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MILITARY GAZETTE.

Quebec, Saturday, January 2, 1858.

Arma virumque cano—VIRGIL, ENED. I.

No. 51.

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The Military Gazette,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1858.

Military Information.

In our last issue we treated this subject, pointing out the necessity of having a Cabinet Minister for the department of the Military affairs of Canada. We have since referred to the Memorial presented by thirty two Colonels of Militia and Members of Parliament, to his Excellency the Governor and Captain General, published in the *Military Gazette* of the 16th May last, and are still more confirmed in the propriety of this arrangement.

The Memorial complains that the duties of the Adjutant General of Militia are too numerous and various. The remedy proposed in that Memorial does not meet the case. No increase of salary can enable a man to perform satisfactorily a multitude of duties appertaining to dissimilar offices. This can only be done by different officials having charge of each separate responsibility. The Adjutant General is of course the proper man for the general military control of the Militia of Canada. Simply performing such duties, we cannot think that that officer is inadequately compensated, according to the rate of salaries fixed for public men in Canada. If indeed it were decided to have a Secretary for Army affairs—with a seat in the Cabinet, and it were settled that the Adjutant General should be the man to fill that post, then the higher responsibility would undoubtedly involve and demand an increase of salary to £1,000 per annum. We have also at Head Quarters, a nominal Quartermaster General. This officer's services are not, of course, gratuitous, if they are so, it is time that these were altered, and the appointment permanently reorganized with an appropriate salary.

An Official to fulfil the financial duties now discharged by the Adjutant General, is in reality the only new appointment needed to complete the recommendations of the thirty-two Memorialists. And when it is considered that such change, so strongly recommended, and so undoubtedly advantageous, could be carried into effect at a most trifling cost, probably at an increase of less than £600 per annum, we can hardly imagine that opposition could be made to the necessary vote for that object. The Administration of a military force is what the brain is to the body, unless it be well constituted and well regulated, you cannot have sound and healthy action in the members and subordinate parts. Therefore among the numerous, and excellent recommendations of the Memorial, this of remodelling and separating the functions of the Adjutant General's Office is the chief, and must be the first carried out.

We the more strongly insist upon this, and we call on all who have the organization of the Militia at heart, to aid in urging this point, because it is obvious that the Adjutant General himself must be modestly silent with regard to any steps affecting his own position. He may, and probably will, in his next Report to the Governor General and Parliament, refer to the other suggestions put forward in the Memorial, but he will be fettered in discussing this, the most vital point of all. We have therefore, at the risk of being thought obtrusively dictatorial, brought this particular portion of the recommendations prominently forward. In so doing, we desire to draw the attention of Members of Parliament, connected with the Forces, who in their places, are expected to speak out for

the Militia. There are several who from their character, talents and experience, are well-fitted to do so. We need but mention Major Campbell, Lieut.-Col. Dunkin, Lieut.-Col. Notman, &c.

The subject is one which must come up for discussion at the meeting of the Provincial Parliament, for the present Militia Bill expires on the 1st July next. In our paper of the 16th inst., we intend to review the Bill as it now stands, with the object of pointing out certain alterations and amendments necessary. And in this we should be glad to be assisted by the opinions of those competent to give opinions. We will therefore most gladly insert any communications relative to the defects of the Bill of 18 Vic., Cap. 77, and examine carefully any propositions put forward as a basis for the one to be submitted to Parliament and the country, at its next and proximate meeting.

THE MORALITY OF THE REPRESENTATIVE SYSTEM.

The Constituency of Quebec numbers at the outside, 8,000 votes. Nevertheless 16,000 electors "in Buckram" recorded their votes "by Shrewsbury clock." The general opinion is that the Poll Assessors saw double, —a most remarkable instance of binocular vision! The Sheriff, however, took a more single view of the matter, and only declared three Candidates elected instead of the whole six!

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers are reminded that payment for the paper is in advance—and their subscriptions for the year 1858 are now due.

ADVERTISING AGENTS are informed that 1500 copies of the paper will circulate throughout Canada, United States and Great Britain, from 2nd January 1858.

CHANGE OF JAPANESE POLICY.—It has already been intimated that the Government of Japan is disposed to relax from its exclusiveness and favor the intercourse and commerce of foreign nations. According to a Shanghai correspondent of the New York Daily Times, the truth of this report is placed beyond doubt. He employs language more positive than any we have elsewhere seen:

P. S.—I re-open this letter at the eleventh hour to give you an important piece of news, which has just been communicated to me by an officer of high rank in the United States service, and one who has been on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Russian Ambassador.

His Excellency Count Pontiatiene, in his communication with the Governor of Nagasaki was informed by him that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to pursue an entirely different course regarding intercourse with foreigners; that their policy was to be the opposite of what it has heretofore been in everything relating to the above. It was now very desirous of cultivating relations with all of the great maritime powers, and it was the intention of the Government to send Ambassadors to represent the nation abroad. His Excellency was most earnestly requested to delay his departure for a few hours, as the Governor was hourly expecting despatches from the Court of Yedo, officially advising him to communicate the above information to the Russian Ambassador.

