—Bombay; Colchester.
28th Lt Drs—York.	57th—Bombay; Cork.
MILITARY TRAIN.	58th—New Zealand; Bel-fast.
1st Batt—Aldershot.	59th—Hong Kong; Athlone.
2nd Batt—China.	60th—1st Batt. Bengal.
3rd Batt—Shorncliffe.	2nd Batt. India.
4th Batt—Carragh.	3rd Batt. Aldershot.
5th Batt—Woolwich.	4th Batt. Aldershot.
6th Batt—Aldershot.	5th Batt. Aldershot.
Depot Horse Artillery Barracks.	61st—Bengal; Chatham.
FOUR GUARDS.	62nd—N. Scotia; Birm.
Grenadier Guards.	63rd do.
1st Batt., Windsor.	64th—Bengal; Canterbury.
2d Batt. do.	65th—New Zealand; Bel-fast.
3d Batt. do.	66th—Madras; Colchester.
4th Batt. do.	67th—Plymouth; Athol.
5th Batt. do.	68th—Madras; Fermoy.
6th Batt. do.	69th—Madras; Fermoy.
7th Batt. do.	70th—Bengal; Chatham.
8th Batt. do.	71st—Bombay; Strling.
9th Batt. do.	72nd—Bombay; Alders.
10th Batt. do.	73rd—Cape G Hope; Jersey.

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 7, 1858.

MILITARY OFFICERS.

It is astonishing what an amount of vulgar curiosity there is about the above abundantly criticized class of men, and what an amount of ingenuity and labour is exerted to minister to the predominant passion.

The first appearance of the "Soldier Officer" is in the columns of the War Office Gazette, after which he is looked upon bodily as public property. He is stared at on Parade, unted through every turn of the Gazette, scrutinized at Balls and Soirées, criticized for his conduct in the field, with stint leniency if unsuccessful. His Washerwoman's bill is referred to the Horse Guards, and is probably collected by his Commanding Officer. If he fights a duel he is tried by Court Martial. If he does not fight, he is posted, and then he may be tried by Court Martial for not noticing the affront. His acquirements must be substantiated in a public competition. He dines in public, and if he survives all this publicity long enough to die in the service, his funeral will also be a public one, to be gazed at by thousands who never knew, or never cared for him!

One would think that this ought to be sufficient, even for News-monger, but no! The "Military Officer," as these "gents" call him, must be followed into privacy, he must be tracked like a wild beast, to his "den." In vain may he sing jollily in a dreary apartment, furnished by official liberality with 1 shovel, 1 pair of tongs, 1 poker, 1 pair of bellows, 1 fender, 1 iron bedstead and 1 Board of Barrack Regulations, the air of

Room boys—Room—
Why should't every man enjoy his own room.

Thoughtless youth, he has forgotten to close his window, under which *Sneak of the Van of Freedom* is dodging in order to make a "spicy" paragraph for his morning paper. If he goes to a small tea-party, (where fortunately for him *Sneak* and *Backbite* have not the right of private *entree*), a vigilant police track his steps. They watch till the small hours of the morning and when he emerges flustered with Claret and crinoline, bewildered by glances enough to turn the brain of a policeman, his feelings burst forth in an irrepressible *hurroo*. That is enough; the vigilant guardians of the night summon all their force to guard the peace from impending danger. And while the Merchants Stores are being broken open, or some lato wayfarer is being murdered, vainly calling on them for help, they chase the offender to his quarters, and send a notice for publication in the evening *Sonnus*.

This is not at all allegorical, it is virtual fact. Some very trivial freaks of some young men of the 39th Regiment having been recently treated after the above fashion. It is hardly credible, and certainly is most unjustifiable thus to intrude on the private actions of men because they happen to wear Red Coats instead of black ones. How would the writers of these small paragraphs like to be treated in a similar fashion?

We cannot believe that the Officers of the 39th Regiment, ordinarily most courteous and quiet in their demeanor, would willingly do anything to annoy or offend any of the inhabitants of Quebec. They cannot help their quarters being in the most public street in the town, and if their neighbours at any time have cause of complaint, a civil remonstrance would make it cease. There is no necessity for a public denunciation like that in one of the local papers of a few days back.

Generally we are proud to think that the conduct of British Officers in garrison will bear contrast with that of any army in the world. He gives himself no "airs." He does not arrogate any superiority over his civilian equals. The petty scribes who worry him do so in greater security than they could attempt it in Paris, Berlin or Vienna, and we think they will be compelled to admit that, all things considered, it is lucky they have nothing more serious to complain of.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO'S PUBLICATION.

We have been favored by Mr. Sinclair Bookseller, John Street with our usual number of the *Westminster Review* and *Blackwood* for July. Both contain a series of highly interesting Articles. We transcribe in our present number a portion of "the *Soldier and the Surgeon*," from the latter which our readers will find to be of no ordinary excellence.

(To the Editor of the *Quebec Herald*.)

"He that is merciful unto the bad, is cruel to the just."

Sir,—I have considered it my duty, both as a citizen, and as a person respecting morality, to draw your attention to the ungentlemanly conduct of some officers in her Majesty's 39th Regt. at present stationed here.

Unfortunately, some of these gents have left their names upon the Recorder's books, of Montreal, and the same world have been the case here, were is not that some busy-body, whose name I do not know, caused these "bloodes" to be discharged from the "black hold," St. Ursule Street, on last Saturday night week. Such conduct as this, on the part of any citizen, deserved to be censured. If the bye-laws of the Corporation be broken, if the laws of the land be disregarded, it is only right and proper that those persons who violate them,—it matters not whether they wear fine clothes, or rags, should be brought to judgment.

Lately, Sir, it has been the fashion of certain officers, to bring females of bad character, "drabs" and *street walkers*, into their barracks. Not contented with this, they must sit themselves upon the window sills facing the public street, as early as the hours of seven, eight and nine. p. m., with these wretches, long ago lost to all shame, and modesty, and create such noise in the neighborhood, as to oblige the residents in that locality to send for the police.

Is it not a fact, that last week Dr. Blatherwick, (who, I hope, will pardon me for using his name) had to send for the police to cause the "strumpets" and their fancy jacks, to retreat from the windows in the officers-quarters, Anne Street, and make less noise.

In St. Lewis Street, the same scene occurs—no later than last Friday night some of the officers being rather heated with wine, had one of these unfortunates in their rooms in the second story of the building. The conversation not of the choicest description, was loud enough to have heard some two hundred yards off.

Such scenes as these are almost of nightly occurrence.

Yet, Sir, these are the gents whom the "military hacks," are running after. These are some of the folks to whom papas are so very polite, and whom mammas give evening "parties," and the interesting young ladies choose as lovers.

I say that the time has at length arrived, when the citizens of Quebec should keep the military by themselves. Long ago, scenes were incomplete if no "real sojer" was there, picnic parties were worthless if Captain Embury Joel Percival, Lieutenant Trelawny de Trelawny, or even little Ensign Fitzbubble, litter for the nursery, than the barrack room, were absent. Young ladies and even some old ones could not go to church or to shop, or to walk unless they were escorted by some "fast man," with two or three, or four dogs at their heels playing "follow the leader."

