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CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE,

Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

(SANCTIONED BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.)

VOL. 1.]

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857.

[No. 6.

ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Colonel THE BARON DE ROTTENBURG.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL, C.W.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel DE SALABERRY, C.E.

Aides-de-camp to the Governor General { Lt. Colonel IRVINE.
Lt. Colonel DUCHESNEAU.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel MACDOUGAL.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel ERMTINGER.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. GEORGE T. DENISON, comprising a squadron of horse of class A, and a troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.
The Rifle Companies of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel MacDougal, the Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada.
The Cavalry Troops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command, by permission of Lt. General Sir WILLIAM EYRE, G. O. B. the Commander of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourchler, the Town Major of the garrison.
The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Captain Hogan.
The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel David. Adjutant, Captain Robert Lovelace.
The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Dyde. The Rifle companies are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylie, Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Company, is Musketry Instructor to the Active force. Adjutant, Captain Malhiot.
The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonel Sewell. Brigade Major, Captain R. N. D. Legare of the Field Battery.
The squadron of Cavalry in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell. Lt. Col. COFFIN, is attached to the Adj. Gen'l Department.

UPPER CANADA.

Class A.

Field Batteries Artillery

OTTAWA.

Baily Turner, captain, 27 Sep. 55
A Guy Forrest, 1st lieutenant, 14 Nov. 55
Robert Farley, 6 Dec. 55
Alex. Workman, 2nd lt. 10 Jan. 56
E. V. Cortlandt, surgeon, 14 Nov. 55
James Forsythe, drill instructor.

KINGSTON.

R. Jackson, captain, 29 May 56
T. Drummond, 1st lieutenant, 3 July 56
J. A. McLeod, 20 Mar. 56
A. S. Kirkpatrick, 2d lt. & adj. 3 July 56
H. Yates, M. D., surgeon, 3 July 56

TORONTO.

J. Stoughton Dennis, capt. 7 Feb. 56
C. W. Robinson, 1st lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
R. L. Denison, 20 Mar. 56
J. D. Cayley, 2nd lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
W. Hallowell, M. D., sur. 20 Mar. 56

HAMILTON.

Alfred Booker, captain, 6 Dec. 55
W. H. Glasco, 1st lieutenant, 6 Dec. 55
J. Harris, 6 Dec. 55
J. H. Gibbs, 2nd lieutenant, 6 Dec. 55
H. J. Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56
Morton, drill instructor.

LONDON.

J. Shanly, captain, 17 July 56
J. G. Horrie, 1st lieutenant, 17 July 56
V. Cronyn, 24 July 56
T. Mackie, 2nd lieutenant, 18 Dec. 56
V. A. Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

Ft. Artillery Companies

TORONTO.

H. E. Denison, captain, 13 Nov. 56
W. L. Turner, 1st lieutenant, 13 Nov. 56
D. F. Jessopp, 2nd lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57

DUNDAS.

William Notman, capt. 16 May 56
J. S. Meredith, 1st lieutenant, 17 July 56
J. McKenzie, 2nd lieutenant, 17 July 56

- Cap. 4 Nov '45, Major 20 Nov '56
- Cap. 9 Mar '38, Lt. Col. 20 Nov '56
- Cap. 23 Feb '42, Major 20 Nov '56
- Cap. Sep '53, Major 20 Nov '56
- First Lieutenant 3 Mar '56
- Captain 4 December '50
- Cap. 19 May '76, Major 30 Oct '46
- Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov '46

BROCKVILLE.

(One Subdivision.)
Thomas Hume, captain, 13 Dec. 54

Cavalry.

CORNWALL.

Dickenson, captain, 16 Feb. 56
V. D. Wood, lieutenant, 16 Feb. 56
Kewan, cornet, 15 Feb. 56

NAPANEE.

V. H. Swetman, captain, 28 Feb. 56
B. Perry, lieutenant, 28 Feb. 56
J. P. Roblin, cornet, 3 April 56
C. Green, cor. & adj. 29 Jan. 56
Howard, vet. surgn, 29 Jan. 56

FRONTENAC.

(1st Troop.)
Max. Strange, captain, 20 Sept. 55
Flanagan, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 55
Hunter, cornet, 21 Jan. 56
Duff, lieutenant, & adjutant, 11 Dec. 56
S. Strange, surgeon, 24 Jan. 56
Gibson, quart. master, 11 Dec. 56

COBURG.

A. E. Boulton, capt. 6 Mar. 56
M. Clark, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
V. Beatty, cornet, 20 Mar. 56
A. Boswell, lieut. & adj. 20 Mar. 56

YORK.

(1st Troop.)
T. Denison, lieutenant, 15 Jan. 57
V. Ridout, cornet, 15 May 57

(2nd Troop.)

V. F. McLeod, captain, 27 Dec. 55
C. C. Foster, lieutenant, 15 Jan. 57
V. Trudgen, cornet, 15 Jan. 57
A. De La Hooke, sur. 20 Mar. 56
John Tutill, vet. sur. 27 Dec. 55

WENTWORTH.

M. Ryckman, captain, 20 Dec. 55
I. B. Bull, lieutenant, 20 Dec. 55
J. P. Sawry, cornet, 16 Oct. 56
V. Applegarth, cornet, 13 Nov. 56
S. Stratly, cor. & adj. 13 Nov. 56
Alloway, veter. surg. 16 Oct. 56

(1st Troop.)

Cap. 15 Nov '50, Major 20 Nov '56
Lieutenant 9 May '51
Cap. 7 Oct '47, Major 25 June '51
Lieut. Colonel 31st Decr '56
Lieutenant 9 May '51
Surgeon 10 Sep '52

- Captain, 1st February '38
- Captain, 22nd September '56
- Surgeon, 25 May '42
- Captain, 11 June '51
- First Lieutenant, 30th March, '56
- Cornet, 27th December, '56

ST. CATHARINES.

Bate, captain, 27 Sep. 55
C. Rykert, lieutenant, 6 Dec. 55
W. C. Martindale, cornet, 6 Dec. 55

LONDON.

Rivers, captain, 24 July 56
Hutchinson, lieut. 24 July 56
G. Montford, cornet, 18 Dec. 55
Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

ST. THOMAS.

Bannerman, captain, 20 Mar. 56
F. Cole, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
I. Borbridge, cornet, 15 May 56
Geddes, lieut. & adj. 20 Mar. 56

ESSEX.

Wigle, captain, 6 March 56
H. Wilkinson, lieut. 6 March 56
E. J. McKee, cornet, 6 March 56

Rifle Companies.

OTTAWA.

(1st Company.)
Patterson, captain, 3 April 56
Fraser, lieutenant, 3 April 56
F. Abbott, ensign, 3 April 56
Garvey, M. D., surgeon, 17 April 56

(2nd Company.)
B. Turgeon, captain, 3 April 56
J. H. Carriere, lieutenant, 2 May 56
D. T. Bourgeois, ensign, 15 May 56
T. C. T. de Beaubien, M. D., 15 May 56

BROCKVILLE.

V. Smythe, captain, 27 Sep. 55
I. A. Jones, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
Shepherd, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
A. Kelly, capt. & adj. 15 Feb. 56
F. McQueen, M. D., sur. 15 Feb. 56

PRESCOTT.

I. D. Jessup, captain, 3 April 56
R. Kelly, lieutenant, 24 July 56
G. Lynch, ensign, 24 July 56
Jessup, paymaster, 29 Jan. 57
Young, quartermaster, 29 Jan. 57
W. Armstrong, ens. & adj. 24 July 56
W. Evans, M. D., sur. 24 July 56

WILLIAMSBURG.

M. Carman, captain, 16 Oct. 56
V. Gordon, lieutenant, 10 Oct. 56
W. Casselman, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

KINGSTON.

(1st Company.)
D. Shaw, captain, 14 Nov. 56

- Captain, March '40
- Lieutenant, February '50
- Major, 20 November '50
- Ensign, 18th November, '56
- Captain, 23 April '56
- Cap. 10 Jan '43, Lt. Col. 20 Nov '56

Sutherland, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 56
W. Ramage, ensign, 14 Nov. 56
(2nd Company.)
O'Reilly, captain, 17 July 56
O'Reilly, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 56
Sullivan, ensign, 27 Dec. 56

PICTON.

Webster, captain, 15 Feb. 56
Gibson, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
Bedde, ensign, 29 Jan. 57

COBURG.

F. Ruttan, captain, 24 Jan. 56
Joe Buck, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56
W. Callcutt, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

BRIGHTON.

S. Davidson, captain, 3 April 56
I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 3 April 56
Gillet, ensign, 11 Feb. 56

TORONTO.

(1st Company.)
Brooke, captain, 15 May 56
Thomson, lieutenant, 21 May 56
W. G. McDonald, ensign, 21 May 56
Grant, Surgeon, 3 July 56

(2nd Company.)
Hayes, captain, 18 Sep. 56
O'Donohue, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
O'Keefe, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
Cotter, M. D. surgeon, 15 May 56

(3rd Company.)
Nickenson, captain, 20 Mar. 56
Smith, ensign, 2 May 56
Bethune, M. D. surgeon, 12 June 56

BRAMPTON.

Wright, captain, 3 Apr. 56
A. A. Anderson, lieut. 15 May 56
Hurst, ensign, 3 July 56

BARRIE.

W. S. Dure, captain, 27 Dec. 55
Jewett Bernard, lieut. 27 Dec. 55
Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

GUELPH.

J. J. Kingsmill, captain, 6 Mar. 56
V. Higgenbotham, lieut. 6 Mar. 56
Armstrong, ensign, 6 Mar. 56

GALT.

H. Date, captain, 8 May 56
T. J. G. Busby, lieutenant, 8 May 56
R. Esterbrook, ensign, 8 May 56

HAMILTON.

(1st Company.)
Grav, captain, 27 Dec. 56

- Ensign, 15th February, '56
- Cap. '42, Major 20 November '56
- Surgeon, 11th May '37
- Captain, 23th February '56
- Cap. 23 Nov '38, Lt. Col. 11 Dec '56
- Lieutenant, 17th January '56
- Ensign, 17th January '56

Bain, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 56
James, ensign, 27 Dec. 56
(2nd Company.)
W. R. Macdonald, captain, 27 Dec. 56
St. G. B. Crozier, lieut. 30 Oct. 56
Samuel, ensign, 11 Dec. 56

ST. CATHARINES.

Clarke, captain, 27 Sept. 56
Bellwell, lieut. 27 Sept. 56
W. Macdonald, ens. 27 Sept. 56

LONDON.

(1st Company.)
W. Barker, captain, 20 Mar. 56
W. C. L. Gill, lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56
S. Barker, ensign, 4 Sept. 56

(2nd Company.)

A. I. Hammond, captain, 20 Mar. 56
Morley, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
Macbeth, ensign, 27 Nov. 56

WOODSTOCK.

Clark, captain, 8 May 56
R. A. Woodcock, lieut. 8 May 56
A. Hamilton, ensign, 8 May 56

PARIS.

Macartney, captain, 26 June 56
W. Patten, lieutenant, 26 June 56
W. E. Alms, ensign, 26 June 56

CHATHAM.

P. McCrea, captain, 8 April 56
F. F. Duck, lieutenant, 3 April 56
Sheriff, ensign, 3 April 56

PORT SARNA.

W. P. Vidal, captain, 17 July 56
W. Farrell, lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56
W. G. Harkness, ensign, 17 July 56
H. H. Bark, surgeon, 11 Feb. 57

Class B.

Cavalry.

FRONTENAC.

(2nd Troop.)
Wood, captain, 21 Aug. 56
Wood, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
McRory, cornet, 17 July 56
K. Addison, M. D. 16 Oct. 56

WILLIAMSBURG.

W. Brouse, captain, 16 Oct. 56
A. Weigar, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
G. Merkle, cornet 16 Oct. 56

- Cap. 19 May '40, Major 20 Nov '56
- Lieutenant, 15th March '54
- Ensign, 16th March '54
- Captain, 9th June '53
- Lieutenant, 18th May '54
- Cap. 5 May '48, Major 20 Nov '56
- Ensign, 12th June '56

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

GRIMSBY.
 C Teeter, captain, 11 Dec. 56
 J B Cutler, lieutenant, 11 Dec. 56
 A M Parit, cornet, 11 Dec. 56

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

WENTWORTH.
 [2nd Troop.]
 T D Thomas, lieu. 11 Feb. 57
 G M Smith, cornet, 11 Feb. 57

Rifles.