Important was this information considered by Count Pontiatiene, that he expedited his departure to-morrow for Europe, by which he has despatched one of his suite to St. Petersburg with despatches relating to the above. H. E. starts to-day on his return to Nagasaki, expecting to be back here in about two weeks.

You may consider the matter I have communicated as perfectly reliable, as it comes from a most reliable source.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Generals—Sir G H F Berkeley, K.C.B., 35th Ft.; Sir John Doveton, K.C.B.; Madras Cavalry.

Major Generals—Sir H. M. Wheeler, K.C.B., Bengal Infantry; Alexander T Reid, C.B., Bombay Infantry; Roger W. Wilson, C.B., Bengal Infantry.

Major—P. H. F. Mejer, h-p German Legion, Hanover.

Captains—F H Allen, 2d Life Guards; R. P. Gould, 8th Ft.; T. M. Greenhill, 24th Ft.; killed at Delhi; J Moore, 32d Ft.; Robt Hunt, 61st Ft.; Kussowie; John Wm Hay, 70th Ft.; R C Jones, 83d Ft.; Wm H Weaver, 86th Ft.; E Codd, h-p 21st Ft.; James Prendergast, Uniat; Gus Meyer, h-p 3d Hussars, King's German Legion, Hanover.

Lieutenants—J V W Webb, 8th Ft.; killed at the assault of Delhi; T B Grierson, 8th Ft.; E W Pogson, 8th Ft.; died of wounds received at the assault of Delhi; F Wainwright, 32d Ft.; George Grieve, 38th Ft.; J H Bradshaw, 52d Ft., killed at the assault of Delhi; S B Elkington, 61st Ft.; G S Tyler, 61st Ft. camp, Delhi; J R S Fitzgerald, 75th Ft.; killed at the assault of Delhi; F J G Saunders, 84th Ft., killed at Cawnpore; Alex Heywood, Rifle Brigade; E T Oldfield, 2d W Regt.; Ed Wright, h-p 8th Drns; M Smith, h-p 40th Ft.; E M Goldrich, h-p, 62d Ft.; J P Pickering, h-p Royal Artillery; W R Sharpen, h-p, Royal Artillery; Ed Smith, h-p, 55th Ft.

Ensigns—W F Kuper, 4th Ft.; R R Luard, 9th Ft.; E C Hill, 32d Ft.; John Evans, h-p 1st Garrison Battalion.

Paymaster—A C Drawwater, h-p 4th Drn Gds.

Quartermaster—W Winkworth, h-p Cambridge Fencible Cavalry.

Inspector General of Hospitals—Robert Keate, h-p.

Surgeons—Andrew Foulis, h-p (1st Class); George Home, h-p (1st Class).

Assistant Surgeons—W T Irwin, 37th Ft.; E R Nelson, 90th Ft.; T. M. Purvey, h-p.

Purveyor—John Steadley.

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United States.

From the Washington Union of Thursday.

TESTS AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL.—The Secretary of War, members of the British, French, and Austrian legations, officers of the army and navy, with many distinguished civilians, were present yesterday, by appointment, at the "Washington" Arsenal, to witness experimental tests of inventions of great importance. A patent train fuse, invented by Gomez and Mills, appeared to possess all the advantages of the galvanic battery in velocity of ignition, while, as it is constructed, it cannot be ignited by a blow. Cannon were fired with it almost quicker than thought at a long distance, and it was fired thirty yards under water.

Hale's improved rocket was also satisfactorily tested. The rockets were fired from their carriage and struck with remarkable accuracy at a distance of 950 yards. They gave the greatest satisfaction.

The great feature of the exhibition, however, was the test of the breech-loading rifle of Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, which proved a remarkable weapon, possessing many points of novelty and of excellence.—The mechanism by which the breech of the gun is opened for loading is simple, yet strong and secure. The charge is contained in small metallic cartridges, which have at one extremity a conical-pointed, hollow ball; then comes the very small amount of powder required; and at the other extremity is the percussion cap. These cartridges can be easily loaded, are waterproof, and can be used for a long time. The piece is loaded and fired in four motions, viz.: the first opens the breech, withdraws the shell of the last cartridge fired, and cocks the piece; at the second motion the loaded cartridge is inserted; the third motion closes the breech; and at the fourth motion the cock can be let down, or the piece fired. After the most severe tests there was no evidence of the escape of the charge or of any gas except at the muzzle of the piece.

The accuracy with which the rifle can be fired is truly astonishing, and was conclusively proved. The Secretary of War used one with great effect, hitting a mark at eight hundred and fifty yards distance, and other gentlemen gave equally satisfactory proofs of the excellency and the accuracy of this wonderful weapon. The facility with which it can be loaded and fired was also perfectly demonstrated, and the utility of the weapon was more fully shown, by placing it under water, letting it remain there, and then firing it. It was also placed under water when loaded, and then fired, neither did the admixture of sand with the water clog the movement of the lock. Nothing can be more perfect than its operation, or more accurate than its aim, and it received the highest praise from the many distinguished and well qualified judges present. Major Bell, the commandant at the arsenal entertained the gentlemen present with his accustomed hospitality.