Now things are commencing to change. The ladies of Quebec are beginning to have a little more self-respect, beginning to think that they were made for something better than "officers flirts." And, at the present moment the officer's circle of friends is

growing less by degrees.

I hope now for the sake of morality, for the honor of the city in which the 39th Regt. is stationed, that Col. Munro will look more closely into the conduct of some of his officers; otherwise, Sir, I am determined that if his folks will not turn a new leaf, that the public will have the names of those who behave neither as officers of Her Majesty nor as gentlemen. Let the gallant Colonel bear in mind that

"He that is merciful unto the bad, is cruel to the just."

Adieu, au revoir,
A CITIZEN OF QUEBEC.

(See *Leading Article*.)

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

The following screw line-of-battle ships have been ordered to be built at Chatham dockyard from the designs of Sir Baldwin W. Walker, K.C.B., surveyor of the navy, viz. :—*Atlas*, 91 *Bulwark*, 91, each of which will be furnished with machinery of 1,000-horse power. The *Undaunted*, 50, the *Orpheus*, 22, and the *Reindeer*, 16, all screws are to be built as soon as vacancies arise on those slips now occupied.

Admiralty orders have been received at Chatham for the following vessels, now nearly completed, to be launched during the present year:—*Hood*, 91, *Mersey*, 40, screws.

The launch of the *Windsor Castle*, 116, is to take place at Pembroke, on the 26th of next month. When launched she will be placed on the steam reserve.

The *Charbidis*, 22, of the new class of screw corvettes, designed by Sir Baldwin Walker, Surveyor of the navy, is being completed, with all despatch at Chatham dockyard, and will be launched during the present summer, when a screw line-of-battle ship will be laid down on the same slip.

On Thursday morning Commodore Slepheard, Superintendent of Woolwich Dock yard, received instructions from the Admiralty to hasten the work on board the *Archer*, 13, and the *Racer*, 11, screw steam ships, Captain Sanderson, and Commander the Hon. T. A. Pakenham, commissioned two months ago, for service on the West Coast of Africa, to sail positively from Woolwich on the 20th inst.

The *Julia* and *Mistletoe* gunboats, having undergone complete repair at Woolwich, have been undocked, and are ordered to be got ready for service.

Her Majesty's brig, *Rolla*, brought to off Bournemouth on Tuesday evening last, at half-past seven, and sent a boat ashore to communicate with the officers of the Coast Guard Station.

The *Comet*, steam-vessel, embarked the 2nd Battalion of the 12th Foot on Monday at Cowes, and landed them at Portsmouth, whence they proceeded to Chester.

In consequence of an immediate order from the Admiralty, the *Ajax*, screw steamship, left Kingston harbour on Saturday afternoon, for Belfast Lough, where she is to remain until after the 12th instant. This step has been taken in consequence of accounts from Ulster, showing that the members of Orange lodges are making preparations for a formidable demonstration on the approaching anniversary. The *Ajax* has a very large body of seamen on board, who would be available to aid the military and police force in case of serious disturbances arising out of Orange processions.

MANNING THE NAVY.—On Saturday last, her Majesty's steam-tender *Sprightly*, entered our harbour and took up her station alongside the Quay, opposite the Custom House, the object of her visit being to obtain men for the screw steam-ship *Casar*, Capt. Frederick; now fitting out at Portsmouth. We understand that the *Casar* had on Saturday last about 340 men on her books, out of complement of 850. The *Sprightly* was unsuccessful in obtaining men at this port.—*Poole Herald*.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Mr. Cartier announced that a Ministry had been formed, that the different members had assumed various offices and had then resigned them. After which they again assumed office as follows:—

LOWER CANADA.

Attorney General—Cartier.
Public Works—Scotte.

Speaker Legislative Council—Belleau.
Provincial Secretary—Alley.
Inspector General—Galt.
Solicitor General—Rose.

UPPER CANADA.

Attorney General—J. A. McDonald.
President of Council—John Ross.
Post Master General—Sidney Smith.
Receiver General—Sherwood.
Crown Lands—Vankoughnet.

Mr. Cartier then explained the policy of the Government to be what was enunciated in the speech from the Throne. In addition they would immediately communicate with the House first, and the Lower Provinces, about a Federal Union, watch the working of the Tariff and introduce *ad valorem* duties as soon as possible, examine and regulate the working of the various departments, and leave the Seat of Government question to the action of Legislature.—*Morning Chronicle*.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Toronto, 9th 1858.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

ACTIVE FORCE.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

Volunteer Field Battery of Quebec.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Captain Elzear Lamontagne, vice Gamache, retired.

THE RECAPTURE OF GWALIOR.

The *Daily News* has received, by way of Madras, some slight details of the recapture of the above place. The intelligence appears in the *Madras Athenæum* of June 25th, which published the following telegram, dated Calcutta, 29th June, from the President in Council to the Governor of Madras:

"Sir A. Rose has taken Gwalior after a general action which lasted five hours and a-half. The enemy has evacuated the fort, and our cavalry and artillery are in pursuit.

The Rane of Jhansi has been killed Sir H. Rose writes this, from the palace of Gwalior on the 19th June yesterday, the Governor General requests the news may be spread through ever part of the Deccan, and of Southern and Eastern India, and that the restoration of our brave and faithful Scindia, through British arms may be loudly proclaimed."

"It seems," says the *Madras Athenæum*, "that as soon as the rebels got possession of the fort they installed a nephew of the Nena Sakib whose reign was short-lived."

L'IMBROGLIO.

The late Ministerial crisis reminds us very much of the scene in *She stoops to conquer*,—where Mrs. Hardcastle is driven round her own house, and fancies she is on a long journey.

Mrs. Hardcastle, Mr. G. Brown.
Pomy Lumpkin, Mr. J. A. McDonald.

The whole affair was just as ridiculous. Not that we believe Sir Edmund Head was privy to the hoax.

M. Brown was to blame in not demanding at first the condition of a dissolution. Sir Edmund Head was not to know but that Mr. Brown (with the very ductile materials at his disposal,) might be able to command a majority.

Sir Edmund Head after twenty four hours of reflection began to suspect that Mr. Brown might not succeed and might not be so sure of his majority. He therefore thought it proper to acquaint Mr. Brown that in any case he could not consent to a dissolution.

Sir Edmund's State Papers are remarkable for clearness and sound reasoning, and there is no trace of bad faith; only a little nervousness exhibited lest he should be misunderstood, a very natural feeling in a situation so curious. The difficulties Mr. Brown had to contend with belonged to that situation only; and Sir Edmund Head was in no manner responsible for them; or for the result.

STYLE.