METCALF.
 H Hanna, captain, 7 Aug. 56
 A Lawson, lieutenant, 7 Aug. 56
 J B Hanna, ensign, 7 Aug. 56

KINGSTON.
 [3rd Company.]
 James Macnee, captain, 27 Nov. 56
 [4th Company.—Highlanders.]
 D McIntosh, captain, 4 Sept. 56
 J J Whitehead, lieu. 4 Sept. 56
 E McEwen, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
 F Fowler, surgeon, 29 Jan. 57

BELLEVILLE.
 A Ponton, captain, 13 Nov. 56
 A A Campbell, lieu. 11 Dec. 56
 J S. Farrell, ensign, 11 Dec. 56

TORONTO.
 [4th Company.]
 S B Campbell, captain, 18 Sept. 56
 J Stovel, lieutenant, 18 Sept. 56
 W H Millar, ensign, 18 Sept. 56
 J Thornburn, M D Surgn 18 Sept. 56

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

COLLINGWOOD.
 A R Stephen, captain, 13 Nov. 56
 W D Pollard, lieutenant, 13 Nov. 56
 G Moberly, ensign, 13 Nov. 56
 A Francis, surgeon, 11 Dec. 56

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

HAMILTON.
 [4th Company.—Highlanders.]
 J P McCaug, captain, 17 July 56
 J Munro, lieutenant, 17 July 56
 J A Skinner, ensign, 17 July 56

DUNVILLE.
 S Amnden, captain, 29 Jan. 57
 C Perry, lieutenant, 7 Aug. 56
 J Johnson, ensign, 7 Aug. 56

GRIMSBY.
 A Randall, captain, 7 Aug. 56
 DC MacMillan, lieutenant, 7 Aug. 56
 G Maxwell, ensign, 7 Aug. 56

LONDON.
 [3rd Company.—Highlanders.]
 J Moffatt, captain, 7 Aug. 56
 D McDonald, lieutenant, 7 Aug. 56
 J Urquhart, ensign, 4 Sep. 57

ST. THOMAS.
 T Stanton, captain, 17 July 56
 W Ross, lieutenant, 17 July 56
 C Roe, ensign, 17 July 56

PORT DOVER.
 James Riddell, captain, 16 Oct. 56
 J Traut, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
 A Innes, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

PRESCOTT.
 B White, captain, 11 Feb. 57

LOWER CANADA.

Field Batteries Artillery

QUEBEC.
 L S Gamache, captain, 31 Aug. 55
 M N Lagare, captain, 11 Dec. 56
 E Lamontagne, 1st lieu 31 Aug. 55
 P Valliere, " " 31 Aug. 55
 D Lemoine, 2nd lieu 11 Dec. 56
 A Rowand, surgeon, 14 Nov. 55
 W H Carpenter, vet sur. 14 Nov. 55

MONTREAL.
 H Bulmer, captain, 11 Dec 56
 W Masterman, 1st lieu 3 July 56
 W Robb, " " 11 Dec. 56
 R W Isaacson, 2nd " 11 Dec. 56
 E Fenwick, M D sur 11 Dec. 56
 W H Hington, Ass " 11 Dec. 56

Foot Companies.

QUEBEC.
 Bomer, captain, 31 Aug. 55
 Lindsay, 1st lieu 4 Sept. 56
 W Burrow, 2nd lieu 4 Sept. 56
 Wells, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

MONTREAL.
 A A Stevenson, captain, 11 Dec. 56
 A Ramsay, 1st lieu 3 July 56
 A Wand, 2nd lieu 3 July 56

Cavalry.

QUEBEC.
 [1st Troop.]
 W H Jeffrey, captain, 13 Nov. 56
 Fitzroy Kelly, lieu 27 Nov. 56
 Wallace Scott, cornet, 27 Nov. 56
 J Sewell, M D surge n, 11 Feb. 57
 G Mussen, qu'r-master, 11 Feb. 57

MONTREAL.
 [1st Troop.]
 D S Ramsay, captain, 27 Sep. 56
 A W Ogilvie, lieutenant, 16 Jan. 57

[2nd Troop.]
 C J Coursol, captain, 17 Jan. 56
 J Lamotte, lieutenant, 17 Jan. 56
 H McE Desrivieres ct. 23 Feb. 56
 Alfred Nelson, surgeon, 17 Jan. 56
 G Swinburne, vet. surg., 17 Jan. 56

ST. ANDREWS.
 John Oswald, captain, 31 Jan. 57
 Fuller, lieutenant, 31 Jan. 57
 D McMartin, cornet, 31 Jan. 57

COOKSHIRE.
 J H Pope, captain, 7 Feb. 56
 H Cook, lieutenant, 7 Feb. 56
 W Cumming, cornet, 7 Feb. 56

Rifles.

QUEBEC.
 [1st Company.]
 C Corneil, captain, 31 Aug. 55
 S Corneil, lieutenant, 17 Apr. 56
 J Courtenay, ensign, 17 Apr. 56

[2nd Company.]
 F Burns, captain, 2 May 56
 K Kinsella, lieutenant, 8 May 56
 McLaughr, ensign, 11 Feb. 56

[3rd Company.]
 J Byrne, captain, 2 May 56
 F Hassett, lieutenant, 30 Oct. 56

[4th Company.]
 A G Bussieres, captain, 13 June 55
 L L Dion, ensign, 26 June 55
 P G Tourogeau, surg n, 29 Jan. 57

THREE RIVERS.
 T C Hart, captain, 16 Oct. 56
 L Rochelleau, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
 C Dugre, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

SHERBROOKE.
 W E Ibbotson, captain, 29 Jan. 57
 B Loomis, ensign, 20 Mar. 56

GRANBY.
 Galbraith, lieutenant, 26 June 56
 J Millar, ensign, 26 June 56
 M Abbott, surgeon, 26 June 56
 J Mackin, chaplain, 26 June 56

MONTREAL.
 [1st Company.]
 F Lyman, captain, 31 Aug. 55
 W C Hanson, lieutenant, 13 Nov. 55
 A Stewart, ensign, 13 Nov. 55

[2nd Company.]
 J Fletcher, captain, 27 Sep. 56
 J Lambert, lieutenant, 27 Sep. 56
 J McNaughton, ensign, 27 Sep. 56

[3rd Company.]
 A Bertram, captain, 2 May 56
 S H May, lieutenant, 2 May 56

[4th Company.]
 B Devlin, captain, 2 May 56
 F F Mullins, lieutenant, 2 May 56
 J Gillies, ensign, 2 May 56

[5th Company.]
 W P Bartley, captain, 25 June 56
 H Kavanagh, lieutenant, 18 Sept. 56
 J Donnelly, ensign, 18 Sept. 56

[6th Company.]
 F A Evans, captain, 17 July 56
 C H Hill, lieutenant, 17 July 56
 Bronson, ensign, 17 July 56

[7th Company.]
 C E Belle, captain, 30 Oct. 56
 D Deguire, lieutenant, 30 Oct. 56
 L O Lufresue, ensign, 30 Oct. 56

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
 J H Bellerose, captain, 29 Jan. 57

Class B.

Cavalry.

QUEBEC.
 [2nd Troop.]
 J B Forsythe, captain, 18 Nov. 56
 Anderson, lieutenant, 27 Nov. 56
 G Paterson, cornet, 27 Nov. 56

MONTREAL.
 [3rd Troop.]
 E Roy, captain, 4 Sept. 56
 G Stephens, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
 E Starnes, cornet, 16 Oct. 56

HUNTINGDON.
 M Murchison, captain, 11 Feb. 57
 D McMillen, lieutenant, 11 Feb. 57
 J Oxley, cornet, 11 Feb. 57

Rifles.

WEST FARNHAM.
 J Allsop, captain, 7 Aug. 56
 B McCorgill, lieutenant, 7 Aug. 56
 J H Masher, ensign, 7 Aug. 56

MONTREAL.
 [7th Company.]
 W E Holmes, captain, 17 July 56
 W King, lieutenant, 17 July 56
 S Pearce, ensign, 17 July 56
 [9th Company.—Highlanders.]
 J Macpherson, captain, 10 Oct. 56
 G McGibbon, lieutenant, 30 Oct. 56
 P Moir, ensign, 30 Oct. 56

MEGANIC.
 T Barwis, captain, 15 Jan. 57
 B Hall, lieutenant, 15 Jan. 57
 J Burns, ensign, 15 Jan. 57

Montreal Artl. Batt.

Lieutenant Colonels,
 Wm Edmonstone, 11 Feb. 57
 A S Tylee, 11 Feb. 57

First Captains,
 Henry Weston, 25 June 53
 E J S Maitland, 25 June 53
 J Gilhmour, 23 June 53
 A Morgan, 25 June 56
 H J Meyer, 18 Sep. 56

Second Captains,
 H E Scott, 25 June 53
 S J Lyman, 8 May 56
 Edward Meyer, 8 May 56
 H McKay, 8 May 56
 M H Gault, 8 May 56
 A G A Constable, 18 Sep. 56

First Lieutenants
 J Mitchell, 8 May 56
 George Shaw, 8 May 56
 S R Evans, 8 May 56
 J Fernier, 8 May 56
 J Rae, 8 May 56
 G F C Smith, 18 Sep. 56

Second Lieutenants,
 J Hall, 8 May 56
 F W Kyle, 8 May 56
 W Hobbs, 8 May 56
 G Evans, 8 May 56
 S F A Evans, 18 Sep. 56
 A Millar, 18 Sep. 56

Adjutant,
 J J Meyer, 18 Sep. 56

Pay Master,
 George Frothingham, Ap. 18 Sep. 56

Quarter Master,
 Thomas Evans, lieu. 26 Feb. 47

Surgeon,
 W Sutherland M D 26 Oct. 56

MONTREAL LIGHT INFANTRY

BATTALION.
 Lieutenant Colonel,
 Hon J Young

Majors,
 Christopher Dunkin,
 H H Whitney

Captains,
 Robert S Dyde,
 F M Ross,
 W Rodden,
 Alexander McKenzie,
 A Allen,
 E T Taylor

First Lieutenants,
 E G Hemmings,
 Walter Scott,
 J G McKenzie,
 Alexander Walker, 29 Jan. 57
 Thomas John Lord, 29 Jan. 57
 A H McCannan, 29 Jan. 57
 Alexander Mitchell, 29 Jan. 57
 W L Doutney, lieu. 30 Oct. 56

Adjutant, First Lieut. T J Lord

Pay Master, Captain A Morris.

Qr-Master, Lieut. W L Doutney.
 Surgeon, A Fisher.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

UPPER CANADA.

No. 1. Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson.—Perth.
 Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jas. Bell, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do.

No. 2. Colonel Alexander McBean.—Cornwall.
 Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jno. MacDonnell, do.

No. 3. Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston.—[Island].
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major W. H. Griffin, Amherst
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Innis, Kingston.

No. 4. Colonel Hon. George S. Boulton, Cobourg.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major R. D. Chatterton, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. A. Burnham, do.

Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto.

No. 5. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. G. Hurd, Toronto.

Colonel James Webster, Guelph.

No. 6. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major A. R. Smith, Berlin.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Harland, Guelph.

Colonel Hon. Sir Allan N. M'Nab, Bart., Hamilton.

No. 7. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Jasper T. Gilkison, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catharines.

Colonel John B. Askin, London.

No. 8. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thomas.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Henry Bruce, London.

Colonel Arthur Rankin, Sandwich.
 No. 9. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Paul J. Satter, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg.

LOWER CANADA.

No. 1. Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspé.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major P. Vibert, New Carlisle.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. LeBoutillier, Gaspé.

No. 2. Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. N. Nadeau, Cap St. Ignace.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. Béchar, Kamouraska.

No. 3. Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Marie.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major T. G. Taschereau, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. N. A. Fortier, do.

No. 4. Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. S. W. Woodward, Nicolet.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Jonathan Robinson.

No. 5. Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hilaire.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Thos. Valiquet, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. Kierzkowski, do.

No. 6. Colonel Prime de Martigny, Varennes.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Daullertigny, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. J. N. A. Archambault, do.

No. 7. Colonel Charles Panet, Quebec.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major J. T. Taschereau, do.

No. 8. Colonel William Bercey, Daillebout.
 Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Levesque, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major O. Cuthbert, Berthier.

No. 9. Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal.
 Asst. Adj. General—Major J. R. Spong, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Major Thos. Willy, do.

GAROTTE ROBBERY BY ARTILLERYMEN.—Col. Gordon, late of the Royal Artillery, has been attacked and robbed by garottes. Col. Gordon arrived at Woolwich a few days since from Glasgow, on a visit to his son, a cadet in the Royal Military Academy. After dining at the house of a friend at Charlton, the Colonel proceeded along the Shooter's-hill road to Woolwich, and on arriving near what is known as the "Blue-gate," on Woolwich-common, he was attacked by three artillerymen, who seized him by the throat, and succeeded in carrying off all the property about his person, including a silver snuff-box and a purse containing a quantity of silver. Detective-officer Crouch examined the spot where the robbery took place, and found a soldier's pass belonging to James Price, a private in the 5th battalion of Royal Artillery, who was taken into custody on suspicion. The accused underwent an examination before Mr. Traill, the police magistrate, but was discharged, the only evidence of a suspicious nature beyond that mentioned, being that, on the night in question, he did not return to barracks until 12 o'clock (three hours after the robbery), instead of 11. Since the above occurrence, orders have been issued by the Commandant, General Sir F. Williams, by which 170 men are stationed every evening as pickets along the different line of roads leading to and from the barracks.

PRESENTATION OF MEDALS, &c., AT CHATHAM.—On Wednesday, the officers and men of the Chatham division of Royal Marine Light Infantry, to the number of above 1,200, were assembled on their parade-ground for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of silver medals, together with a money gratuity, which had been awarded by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to Color-Sergeant H. King, Color-Sergeant G. Fox, Corporal Printer, and Private Berrell, Royal Marines, for long service and meritorious conduct. Sergeant King has been in the service 30 years, 25 of which he has been a non-commissioned officer. The Lords of the Admiralty have awarded him an annuity of £5. Sergeant Fox has served in the Royal Marines 21 years, 17 of which as a non-commissioned officer. In addition to his medal he has been awarded a gratuity of £16. Corporal Printer has been 24 years in the corps, and wears five good-conduct stripes. He has also been awarded a gratuity of £10. Private Berrell has 21 years' service. He is also decorated with the Caffre medal, and wears four good-conduct badges. Their Lordships have granted him a gratuity of £5.