INDIA.

India has been made the subject of another speech by the Earl of Shaftesbury. His lordship boldly remarked that, if we could sever the unutterable atrocities of the mutiny from the event itself, he should rejoice, and call on every one connected with the British name to rejoice, from the bottom of his soul that that fearful mutiny took place, because, if rightly managed, it will bring about results of the highest order, not only to this empire, but to the people of every other part of the habitable globe. Not only were there great openings offered for commercial enterprise but a splendid field was presented for the display of principle, zeal, and patriotism; and the greatest opening presented to the people of this country was that they would be enabled to repay the wrongs which India has inflicted on them by conferring on the natives the greatest possible blessing—namely, the dissemination among them of the Christian religion. The noble Earl reiterated his belief that there has been "a very undue reserve" with respect to the publication of the horrid and atrocious deeds perpetrated by the mutineers. He thought that the people of this country ought to know what had been done and endured, not with the view of stimulating angry feelings or a desire for vengeance, but that they may know exactly the character of the natives of India and of their religion, and what is the nature of the institutions which have fostered such a race, and given the conception and development to acts unparalleled in the whole history of mankind. His lordship continued—

I know there must be reserve on such subjects, because the indecency of the details would be such that you could not commit them to writing or printing and expose them to the perusal of the public; but there are many atrocities that have not been stated in all their details, and much of that detail can be given without trespassing too closely on the limits of impropriety or danger. It is only this very day that I have seen a copy of a letter written and sent to England by an officer of rank who was one of the first that entered Cawnpore a few hours, or, perhaps, only one hour, after the perpetration of the frightful massacre which was enacted there; and, think of the description he gives, and what was seen by the whole soldiery, and you will not wonder at the exasperation that was felt by every man among them who bore the European name. On arriving at Cawnpore he states—and he can scarcely permit himself to write the sad story—that to his uttermost horror and dismay, he saw a number of European women stripped stark naked, lying on their backs, fastened by the arms and legs, and there many of them had been lying four and five days exposed to a burning sun; others had been more recently laid down; others again had been actually hacked to pieces, and so recently that the blood which streamed from their mangled bodies was still warm. He found children of 10, 12, 13, and 14 years of age treated in the same horrible manner at the corners of the streets and in all parts of the town, attended by every circumstance of insult, the most awful and the most degrading, the most horrible and frightful to the conception, and the most revolting to the dignity and feelings of civilised men. Cawnpore was only a sample of what was perpetrated in various parts of that vast region; and that with a refinement of cruelty never before heard of. Women and children have been massacred before, but I don't believe there is any instance on record where children have been reserved in cold blood to be most cruelly and wantonly tortured in the presence of their horrified parents before being finally put to death.

THE DELHI ATROCITIES.

"From Delhi we have little decided, and the fate of the king is not yet decided, and the British are complete masters of the town. Some further incidents of the siege, however, have come to light, and among them one which has driven every European, except the higher officials, almost frantic. The sepoys took all the wounded Europeans, who could catch during sieges, and burnt them alive." The charred bodies, tied to stakes, were found by the stormers, with the Queen's buttons still recognisable. It must be remembered that the men who did this were sepoys; the comrades for 100 years of the victims—men who had been led by them from victory to victory. You have endeavoured, I perceive, to account for these atrocities. The cause is not far to seek. The sepoys are Asiatics, and there is not an Asiatic, who, having the power, would not go and do likewise. The educated, smooth, silken Bengalee, who talks English and quotes Milton, exactly as cruel as the sepoys, and just as much a gentleman. The Hindoo Patriot, for instance, a journal edited by the ablest educated native in Bengal, afraid to express his sympathy with these atrocities, easily denies them all. They are invented, he says, by the English press for the shopkeepers. I need not describe the proof that exists of their perpetration. I would only mention that in every instance in which stories of the atrocities have been circulated we have had native as well as European evidence, and not one-tenth of the truth has yet appeared. The Hindoo Patriot, I need not say, was not warned nor suppressed, and is a warm supporter of the existing administration. It appears to be proved that there was at least one European at Delhi who lent aid to the mutineers. Many report the capture of an Englishman in the dress of a native officer. He was a sergeant-major of the 28th Native Infantry, and formerly an artilleryman. He rendered, it is said, important services to the besieged, and was created a general of artillery. He has not been executed, and, despite appearance, I am indisposed to credit the stories of his guilt. It seems incredible that a European should have deliberately aided the devils who were burning his wounded countrymen. I hope it will be found that he was simply a man of weak nerves, unable to face the dread of death by torture. In that case his own conscience will his own sufficient punishment. It is in his favour, also, that the Portuguese drummer, Antonio Seraphin, who was kept to play to the general, and who escaped at a very late period of the siege, does not accuse him, but considers him rather a prisoner. Four Europeans at Moradabad turned Mussulmen to preserve their lives. These five appear to be the only Christians about whose conduct during the rebellion there is even a suspicion.