The Quebec Mercury, Aug. 3rd 1858.
 "The small knowledge of the affairs of Canada frequently displayed by the press of the United States, is often truly singular, considering the proximity of the countries and the nature of their institutions, so favorable to free and genial intercourse between them. We are well aware that foreigners are often accused by Americans of attaching more importance to the 'New York Herald,' as an index of American opinion than it merits. Be that as it may, the large circulation and immense pecuniary success of the Herald make its assertions worthy of an attention of which its cannot be deprived, even by the numerous and respectable voices raised in its repudiation as an organ of even local public opinion. This paper has recently been thus holding forth ament."

The above is a specimen of fine writing by one of the "talented young gentlemen" who having been recently expelled from the columns of the *Morning Chronicle*, finds refuge in the sheets of a Paper whose proprietor he but lately stigmatized as a *Nincompoop*.

Be that as it may, we think it our duty as censors to warn the public against these would be Macaulays, and to apply the birch to the delinquents who hand up to us such ill-penned themes—at the same time we conceive it but just to point out to the trembling culprit the sins of omission and commission against that high potentate "Lindley Murray,"—of which he has been guilty. For "small knowledge," we should read ignorance—there are no degrees of comparison about knowledge—it must be one thing or the other. "Frequently displayed is often truly singular,"—observe the admirable tautological generality of this expression! But observe also that whatever *minimum* of accusation may lurk under this hazy figure of speech, attaches to the *Press* generally of the United States. The writer having forcibly hammered into his mind the fact that this "small knowledge is frequently often displayed," arrives at the conclusion that it is truly singular!—but if displayed on so many occasions—how can it be singular? Surely the expression would be more to the purpose if it were stated that "the small knowledge frequently often displayed is truly plural."

But again, why is it singular?—Ah—on account of the *nature*; of what?—their Railroads, their Steamboats—their Post Offices, their literature, their language? Not at all; of their *Institutions*! Which may mean dollars and cents, Barnum's Museum or Gin Sling, anything, ("which you please my little dear,") but what the writer means. For if by *Institutions* he means the vital political elements of the two countries, they are as opposite as light is to darkness. *Slavery*, the presiding genius of American affairs, is on the Canadian side hated and unknown. While the distinctive Federal Machinery of the United States Government has not as yet been adapted to the British North American Provinces. Along such vast divergencies it is not necessary to pursue the contrast. It is only necessary to confute this assertion, to show that if it depended on the *Institutions* of the two peoples, the intercourse would be as small as the knowledge of the "New York Herald."

"Between them" of course, the reasons attempted to be adduced would not account for any intercourse between any other peoples, not the *Ashantees* and the *Fantees* certainly. "We are well aware." Well, the public must be gratified by this announcement, it is satisfactory, to know that the writer is not only *aware* of what everybody knows, but that he is *well aware* of it! But the subject now changes, instead of generalities we come at last to something tangible, in place of the

Press, we catch one offender, "the New York Herald," which, we are rather supererogatorily apprized claims to be an index of American opinion.

Be that, as it may, the writer elegantly proceeds to say, "it cannot be deprived of an attention." As attention is external and not inherent, simple minded people those who are not "talented young gentlemen," might suppose that this is a mistake. Attention is the art of regarding by others, and therefore the *New York Herald* might very easily be deprived of attention.

We presume the writer may mean *influence, authority, respect*, or some quality which resides in the paper and its writings and of which therefore it could not be deprived until those qualities change, not even by "the numerous voices raised in its repudiation as an organ of even local public opinion." How public opinion can be local, we are not obliged to explain. The fact is that the more we analyse this remarkable literary production, the more incomprehensible it becomes and the more bewildered will be our readers. No further criticism is required. It is sufficient to show the deficiency of grammar, the arrant nonsense of the opening of the article which we take to imply this.

"The ignorance displayed by a portion of the press of the United States is truly singular, considering the proximity of the countries and the similarity of their institutions, so favorable to a free and genial intercourse. Foreigners are often accused of attaching more importance to the 'New York Herald' as an index of opinion than it merits. But the large circulation and pecuniary success of the 'Herald' make its assertions worthy of attention as an organ of local opinion. That paper thus holds forth respecting."

Then, "Du sublime au ridicule il n'y a qu'un pas." Having disposed of the ridiculous we may contemplate a few lines lower down the *sublime*, in the peroration of this wonderful literary effort.

"It may be said of McNab, as was said of a still more distinguished statesman and soldier, that he "exhibits nothing of age save its experience." He has watched Responsible government from its cradle to its maturity, he has passed through the furnace of civil war, and has had opportunities of dealing with and estimating the forces of the popular element in action, such as no Englishman of this day has enjoyed; he has presided, for a greater number of years over popular Assemblies than any man in the realm save Lefebvre; he has a knowledge of the races, classes and nationalities who will make up the population of New Caledonia, which no European possesses, and his years, and the fiery experience of his active life combine to give guarantees that his caution will be equal to the delicate and important duties which will call for its exercise. Those who know him, who know his services to his own locality, and the power which he has shewn in conciliating the rough and hardy pioneers of the wildest parts of Western Canada, when Canada had wilder wildernesses than any now upon the Pacific, and spirits not less rugged or less adventurous, will laugh at the idea of Sir Alan's needlessly quarrelling with the Californians, or alienating the rough and ready sons of Western adventure by any untimely prejudice of caste or nationality; and the statesman who passed the most liberal measures ever introduced in a Canadian Assembly, and whose administration has been even blamed for the sweeping reforms it inaugurated, is well calculated to guide the infant steps of New Caledonia in the path of Constitutional freedom.

We will not stop to enquire whether this grand style of literary composition is the one suitable for a triweekly paper, it is a point which will admit of argument, but we are irresistibly reminded that we have somewhere or other seen something like this, in fact most of Macaulay's Historical Portraits are drawn with similar glowing tints. Of course this is quite

accidental, *les beaux esprits se rencontrent!*

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Toronto, 31st July, 1858.

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

Edmund Nugent, Esquire, M. D., to be Associate-Coroner for the County of Middlesex.

Louis George Loranger, Esquire, to be Revenue-Inspector in and for the District of Terrebonne.

George Ross, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Renfrew.

John Eastwood, Esquire, to be Returning Officer for the Village of Southampton.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant Licenses to the following gentlemen, to enable them to practise Physic, Surgery and midwifery in Upper Canada, viz:

Samuel Wallace, of Grafton, Esquire, M. R. C. S., England.

Thomas Miller, of West Flamborough, Esquire, B. M.;

John Washington Agnew, of London, Esquire;

François E. Roy, of the City of Quebec, Esquire, M. D.;

Henry C. Fleak, of Waterford, Esquire, M. D.

From the Canada Gazette Extra.

HEAD QUARTERS.

TORONTO, 2d August, 1858.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO. 5.

UPPER CANADA.

ACTIVE FORCE.

BAND OF VOLUNTEER GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS.

Captain, the Honble. J. S. McDonald, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank, with a view to future active service in this Corps.

Lieutenant, the Honble. L. V. Sicotte, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank, with a view to future active service in this Corps.