* Major, 20th November, 56
 1 December '54
 Cap 15 Sep '49. Major 29 Nov '56
 * Lieutenant, 29th September '52
 * Cornet, 15th March '54
 * Surgeon, 14th September '54
 * Major, 20th November '56
 * Lieutenant, 29th March, '56

* Captain, 21st July '47
 * Major, 20th November '56
 * Capt., 11th Dec '56 this officer is attached to the Staff.
 * Surgeon, 14th November '55

California, In Doors and Out; or, How we Farm, Mine, and Live generally in the Golden State. By Eliza W. Farnham.

Mrs. Farnham speaks with authority, for she roughed it as a settler, and now details her experience. She seems to have suffered much, but to have had courage and energy which placed her above the trials and disappointments to which she was naturally exposed. She had a cheerful heart that could not be subdued. She struggled stoutly, and put her trust in God. She laboured incessantly on her so-called farm, fulfilled many offices, and did the work of half-a dozen men. A farming life was no easy one in a country where a man has to turn his cattle loose in a field of a million acres, and in the morning has a tour of perhaps several miles before he is able to gather them for yoke or harness. The amusing incidents of such a life are many. Thus we find that, on a certain Saturday evening, "One of the waggoners, after discharging his last load, politely sent in a message that he was to preach to-morrow, and would be happy to see us among his audience." One of the richest farmers of the country is an individual who was migrating, with his oxen, to Oregon, but whose cattle, choosing to go south instead of north, he reluctantly followed, and found Fortune in consequence. When a sufficient time has elapsed to allow this incident to belong to a mythological period, the poets will, perhaps, make something of the fact; as they may of the incidents of the twenty days between the abrogating of the Mexican law and the establishment of the legal code of the States. During this period there was no legal responsibility to the commonwealth, and even murder, for the time, riot with impunity. There are other drawbacks even now, especially to the farmer. His crop, if late sown, is exposed to be destroyed by millions of grasshoppers. And there are lively troubles within as well as without. On one occasion, Mrs. Farnham went in from the field to the house, to learn how the governess was getting on with the children, whereupon "Miss Sampson" informed her that she had just killed fifty-seven fleas," besides twenty in Charles's bed!" But, four or five years ago, emigrant ladies who worked hard could enjoy delicious slumbers in spite of the fleas; or, indeed, of anything else. Our indefatigable authors, for instance, made nothing of going to bed in a room with a miscellaneous set of chamber companions, from whom nothing divided her but "the curtain of irresistible sleep." She was equally independent when awake, and wore all sorts of costumes, the *Bloomer* included, suitable to her rough work and uncertain season of the year.

THE CALIFORNIA YANKEE.

"The California Yankee is the New England Yankee, with all his peculiar power centupled. All his sharpness is sharpened; all his cuteness is more 'cute. If he belonged to the wooden nutmeg genus in New England, he will manufacture gold beads here; if he could blow a fife on training days, he will be a professor of music here; if he have built a pig sty or kennel at home, he will be a master-builder in California. If he have been six months at a public school, and lumbering the rest of his life, he would become a candidate for the throne, if there were an elective one in the country to be filled; and, if successful, would whittle out a tolerably smart coronation speech, or failing, he would go to hear his competitor's, and guess pretty shrewdly how he would get along. In the choice of

his occupation, he considers its lucrative-ness first, and the *chances* apart from that. These he is always looking out for. He has a wide range of pursuits, and employments to choose from. The professions are open to him, if he can read and write; and every office in his county, if its population is pretty fairly mixed of eastern people. He may keep a monte table, sell strong drink, be treasurer of moneyed associations, or quartz companies, in short, he may be anything that he has the power or the wish to be, but he is always the Yankee. Always under the legitimate occupation is covered something else—some 'spec'—from which great results are hoped; some scheme or schemes, that will scarcely bear examination by daylight, to fill up the intervals of attending to his regular business, or bear him company to and from his restaurant and drinking saloon. Maturing these he thrusts his hands deeper into his pockets, is more vigorously attentive to his tobacco, and quite energetic in his enjoyment of the national recreation with the knife. When these symptoms are observable, it behoves Mr. Smith, Mr. Brown, or Mr. White, if they are trading with him, to consider well what they are doing, while they, perhaps, are working their way, with equal industry, into somebody else's pocket."

FIRESIDE CONVERSATIONS.

"One day at dinner, I was late at table, and found her sitting with a lady friend and one or two others. She was telling her friend that she had been 'dreadfully disappointed' within a few days. She had heard from an acquaintance at home whom she had been expecting out here, and he was going to England instead. 'You see,' she said, 'he's an Englishman and has been the Queen's best friend afore he come to Menky, but when the *Inguis* drove her off her throne, she advised him to come to Missouri; and now the *Inguis* has been beat, and she's got back, so she wrote for him and he's gone.'—'My gracious,' said the astonished auditor, 'I didn't know as there was any *Inguis* where the Queen is.'—'Yes, indeed,' replied she who is now mistress of that mansion, 'there's plenty o' 'em, but they're best clear out now, and never 'il fight again, I reckon.' A lady was one day paying me a visit, and in the course of her talk accused me of going too little into society. I replied in my blunt, foolish way, that there was none to go into.—'O, I beg your pardon, said my visitor, 'if you have not been out here for some time, you'll find things is greatly *metamorphosid*; there's a circle of the *real elite* that meets every fortnight at Mrs. So-and-So's, and we have delightful times. You really ought to go. You'd enjoy yourself very much. It's so refreshing to be in coesseece with your neighbours in a strange land!" But pretension is not confined to females. I loaned Combe's "Physiology" to a gentleman who requested the perusal of it, and he returned it in due time, with the remark, that he didn't consider the *treaty* to be as deep as *Laywater* was on the same subject; and lighter writings coming under remark in the course of the visit, he replied to a question by Geordie, if he had read the 'Last of the Mobican,' that he had not, but he had been very much pleased with the First!"

A QUIET HANGING.

"A gentleman told me that news was one day accidentally brought to the locality where he was mining, that a man who had committed a robbery in a neighbouring camp, or digings, some two miles away,

had been arrested and was to be hanged: It created no excitement; drew nobody from their employment; but, being himself somewhat curious in such things, he walked over to the spot, and found several miners gathered near some trees talking very quietly in little groups. Not knowing any one, and wishing to have the criminal pointed out to him, he inquired of a person who was standing a little apart, which was the man they were about to hang; to which he replied, without the slightest change of countenance: "I believe it's me, sir!" Half an hour after, he was suspended from a bough of a tree, and the little community dispersed to their respective suppers, without the smallest demonstration."

THE LOG-LINE AND THE VELOCIMETRE.

For nearly three hundred years, the nautical commerce of the world has been measuring its trackless pathway over the ocean, by the aid of the reel, log, and line. So completely have the habits of the commercial world become wedded to this mode of mensuration, that its presence on ship-board has been regard as scarcely less essential than the binnacle and magnet, and of quite as much importance as the instruments for observation. The line forming the ground-work of *dead reckoning* at sea, it cannot be a matter of surprise, that any innovation upon the use of this time-honored custom, must be attended with demonstrations of doubt, by a large portion of the nautical fraternity of the commercial world; However startling the announcement, or strange the circumstance which gave rise to the necessity of a more reliable mode of lineal admeasurement at sea, it will not be regarded as less surprising by the mariner, to learn that the days of the log-line and reel; with its attendant glass, are numbered, and must give place to the developments of genius as exhibited in the introduction of the *Velocimetre*, for determining the speed of vessels, the effects of which we have recently witnessed. The simple fact of being able to determine accurately, the actual speed of a vessel, at any moment, by simply looking at the dial, is perhaps too much to ask the nautical fraternity to give credence, and yet such are the wants, and we may with pleasure add, such are the facts. The *Velocimetre* is no longer a problem for solution, but a demonstrated truth, which prejudice cannot obliterate or ignorance set aside. By the aid of science, mechanical genius has devised a mode of mensuration this lubric element on ship-board, at once reliable, determinate, and beyond the insinuations of probability.—*U. S. Naval Journal.*

NAPLES.

The *Swabian Mercury* quotes a letter from Naples, asserting that shortly after the execution of Milano, the man who attempted the King's life, a party of armed men proceeded to the cemetery during the night; overpowered the guards, exhumed the body of the criminal, placed it in a coffin, and carried it on board a vessel, keeping a strict watch over the guards until their purpose was accomplished.

The *Post's* Paris correspondent states that the latest news from Naples says that a discovery had been made of a plot to blow up the royal palace. The streets at night are now in darkness; as the authorities have ordered the gas to be turned off, fearing an explosion. Great consternation reigns among all classes, and as soon as it is dark the sea is seen in the streets.

THE PERSIAN WAR.

FURTHER AND INTERESTING PARTICULARS OF THE
BATTLE OF BUSHIRE

From a number of letters from naval and military officers engaged with the Persian expeditionary force, the following additional details are obtained:—The greater portion of the fleet and transports arrived at the first rendezvous at the little port of Banda Abbas on the 23rd Nov. Here they remained waiting for some hours transports and coal vessels with the 21 European Regiment, all of which, contrary to the general expectation, arrived during the course of the following day. None of the officers were allowed to land here, while, on their side, the natives seemed equally unwilling to trust themselves near the ships. But after the first day the timidity of the latter gave way to a keen sense of their own interests, and a brisk trade in fruit, fish, and poultry was established with the forces, towards whom also the natives seemed kindly and cordially disposed. All who were interrogated had the same tale to tell of the supreme indifference with which the Shah and his Persian troops regarded the threatened attack. "5,000 men," as the former is reported to have said gloomily, "were not enough to make kabobs (little forcement balls) for his valiant army." On the morning of the 26th the fleet quitted Banda Abbas in three divisions, and anchored on the 29th five miles below Bushire, when, as our readers are aware, the Persian authorities began expostulating and explaining to the English Commander-in-Chief. These discussions were useless, and on the 3rd of Dec. the greater portion of the squadron removed to the Island of Karrack, on which the British flag was planted amid a salute of 21 guns from the fleet. The little island which is only valuable as affording a supply of good water, and as a place of rendezvous in case of any *contretemps* at Bushire, is described as bare and desert-looking in the extreme, and the graves of very many of the English, who held it from 1839 to 1841, as having "been knocked about and wantonly desecrated." The few natives who were on the island and the handful of mercenaries (11 men who were never paid can be so called) who held the piece of course made no resistance; but on the contrary, were abject in their civilities, and seemed to rejoice at the change of masters. During the 5th the fleet was again formed in sailing order, and, leaving 150 men to garrison Karrack, returned to the spot selected for the landing in Bahilla Bay, 10 miles below Bushire. The 6th was passed in preparations for the landing, and at 3 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 7th, the disembarkation commenced, the movement being covered by the gunboats. But, except as a measure of precaution, there was little need of their services, for no attempt was made to oppose the forces, and the few Arab horsemen who were visible watching our movements from a date grove further inland scattered in all directions at the first shot. The infantry were all ashore by 9 o'clock, and bivouacked for two days upon the bare ground. The country at this port is described as "a sandy desert, almost devoid of vegetation, and infested during the night by biting cold winds." On the morning of the 9th the cavalry having joined, the whole force marched onwards towards Bushire, the infantry in open column, and the cavalry on the flanks. An hour's march brought them in sight of "Bas el Busheer," a mud fort, or rather a large mound, which at first was occupied by about 2,000 or 2,

500 of the enemy. This fort, we are told, "was a most difficult kind of place, with little gardens, wells, and broken ground around it," till within a few yards of the ditch, which was dry, though both wide and deep. A steep sloping bank completely protected the side towards the sea from infantry, though it afforded but poor shelter from the heavy guns of the war steamers, which opened on it with "true shell" at long range. The greater part of the enemy deserted the work at the first shells which burst among them, but a body of Arabs, which most accounts agree in stating as about 800 strong, remained, and seemed determined to defend it to the last. Sheltering themselves as closely as they could, they kept up a heavy fire from their long-barrelled matchlocks upon the troops, who were now only a quarter of a mile distant, and rapidly advancing; the 6th Native Infantry forming the right, the 20th the centre, and the 21 (Europeans) the left. An officer on board one of the war-steamers says:—"At this time we could see as distinctly all that was passing on shore as if we were close to them. The Persians were blazing away quickly from behind their breastworks, and then running back to load while our redcoats came steadily on. The Persians stood manfully to the last, till presently we saw the red line surge over the fort, Persians and all, like a great wave, with the colours of the regiments waving in front. Then, out of the side towards the sea the Persians came rolling and tumbling down the steep cliff to the beach, turning to the left to get away. The Rifle Regiment, which was on the extreme left and ought to have stopped them, did not see them, as they were on the top of the cliff, and the Persians running along the bottom towards a pass about a mile further down. Some gained it before the Rifles found out what was going on, and then it was too late for them to catch them, as they got up the pass into the plain in rear of our army, and so cut away. Our cavalry by this time was after them, spreading out like a large fan. You saw each man shouting out a running Persian, and then there was a flash in the sun. The horseman still galloped on, but the running Persian was transformed into a dark spot on the ground." The letters from officers on shore say that the men advanced towards the fort with the utmost comeliness, and, deploying into line, came on at a run towards the ditch. The enemy gave back at the centre of the work, but from its flanks kept up a heavy cross fire, shooting dead, among others, Col. Stupart, who was in the act of leading his men across the ditch. Very few of the English troops returned the fire, but swarmed up the steep banks of the work to close with the bayonet. One writer says the right flank of the work was defended for sometimes with desperate obstinacy by about 40 Arabs, who had concealed themselves in large holes, and who, refusing all offers of quarter, fought to the last. In the attack on these desperadoes Lieutenants Utterston and Warren, of the 20th were killed on the spot, and Capt. Wood, of the same regiment, shot in five places, and had besides, his shell jacket "torn and riddled with balls." Eighty-two dead and a large number of wounded were left behind, inside the work, by the enemy. The troops halted for the rest of the day near the rendezvous, the enemy's cavalry occasionally hovering near in such a manner as to induce a belief among many that an attack would be attempted under cover of the night. Strong outlying pickets were therefore posted, and all remained on the *qui vive*, though nothing eventually took place, and

the enemy were nowhere to be seen next morning. The various accounts of the capture of Bushire itself and nothing of importance to the details which have already been laid before the public. Some of the infantry officers mention that when the troops first came up towards the land defences eight horsemen issued from the city, and in spite of the attempts to take them effected their escape. They also talk in rather ruelul tones of the easy surrender. Singularly enough, most of the naval officers are loud in praise of the Persian gunnery, and their balls, we are told, whistled about the ships and gunboats in all directions. But it seems that in spite of "all directions" most of their missiles failed to take the right one, for the damage done to our fleet was little more than nominal. At the commencement of the action with the gunboats the drums and bugles of the enemy were kept incessantly at work in all the batteries, but the rough music of the war-steamers' 68-pounders soon diminished their tones, and they gradually ceased with discontinuance of the fire. The garrison, or at least about 2,000 of them who marched out after the surrender, piled arms we are told with the best grace possible, and seemed neither displeased nor humiliated by their defeat. A body of nearly 2,000, however, escaped from the rear of the town, with their weapons and accoutrements.