A SCENE OF BLOOD AT GWALIOR.—At Gwalior, poor Captain H., of the Contingent, and his two little children—one of two days old—were all butchered in cold blood, in presence of his poor bed-ridden wife, who was only spared the same fate by the lisping appeal to the ruffians by their little girl: "Hummarra poor mama mit mardaloo" alone stayed the knife of the assassin. The poor creature then fled as best she might, from their burning property, to the wife of the commandant of the Rajah's Lushkar, but fear closed the door lest evil might befall them both; having, however, a few drops of the milk of human kindness in her composition, she supplied the poor creature with biliees, in which, robbed and denuded of almost every vestige of garment, peat, less, and dying of thirst and hunger, under a vertical sun, she succeeded in reaching Agra on the fourth day.

THE HIGHLANDERS AND THE SEPOYS.

"En passant, I may remark the extraordinary effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Oonao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced 'petrified devils.' Still they were a puzzle. The sepoys could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be barelegged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break sepoys across their knees. A sepoys of the 73rd, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival, reported, on his return to his regiment, that the English were sending out monsters, with legs like elephants, faces covered with hair like wild beasts, and blood-red eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the low country. On the arrival of the 42nd, a sircar, or a Bengalee clerk, had occasion to go on board the vessel. A Highlander stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously. Then catching him by the waist, he held him above his head, exclaiming, with a chuckle of amazement, 'Sandy, be that the things we're fecht wi?' I need scarcely say that a sepoys is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an Englishman, though he weighs less.

"It is reported that Mann Singh, the great landholder of Southern Oude, has repented of his treachery. This is the scoundrel who promised General Havelock aid if he would advance, and then attacked him. He now promises, if the British will spare his life and his estates to turn round once more. I do not know what answer he has received, but I believe government is firm. If he could bring an army or a kingdom he should hang, but he can do nothing of the kind. The victory must be ours at last, and the more of these landholders who stake their all against us the better."

THE KING OF DELHI.

"P.S.—I have just received certain information as to the fate of the King of Delhi. His life is to be spared; for the officers who arrested him, in violation of orders, gave him a pledge to that effect. The blunder is disastrous in the extreme. The hoary scoundrel deliberately ordered the murder of 45 English women and children, and his exemption from punishment will be interpreted by every native into fear. They will only laugh at the story of the pledge as an invention to conceal the inability of the government to carry out its will. It seems indeed somewhat Quixotic to say that a police-officer can save a murderer by promising him life. You must remember the king is only a simple subject. He is protected by no treaty, and is in no sense a prisoner of war. The Court of Directors, 50 years ago, exempted his palace from the authority of the courts of justice, but only by an order, not by a treaty or agreement. He ought to be transported for life. As it is, he has played a winning game. If he had succeeded he would have gained an empire; as he has failed he loses simply nothing—a perpetual encouragement to every native scoundrel with a few provinces and an army of ragamuffins."

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a young officer of the 1st Fusiliers from Delhi. It serves to show that good feelings pervaded the army, and that neither officers nor soldiers forget that retaliation is inconsistent with our religion and national character:—

"Cashmere gate, Delhi, Oct. 16.—You will have seen in the papers an account of the assault of Delhi after a siege of three months and sixteen days. The papers generally give a correct version of all that happens, and now that all is over I cannot sit down and enter into details of endless engagements and fights with murderers and the blackest villains. Suffice it to say, I have been in every fight (some twenty-three or twenty-four) and in the assault, and through the merciful goodness of the Almighty have come out unharmed. Four different times I have been struck, and once blown up, but each time escaped unharmed. The sights I have witnessed are beyond description—a thrill of horror comes over me at the bare idea of them. The soldiers behaved most kindly to the women and children; they were seen patting them on the back and telling them not to be frightened, that they would be well treated."

From English papers by the "Persia."

THE INDIAN MUTINY.

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM.
The following telegram has been received at the India House:—

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31.

LUCKNOW.

"Communication still difficult, and no certain intelligence from Lucknow of later date than the 21st of October received in this office."

"On that date food was running short, and it would seem that the gun-bullocks were being slaughtered."

"But relief was approaching; Colonel Greathed's column, after re-occupying Mysore, putting the rajah to flight, and recovering much property and two and a half lacs of treasure, reached Cawnpore on the 26th."

"For some time past troops have been leaving this daily for the same destination, and the commander-in-chief started on the 27th."

BRIGADIER SHOWER'S COLUMN.

"The force, of about 1200, from Delhi, under Brigadier Shower, occupied Dadrees on the 15th of October, taking six guns; and then, being joined by Cashmere troops, took possession of Jhunjur, with 21 guns and much ammunition."

"The naubaq surrendered himself. On the 20th they seized Knood, cutting off 400 of the naubaq's troops, and taking five lacs of treasure."

DELHI.