(Here follow the resignations of the other Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers.)

The following Appointments are made.

To be Captain:

George Brown, Esquire.

To be Lieutenants:

A. A. Dorion, O. Mowat, Esquires.

To be Ensign:

J. E. Thibeaudeau, Esquire.

To be Paymaster:

Capt. the Honble. F. Lemieux.

To be Quartermaster:

L. H. Holton, Esquire.

To be Adjutant:

The Honble. J. S. McDonald.

To be Assistant-Surgeons:

C. J. Laberge, S. Connor, Esquires.

To be Chaplain:

The Rev. J. Morris.

To be Fugle Sergeant:

The Honble. L. T. Drummond.

To be Drum Major and Letter Carrier:

M. H. Foley, Esquire.

From the Canada Gazette Extra Extraordinary.

HEAD QUARTERS.

TORONTO, 4th August, 1858.

ACTIVE FORCE.

BAND OF VOLUNTEER GENTLEMEN PENSIONERS.

The organization of the above Corps

not being complete, it is struck off the strength of the Provincial Forces.

Afternoon Orders.—Fugle-Serjeant Cartier will recruit for this Corps till further orders.

MODESTY.

A Mr. Dubord—the other day, when commenting in Parliament—had the assurance to speak of a friend, Mr. Thibeaudeau as Mr. "What's his name."—As Mr. Dubord will have comparisons, we will freely admit that there is some difference between Mr. Thibeaudeau and Mr. Dubord. The former being simply a respectable, sensible, and honest representative of the people, who obtained his place in Parliament by 1613 bona fido votes, making up three-fourths of the Constituency of Portneuf, while Mr. Dubord was elected in such a way that he may think himself lucky that he was not returned to that assembly of notables who figure in the Penitentiary. Mr. Thibeaudeau will come back sure of reelection, while Mr. Dubord will come back pretty sure of being hooted, and lastly, Mr. Thibeaudeau was absent from the place where he had a right to be, while Mr. Dubord was present in the place where he had no right to be.

The fact is that every body, now a days, aspires to be a Minister—this Mr. Dubord expected the Department of Public Works—and we must say that he has claims, claims which the Quebec public have recognised, to one department of Public Works—and which it is unjust not to have yielded to him ere this—viz: that of the *àakum picking* department!

MR. BROWN'S PROGRAMME.

1. Representation by population postponed till Census or Federation.
2. Separate Schools—to be left in statu quo.
3. Governor elective by the people.
4. Thorough Reform of all Government Departments.
5. Seat of Government Montreal, but to come to Quebec for four years.
6. North Shore Railroad to be built.

We give the above without expressing any opinion. The Quebec District can judge for itself. All we can say is that if it gets the Seat of Government now, we shall be agreeably mistaken.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The greatest fact of the age is accomplished. The greatest triumph of the human mind which the world ever saw is achieved. Henceforth all men form one community. Social relations enter into a new phase. Henceforth the word *exile* disappears from the vocabulary.

The effects of instantaneous communication in the political and commercial relations of men will be varied and extraordinary.

In our portion of them that of the *press* important modifications must be looked for. May we not expect that a division of labour will occur, and that public journals will be classified under two heads. *Newspapers*, properly so, and solely intended to give the intelligence of the hour whether political or commercial, and *journals* which will treat political subjects and seek to lead public opinion.

However whatever the effects, our first feeling is that of exultation and congratulation to those enterprising men who have, by their intelligence, prophetic genius, and indomitable perseverance, enabled us to record this glorious termination of their labours.

We have to thank Mr Langevin and Lieut. Col. Price for interesting Parliamentary documents.

Literature.

THE SOLDIER AND THE SURGEON.

The heroic bargain which the soldier makes with his country is, to die, if his death will further his country's cause. If the cause can be duly furthered in any other manner and the life can be saved, then it is the country's duty to save it without counting the cost. The soldier may dutifully endure the coming of death brought to him by disease or hardship when he believes it to be inevitable. But that death which has no terrors for him, because his "soul pants for it as the crown of soldier's martyrdom, and his nerves are exultingly strung to receive it, is the death in battle, which emphatically proclaims that the life is lost to the gain of the cause, and has not been casually and carelessly dropped by the way.

"To pass, when life her light withdraws,
Not void of righteous self-applause,
Nor in a merely selfish cause—

In some good cause—not in mine own,
To perish, wept for, honour'd, known,
And like a warrior overthrown.

Whose eyes are dim with glorious tears,
When soil'd with noble dust he hears,
His country's war-song thrill his ears,

Then dying of a mortal stroke,
What time the foeman's line is broke,
And all the war is rolled in smoke."

(The touching incident of the death of the faithful sepoy in the Residency of Lucknow who, bayoneted by one of Havelock's men, cried out: "welcome friend! tis all for the good cause" and expired—will recur to our readers E. M. G.)

It is but justice to the soldier, that if he is to die, it should, if possible, be thus. Since military glory—the glory of military services in a good cause—is the reward he seeks, let him at least have it in his death. True, though he find himself sinking under the length of an ill-calculated march, or freezing to death because a commissary has neglected his duty, or wasting away under the unwholesome food provided by a knavish contractor, a sense of duty may support him to the end—but should he be left no other support? He goes to his rest, indeed, to suffer no more, and is forgotten with the many thousands of others, as time rolls over their obscure graves; but the depth of injustice is, imputed by the survivors, who in their sorrow should have, when it can be justly given, the proud consolation that the husband or the father died like a true soldier, with his back to the field and his face to the foe. Other forms of death in service require explanations—they may be heroic or they may not—but death on the field of battle at once tells its own history to all hearts.

The art of preserving their own health has probably been more or less considered by men since they first began to consider anything, although it must be confessed that they have often made a very bad job of it. The inquiries of some very clever and enthusiastic men have lately developed a sphere of usefulness connected with this end, which, for want of a better name, they have called sanitary science. Some of its teachers have doubtless promulgated whims and fallacies but they have, on the whole, proved, by irresistible facts, that there are operations and adjustments of things which can be counted on for saving lives which would otherwise be lost. The peculiar feature of these new suggestions, when compared with all previous injunctions for the preservation of health, may be described thus; Formerly, in all books or other writings upon health and disease, each individual human being was appealed to on the best means of retaining his own health and avoiding disease. The tendency of the exertions of the sanitarians has been to take up the matter at the point where the individual man can do not more to help himself, since he is surrounded by deteriorating conditions over which he has no control. The poor workman who finds that his bread is only to be made in a densely populous quarter of a large town, where there are no drains and no receptacles for impurity—the sailor sleeping in the hold of a ship impregnated with poisonous gases—the