Respecting the death of Lieut. William Warren, of the 20th Native Infantry, who fell at the attack on the fort of Bushire, we have received the following particulars, forwarded by the chaplain, Mr. A. F. Watson attached to the field force in the Persian Gulf, who was present when he died:—"The 20th was the first regiment to storm the old fort of Bushire, and on reaching the plateau Lieut. Warren, who was in command of a detachment, after sustaining a very heavy fire, perceiving that the Persians made signals of surrender, advanced with his brother officer, Lieut. Utterstone, to parley with them. When within a yard of the enemy they treacherously fired, and both young officers fell severely wounded. Lieut. Warren was conveyed on board ship where he died shortly afterwards, a ball having entered his stomach. He had thrown up a staff appointment which he held to join his regiment when he heard it was ordered to the seat of war, and he fell honorably in the service of his country. He leaves two brothers to mourn his loss, one in the 14th, who went through the whole of the Crimean campaign, the other in the Royal Artillery. Lieut. Utterstone, who fell at the same time, has also died of his wounds. They were both buried in the Armenian cemetery at the fort of Bushire by the Rev. A. F. Watson."

CAPTURE OF FEARA BY GHOLAB HAIDAR KHAN.—Gholab Haidar Khan, with a brigade of cavalry, has possessed himself of Feara. He was advancing to attack the Persian army, commanded by Mourad Khan. The English division, under the command Gen. Lawrence, was marching against Candahar. A new tax had been imposed in Persia to provide the expenses of the war.

THE SERVICES AND SALARIES OF OUR DIPLOMATISTS.—Part of the business of the session will, it is to be hoped, be to examine into the British Diplomatic Service, which is at the same time one of the most important of our public services, and one which stands very much in need of the action of Administrative Reform. The American system recommends itself at once on the

score of efficiency and economy. None but able men are found representing the great Republic at foreign courts. And even with men so meritorious, the jealousy of the United States Constitution, provides that they shall be recovered every three years, lest they should presume on the permanence of their appointments. Success in the diplomatic service is a sure step to the higher honours of the State; and with all this excellency in the quality of the services rendered, the remuneration is small compared with the sums we pay our representatives. A United States envoy receives from £1,000 to £2,000 per annum. These who represent the Republic at the greatest courts, such as those in London and Paris, receive only what we pay to our representatives at such petty courts as those of Florence and Stuttgart. Our higher salaries—made high to support the dignity of the members of the aristocracy for whom the diplomatic service is one of the many nursery grounds provided at the public expense—range from £2,000 up to £8,000. Lord Cowley (Paris), £8,000; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe (Constantinople), £7,000; Sir George Seymour (Vienna), £5,500; the Hon. Charles Augustus Murray (Teheran), £5,000; Lord Bloomfield (Berlin), £5,000; Lord Hewden (Madrid), £5,000; our Minister at Washington, when we had one, £4,500; Henry F. Howard (Lisbon), £4,000; the Hon. Peter C. Scarlett (Rio de Janeiro), £4,000; Lord Howard de Walden (Brussels), £3,600; Sir J. R. Milbanke (Munich), £3,600. The lowest salary is £2,000; while the salaries of the Secretaryships range from £400 up to £1,000. We need hardly observe that we do not get value for these munificent sums.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES.—It is understood that the arrangements connected with the organization of the War-office are now completed, and that the offices of the Clerk of the Ordnance, Deputy Secretary at War, and director general of army clothing, have been abolished. Colonel Mundy has been appointed governor of Jersey, and Sir B. Hawes, the late Deputy Secretary at War, becomes the permanent Under Secretary of State. Sir Henry Storks, K.C.B., is appointed secretary for military correspondence. Captain Caffin, at present naval director general of artillery, is appointed director of stores and clothing, and the salary attached to the former office is saved to the public. Mr. Ramsay, who has hitherto been assistant director general of clothing, will be assistant director of stores and clothing, and will, in consequence of the amalgamation, undertake other duties connected with army stores generally, in addition to those hitherto performed by him. Sir Thomas Trowbridge is appointed deputy adjutant general, and will, under the directions of his Royal Highness the General Commanding in Chief, perform the multifarious duties connected with the arrangement for the patterns of clothing, accoutrements, and necessaries, and these purely military duties formerly undertaken by the board of general officers.

34th.—A course of Lectures on literary and scientific subjects is now being delivered in the Castle. The first of these was on "The History and Antiquities of Edinburgh Castle," by Mr. L. A. Stapley, schoolmaster, 34th Reg. A second lecture was given by Mr. Lawson, of the Edinburgh University, on "The Curiosities of Vegetable Life." Yesterday evening, 7th inst., the third lecture of the course was de-

livered by Dr. Stevenson Macadam, F. R. S. E., of the Royal College of Surgeons, on, "The Chemistry of gunpowder and Guncotton," which proved an attractive subject. After alluding to the modes of warfare in early times, and to some interesting facts showing the extreme antiquity of a form of coarse gunpowder among the Chinese, ages before it was applied to warlike purposes, or even known in Europe, the lecturer proceeded to describe the nature, properties, and sources of the ingredients of which gunpowder is composed, and the various processes of its manufacture. The variety in the relative proportions of materials employed by the chief Powers of Europe was adverted to. The properties of gunpowder in its manufactured state were then considered, and its mode of operation fully explained. This led to interesting details relative to the peculiar phenomena of its combustion. The history of gun-cotton was then entered upon; its mode of manufacture was fully explained, as well as its properties, which differed in some respects from those of gunpowder. The lecturer then detailed the circumstances that determine the relative values of these explosive substances for the various uses to which they are applicable, both for warlike purposes and in the arts of peace. The submarine infernal machines employed in the Baltic during the late war were especially dwelt upon, and their structure and mode of ignition fully described. Dr. Macadam also explained the mode of igniting charges at a distance by means of galvanic wires, especially with reference to the operations, both of the Russians and of the Allies, during and after the siege of Sebastopol. This, as well as all the more important facts mentioned in the course of the lecture, was illustrated by striking experiments, and by diagrams and specimens. At the close, thanks were conveyed to Dr. Macadam for his kindness, in the name of all present, who were much gratified by his highly interesting and instructive lecture. We may add that, through the kindness of the Rev. J. Miller, Garrison Chaplain, a concert was recently given to the soldiers and their families in the Castle.

Explosion of a Neapolitan War Steamer.

(From the Naples Correspondent of the London Times.)

I had so far advanced in my preparations for the morrow's post when, about 11 o'clock at night, a violent shock threw me almost out of my chair, and shattered the windows in the neighborhood. Another explosion had evidently taken place—but where?—The gas lights were extinguished by it, and the first impression was, that perhaps the gasometer had exploded. The report, however, was soon brought that the *Carlo Terzo*, one of his Majesty's finest steamers, had blown up. She was of 300 horse-power, had six guns on board, and was built at Castellamare in 1846. She was laden with percussion muskets, and with 26 cantari of powder, and was under orders for Sicily this morning at 4 o'clock. Her complete crew was 100 men; of these, 20 slept on land with their friends; 10 were rowing towards her with an officer, who had just come from San Carlo; the others, and perhaps some recruits and *congediati*, were all blown to pieces; nothing but the foremast appears above water, while the rocks all round are covered with the debris of the unfortunate vessel. Correct details I cannot give, and must therefore reserve them

for another letter. Suspicion of design will of course be attached to one of a series of such lamentable events. On this, I pronounce no opinion, but I must needs add that discontent, disaffection, and disorganization universally prevail, and that even were there the will now to effect reforms, I despair of the power to do so. The nation has gone to ruin.

Gen. Windham on Army Reform.

Among the contributors to military discussion we may now reckon no less a person than Major-General Windham, who has addressed a letter to the Lord-Lieutenant of Norfolk upon the expediency of improving the organization of the army according to the scheme therein delineated. In a few words his leading ideas may be thus described:—The great aim of his propositions is to secure the maintenance of a military force in such strength and of such a character as will suffice at any moment for any such occasions as it is reasonable to contemplate.—We do not suppose him to desire the permanent establishment of an army upon a scale calculated by all the possible exigencies of European warfare; in fact, he disclaims any wish to see England swarming with soldiers, like the nations of the Continent. What he argues for is such a system as will enable us to take the field upon emergencies in adequate strength, without the precipitation which, while doubling the cost, brings but imperfect results as the return. This end is to be accomplished by the formation of a reserve force, available at a very short notice, and the supplies of men both for this force and for the regular army are to be insured by a better scheme of recruiting, and by continued improvements in the "education, dress, comfort, and position" of the soldier. Our military establishments are to be so regulated that 40,000 well trained, well-disciplined men can be added almost in a moment to the regular army without the least derangement of its organization, while the quality and population of the service are to be at the same time improved. These are the aims with which General Windham's suggestions are framed; we now subjoin a sketch of the proposals themselves.

The first great feature, and indeed the cardinal point of the scheme, is the permanent establishment of the Militia; the next the creation of a close connection between the force and the Line. Taking the infantry of the Militia at 80,000, General Windham would divide this body into two equal portions, one of which is to be styled "the first reserve." The next step in the project affects the Line. Most regiments, as our readers are aware, enjoy at least a nominal connection with certain counties or districts of counties, and it will be recollected, we dare say, that recent regulations have defined the proportions which the depot or division of a regiment remaining at home while the main body of it is on service, shall bear to its whole strength. The depots of particular regiments, therefore, are to be permanently stationed in the counties from which they are presumed to be raised, and with each of these depots the first reserve of the county Militia is to serve and be drilled for three months in each year, the officers of the two corps meeting together, and the whole body being under the commanding officer of the depot. To cement the connection more firmly, it is proposed that every candidate for a commission in the Line should enter the Militia first, so that in the end, supposing the Militia regiment to consist of eight companies of 100 each, and the depot of two such, we should have a tolerably strong battalion under arms in every county for a quarter of the year. Then the first reserve goes off duty its men are to receive a continuation of pay to the extent of 2d or 3d a day in the way of a retaining fee, for which they are to be bound to join the regular army in body when occasion may require. The method of junction would be as simply uniting each first reserve to its county depot, and then turning over the whole as a second battalion to the regiment which the depot represented.

This scheme, of course, involves the maintenance in a slightly varied form of a greater number of soldiers than before, and would increase accordingly the demand for recruits. Of the suggestions towards supplying the demand some have already been expressed in the foregoing proposition, inasmuch as it is reckoned that by this close connection of the line and the militia a constant current of recruits would be kept up from the latter in the former. But General Wyndham is not satisfied with this provision. He wishes to elevate the position of the soldier generally, to divest it of the objectionable attributes still attaching to it from the indiscriminate process of recruiting, and to make a place in the rank of the army as desirable in all respects as any other situation which the applicant would be likely to obtain. For this purpose he would educate the soldier in diligent and prudent habits, and, what is more, he would hold out to him—though this proposition is represented as distinct and separable from the two others—a far more extensive prospect of rewards than existed at present. First he would fill all the special corps of the army, such as those of Sappers, Miners, Pioneers, Orderlies, Land Transport, &c. (to enjoy a slight increase in pay,) with men who have earned such promotion in the ranks of the Line; and next he would give non-commissioned officers and soldiers the option of all Government situations adapted to their qualifications in the Excise, Customs, country post-offices, &c. These being the prizes of military service, and a good latitude of selection being provided in the anticipated abundance of recruits, it is concluded that the ranks of the Line would be regarded in the light of a good profession by parents as well as sons.

Battle of Waterloo.