"There is no doubt that the King's life has been guaranteed. He will be sent to Allahabad, for conveyance to Calcutta. Particulars have been called for."

LATER INDIAN NEWS.
DESPATCH TO SIR JAMES MELVILLE, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

ALEXANDRA, Dec. 5, 1857.
Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 17th November.

Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore on the 4th November, and crossed the Ganges on the 9th, en route to Lucknow, with 5000 men of all arms.

General Wyndham commands the reserve at Cawnpore.

Col. Greathed's column arrived at Cawnpore on the 26th Oct., and proceeded on the 31st, under command of Brigadier Grant, being reinforce to 5000 strong, with a large supply of provisions, to Alumbagh, where he awaits the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Dinapore mutineers were driven from a strong position at Binder, near Guttahpore, by a detachment of 500 men under Colonel Powell, 53rd foot. Two guns captured, but with severe loss. Colonel Powell killed.

The accounts from Saugor and Jubbulpore unsatisfactory; Major Erskine has earnestly demanded assistance. Brigadier Stuart's column on the road to Mhow has been directed to proceed thither.

The contingent at Mahedpore mutinied on the 8th November and killed two of their officers; but a telegraphic despatch just received states that they were attacked by the Mhow field force and routed, with loss of all their guns.

Mhow and Indore all quiet. No further outbreaks in Rajputana; but the Rewah, Shakor, and Joudpore mutineers are still in force.

A reinforcement of 500 infantry has proceeded from Guzerat to aid General Lawrence.

All quiet in Bombay, with the exception of the Bluels in Kandesh, who are being put down.

The Genghi Khan arrived at Bombay with a detachment of the 3rd Dragoons and 86th Foot.

All quiet in Scinde and the Punjab, as also in the Nizam's country.

Dates from Calcutta to 9th Nov. Nothing of importance.

H. JOHNSON,
Tuesday, Dec. 11th, 9.15 a.m.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS FORWARDED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, EAST INDIES, AND CHINA, VIA MARSEILLES.—On the 1st of January, 1857, and thenceforward, a reduction will take place, in the amount of the French transit rate, upon letters forwarded by British packet to the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and China, the closed mails via Marseilles, and such letters will be liable to the following combined rates, viz.:—Not exceeding 1 oz., 9d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 1s.; above 2 oz., 1s.; above 3 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., 1s. 3d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding 5 oz., 1s. 6d.; above 5 oz., and not exceeding 6 oz., 1s. 9d.; above 6 oz., and not exceeding 7 oz., 1s. 12d.; above 7 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz., 1s. 15d.; above 8 oz., and not exceeding 9 oz., 1s. 18d.; above 9 oz., and not exceeding 10 oz., 1s. 21d.; above 10 oz., and not exceeding 11 oz., 1s. 24d.; above 11 oz., and not exceeding 12 oz., 1s. 27d.; above 12 oz., and not exceeding 13 oz., 1s. 30d.; above 13 oz., and not exceeding 14 oz., 1s. 33d.; above 14 oz., and not exceeding 15 oz., 1s. 36d.; above 15 oz., and not exceeding 16 oz., 1s. 39d.; above 16 oz., and not exceeding 17 oz., 1s. 42d.; above 17 oz., and not exceeding 18 oz., 1s. 45d.; above 18 oz., and not exceeding 19 oz., 1s. 48d.; above 19 oz., and not exceeding 20 oz., 1s. 51d.

Letters forwarded to Malta by the French Mediterrean packet will also be liable to the same rates.

Upon letters addressed to the Ionian Islands, via Marseilles, the following combined rates will be charged:—

Not exceeding 1 oz., 1s. 3d.; above 1 oz., and not exceeding 2 oz., 1s. 6d.; above 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz., 1s. 9d.; above 3 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., 1s. 12d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding 5 oz., 1s. 15d.; above 5 oz., and not exceeding 6 oz., 1s. 18d.; above 6 oz., and not exceeding 7 oz., 1s. 21d.; above 7 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz., 1s. 24d.; above 8 oz., and not exceeding 9 oz., 1s. 27d.; above 9 oz., and not exceeding 10 oz., 1s. 30d.; above 10 oz., and not exceeding 11 oz., 1s. 33d.; above 11 oz., and not exceeding 12 oz., 1s. 36d.; above 12 oz., and not exceeding 13 oz., 1s. 39d.; above 13 oz., and not exceeding 14 oz., 1s. 42d.; above 14 oz., and not exceeding 15 oz., 1s. 45d.; above 15 oz., and not exceeding 16 oz., 1s. 48d.; above 16 oz., and not exceeding 17 oz., 1s. 51d.; above 17 oz., and not exceeding 18 oz., 1s. 54d.; above 18 oz., and not exceeding 19 oz., 1s. 57d.; above 19 oz., and not exceeding 20 oz., 1s. 60d.