and many others, were incapable, by personal exertion, of bettering their own condition, and required the intervention of general arrangements. However obvious the necessity of considering the position of such persons may seem, yet the world is full of lamentable instances of the neglect which they have met with, and the history of the whole affair, illustrates an often repeated view, that general expressions of opinion, however sound, receive very little attention, until earnest and enthusiastic men work them out to practical conclusions, and prove, to the amazement of well-meaning but inactive men, how woefully they have been neglecting their own favourite precepts. Such has been the result of the progress of sanitary labourers. They have not opened a new object of human inquiry and thought, to keep their feet dry, eat whole some food, avoid dissipation, and wash and have themselves, before Mr. Chadwick was born. They have not discovered any new operation of nature, such as the doctrine of chemical equivalents, or the affinities of electricity and magnetism, for people admitted long ago that the gases from decomposing animal and vegetable matter are noxious to life, and that wholesome food is as necessary to health in the railway store or the mess-table as in the private dining-room. But they have so fully illustrated the bearings of general truths on the duties of those who have the condition and treatment of their fellow-beings in their hands, that what was before a disembodied sentiment or opinion, is now reduced to distinct practical precept, illustrated by a crowd of examples. It has been the fate of our army to be among the latest portions of the community to reap the harvest of this valuable knowledge. For instance, when we look at the rules for the dietary of our prisoners, we find the following among them; "A change of good being beneficial to health, it is directed that the dinner, on at least two days in the week, shall be different from the dinner on the other days." And as a commentary on this humane regulation for our thieves and forgers, the Commission of Inquiry on the Sanitary Condition of the Army tells us, that one of the marked peculiarities of the British soldier is, that he is a man who dines every day for twenty consecutive years on boiled beef, unless, of course, when the vicissitudes of a campaign relieve the monotony. Then, again, the Surveyor-General of Convict Prisons was examined on ventilation and means of internal purification. Looking on himself as responsible for the health of his convicts, he described the scientific perfection of all the internal arrangements of his pet prison, Pentonville, of Milbank, not so perfect a specimen, since it had been built in the days of darkness touching sanitary science and was not without difficulty brought within its sphere, of Dartmoor, and of Portland. The chairman of the Commission, almost losing patience at the description of the pedantic perfection of the arrangements for criminals, just after he had been sickened with accounts of the filthy and unwholesomeness of barracks, said to the Surveyor-General, whom he knew to be a military man—"What is your reason; take Portland; you have to look after those men, and keep them in health, to execute certain public works for the Government; other engineers build barracks to keep soldiers in perfect health, to do service for the Government; how is it that in the one case a man sleeps in a fetid atmosphere, and in the other you give him a pure one?" The answer was simple, but sufficiently emphatic: "I do not think that the subject has been sufficiently considered in respect of the barracks; it has been lost sight of." Those edile arrangements for the preservation of life and health, which are deemed so essential that they must be provided even for the residence of the criminal, are "lost sight of in" the residence of the soldier!

The reason why the food and ventilation for the criminal must be looked to so carefully by others is, because he cannot get out to choose for himself. But in truth, thought, from causes as honourable as those which place the thief in custody are disgraceful, the soldier is scarcely more helpless and more dependent on other people for the sanitary conditions of the food he eats, the clothing he wears, and the house he lives in. Whether it is to be deemed a wholesome feature or not, one of the tendencies of our very active age is to aggregate human beings together in large masses, where they

require to sink individual action in general organisation, and are more or less at the mercy of those who have the working out of the organisation. It is enough to refer to the large manufactories and mines, the public works often rapidly carried out in remote places, which become instantaneously peopled by thousands of persons—to our great system of locomotion by railway and steamboat. It is only where the law is both very strong and very ductile, that civil liberty and individual rights can be preserved in these great ganglions of human beings. In the feudal ages, all would have been subjects as serfs to the authority of some despotic lord, like the workers in the old German and Italian mines; and, to speak fairly of feudality, it is not easy to see how order could have been preserved among large bodies of human beings, during the earlier centuries of European history, through any other arrangement but that of lord and serf. But even in our own days there is a constant tendency in those who, in a proprietary or official shape, are at the head of such aggregate collections of human beings, to abuse their power and exhibit, in however small a shape, the attributes of the despot. Hence all who come in contact with these new forms of power, have had to use much vigilance and pertinacity for their own protection, and sometimes have found it a duty to hold out the protecting hand to those too weak to protect themselves. So, it has been found necessary to protect children working in manufactories, and women and children working in mines. And there is still, if we mistake not, a conflict going on between a combination of great manufacturing capitalists and the inspectors of factories; the former assuming the humble title of "The Millowners' Protection Society," complaining that they are cruelly and despotically entreated, and are denied the rights of British subjects, because it is required of them at some expense—amounting, it is said, sometimes to £30 or £40 for a large mill—to fence machinery which occasionally, in its unprotected state, wheels some poor fellow round and dashes out his brains, or, catching a pucker in a careless girl's sleeve, sucks in her arm, and tears it from the socket. Passing from such instances to a matter in which we are all concerned, there are every day some hundreds of thousands of people, within the British Isle at the mercy of railway companies, for personal comfort, for punctuality in travelling, and for their safety from mutilation or death. We all know how tough a contest is continually kept up by the public for common justice in such matters against these lords of the road, although the greatest people in the land are on the same side of the poorest. It is law of nature that bodies of people who are put at the mercy of others for the supply of anything important to their well being, will be oppressed or pillaged by those who serve them, unless they can protect themselves, or are protected by others.

What has all this to do with the soldier? Armies were embodied, fed, encamped, and went forth to battle thousands of years before the invention of the railway and spinning jenny. True enough—but it is equally true that late times have seen as great a change in the domestic position—strictly the domestic position—of the soldier, as the factory system has created on the position of the spinner and weaver, or the railway system on that of the traveller. There is, in fact, no one more helplessly dependent on the conduct and the misconduct of others than the soldier—no one for whom, in his domestic position, external protection is more necessary.

The barrack is an institution comparatively late among ourselves, and comparatively unknown to the rest of the world. The fortresses of the most extensively fortified countries in Europe seldom contain a large proportion of their armies—the bulk of the troops must be dispersed among the civilian community. The fortresses in this country have always been a trifle—the largest of them, so far as we understand, stands upon a small tongue of land stretching into the Moray Firth, a few miles from Inverness. Under the old commissions of array, the country gentry had to find the troops of their own county in clothing, provisions, and quarters, and there were certain reciprocal privileges of quartering when they passed into other counties, fruitful in disputes, which were generally settled, so far as the immediate parties were concerned, by the soldier taking what he found and wanted,

and leaving the ultimate incidence of the cost to be settled by any other powers—higher or lower. Unfortunately the person who suffered under the quartering was generally an enemy, or esteemed to be so, and thus there was no necessity for any adjustment of accounts. It was in civil war only that embodied troops were kept at home by our ancestors. For the defence of the country they trusted to a sudden levy, and when an army was raised for foreign conflict, it went immediately abroad, and was disbanded when it returned. The obligation of quartering the few soldiers kept at home was a matter of loud and continuous complaint from time to time. Doubtless, under such a fortuitous arrangement, the trooper or the pikeman was often ill enough off; but on other occasions, and especially in unsettled times, the extent to which he helped himself, when there was ought to be helped from, partook of the character of pillage. So inveterate had the practice of appropriation become, that in the '45 we find old Hawley, a thoroughly trained soldier, who was not likely, to have done anything far astray from the military ideas of his age accused by an old lady of Aberdeen, loyal to the Government, of carrying off all her china and books, her bedding and table-linen, her repeating-clock, "which stood by the bed in which he lay every night," along with "twelve tea spoons, strainer, and tongs and the jappaned board on which the chocolate and coffee cups stood."