Paris, July 24, 1815.—I went to the Dukes hotel. . . . We found the Duke with a large party seated at dinner. He called out in his usual manner—directly I entered. "Ah, Malcolm, I am delighted to see you." I went and shook hands, introduced Lord John Campbell, and then sat down. I mention this little because it showed me at once that his astonishing elevation had not produced the slightest change. The tone, the manner, everything was the same. After dinner he left a party that he was with when I entered, and, shaking me by the hand, retired to one end of the room, where he shortly stated what had occurred within the eventful month. "People ask me for an account of the action," he said. "I tell them it was hard pounding on both sides, and we pounded the hardest. There was no manoeuvring," he said; "Bonaparte kept his attacks, and I was glad to let it be decided by the troops. There are no men in Europe that can fight like my Spanish infantry; none have been so tired. Besides," he added with enthusiasm, "my army and I know one another exactly. We have a mutual confidence, and are never disappointed." "You had, however," I observed, "more than one-half of your troops of other nations." "That did not signify," he said, "for I had discovered the secret of mixing them up together. Had I employed them in separate corps, I should have lost the battle. The Hanoverians," he added, "are good troops, but the new Dutch levies are bad. They, however, served to fill gaps, and I knew where to place them." Adam and myself expressed our gratification at seeing the state of the hospitals at Brussels, and told him how delighted we were to find that through the discipline he had established, and the good conduct of the troops, the English character stood so high that the name was a passport to the houses of those they had conquered. —*Sir John Malcolm's Letters.*

Asia and America—Contrast.

From the *Courier and Enquirer.*

We are accustomed to look upon North America as first and foremost in the field of material progress. We take peculiar pride in the rapid extension of our railroads, our canals, and our telegraphs. But gratifying as is our advance in all these things, we are in danger of being beaten. Did we stop long enough to look about us we should see that old antediluvian Asia was close upon our heels, and going ahead at a rate that bids far to leave Young America quite in the rear. At least it is well worth while to take an observation.

In British India there are now four great trunk lines of railway in process of construction, or projected, of which three exceed any work of the kind in our own country. First, there is the road between Calcutta, on the Bay of Bengal and Lahore, in the Panjab, the uppermost part of the British dominions. This road when completed will be some thirteen hundred miles in length, more than two and a half times the length of the Erie. Again, there is the road to intersect this from Bombay on the other side of the peninsula, some six hundred miles in length. Again, the road of about the same length running across the peninsula, uniting at Bombay and Madras. — Again, the line running across the peninsula further South from Madras to the Malabar coast. The object of these roads is to connect the chief points of the four Presidencies. And this object is prosecuted with an energy that insures, at an early day, the full completion of these gigantic undertakings. But even these roads, vast as is their scale, fall short of that which has been commenced leading to India, uniting the Bosphorus with the Gulf of Persia. It is to run from Scutari, opposite Constantinople, at Bassora, at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab, a distance of 1750 miles, and branches are to be carried from it to the Mediterranean. There is no enterprise in the world that can compare with this, save our own Pacific Railroad. And between these two, there is this important difference: the one is progressing, the other has never advanced an inch; the one has a local habitation and a name, the other a name barely.

As to canals, our country has probably accomplished all it will ever accomplish, and yet its greatest work of this kind has been surpassed, within the last eight years, on the banks of the Ganges. The Great Ganges Canal is nearly one-third longer than the Erie, has more than two and a half times its breadth, and is three feet deeper. Another canal has been conducted in the Panjab, 470 miles in length, and other canals of less extent have been made in other regions.

Lines of electric telegraph are being extended with similar energy. Three years and a half ago there was not a foot of telegraph in all India. A year ago there were four thousand miles in excellent working order. Directions have very recently been given for the construction of three thousand miles of additional lines. The electric telegraph has also been introduced into Java. A line of wires already runs between Batavia and Buitenzorg, and it is to be extended to Su narang and Sourabaya.

Are we not right then in saying that within the last seven or eight years a stride has been taken in Asia in the path of material progress which, to say the very least fully comes up to American energy? It may be said that all this is the work of Bri-

tish capital and British enterprise. But that in no wise detracts from its importance. The Anglo-Indian empire is now a century and a half old, and yet it is only recently that the great material improvements of modern civilization have been seriously pushed forward. Moral improvements have indeed been advancing for the last half century. Thuggism, gang-robbing, widow-burning, infanticide, hook-swinging, the immolation of life to Juggernaut, have all been suppressed. The administration of justice has been reduced to something like a system. Great progress has been made in carrying into effect a general scheme of education, both English and vernacular. But previous to the Governorship of the Earl of Dalhousie, who took office in 1848, little or nothing had been done in the establishment of great public works for internal improvement. They were at last undertaken quite as much from military as from industrial considerations. The railroads especially were held in estimation for the facilities which they would offer in transporting troops and munitions to all parts of the vast empire without delay. But the irresistible effect of all these improvements must be to infuse a European spirit of enterprise into the native character, and to give a powerful stimulus to the development of the internal resources of Southern Asia. The commerce of India, rich as it now is, must be vastly augmented by the opening of readier communication with the interior. The Indian Government spares no pains in opening new fields of industry. Cotton-growing has received an impulse from the late acquisition of the rich cotton districts of Nagpore and Berar. The cultivation of tea has been largely introduced into the upper districts of the North-west provinces, and great quantities are now manufactured every year. The growth of flax has also been greatly extended; and an earnest effort is being made to establish the culture of silk. A beginning, too, has been made in developing the mineral resources of the empire, especially coal and iron. On all sides in short, there are signs of new life.

Britain is unquestionably governed by mixed motives in all her movements in Asia. Selfish, perhaps more than generous, considerations impel her. But there can be no doubt that she is the instrument in the hands of Providence whereby most stupendous changes are to be wrought on that ancient continent. She already rules over a hundred and fifty millions of the Asiatic race, and every year both extends her dominions and consolidates her power. The same tremendous agency in modern civilization is at work upon that continent that is at work upon this—the Anglo-Saxon element: and the inevitable effect, in both spheres of action, must be developments of material strength such as have never yet been realized in the history of the world.

"MARRIAGE.—Marriage is the mother of the world; it preserves nations, fills cities and churches, and peoples heaven. Like the industrious bee, it builds houses, forms societies and republics, sends out colonies, and blesses the world. It is one of the good institutions which God at first gave us. Even in Eden it was not good for man to be alone. Man was too complete, as at first made, to be entirely happy.—He was independent without having any depending on him. He was not to be happy without having some other to care for; so the Lord God took from one of his own ribs, and out of it made him a wife. Thus it needs a wife to restore man to completeness as such, and more especially to complete his happiness by having a wife to depend on him."

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

REPORTED CHANGES IN THE MINISTRY.—Rumours which some time ago were prevalent, of contemplated changes in the ministry, are again revived. It is said that Count de Morny will not return for a couple of months from St. Petersburg, certainly not in time to take the chair of the Corps Legislatif, and that Count Walewski will be nominated in his place, leaving the office of Minister for foreign Affairs open to Marshal Vaillant, who will be succeeded in the war department by Marshal Pelissier, Duke of Malakhoff. The idea of removing Count Walewski to some less trying post than that of Minister for Foreign Affairs has long been in contemplation, and only postponed until some favourable occasion should arise, such as is now presented by the circumstance of Count de Morny's agreeable engagements at the Court of his illustrious bride.

FRESH INSTRUCTIONS TO THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.—Feruk Khan has received fresh instructions from his Government, which are said to be important. He will decidedly proceed to London shortly; but *en attendant* the *Pays* is instructed to announce that all the Affghan Toorkmans have gone to the Persian camp to tender their allegiance, and that the Governor of Caudahar had also proceeded thither to have an interview with Murad Mirza, the Persian Commandant,—circumstances which, the *Pays* insinuates, may materially modify the terms obtained. Feruk Khan has already consented, on the part of the Government, to permit the residence of a Roman Catholic bishop at Teheran. The Pope has selected a French ecclesiastic for the office.

RUSH OF RUSSIANS TO PARIS.—Paris is terribly infested by Russians at this present moment. You meet them in all quarters, high and low, but especially in the former, where the Tartar peeps out from the garments made by the Persian tailors and dressmakers, without being subjected to the process of scratching suggested by Napoleon. It is said that they still devour tallow candles in private, as they did in former years in London, when Lord Alvanley said, "Such a diet must be deuced bad for their livers, and still worse for their lights."

ITALY.

THE KING OF NAPLES' CONCESSIONS.—The King of Naples has felt it necessary to make some concessions to public opinion in the matter of the political prisoners who now languish in the dungeons of his kingdom. The gloomy doors are to be thrown open, the grant figures are to issue forth, and the land is to be cleansed from the stain of cruelty. A convention has been concluded between the Government of the Two Sicilies and the Argentine Confederation for the transfer of a certain number of these unfortunates to the shores of South America as colonists. Whether all will receive this modified pardon, or whether only those considered the less guilty or the less formidable will be able to expiate themselves, is as yet unknown, but it seems that the King is at length willing to relieve his overcrowded prisons, and to deprecate the censure which falls on him even from his despotic brethren. The convention is said to stipulate for the despatch and reception of successive companies of prisoners, whom the Sicilian Government shall send at its own cost to South America, and when the Argentine Confederation shall locate in suitable spots on the Parna and Uruguay. Each colonist is to be allowed a certain extent of land and sufficient stock for the commencement of an agricultural experiment. Certain immunities from taxation for a term of years are to be granted them, and the Confederation will do its best for their progress and prosperity. Such are the stipulations by which the King of Naples designs to provide for those to whom he will give liberty on the hard condition of quitting their native country and fixing themselves in a wilderness of the southern hemisphere. It must be evident to every one that the concession we announce is neither large nor gracious. King Ferdinand is not a man to pardon, and the state of his kingdom is such that an amnesty would probably be

dangerous to his power. But even the more merciful commutation of the sentence to banishment he equally rejects. Pœrio and his fellows cannot be allowed to inhabit London or New York. They cannot be allowed to associate with Liberals of foreign countries, to speak and write about Italy, to communicate with their friends at home, or give their experience of Neapolitan dungeons to the world at large. If they would see the light of day and shake their chains from their ankles, it must be by accepting in exchange for a cell in Europe a prison more spacious but equally secure in a distant region of the world. Yet we cannot but feel a species of satisfaction at this proof that even a monarch like the King of Naples is not able long to remain uninfluenced by the opinion of the world.

ALARMING RUMOURS AND ARRESTS IN NAPLES.

—A private letter from Naples states as follows:—"In spite of the alarming rumours which people persist in spreading on the state of public feeling, tranquillity reigns here. It is not true that the King is confined at Caserta from apprehension. His pretended retreat has no other motive than the health of the Queen, who is much better at Caserta than at Naples itself, the sea air being hurtful to her. Nevertheless, evil passions are in a state of fermentation. The disclosures which followed the recent arrests have shown that the conspiracy in question had ramifications in Calabria. The Mazzinian party does not remain inactive, and its intrigues have made proselytes among the religious orders. For instance, the Monk Angelo Tito, who is detained at Cosenza, has confessed that he had introduced several individuals to the Mazzinian Society. On the other hand, the Muratist party is working actively. A letter written by the same monk has been seized. In it he demands from several persons their co-operation for a given day, to deliver their country from the slavery and tyranny which oppress them. 'When the hour of our deliverance comes,' it says, 'a squadron of French eagles shall conduct you to Pizzo.' Pizzo is the fishing village of Calabria, where Murat landed in 1815, and where he was taken, tried, and shot within a few hours. In spite of all these attempts against his throne, the King refuses to give a general amnesty, or without conditions. A list of 74 political convicts pardoned on their own demand has just appeared. The total number of political convicts in prison, and of exiles not pardoned, is 745; 480 are in fortresses; 34 in the galleys for more serious offences; 100 confined to the interior or various points of the kingdom; 25 banished for life; and 9 for a term of years. There are, moreover, 47 persons condemned to various terms of short imprisonment for seditious crimes. The English corvette, the *Malacca*, is still in the bay; we have also an English despatch boat, and a magnificent French frigate."

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF AN ARCHBISHOP IN NAPLES.—The telegraphic news of the attempted assassination of an archbishop by a priest in the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and of the actual murder of a canon by the hand of the same assassin, is confirmed in various quarters. The name of the prelate was Gaetano Rossini. He was Archbishop of Acerenza and Matera. The *Gazette de Lyon* says that the murderous attempt was made during the forty hours prayers, "while the archbishop was on his knees on the steps of the altar, adoring the Holy Sacrament. A few moments before the benediction, a priest rushed from behind the altar, and stabbed the archbishop with a poinard. One of the canons near the prelate pushed the arm of the assassin and broke the force of the blow. The poinard hung in the archbishop's robes, and wounded him but very slightly. He at once took to flight, and then the priest, drawing a pistol from under his garments, shot the canon dead. No reason for this sacrilegious murder is yet known."

CONSTERNATION IN THE PAPAL GOVERNMENT.—The Inquisition of Rome have been, it appears, thrown into a state of great excitement by a pastoral instruction published by the Archbishop of Utrecht and the Bishops of Haarlem and Deventer on the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Sitting in solemn conclave, they have condemned "this new product of heretical per-

versity," and, under pain of eternal damnation, prohibited its being read, or printed, by any of the faithful.

SPAIN.