The postage on letters for any place in Egypt (except Alexandria,) or for any place in China (except Hong Kong,) or for the Ionian Islands, or for Asia, Australia, or New Zealand, or for the Philippines, or the Philippine Islands, must be paid above 2 oz., 1s. 6d.; above 2 oz., and not exceeding 3 oz., 1s. 9d.; above 3 oz., and not exceeding 4 oz., 1s. 12d.; above 4 oz., and not exceeding 5 oz., 1s. 15d.; above 5 oz., and not exceeding 6 oz., 1s. 18d.; above 6 oz., and not exceeding 7 oz., 1s. 21d.; above 7 oz., and not exceeding 8 oz., 1s. 24d.; above 8 oz., and not exceeding 9 oz., 1s. 27d.; above 9 oz., and not exceeding 10 oz., 1s. 30d.; above 10 oz., and not exceeding 11 oz., 1s. 33d.; above 11 oz., and not exceeding 12 oz., 1s. 36d.; above 12 oz., and not exceeding 13 oz., 1s. 39d.; above 13 oz., and not exceeding 14 oz., 1s. 42d.; above 14 oz., and not exceeding 15 oz., 1s. 45d.; above 15 oz., and not exceeding 16 oz., 1s. 48d.; above 16 oz., and not exceeding 17 oz., 1s. 51d.; above 17 oz., and not exceeding 18 oz., 1s. 54d.; above 18 oz., and not exceeding 19 oz., 1s. 57d.; above 19 oz., and not exceeding 20 oz., 1s. 60d.

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TROUT-FISHING.

L. SCOTT & CO.'S REPRINT OF THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

FARMER'S GUIDE. OF THE LATTER PUBLICATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is unlawful to KILL TROUT, "in any way whatever," between the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, and the FOURTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY, in any year, in Lower Canada; and for any breach of the above Law a Penalty of Five Pounds and costs are incurred; one half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction.—RICHARD NETTLETT,
Superintendent of Fisheries;
Lower Canada;
Quebec, Dec. 22, 1857. 152-f

Times and Beacon Fire Assurance Company of London.

NOTICE.

THE business of the ATHENEUM FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, having been transferred to the TIMES AND BEACON FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, all Renewal Premiums and future payments must be made at the Offices of the TIMES AND BEACON COMPANY; and no Receipts but those of the said TIMES AND BEACON COMPANY will be valid hereafter for Assurers. Such Assurers as are desirous of having their Policies exchanged, are to forward the same forthwith to the Agents of the TIMES AND BEACON COMPANY.

R. PENISTON,
Agent,
For Quebec and the District.
Quebec, Dec. 13, 1857. 147

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

FIRE INSURANCES
ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.
LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and PROMPTLY PAID.

No Charge made for the Policy.

LIFE INSURANCE
Also Effect on Advantageous Terms.
FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents
Quebec, May 16, 1857.

**PROVINCIAL
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF TORONTO.**

Capital, £500,000.

President, J. S. HOWARD, Esq.

Vice-President, Hon. J. H. CAMERON, M. P. P.

Manager, EDWARD TAYLOR DARTTLE, Esq.

Fire and INLAND NAVIGATION BUSINESS TRANSFERRED by this Company, at low rates as for any respectable office.

ES—Policy issued by A. FRASER, Agent.

DEAN'S BUILDINGS,
May 30, 1857.

**BRITANNIA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.**
No. 1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED, AUG. 1, 1857.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament,

4 Vict. Cap. 9.

COL. R. ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park, Chairman.
ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION
Increasing Rates of Premium.

A TABLE especially adapted to the securing of Losses, Deaths, &c., to all other cases, where a Policy may be kept up, for a temporary purpose only which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life.

Half-Credit Rates of Premium.

Credit for half the amount of the First Seven Annual Premiums, the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

Sum Assured Payable during Life.

The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before the age of Sixty, but to the Assured himself, if he attain that age, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

Orphan's Endowment Branch.

Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and started in Life, by securing annuities, to commence at the parents' death, and to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of Age.

Advantageous for the payment of the Premiums.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the Table of Rates selected.

Premium charged for every THREE MONTHS different of age, &c., is usually the case, for every whole year only.

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At the Annual General Meeting on the 27th April last, a reduction of 30 percent was made in the present year's premium on all Policies of Five or Seven years.

A Board of Directors in attendance, duly at 2.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their services.

(PROPRIETARY.)

Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Premiums.

Whole (Annual) Premium.

Half Premium during First 7 years.

Remaining Premium.

Years. Months. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

25 0 19 7 1 19 2

30 1 1 9 2 3 6

35 1 4 11 2 9 10

40 1 9 2 2 18 4

45 1 14 10 3 5 8

50 2 6 5 5 0

55 1 12 9 6 5 6

60 2 6 8 6 13 4

(MUTUAL.)

Extract from Table with Participation in Profits, after Seven Years Payments.

Age. Annual Premium.

Years. Months. £ s. d. £ s. d. £ s. d.