When a standing army, embodied under the annual Mutiny Act, came to be a rational institution, the quartering system would never have been tolerated, and the barrack system was a necessary substitute. Of the old arrangement, we have just a faint memorial in a trilling billeting tax, which excites great wrath wherever it happens accidentally to rest. It is a pecuniary alternative for the actual billeting, which all discreet persons pay; but instances are on record where a negligent householder has been appalled by the vision of three red coats descending the area stairs in a business-like fashion, as if they were going home—though we have generally heard the conclusion of such an incident to be that, "the fellows behaved very well indeed," and for a reasonable sum took themselves off to the tavern at the corner. We question if there is any other well-armed country in Europe where the billeting system is not in full force. In France at the present day, in the remotest country-house or hamlet, at any hour, by day or night, the soldier on duty may appear, and demand admission—a dreaded but from necessity, an ostensibly welcomed guest. Wherever this old practice is continued, is the citizen lives, so does the soldier—perhaps the latter fares rather above the average of the householder at large. The conscription system has its influence in making the thing work easily—it is your destiny to carry arms and to live with me to-day—it may be mine to carry arms and live with you to-morrow; the quartered soldier is but one and of a large and rather miscellaneous circle of persons, connected in link which causes them from time to time fortuitously to throw themselves on each other's hospitality. The condition of the whole community where this practice holds may be a very low one, but it is clear that in it we shall not find the ordinary citizen—convict include—well housed and well fed, with occasional wholesome variations of diet, while the soldier lives in quarters destitute of any means of purification, breathes foul air, and eats the same dinner for twenty successive years. The case, therefore, of the billeted soldier, among a community practically acquainted with the system of quartering, does not call forth that amount of sedulous care and attention—of expense, as it may be—necessary for the barracked soldier's protection.

The whole question is, in fact, in a great measure, a matter of money—made so by None of the stains of war are to touch us—A wave thousands of miles must roll the tide of battle; neither the appalling rear of the conflict itself, nor the confused din of misre and agony that follows it, must disturb the dignified serenity of our island retreat. Relations and dear friends perhaps feel the heart throb when fresh telegraphic news are announced, or suffer the sickening agony of hope deferred, in vain expectations; the nation exults in a victory, or is maddened if there is anything like a check in the onward career of our victorious troops. Some

great leader is idolised for the day, and gets the thanks of Parliament as an august tribute to his merits. Young heroes are popular in ball-rooms, and even a private or non-commissioned, with brown features, bushy beard, and a collection of pewter decorations, gets an audience of his old companions at the corner of a street, or a passing glance of admiration from some members of "the upper classes." But the national jealousy of anything like military supremacy comes soon, and freezes the short enthusiasm.

The national jealousy is right, so far as it strikes at all attempts to give internal political power to military institutions. But there are two things which the nation owes to the soldier. Give him first fame and honours in due and permanent measure. Since, also, our wealth-born fastidiousness will not tolerate the disagreeables of war and soldier life to appear among us, surely we ought to pay the cost of that fastidiousness out of that wealth which generates it. Our requisitions on the soldiers' forbearance are not even limited to what may affect ourselves. We worthily desire to mitigate the hardships of war all over the world—among our enemies even, as well as among all neutral nations. To this end the object which war is so naturally apt to assume—the object of private plunder—has been sternly put down. The Duke of Wellington's great campaign in the Peninsula was a long resolute practical lesson against it on land and the abandonment of letters-of-marque was the abolition of its last offensive form at sea. Our policy of war is to strike at the heart, where the enemy may be paralysed and his power broken, with the least injury to life and property. This, however, is not the method of rewarding and enriching the soldier after old custom. Descents on unarmed seaports, after the fashion of our sea-king ancestors—marching marches far away from the chief fortresses, among villages, country mansions, and rich religious houses—these are the forms of war which enrich the soldiers with plunder as the troops of Wallenstein and of Soult were enriched. Most worthily have we striven to suppress this curse—and with a success, crossed only by few exceptions. But again, why should the soldier be compelled to pay for our virtue—why not put our hand in our pockets and give him compensation, as we give it to some bloated jobber from whom we take an office where he is useless, and worse? Let us not be misunderstood in the free use of a simile. It is not strictly compensation that we would ask for the soldier, for though he has his own faults, mercenary selfishness is not among them. But since we demand that he should conduct himself with propriety and decorum should be sedulously amenable to military discipline, and at the same time carefully observant not only of the rights, but of the tastes and prejudices of civilians—that he should be as kind, generous, and disinterested as he is brave—that he should ever suppress in himself the natural disposition to covet other men's goods, for which he has so many temptations—that he should be moderate in the assertion of his own rights, and ever ready to admit and to protect those of our people—if all these demands on imperfect human nature are to be concentrated upon him, then certainly we ought to treat him, not only with fairness, but with generosity and kindness, and, even for our own sakes, should do whatever can be done to raise his condition, remove temptation, and make the practice of the many virtues demanded of him not too difficult. We are the very nation on whom falls, before all the world, the function of raising the soldier's condition. We require from him higher qualifications than the rest of the world—we are in possession of a greater wealth, which imdregnates our social system with a habit of higher expenditure. What in others would be an act of difficult generosity, is to us one of easy justice.

The question of the nature and condition of the soldier among us is so large that volumes might be profitably written about it. Let us content ourselves at present with a slight glance at the department of the question to which we have already referred—the bearing upon it of that knowledge of sanitary economy which has lately been so fully developed. We shall state an antithesis of two examples—both by the way, earlier than the labours of the present race of sanitary economists, but not on that account less instructive as an illustration of the resources of the science in the improvement of the army,

since it records a triumph accomplished to words the other great department of our armament, the Navy.