THE MYSTERIOUS POLICY OF THE QUEEN.—The intended visit of Her Majesty to Andalusia, and particularly to Seville, presents matter for thought, and not without reason. The public generally appear convinced that it is connected with some political object. It must not be forgotten that the Carlist party is well organized in the provinces of Andalusia. The departure of the Queen has been preceded by the arrival in Madrid of a Commission of the "Hermandad de la Caridad" of Seville. The Commission was received by the Queen, and the ceremony of receiving her as "Hermana Mayor" has taken place with some solemnity in the Palace. All these circumstances have produced more sympathy towards Her Majesty among the Absolutist and clerical party in Andalusia, and for all we know the ground may be already prepared for a change in accordance with their views.—The presence of the Queen in Seville or in some other large town of that province may be seized on by the Absolutists to make their *coup*, and to proclaim her absolute. If the project be unsuccessful, and a revolution ensue, Her Majesty could easily embark at Seville or Cadiz, and quit the country. We cannot forget the journey of Queen Maria Christina in 1840. She also feared the consequences of the policy which she desired to introduce into Spain at that period, and, before promulgating the decrees which occasioned the revolution of that year, she also took the precaution of repairing to a sea port, whence she sailed for France. With characteristic foresight she, at the same time, took with her her jewels and other valuable articles, in case her projects turned out unsuccessful.—Queen Isabella who in 1854 saw barricades erected almost at the gates of the palace, may apprehend that another revolution would not probably have the same character, nor the same solution so far as she is concerned, and if she remained in Madrid she could not reach the frontier as rapidly as she would desire over more than 100 leagues of ground. A sea port and a steamer ready at hand would in such circumstances be most convenient. The Court earnestly desires that the English and French Ambassadors should accompany it, and this desire naturally suggests reflections which probably have already occurred to these distinguished individuals. If the Absolutist party execute their projects during Her Majesty's journey, and proclaim the Sovereign absolute in the place where she resides, though the act may give rise to troubles in the other provinces, the Court thinks that it would gain something by the presence of the Diplomatic Body, and their residing near her would diminish the difficulties of her position, and that from their proximity to her person they would have less freedom of action. It is, of course, impossible to know what course they will follow, or whether or no they will have received official instructions from their respective Governments with a view to such an emergency. Some persons whose democratic opinions are well known have been arrested, and some seditious proclamations have been seized. The Democratic party abstains from taking part in the election struggle; it hopes that an opportunity will be afforded it by the turn events may take of assuming another attitude. On the other hand, a letter from the Spanish frontier, says:—"So far as one can learn here things are quiet in Spain, and no disturbance anticipated before the meeting of the Cortes. The season is said to be a gay one in Madrid, and politics at a discount. Probably the division of political parties will tend to make a serious outbreak more difficult to get up than formerly, and if the army can be kept staunch and satisfied, order may be preserved for some time. We shall see what the summer brings."

ENGLAND AND PERSIA.—RUSSIAN PROTEST.—A letter from Berlin states that the assertions of the British papers, relative to the pretended acceptance of the British *ultimatum* by Persia, are incorrect.

A Russian Note protests against the pretensions of Britain, admitting, at the same time, the evacuation of Herat by Persia.



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 3, 1857.

THE Editor of this paper met with an accident a few days ago, by which his right hand was severely hurt. This must be our apology to several correspondents to whose letters answers are due; and also for any editorial short comings.

We are glad to be enabled to publish to-day the Adjutant General's admirable Lecture, delivered before the Volunteer force at Hamilton.

THE TORONTO GLOBE.—The *Globe* has attacked us in a long article of which it is difficult to say whether it is the more silly or the more malicious. We are not so green that we do not understand why. The *Leader* spoke well of our little sheet—that was quite sufficient for the brace of malignant blockheads that preside over the *Globe*. They vastly deceive themselves if they suppose that any thing that they can say is likely to divert us from the even tenor of our way, or deprive us of one of the hundreds of subscribers that we expect.

What is the ground of attack? That is—the alledged one; the real one we know well enough; because we profess to record "Sporting news", and the extraordinarily sagacious individuals who conduct the *Globe*, profess to believe that to record "Sporting news" in a military paper is to bring the militia into contempt. The spooners had better ask why the QUEEN goes to races; why HER MAJESTY gives, even in Canada, plates to be run for at races; why HER MAJESTY keeps two packs of hounds; why PRINCE ALBERT goes out a-shooting; why all the nobility of England keep race-horses and fox hounds, and preserve game in their covers. The *Globe* is dreadfully afraid lest we should chronicle cock-fights and pugilistic encounters. There is no fear of that—the editor of this paper never saw a cock-fight but once in his life and that by accident, and went away in a few minutes very much disgusted; as to pugilistic encounters, it is his opinion that fists are better than knives and revolvers, and as man is constantly described as a pugnacious animal, who will fight on occasion, he had better use his fists than the deadly weapons, which have come into use, since the authorities have seen fit to put down prize fights. As old Cobbett very justly said, every thing went well with the "ring" in England, until it got into the hands of the Jews. But seriously speaking which is the most injurious to society—that two men, of their own accord, shall stand up against one another in the presence of hundreds every man sharp to see that there is fair play, and fight with the natural weapons of man, to see which is the best of the two,—or that two degraded scamps, the utter scoff of the community, shall sit in a garret in King street, Toronto, and behind the screen of conventionality assassinate the character, as they would the persons, if they had pluck enough, of the best men in Canada.

One of these fellows, a roean and mere snob, tried his best to destroy the professional character of one of the oldest friends we have in this province. He was called to account for it, and sheltered himself behind "his principles"—All we can say is, that if a man has principles which prevent him from giving satisfaction for an injury those same principles should keep him from committing the injury. All this, by the way.

But as to making the *Canada Military Gazette*, partially a sporting paper, we must explain to our friends, for the *Globe* is beneath even contempt, that the thing was done advisedly, we have letter upon letter written to us before the first number was printed, in which the officers who wrote them, particularly urged that it should be so done. It was always a subject of regret that we had no paper in Canada in which sufficient notice was paid to the sports of the field. It was thought that the C. M. G. would supply that want. We obeyed the wishes of some of the most leading men in the Active force. We have not yet published any details of a "cock-fight" or "a pugilistic encounter"—When we can happen on any such details, from accredited sources, we shall make a point of re-printing them for the *Globe's* especial benefit.

The attempt to implicate HIS EXCELLENCY, THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, in our assumed delinquencies, is simply ridiculous. SIR EDWARD HEAD is an English gentleman, and though so far as we know, he does not happen to have a "sporting turn of mind, he knows full well that the pursuit of field sports has always been encouraged by the Chiefs of the British army, as tending to promote hardihood and enterprise. The scribes of the *Globe* do not seem to be aware that one of the great Chiefs of antiquity said that the chase was the best school for the warrior.

The Militia Force.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S LECTURE.

On Thursday evening, 12th February, the Adjutant-General, Baron de Rottenburg, delivered a lecture to the Hamilton Volunteer Militia, and to such of the Sedentary Militia, and other gentlemen, as could make it convenient to attend. At about half-past seven the strains of a military band gave notice that the troops were proceeding to the Mechanics' Hall, and when we entered, we found the Artillery Company, the Cavalry, and two Rifle Companies already seated. Shortly afterwards the Highland rifles entered, and, after the commencement of the lecture, the Dundas Company made its appearance. The Hall was two thirds filled with the military population of the city and neighbourhood. There were present likewise several gentlemen of the Sedentary Militia, and we wish no "other gentlemen" had been there, for they were mostly very young gentlemen, and would persist in relieving their exuberant spirits by a harmonious whistling—anything but pleasant to a reporters ears. We were delighted when some of these gentry were forcibly ejected from the Hall.

The effect of the variety of uniforms was very pleasing to the eye. The men looked soldierly; and the officers, in full dress, shone conspicuously.

We noticed Lieut.-Colonel D. Macdougall (Inspecting Field Officer, for C. W.) Lieut.-Colonel Notman (Dundas Foot Artillery,) Major McCartney (Paris,) Major Booker (Hamilton Field Battery Artillery,) Captains Dennison (Toronto Foot Artillery,) Rykeman (Wentworth Cavalry,) Gray (No. 1 Rifles,) McDonald (No. 2 Rifles,) McCraig (Highland Rifles); Lieutenants Giasco, Harris, and Gibbs (Hamilton F. B. Artillery,) Meredith and McKenzie (Dundas Foot Artillery,) Busby and Eastbrook (Galt Rifles); Patten (Paris Rifles); Crozier, James, and Samuels, No. 2 Rifles, Hamilton); Monro and Skinner, Highland Brigade Hamilton); Lawry and Applegarth (Wentworth Cavalry,) Alma, (Paris Rifles) Doctor Ridley, (Hamilton F. B. A.)

The Hamilton Artillery Band, after playing their Company to the Hall, took their station in the orchestra, and entertained the audience with their inspiring strains.

The lecturer's platform had been furnished with a large blackboard, for the purpose of drawing diagrams, and in addition, he brought with him a large roll of maps, &c., to illustrate portions of his lecture.

The Adjutant General entered at the appointed hour, and after acknowledging the salutes received, he commenced his lecture. So much of it as was spoken in illustration of the diagrams, would, without them, be unintelligible. In giving the outline of his remarks, we therefore omit that part which referred to the maps.

The lecturer commenced by stating that he was well aware, and so was the country, of the praiseworthy efforts made by the Volunteer Force to perfect themselves in their drill, and, such being the case, it afforded him the greatest possible pleasure to have it in his power to impart any information he possessed, to advance their interests.

Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry were called the three arms of the service, and of these three every army was composed, although the best method of combining them was one of the most difficult questions in military science. It was to be regretted that no English treatise on the subject was extant, so that officers desirous of obtaining knowledge on this point, unless fortunately placed in large garrisons, had but slight opportunities of becoming acquainted with tactics. An officer might be in a small isolated garrison for years, and rise to be a general officer and to have command over large bodies, without being much acquainted, either practically or theoretically, with the most important of his duties.

INFANTRY

Formed four-fifths of every army. The English was the only infantry in the world who fought in line two deep. The French

infantry fought three days, and although they had attacked the British line over and over again they had always been repulsed. The fire of the English infantry was more deadly than any other known. The French had often formed as many as 10,000 men into columns, and, covering them with cavalry and artillery, had hurled them against the English lines. Nevertheless, the fire of the British was so terrible, that it had always been sufficient to overcome the enemy. The British infantry formed in column, line or square. They generally marched in column until sufficiently near the enemy, when they formed in line for purposes of attack. (Here diagrams, to illustrate the various movements were introduced.) Columns were of three kinds—the column of open distance—the column of quarter distance—and the close column.—The quarter distance column was the column of manoeuvre. A plan of the battle of Leuthen was here introduced, showing how Frederick the Great, of Prussia, with 80,000 men, owing to the superior discipline and drill of his army, was enabled to overcome the Austrians under Daun with 90,000, taking 21,000 prisoners—annihilating the Austrian army and saving his monarchy.

RIFLE MUSKET.

Since the time of Frederick the Great, immense improvements in the construction of fire-arms had been effected, more especially within the last few years. The *minié* rifle had already effected a sort of revolution in military tactics.

There was great difficulty in loading the old rifle, and its range was very limited.—The range of the modern one was very much greater, and its cartridge being ready greased, and the form of the ball being different, there was little difficulty in loading it. To test the destructive powers of the new weapon, figures of men, horses and cannon had been made, and placed 610 yards from 30 men, who, at the sound of the bugle, dropped on their knees like skirmishers and fired at the target for 60 seconds—a strong wind blowing at the time across the line of fire. In that time 60 shots had been fired, and 37 hits had been made. (A diagram of the experiment was here exhibited, showing 6 horses and 7 men killed, and 8 others wounded.) The experiment had been repeated at 810 yards. The men fired in three rounds about 70 shots, most of the front rank having fired three times, and the rear rank twice. The result was nearly the same,—34 hits were made. Of course, it would be rather a different thing to fire at a cannon, discharging shot and shell. But the experiment showed what execution the rifle musket was capable of doing. This was the musket with which most of the Volunteer force were already supplied—and the others soon would be. (Applause.)

It was not, however, the possession of a perfect weapon that made the perfect rifle-man. It was the *knowing how to use it.*—

And in the first place, care should be taken of the valuable arm. A school had been established at Hythe, a musketry instructor placed in charge. A series of experiments had been there carried out, and the results given to the world, while the troops were carefully instructed in the best manner. In a rifle musket was held at 4 feet 6 inches from the ground, (the height of the eye) in a horizontal position, at 100 yards, the ball would strike a target 1 foot 2 inches lower, or at 3 feet 1 inch from the ground. At 100 yards from the gun, the ball would strike the earth. Therefore, in order to hit an object 100 yards distant, the rifleman must aim 1 foot 5 inches above it, and at 175 yards, 4 feet 6 inches above. The resistance of the atmosphere, and the attraction of gravitation were the causes of this downward tendency of the ball. Sights were attached to the rifle, to guide the soldier as to the proper elevation to be given to the weapon at any given distance. In the experiment before alluded to, the men had known the exact range, and a slight miscalculation would have made all the difference. If a rifle was sighted to shoot 620 yards, the ball would only strike the ground at its feet. A system of practising riflemen has been introduced at Hythe. A man was placed at four, five or six hundred yards from a squad, and his apparent height, and the visibility of his buttons, &c. pointed out. Then, he was told to move to an indefinite distance, and the squad sighted their rifles according to each man's individual idea. Each rifle sight was then examined, and the distance of the man being measured, it was ascertained how many were correct in their estimation. A system of this kind might be carried out by every volunteer rifle company, and the best results obtained from position drill and from aiming at a target without firing.

Rifles were often thrown out as skirmishers, when it was their duty to take advantage of every inequality of the ground, of every bush or tree that could afford cover. They ought to advance or retire in two irregular lines, and individuals ought not to advance much in front of their comrades.—Both lines should not fire at once, or the enemy might rush in with the bayonet and drive them from their position. Again, men should be cool and collected. It was not the number of shots fired that prevented the enemy's advance. It was the number that had *hit the mark.*

CAVALRY.