30 2 7 3 1 4 4 0 12

35 2 7 6 1 4 6 0 12

40 2 7 10 1 4 6 0 12

45 2 8 2 1 4 8 0 12

50 3 3 0 1 12 3 0 16

55 3 3 6 1 12 10 16 7

60 3 4 1 1 12 6 16 7

65 3 4 7 1 12 0 16 7

E. R. FOSTER,
Resident Director.

ANDREW FRANCIS,
Secretary.

Detailed Prospects and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurance may be obtained upon application to

R. PENISTON,
Agent to the Company at Quebec.

Quebec, 29th August, 1857.

Godey's Ladies' Book for Jany., 158.

THIS Number of Godey's Ladies' beautiful Magazine &c., commences a new Volume, a supply of this number has been received on Sale, Subscriptions \$5 per annum, or £5. 3d. a number.

P. SINCLAIR,
Secretary.

153

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40 2 7 10

Gazette Militaire.

(JOURNAL HEBDOMADAIRE.)

QUEBEC.

JANVIER 2, 1858.

AVIS.

Les Annonces se trouvent à la 3ème page.

CONDITIONS.

L'abonnement est de Deux Piastres par an, payable d'avance, ou Trois Piastres, payable à la fin de l'année.

L'abonnement ne peut être moins que pour une année.

TARIF DES ANNONCES.

Deux lignes, et au-dessous..... 3s. 0d.
Trois lignes, et au-dessous..... 4s. 0d.
Pour chaque ligne au-dessus..... 1d.
Chaque insertion subséquente, par ligne..... 1d.
Toute annonce, sans conditions, sera inscrite jusqu'à contre-vérité.
Tout ordre pour discontinuer une annonce doit être fait par écrit.

Gazette Militaire.

QUEBEC, JANVIER 2, 1858.

LA SITUATION DANS L'INDE.

Les esprits attentifs qui ont suivi assidûment les phases diverses qu'a subies depuis six mois la révolte des Indes, ne nous contrediront pas, si nous faisons remarquer que cet immense mouvement, tout en ne présentant pas peut-être au même degré le caractère dangereux qu'il a eu dans le principe, n'est point cependant réduit à des proportions telles qu'il y ait lieu de le considérer comme entièrement comprimé; à notre sens, il a simplement changé de caractère et d'aspects, et il nous paraît avoir gagné en étendue ce qu'il a perdu en force sur certains points.

Si l'on veut se rappeler le langage tenu par la presse anglaise lorsqu'éclata l'insurrection, il est certain que l'importance du mouvement fut tout d'abord née, et l'on en parlait comme d'une émeute puérile tout au plus digne d'amuser les *cockneys* de Londres.

On plaisait même fort agréablement sur l'impuissance de ces peuples, des citoyens surtout, qui exposaient leurs vies pour ne pas toucher avec les dents des cartouches enduites de la graisse de porc. On ne tarit pas ensuite sur l'idiotisme et la lâcheté misérable des révoltés, que la voie seule des soldats anglais devait dégarnir. D'ailleurs la révolte n'avait éclaté que dans certaines résidences du nord-ouest; elle ne gagnait pas l'intérieur du pays où, tout au contraire, l'esprit général était excellent.

Peu à peu, les faits surgirent plus nombreux, plus inquiétants, plus sombres; l'émence se faisait révolte, la révolte se faisait insurrection. Elle s'étendait; des régiments entiers se tournaient contre leurs maîtres; les officiers étaient fusillés, les résidents anglais massacrés, les caisses publiques pillées. Les insurgés purent s'emparer de plusieurs villes importantes; ils eurent du canon et organisèrent là où ils furent attaqués des résistances dont les feuilles anglaises elles-mêmes n'ont point essayé de cacher l'affreuse énergie.

Bientôt, dans le nord-ouest, le mouvement parut se concentrer dans un cercle restreint autour d'un rayonnement à la fois l'attaque et la défense. La ville importante de Delhi, conquise par l'insurrection, devint son plus formidable, sinon son unique boulevard, et pendant un instant l'attention du monde se concentra sur ce point du globe, où semblaient se jouter la gloire et la fortune de l'Angleterre dans l'Orient.

Certes ce fut un moment plein d'anxiété, même pour les nations, personnellement désintéressées dans cette lutte, que celui pendant lequel les généraux Havelock, Outram, Wilson, Nicholson, etc., agissant chacun d'après des plans combinés à l'avance, cherchèrent à réduire le rempart de l'insurrection. L'histoire de leurs efforts, de leurs périls, de l'énergie

qu'ils ont déployée dans ces circonstances terribles, est une belle page pour leur patrie; mais ce fait déplorable, si funeste déjà aux armes anglaises en Crimée, le manquaient évidemment de l'administration militaire, disons mieux, l'absence absolue de toute administration, paralyza les efforts de la petite armée qui assiégeait Delhi, au point qui attendait devant cette ville les secours trop lents à lui arriver.

A ce moment, le langage de la presse anglaise fut unanime: la prise de Delhi devait terminer la révolte en portant aux insurgés un coup terrible, d'abord par la partie matérielle qu'ils devaient éprouver, puis en ruinant toutes leurs espérances pour l'avenir.