We question if any one can realise what a ship of war was an hundred years ago. It was by looking from the quarter-deck down below that Johnson said one could "see the utmost extent of human misery—such crowding, such filth, such stench." This is vague, perhaps, and Johnson was a man with relentless prejudices, which he uttered hyperbolically; he exaggerated much when he said, "A ship is a prison, with the chance of being drowned; it is worse—worse in every respect—worse air, worse food, worse company." One would not take Smollett from his life and writings, to have been a fastidious man. He was our dear countryman, but we are bound to admit that our forefathers of his day had but faint notions of the importance of cleansing the pores of the cuticle, and scarcely enjoyed enlightened notions on drainage and ventilation. Nor did his wayward life give him many opportunities for correcting any deficiencies in his early training. When he was twenty years old, he held the office of surgeon's mate in the expedition of Vernon against Carthage in 1741. There can be little doubt that he has described with tolerable accuracy in *Roderick Random* his reception "into the sphere where where his noble profession was to be exercised: "My friend Thomson carried me down to the cockpit, which is the place allotted for the habitation of the surgeon's mates, and when he showed me their berth (as he called it), I was filled with astonishment and horror. We descended by divers ladders to a place as dark as a dungeon, which I understood was immersed several feet under water, being immediately above the hold. I had so soon approached this dismal gulf than my nose was saluted with an intolerable stench of putrid cheese and rancid butter that issued from an apartment at the foot of the ladder, resembling a chandler's shop; where, by the faint glimmering of a candle, I could perceive a man with a faint meagre countenance sitting behind a kind of desk, having spectacles on his nose and a pen in his hand. This, I learned of Mr. Thomson, was the ship's steward, who sat there to distribute provisions to the several messes; and to mark what each received."

The admirers of Smollett will have a pungent recollection of Roderick's fate, when he endeavoured to imitate that feat of the surgeon, which was achieved by creeping under the solid stratum of hammocks, in the hospital, and cleaving his head through between them. We dare not conduct the reader further that the entrance of the hospital—it is far enough. "I assisted Thomson in making up his prescriptions; but when I followed him with the medicines into the sick berth or hospital, and observed the situation of the patients, I was much less surprised that people should die on board than that any sick person should recover. There I saw about fifty miserable distempered wretches, suspended in rows, so huddled one on another that not more than fourteen inches space was, allowed to each, with his bed and bedding, and deprived of the light of the day as well as of fresh air, breathing but a noisome atmosphere of the morbid steams exhaling from their own excrements and diseased bodies; devoured with vermin hatched in the filthy that surrounded them, and destitute of every convenience necessary for people in that helpless condition."

It was probably in such ships that Admiral Hosier's force died off every one of them, leaving the manning of the vessels to new recruits. Nay, it has been said that the complement of his fleet died twice over in lingering expeditions against the Spaniards, which it was his good fortune not to survive. But all this is merely introductory to the antithesis of two examples, showing the influence of sanitary neglect and sanitary exertion on shipboard, supplied by the vital statistics of two renowned voyages round the world.

In our youth the narrative, by Walter of Anson's *Voyage round the World*, was a book deservedly popular. Its author was not stamped in any of the fixed literary moulds of his age; indeed, his style would not have stood the test in *Blair's Rhetoric*. The charm of his book lies in the unconcealed earnestness with which he tells the daily events of the voyage, and explains in his own way the feelings of the actors and sufferers. It is no inconsiderable testimony to the au-

thor's hold on his reader's sympathy, that he commands it though a long continuous gloomy record of mortality, disease, and despondency. The interest is brought to a climax like the histories of the sighting of land by Columbus; when the survivors reached their destination—the fruitful island of Juan Fernandez, whence their boat returned laden with grass; "for though the island abounded with better vegetables, yet the boat's crew in their short stay had not met with them, and they well knew that even grass would prove a dainty, as indeed it was all soon and eagerly devoured." But alas! they were far too late in reaching the land of promise and relief. The very possibility of landing was problematical. In one vessel, which, as the narrator says, had passed the Straits of Le Maire with between four and five hundred men in health and strength, "the lieutenant could muster no more than two quarter-masters and six foremast-men capable of working." These, assisted by the officers' servants and boys, took two hours to trim the sails. When they sent 167 sick on shore, twelve died in the boats; and so many of those who reached land alive were beyond the reinvigorating power of fresh air, that for the first ten or twelve days there were six burials daily. The summation of the whole was, that when the plague was stopped, and the strength of the squadron was counted before leaving Juan Fernandez, of 961 men who had embarked in three ships, 335 were living and 516 dead. We hold this history of calamity to be peculiarly significant, because, along with some early similar misfortune of his own, it prompted a zealous, humane, and skilful commander to turn anxiously in his mind, whether it was the design of Providence that those who go down to the sea in ships should find the common causes of mortality more deadly in their ravages, than the tempests of the sea or the casualties of battle. The matter was really one of great doubt. The writer we have just been quoting from, languidly remarked, that he "would not be understood to assert that fresh provisions, plenty of water, and a constantly supply of sweet air between decks, are matters of no moment;" but it was possible, he thought, that the freshest air might be rendered inimical to animal life, "by mixing with it some subtle and otherwise imperceptible effluvia," and as an application of this hypothesis, he suggested for the consideration of the maritime world the consoling view, "that the steams arising from the ocean may have a tendency to render the air they are spread through less properly adapted to the support of the life of terrestrial animals unless these steams are corrected by effluvia of another kind, which they alone can afford." The solution of the question fell to Captain Cook. It was undertaken very appropriately in a repetition of the achievement—the circumnavigation of the globe—which, by so calamitous an issue, had raised the doubt. He had gone on one unfortunate voyage; he determined that, if skill and ceaseless attention were of any avail, he should not have another. He prescribes at length his adjustment of the men's dietary, with the provision of antiscorbutics and other protective viands. But in conjunction with fresh provisions and vegetables, and with a continual supply of fresh water to the men, the most material part of his arrangements probably was, that "proper methods were taken to keep their persons, hammocks, bedding, clothes, &c., constantly clean and dry. Equal care was taken to keep the ship clean and dry betwixt decks. Once or twice a week she was aired with fires, and when this could not be done, she was smoked with gunpowder mixed with vinegar and water. I had also frequently a fire made in an iron pot at the bottom of the well, which was of great use in purifying the air in the other parts of the ship;" and so on. As our object is merely to afford a general notion of the tendency Cook's arrangements, not to instruct future circumnavigators how to preserve their men, we need not quote farther. He gives, with becoming seriousness, the reason for enumerating the several causes to which, under the care of Providence, the long continued health of his crew was owing; and he had, indeed, full ground for thankfulness when he had to say, that, after an absence of three years and eighteen days, he lost but four men, and only one of these by sickness.

We have dwelt somewhat on these two contrasted histories, because they show very

distinctly what we have already referred to—the existence of sanitary opinions and practice long before the existence of a school of sanitary philosophers. In fact, there can be no doubt that the potency of sanitary arrangements is as clearly proved as that bread nourishes and arsenic kills. The result of Cook's experiment could not but tell in the department in which he practised it; and a ship in her Majesty's navy is now a different place; indeed, from that which Smollett described it, after having served in the navy. Yet that there should remain so much sanitary science still latent, affords uncomfortable evidence, how slowly such improvements penetrate the crust of habit—how long they may remain unadopted, almost unknown, until they are borne in by some great pressure of public opinion—until, in short, a row is raised, and they are carried in the confusion by acclamation.