There were two kinds of cavalry—heavy and light cavalry, as the men of the light cavalry, so called, weigh about one stone more than the heavy dragoons. Consequently when our light cavalry did light cavalry duties, the horses backs got sore. Cardigan's regiment—the 11th Hussars—at one time had 158 horses' in the Crimea with sore backs. The light cavalry had to do the foraging—the picket duty—the keep-

ing open an army's communications, &c. The Russian light cavalry did this to admiration, so did the Indian Sikh cavalry where every man used the weapon that suited him best. But the German light cavalry was perhaps the most effective. In the Peninsular war there had only been one instance of a German picket being surprised. Some French soldiers had hid themselves in a hay loft. The German officer, whose picket was near the place, beat every bush and examined every ditch, and then, after unloosing the horses' girths, went into the barn. Soon the French poured down a volley of musketry, and killed or took the whole picket prisoners. Much difference of opinion existed as to the best method of arming cavalry. Some preferred the sword, others the lance, whilst still a third set contended that a horse man armed with lance and armor like those used in the crusades, would be the most efficacious of all. Nolan recommends arming the front line with the lance, and the rear with the sword. A good lancer was perhaps the most formidable of all cavalry soldiers—an indifferent one was of no use; and to be a good lancer, a man must be a good rider, or he would be incessantly falling off his horse. He (the lecturer) trusted yet to see a volunteer regiment of lancers started in Canada. Part of the native Indian Cavalry had swords ground as sharp as razors, and kept in wooden scabbards. They cut off mens' heads and heads in a most extraordinary way. Some thought they made their strokes in a slicing way, but they said, no—they only slashed as hard as they could. For cavalry to advance against unbroken infantry, was, in general, madness—although, occasionally, cavalry had met with unlooked for success in an attack of the kind. In action it was not considered prudent to draw up two lines of cavalry without a considerable interval between them, lest, in case of repulse or flight, the one line might draw the other along with it. Whether cavalry charged in line or column must depend on circumstances. The proportion of cavalry in any army was sometimes as much as one-sixth of the whole.

ARTILLERY

Was of three kinds. First, Horse Artillery, generally with six-pounder guns, so as to be able to gallop with cavalry, and to be of use in rapid attacks. Second, Ordinary field batteries, generally with nine or twelve pounder guns. Third, Reserve artillery, with the heaviest guns that could be moved—eighteen or twenty-four-pounders. At Inkermann the Russians used 32-pounders, and a couple of British 18-pounders decided the fortune of the day and saved the British army. The proportion of guns was about three to a thousand men. Artillery was equally formidable as a means of offence or defence, and the position of the batteries must depend upon circumstances. At Wagram, Napoleon advanced 100 guns in front of his line. As a general rule, however

guns should not be exposed to any sudden attack of the enemy, although, in cases where such an attack had been made, artillerymen had bravely defended their pieces, and it had been repeatedly proved that this branch of the service valued their lives less than their guns, and rather than abandon their pieces, had been cut down by the enemy's cavalry. Artillery generally had to operate against an enemy's columns, sometimes against the adverse artillery, but seldom against lines. Artillery should always be supported by cavalry. The ammunition waggons should be placed in protected positions in the rear, sufficiently close, however, to supply the pieces in action abundantly.

The cannon had not undergone so much improvement as the rifle, although a Liverpool civilian had recently invented a conical percussion shell, which, at 2,500 yards distance, had penetrated through rock-elm boards, bound together with iron, to the thickness of three feet. If this improvement could be carried into practice, it would increase the value of artillery vastly, and enable the cannon to re-assert its old superiority. Instead of advancing to within 750 yards before opening fire, and so being subject to be picked off by the enemy's rifles—they would again be enabled to carry havoc into the ranks of the opposing force without danger.

After showing some maps to illustrate the best disposition of an army in action and in camp, the lecturer concluded amidst much applause.

LIEUT. COLONEL NOTMAN then ascended the platform and proposed a vote of thanks to the Lecturer. He considered that such lectures as those to which he had listened that evening with delight, were most instructive, and valuable to the force. The militia was now in a most efficient state; the force had become popular, and the credit of both these results was in a great measure due to the unwearied activity and constant care of the Adjutant General, Baron de Rotenburg, who had honored them that evening by delivering a lecture, the preparation of which, as well as of the diagrams exhibited, must have cost a great amount of mental labor.

The Adjutant General had thrown aside, in the organization of the Militia, all considerations of politics or religion, and, divesting his mind of prejudice, had treated all classes alike. The Militia were animated with the most patriotic feeling, and, if unfortunately, their services should ever be required, they would defend their country with the innate courage of all British subjects, and deserve well of the state.

The speech was received with great enthusiasm, and oft repeated cheers, the Volunteers rising in *masse* from their seats to give the compliment gratis *freo*.

The Adjutant General returned thanks in appropriate terms. He would continue to

adopt the same line of conduct towards the force as long as he had the honor of being Adjutant General. He could assure them that the Governor General take the greatest possible interest in the formation and efficient maintenance of the Militia.—Cheers.

Cheers were then proposed and heartily given for the Queen, the Governor General, Lieut. Colonel McDougall, Inspecting Field officer, and various other prominent individuals. Sir Allan McNab, was proposed by Lieutenant Col. Notman, who alluded to the time when both Sir Allan and Hunsell had been for weeks opposite Navy Island, up to their knees in mud, and aided, although they were opposed, as to their politics, they were at one a questions affecting the welfare of the Militia.—(Cheers.)

The band playing "God Save the Queen," the troops marched to the street, where having formed, their masses subdivided, and marched to quarters.

NOTES OF A LECTURE DELIVERED TO THE OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY, BY SERJEANT-MAJOR FOREMAN, Subject—SHELL PRACTICE.

The Serjeant-Major placed on the table shells and fuses of both kinds and the implements used in boring and driving the latter. He told the men that he should give them a short description of the Howitzer and the uses to which it is applied in war. That he should explain the nature of common shells and spherical case shot, carcasses, the method of boring and fixing fuses and the ranges.

Howitzers are a description of ordnance either of brass or iron, of a shorter length and larger calibre in proportion, than other guns, and are used for projecting shells. It is the custom in the British service to attach two Howitzers to every Field Battery, when the Battery is on a war establishment. The Battery thus consists of four guns and two Howitzers. To the six-pounder Batteries are attached twelve pounder Howitzers, and to the nine pounder Batteries 24 pounder Howitzers, these Howitzers although of double the nominal calibre are not of much heavier weight than the six and nine pounders, consequently do not require a greater number of Horses for their draught.

At the Battle of Waterloo there was a horse Battery under Major Bull entirely composed of 24 pr. Howitzers. The Howitzer can also be used as a mortar, either by giving it the highest elevation it can take, or it may be turned round upon its carriage with its muzzle towards the trail so allowing the breech to be lowered down between the cheeks or brackets, the elevation if the Howitzer is so used will be given by a Quadrant. The Howitzer has no disparity, the diameter of the base ring and of the swell of the muzzle being equal, excepting 24 and 12 pounder brass Howitzers, which are however provided with a patch to make up the difference.

Occasionally round shot fixed to wooden bottoms as usual are fired from the 12 pounder Howitzer, if this is done the elevation must be about 15 degrees more than when shells are fired.—Carcasses are sometimes fired from Howitzers, there being four of these missiles supplied to each piece; they are filled with a composition, the flame arising from the combustion of this is very powerful and hardly to be extinguished; they also

used for setting fire to buildings or shipping and are fired either from guns, Howitzers, or mortars. They differ from the shell in being made thicker to resist the action of the fire and have three or four holes instead of one, so that the fire may escape.

The fuses or wooden cases for holding the composition which is to communicate fire to the bursting charge in the shell are made of well seasoned beech wood. The interior diameter of the cup at the top of the fuse is equal to three times that of the bore; and its depth is equal to one half of that diameter. The thickness of the wood at the bottom of the bore is equal to two diameters. All fuses burn one inch in 5 seconds; the fuse when cut to the length required for the range is made to fit the shell correctly by means of a rasp and cutter, after which it is carefully driven into the shell with a mallet and setter; some tow must be placed on the cap of the fuse under the setter to prevent the cap of the fuse from getting broken or a possible explosion from friction.

No part of the fuse must project from the shell except the cap.

Shells are hollow iron spheres and are of various descriptions, first the common shell with one fuse hole to be filled with powder and used in the attack and defence of fortresses against fleets and troops, 2nd the carcass shell which has been already described; 3rd the compound shell, the cavity of a common shell being filled with lead in order to increase the impetus and consequently the length of range. 4th The shrapnel shell or spherical case shot which is a shell much thinner in its metal than the common shell and filled with lead in musket balls besides the bursting charge of powder.

Spherical case is fired against troops in the field both from Howitzers and guns, and is peculiarly destructive. The effect of spherical case depends on the fact that the initial velocity given to the shell on its discharge is not lost when the shell bursts, but the pieces of the shell and the bullets which it contained are carried on against the enemy with most destructive force.

Wooden bottoms are fixed to all shot and shell fired from brass guns to prevent the bore from being indented in front of the seat of the shot by the first impulse of the explosion. They are of use in spherical case and common shell to keep the fuse in the centre of the bore so that it may be ignited by coming into the centre of the cone of explosion produced by the discharge.

In fixing the fuse nothing that is to be done is to take the diagonal scale and compasses, and then measure off one inch from the ring marked on the fuse immediately under the cup; then take a tenor saw and cut the fuse to one inch in length; then with the fuse auger bore out as much composition as is required which must be according to the range.

It is necessary to be very careful in setting the fuse auger correctly, for if too much or too little is bored out the shell will not explode where it is intended to. The common fuse is different from the fuse of the spherical case; the cup of a common fuse being formed in the shape of a common cup while that of the spherical case fuse is not so full. When the fuse is to be driven you place it in the hole of the shell, then put some tow on the cup of the fuse, then holding the setter in the left hand and the mallet in the right, you strike the setter with the mallet and turning the setter backwards and forwards

keep it steady on the cap of the fuse till it is driven home. After the fuse is driven and the shell placed in the bore of the gun, Number three takes his knife from his pocket and uncaps the fuse by cutting the twine which ties on the cap. Remember that every Artilleryman must have a knife in his possession and never think of going to practise without one, as he may be called upon to use it at any time and in various ways.

I am now going to relate to you some experiments that were recently made on Whitley sands in England. (We do not think it necessary to report this part of the Serjeant-Major's Lecture as the account of the experiments with the Rifled cannon have already been published in the *Canada Military Gazette*.) The Serjeant Major proceeded, "Whether it is that the English language is not adequate to the requirements of so called 'military science,' or that the language of natural philosophy is not adapted to the rude state of science, it is not material to enquire. But the fact is, that the term 'Experiments' as used by men engaged in other investigations, is so inapplicable in the present case, that the use of it leads to many delusions. By 'experiments' we are accustomed to mean not only the bringing to light an uncertain or unknown effect, as in one tried for the first time, but also the perfecting of knowledge by commencing from a new and ascertained standing point. This last is the stage at which the use and effect of spherical case has arrived and it is lamentable to see time and money expended, and perhaps what is worse false conclusions drawn from trials which are totally unworthy of the name of experiments.

Instead of the carefully prepared data, thoroughly examined material, calm consideration of contingencies, and calculation of probabilities, absolutely necessary to enable any one to form a true conclusion (for many a conclusion may be formed which is not true), we see Artillery, Horse, or Foot, marched to fire at a target, for instance, spherical case, at a range of 600 yards, the troop is brought into action, limbers and waggons in rear, waiting patiently for a clear range, at last the word is given to fire and the four guns discharged as rapidly as possible lest the arrival of something else in the range. The shell bursts or does not burst, and according to circumstances each person with a firing party receives the impression of "splendid shots" or the contrary, on examining the targets which are placed one behind the other at a distance of about 7 feet apart, the wood being about an inch and a half thick; it is found that about thirty balls have struck the first, so many the second, so many the third. It sometimes happens the shell does not explode and sometimes it is discovered that the aim is not quite so good as it might have been, sometimes it is found that the target has been so often used before that it is so riddled that the fresh marks cannot be seen.

It may be safely said that the most interesting point connected with field artillery and the efficiency of that arm, is that now under consideration, that is the use and effect of spherical case. Experiments are the more needed as there is every reason to think that the shells made in former days were superior to those now used being constructed of better and thinner materials. It is also conjectured that in consequence of some chemical action taking place at the

junction of the priming or composition of the fuse, an inequality of time is required to consume definite portions of it. These two points demand investigation. The practice of simply calling out after a shell is lodged in a snow bank to cut the fuse longer or shorter, is simply ridiculous, many things have to be attended to besides the length of the fuse.

The amount and position of the bursting powder is another point which requires re-investigation, as well as the true direction of the musket balls after the explosion of the shell.