On sait au milieu de quelles représailles sanglantes cette grande ville fut prise. On sait quel a été le sort des fils du roi, qui, après s'être rendus, confiants dans la loyauté anglaise, ont été impitoyablement massacrés; on a pu lire les mille détails de ces exécutions sanguinaires où la soif d'une vengeance, légitime malheureusement à bien des titres, a conduit les soldats anglais, et tout ce qu'en l'ont fait est encore peu de chose, si nous en croyons les contradictions et les résistances dont est remplie à cette heure la presse anglaise, naturellement la mieux informée; on sait enfin les faits généraux qui se sont produits depuis la prise de Delhi; quels mouvements nouveaux ont éclaté; quelles résistances opiniâtres se sont organisées, et l'on peut voir maintenant le général Havelock réduit à l'inaction dans une petite résidence, à quelques milles de Lucknow, qu'il a vainement tenté de secourir. Or, Lucknow est une grande et forte ville qui ne cède en rien à Delhi, et voici qu'il va falloir faire un siège nouveau, plus périlleux et plus difficile que le précédent, avec cette perspective que la prise de Lucknow ne fera pas plus pour l'extinction de la révolte que n'a fait le siège de Delhi.

Il y a plus, ainsi que nous le disions en commençant l'insurrection, entre les grandes places qu'elle occupe, telles que Lucknow, Agra, et quelques autres, s'est étendue de telles façons qu'aujourd'hui les troupes anglaises renforcées par les environs d'Europe, sont obligées à des marches énormes, dans des conditions désastreuses, sans moyen de transport, sans matériel, sans rien enfin de ce qui est nécessaire à la guerre de partisans que les indigènes paraissent vouloir pratiquer sur une vaste étendue de pays.

Ainsi, tantôt c'est le colonne du colonel MacIntyre, partie de Cawnpore pour secourir Lucknow, qui se trouve arrêtée dans Alumbagh et se voit obligée de s'y fortifier en attendant que Havelock la puisse délivrer; c'est le général Greathed qui sort de Delhi suivi de 2,300 hommes, bat les insurgés maîtres d'Agra, et l'on peut voir maintenant le général Havelock réduit à l'inaction dans une petite résidence, à quelques milles de Lucknow, qu'il a vainement tenté de secourir. Or, Lucknow est une grande et forte ville qui ne cède en rien à Delhi, et voici qu'il va falloir faire un siège nouveau, plus périlleux et plus difficile que le précédent, avec cette perspective que la prise de Lucknow ne fera pas plus pour l'extinction de la révolte que n'a fait le siège de Delhi.

Les années précédentes, on avait ouvert la route entre Agra et le bord des Beni-Mangour sur une étendue de 69 kilomètres, et celle de Bourgje à l'entrée du défilé de Fellaye, qui en mesure à peu près 44. Il restait à faire, cette fois, la partie comprise entre ces deux localités, que séparent une distance de 70 kilomètres, des tribus nombrées et soumises seulement depuis quelques mois.

Les premiers efforts se portèrent vers le défilé de Fellaye, l'endroit le plus difficile à ouvrir à cause de la nature ardue et sauvage du terrain qui le forme. De là quelques bataillons s'avancèrent vers les Beni-Mangour, et, pendant que tous travaillaient avec la plus louable ardeur à l'accomplissement de cette route, qui mettra pour ainsi dire le sace à notre récente conquête, les contingents des tribus kabyles riveraines, les Cheurfa, les Bebi-Ayssi, les Beni-Melliekeuch si longtemps hostiles, et d'autres encore, rivalisaient du vigueur et d'activité avec nos soldats, et comme eux, maniaient la picche avec une dextérité véritablement surprenante.

Ils ont ouvert eux-mêmes, sur une étendue de 14 kilomètres, toute la partie comprise entre Tezecaz et Akbou, deux postes intermédiaires entre les Beni-Mangour et le défilé de Fellaye. Le zèle qu'ils apportaient à accompagner leur tâche ne peut se comparer qu'à la docilité avec laquelle ils écouteaient et suivaient nos conseils. C'est ainsi qu'un sous-officier français a pu diriger à lui seul plusieurs centaines de Kabyles, et que jamais ni plaintes ni contestations ne se sont élevées sur aucun côté.

En présence de ces faits que nous ne faisons qu'indiquer, mais sur lesquels les correspondances donnent chaque jour de nouveaux détails, que deviennent les espérances qu'avait fait naître la prise de Delhi, et quelle amélioration ce fait d'armes a-t-il apporté dans la situation des Anglais dans l'Inde?

A cette question il n'est pas ais de faire une réponse satisfaisante, et la crise commerciale que subit l'Angleterre apporte à cette situation pénible de nouveaux embarras. Aussi, dans son discours d'ouverture de la session, la reine, après avoir déploré les graves souffrances causées en Angleterre par la crise et dans l'Inde par l'insurrection, a-t-elle dû recommander les affaires de ses Etats de l'Inde orientale à l'attention du plus sérieux des membres du parlement.

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