An old case in point has proved useful to us; moreover, as we do not desire to dwell too largely on recent events. The public has sipped full of horrors on the details that have been so profusely laid before them, about the sanitary condition of the camp in the Crimea, and the hospitals along the Bosphorus. There is generally, however, in evils, some one characteristic matter denoting a climax—as the wasting on the face of a rock may mark the highest level of a flood. Such was the nature of the vermin which appeared upon our men in the Russian campaign. Of the lesser vermin which infect the human frame in filth or disease, we have all heard often enough—many of us may have seen them; some of us, of course, in consequence of some charitable mission among "the lower orders," may possibly have been subjected to the sanguinary attacks of a solitary wanderer from the herd. It is unnecessary to estimate the state of matters by the profuse supply of the smaller threads, since both in the field hospital at Balaklava, and in the hospitals on the Bosphorus, the large and loathsome maggot crawled everywhere; and fed on the sores of the wounded soldiers. A nurse who crossed to Balaklava, states in her diary, that she took a quart of them off one man. Perhaps it may be stated as a parallel flood-mark of filth, a dead horse and hospital dressings are attested to have been seen in the tank for supplying one of the hospitals with water. And so enough of this dismal piece of experience. We leave it subjoining merely the unimpassioned estimate by the Commission of Sanitary Inquiry, of the causes and progress of the disaster, and the effect of the operations of Commissioners who were sent out in winter to deal as best they could with the difficulties which they found.

"With regard to the hospitals at Scutari and Kulalee, the evidence shows that their unexampled mortality arose from other causes beside the severe type of disease. The drains of the hospitals were nothing better than cesspools, through which the wind blew sewer air into the corridors and wards. There was no ventilation; there had been little or no lime-washing; the ward utensils infected the atmosphere; the hospitals were overcrowded; there was an overcharged graveyard close to the general hospital; the number of sick admitted went on increasing; no sanitary improvements were effected, and the mortality rose progressively month by month as follows:—

There died 155 per 1000, tested from November 12 to December 9.

179	Dec. 7 to Janua. 10.
321	January 7 to Janry 31.
427	Feb. 1 to Feb. 28.

"During the month of February, although the mortality rose so considerably, the number of sick in hospital, as well as the admissions, had fallen off; and the deaths on board transports were only one-sixth part in January, showing that though the army was becoming more healthy, the hospitals were becoming more unhealthy the longer they were used.

"About the middle of March the sanitary improvements in the hospitals were commenced. During the three weeks preceding the 17th, the deaths were 316 per 1000 treated, and in the following five periods of three weeks each, the progressive fall was as follows:—

There died 144 per 1000, treated from March 18 to April 8.

107	April 9 to April 29.
52	April 29 to May 20.
48	May 20 to June 10.

100th—Brown Wallis, Gent., to be Lieutenants without purchase, July 23. To be Ensigns without purchase—Charles Arkoll, Milton, Gent., July 23. Thomas Henry Aldwin, Gent., July 24.

OCEAN STEAMER MOAEMENTS

TO ARRIVE.	
Amer. Empire, Galway, New York,	July 27,
Nova-Cotian, Liverpool, Quebec,	July 28,
Arago, Southampton, New York,	July 28,
Niagara, Liverpool, Boston,	July 31,
Lady Eglinton, Galway, Montreal,	Aug 2,
City of Wash, Liverpool, New York,	Aug 4,
Arabia, Liverpool, New York,	Aug 7,
Indian Empire, Galway, New York,	Aug 10,
Anglo-Saxon, Liverpool, Quebec,	Aug 11,
Cauada, Liverpool, Boston,	Aug 14,
Kangaroo, Liverpool, New York,	Aug 18,
Africa, Liverpool, New York,	Aug 21,
British Empire, Galway, New York,	Aug 24,
Europa, Liverpool, Boston,	Aug 28,
C. of Baltimore, Liverpool, New York,	Sept 1,
Persia, Liverpool, New York,	Sept 4,
TO DEPART	
Glasgow, New York, Glasgow,	Aug 7,
Nor. Light, New York, Southampton,	Aug 14,
Europa, Boston, Liverpool,	Aug 11,
C. of Baltimore, New York, Liverpool,	Aug 12,
Vanderbilt, New York, Southampton,	Aug 14,
Hudson, New York, Bremen,	Aug 14,
Hammonia, New York, Southampton,	Aug 15,
Persia, New York, Liverpool,	Aug 18,
Star of West, New York, Aspinwall,	Aug 20,
Arago New York, Southampton,	Aug 21,
Niagara Boston, Liverpool,	Aug 25,
C. of Wash, New York, Liverpool,	Aug 26,
Arabia, New York, Liverpool,	Sept 1,
Canada, Boston, Liverpool,	Sept 8,
Africa, New York, Liverpool,	Sept 15,
Europa, Boston, Liverpool,	Sept 22,
Persia, New York, Liverpool,	Sept 29,

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS TERM. The commencement of the 14th year of this Institution, begins on **SATURDAY, SEPT. 4**. Candidates for admission are requested to give early notice to the Principal, the Revd. J. H. NICOLLS, D.D. Lennoxville, July 10th 1858.

Junior Department of Bishop's College AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT re-opens on **THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st** under the charge of the Revd. J. W. WILLIAMS, M. A. Rector, assisted by the Messrs. O. D. CAPEL and J. J. PROCTOR. For information apply to the Revd. J. W. WILLIAMS, Post-office, Quebec, or to any of the officers of the College. Lennoxville, July 10th, 1858.

THOMAS MAXWELL, Shipping, Commission, Insurance, Custom House and Steamboat Agent.

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REFERENCES:

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

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UPPER ST. LAWRENCE TUG SERVICE.

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

For the establishment of an efficient line of

TUG STEAMERS,

To ply between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston. To consist of SIX VESSELS; to perform the service of towing for-torn of three years, from the

FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.

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

All further details, with the rates to be allowed for Towing, &c., can be known on applying to this Office. Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of the Contract. Free Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders Towing."

By order,

THOMAS A. BEGLY,

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

MAIL CONTRACT.

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

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

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

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

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

Each Tender to state the price asked in works at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded, — undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of One hundred pounds for the due performance of the service. Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Murray Bay, Grande Baie, Chicoutimi, Ragotville, Ste. Irene, and Port au Perail.

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

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

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

SHERBROOKE MEDICAL HALL

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Medicines compounded with Care from the best materials. Physician's Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.

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

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Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (fifteen cents.)

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

Inquiry about a Father

A SLAVE named HARRIS, who was owned by Robert Hedd, of Missouri, ran away some twenty years since, after his wife was sold far away, and is supposed to be in Canada. His wife's name was Lucy and was owned by one Cornwell. Their children were Betty, Jane, Patsy, Eliza and Samuel. One of Harris' children (he son) now about 26 years of age, a very strong and stout man, with an honest face and pleasant manners, is very desirous of knowing where his father is—having heard that he is alive and in Canada, called HARRIS, or some other name. Should this notice meet the Father's eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate his Post Office address to the undersigned.

LEWIS TAPBAN, 48, Beekman Street, New York. New York, 16th January, 1858.

Editors throughout Canada are respectfully requested for humanity's sake, to give the above one or more insertions.

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

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

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

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

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

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

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