When we consider that Sir Howard Douglas the ablest Artillerist of his time, regards spherical case as the means of restoring the equilibrium of weapons between the Rifleman and Artillery, it is impossible to overrate the importance of such inquiries. Field Artillery, nine and twelve pounder guns, in particular, placed far beyond the reach of the most random shot of these Rifles, may by means of spherical case pour a storm of Musket balls, which at a distance of 14 or 1500 yds. will produce an effect as destructive as that of a gun loaded with canister at 2 or 300, and an important improvement in a short range fuse well adapted to the service of the spherical case has lately been made by an Artillery Officer. At Elvina, in 1809, a round of spherical case was fired from a light 6 pounder at a Gun which had been brought up by the French at a distance of 1400 yards to support their skirmishers; the explosion of this round knocked down more than one half of the men at the Gun. We can only however conclude from our present practice that we have either deteriorated in some way or that this was an unusual case. When Artillery go out for practice plenty of time should be given to examine and weigh each charge of powder; making it into a cartridge only when on the point of using it; note the position of the bursting powder, carefully examine the fuse, and see that the Gun is properly levelled, fire single shots, and give plenty of time between each. It cannot be too often insisted on that the main value of spherical case depends on there being sufficient penetration. There are some very curious experiments made with various arms and none more singular than the following abstract:—

"The effect of projectiles on living bodies cannot be calculated like their effects on materials which it is desired to demolish. It is by no means proportional to the penetration, for as soon as the projectile is able to cause death it matters little how far it penetrates, its effect admits of no further increase. Experiments of this nature should be conducted in a different manner from the ordinary ones; they are very difficult to make and very expensive as regards animals, and with respect to men the only results which can be attained are such as the chance of war afford. Experiments have been made on stuffed figures arranged and disposed so as to represent as nearly as possible living bodies; a figure dressed and equipped as a soldier and mounted on a living horse was made use of. Behind was placed boarding of deal plank, to receive the balls which missed the horse and figure, the depth of penetration; into which were to furnish data of comparison, the experiments were made with iron balls, the following are the results.

1st. A ball of half-ounce weight, 1-6th of an inch in diameter moving with a velocity such as to cause it to penetrate to the depth of half

its diameter into wood rebounds from the body of a horse and has scarcely any effect.

2nd: When the velocity is such as to cause it to sink to the depth of its diameter it begins to be fatal, but does not invariably put men and horses hors de combat.

3rd. When it passes through a plank 1 inch thick, it is extremely fatal."

It has become necessary that we as Artillery should know the value of our weapons, suffering as we do from the want of a proper place for practise, it is hardly too much to insist, that when it can be carried on with any prospect of utility it should be with the view to aid in establishing facts for practical purposes.

The Lecture of the Serjeant Major as reported by us appears to be somewhat disconnected but the fact is that he stopped so often to illustrate what he said by practical demonstration that it was not very easy to follow him. However the Lecture was a very instructive one to the men of the Field Battery.

UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

MR. BUCHANAN'S CABINET.—It is believed tonight by members of Congress and others, both from letters and verbal reports from Wheatland, that Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet will be composed of Mr. Cass, as Secretary of State; Ex-Governor Floyd, as Secretary of War; Ex-Governor Brown, as Secretary of the Navy; Mr. Toucy, as Attorney General, and Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, as Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.

The Bill increasing pay of officers of the army, which now awaits the signature of the President, increases Lieutenant-General Scott's salary \$1,828, making his yearly compensation, \$10,620. The Bill increases each of the Brigadier-General's salaries \$1000. The Colonel's salaries \$800. The Lieutenant-Colonel's \$650. The Major's \$550. The Captain's \$400 and the Lieutenant's \$300; making their salaries respectively \$7,500, 3000, 2,500, 2,200, and 1,600. The average increase is \$500 to each officer. In all \$250,000. An old law requires that any increase in the pay of the Army shall relatively affect that of the Marine corps.

THE VIRGINIA VOLCANO.—It is said that the statements in reference to a volcano having recently made its appearance in Pendleton County, Va, on the great Back-bone mountain is true. The *Cumberland Telegraph* says:

"It is at a point on the mountain directly between the heads of the dry forks of Cheat and the South branch of the Potomac rivers, at a place known by the name of "Sinks," so called from the depressed condition of the mountains at that point. These "Sinks" are funnel-shaped, and each one embraces as much as an acre of ground. On the first day of January the reports caused by the bursting forth of the subterranean fire was heard for a distance of 20 or 30 miles. Vast columns of flame and smoke issued from the orifices, and red-hot stones were thrown up in the air several hundred feet above the crater. Our informant adds that the people in the vicinity are becoming alarmed at the pertinacity with which the flames are kept up and the red-hot masses of rock thrown out. A heavy, rumbling noise, like distant thunder, is continually reverberating through the deep caverns of the mountain, which at times seems to tremble from summit to base.

The Michigan Assembly have stricken out the "Liquor Clause" from their Prohibitory Liquor Law, and also the clause forbidding the manufacture of wine, beer and cider. It is supposed that this amendment will pass the Senate. It was offered by the Democrats on the ground that if an exception was made in respect of the liquors above named, whiskey should also be included—as that is a beverage their own political friends especially delight in.

THE HORSE AND ITS RIDER.

BY MAJOR DAVID TUNNER,
Of the Ottawa Volunteer Full Battery.

Although by the law of Moses the Israelites were forbidden to multiply horses, and expressly commanded not to return to Egypt for that purpose, we find that King Solomon disobeyed the command, and in his reign, for the first time in the history of Israel, we find at the importation and use of horses, that King having purchased horses for 1,400 chariots and 12,000 troops. Previous to this time, we argue from various passages, that infantry constituted the whole strength of the hosts of Israel, that oxen were almost entirely used for agricultural purposes, asses and mules for journeying from place to place. From the Hyksos or Scythian invasions, it is probable that all the nations surrounding Israel obtained horses, not long after they were furnished to the Egyptians, for King David, in the Psalms, constantly speaks of horsemen as among the number of his pagan enemies, and in the time of his grandson, Rehoboam, Sathak, the King of Egypt, came up to war against Jerusalem with 1,200 chariots and 30,000 horsemen, and among them are enumerated some tribes from the Eastern bank of the Red Sea. It is a fact worthy of notice, that though we find the sculptured resemblances of horses and chariots without number on the monuments of Egypt, employed both in military and domestic uses, there is but one known instance of a mounted Egyptian; the sculptures show the Egyptian horse to have been of a very high bred race, the eye is fiery and prominent, the head small and beautifully set on; the neck arched, the body well rounded; the legs clean, and the tail with a fine curve, long and flowing; the action is depicted as spirited, giving an idea of swiftness and courage. The horse was not a sacred animal among the Egyptians, no portion of its body has ever been found mummified, and there are very few instances of its figure being found among the hieroglyphics.

In the most ancient annals of India, dating from a period contemporaneous with that of Moses, horses are mentioned, and we know that the sacrifice of a horse even at this period, was one of the most awful solemnities attending the worship of the Goddess Kali. In the Mahabharata, an old Indian heroic poem, dating back certainly not less than the 6th century before the Christian era, and recording the first great military religious invasion of India, in the enumeration of the corps of armies both chariots and cavalry are mentioned, and this was a northern invasion. The conclusion therefore is that the original seat of the horse was neither in the plains of the Nile, nor in those of Hindostan, nor in Syria, or Arabia, but in the Centre of Asia, whence at various periods of the world's history, of many of which we have now but even the tradition, radiated eastward, westward and southward tribes of Nomadic wanderers, the first tamers of the horse to bit and bridle, the rapidity of whose movements and conquests could never have been effected without such an animal, and in whose country both it and the ass existed in a wild state.

And here we may take a glance at another race of mounted warriors, a people of antiquity so distant, that even those whom we call the Ancients, placed them back in the heroic or fabulous ages, and attributed to them a wondrous origin and still more wondrous form, I mean the Centaurs, depicted by the poets and sculptors of old as half-man and half-horse, the portions of the two beings constituting a distinct whole. At the bottom of every fable there is generally a fact, and the fact in this case would appear to be, that at some very remote period, or as it may be poetically said in the old heroic days, when demi-gods performed prodigies on the earth, some wandering tribe of northern horsemen, more adventurous than their fellows, pushed across from Central Asia towards the Black Sea, passed to the northward of it, and crossing the Danube, fell upon Thrace and Thessaly, in which country they established themselves; and for many centuries after the Thessalian horsemen were among the most renowned in the world. The Pelagian race then

inhabiting these countries, either had no horses or very indifferent ones, not fit for military use, and the Centaurs were probably the first horsemen they had seen. And as to the ignorant everything unknown is a wonder, they invented the fable, which gave scope to the genius of Pindar, and to these times and our own country the fables of the Parthenon. The Pelagians were not more surprised at the extraordinary appearance of their Scythian invaders, than the Mexican Indians were at that of the Conquistador Cortez, and his iron-clad troops. If, as many ethnologists suppose, even at this early time, a part of the Centaurs separated from the others at the Carpathian chain and pushed onwards to the Baltic, we should at once have a clue to the first arrival of that race in Northern Europe, variously denominated Aam, Gothic, Scythians, Scandinavians or Teutons, a part of whom at a period much nearer our own time, invaded India, but were routed and expelled by Vikra-Mahya, King of Avanti, about 96 years before the Christian era, and who receding, carried with them many of the Hindoo religious elements, thus accounting for the horsemen gods, the horse sacrifices, and the mixture of Sanscrit words in the language of the Scandinavians.

The invasion of Thessaly by the Scythian Centaurs, synchronous as I observed before with the heroic age of Greece, nearly so with the expulsion of the Hyksos by Thothmes, with the invasion of Asia by Ramses the Great, and of India by other Scythic hordes, sufficiently marks the periods of great movements through the whole East, and of the general appearance of horses, chariots and horsemen.

In India in the earlier part of this lecture to certain philological reasons for believing that Central Asia was peculiarly the land of the indigenous horse. Philology means an enquiry into the origin and construction of language, and in the work of a very celebrated naturalist, we find a most elaborate argument to prove that by a strict enquiry into the names bestowed upon the horse in the most ancient known languages, much light may be thrown both on its primitive seat and period of domestication, and here perhaps will be the proper place to give you the substance of his statements. In Hebrew, the oldest of the Semitic languages now studied, many terms are applied to the horse and its congener, the ass: of these, if we take the words *para*, *parah*, *perah* and *perah*, to mean an ass, or mule, or more properly any beast to ride on, and compare them with the words *parah*, horses, and *parahim*, Persians or Parthians, that is, horsemen, we see that the original root of the word must be sought for farther east, and that it belongs to the language of a nation of cavalry: and in a secondary sense, an exalted people—that it is in reality a word of Zendic or Sanscrit origin, probably allied in dialect with the Masso-Gothic or Teutonic words *perah*, *perah* and *perah*, which word is also the root of the Latin word *ferre*, to carry, *phos* or *phos*, literally meaning the "car-borne," the "chariot-rider." We may therefore suspect that these, with many other words of Scythic or Indo-German origin, to be found in Arabic and Hebrew, and other Semitic languages, were borrowed from the horsemen invaders of Egypt and Arabia. It is the same word that is one of the titles of the Sun-God—the charioteer or image of glory and beauty: and in the Scandinavian mythology is synonymous with *freya*, or beauty and pre-eminence. In Babylonish we have the words *an* and *manus*, and in the Greek, *Hinnus* from an old Asiatic root always meaning a young foal; and in Persia or Parthian we have *psul*, a horse, or a sun-beam—or a horse consecrated to the sun—now one of the Centaur Scythians, whom we have spoken of, was named, Pholus, which seems to be identified with this word *psul*,—*asp*, is another Parthian name of the horse, and this word and *psul* were both applied as epithets to a long line of Kings and Princes, and in many Greek authors we find the names of Aspi and Armaspi, horsemen, and mountain horsemen, applied to two very ancient nations of Central Asia, another strong proof that it was the original habitat of the horse. Whatever the term may be, the original idea or root seems always to have a reference to conveyance, and

is ever associated with elevation, grandeur and velocity. In the Arabic languages alone there are some hundreds of words of Scythian or Northern Asiatic derivation, most likely derived from an unknown parent stock in Zend, and closely allied to Gothic and Sanscrit. The Indo-Sacra, and Indo-Germani, had long previously gone south, before, at a much later period they returned westward, and consequently their passage through Arabia of the adjacent countries bordering on the Western Caucasian range would have had but little effect on any Semitic languages. Every expression that we find points to the far East as the land of horses, and horsemen, that land being distant from Arabia, as the Lord threatens the Israelites that he would bring on them "a nation from afar, from the end of the earth, as swift as the eagle's flight." And it is moreover distinctly said, "a nation whose tongue thou shalt not understand." Who then so likely to have been the means of engrafting as it were these words of Northern origin on the Arabic and other Semitic languages as the giant tribes of Scythian nomades, in the far off mythological periods, or the later Hyksos, the Shepherd Kings? In the Sanscrit languages, among the old names of the horse we find none at all distinctly sounding *para* or *pid*, the epithets being *asva* and *turanga*—the former of these being most probably the root of *asp*, and the other of *turan*, the land of the swift, the ancient appellation of Bokhara, significantly denominated the "Highland of G. U." or the valley of the Jaxartes, a river in the Hindu mythology, always represented as issuing from a horse's mouth, another certain indication of the quarter whence horses became known to Southern Asia. It is believed that both *asp* and *asva* are derived from some still older word, which is also most probably the root of the Greek *hippos* and the Latin *equus*, by Pelagian modifications, as are also the Fingic words *uppo* and *upping* so commonly met with in Norway and Sweden. A similar slight change marks the Hebrew word *sanah* and the Celtic-celtic word *march*, a horse or mare.

The Turkish name for a horse is derived from a word signifying red or bay, and this very word bay, in Latin *banus* and in Teutonic *bayard*, may be of Arabic origin, where *deya* means the same animal, or it may be perhaps merely a coincidence, from the Arabic, Pelagic and Teutonic, having the same root. Therefore, seeing that the root or original of all these words, in whatever language they occur, may still be traced to a Scythic origin or language, it is concluded from this philological fact, that the horse came to Egypt and the adjacent countries, as well as into Hindostan, already domesticated, from the north-east, and that is the reason why we find no mention of it till the time of Joseph. In Asia we find that the northern part of the whole male population, and even sometimes the female population, have used the saddle ever since human tradition began: while in the southern half the better classes only, since the commencement of profane history, have used the horse, and to this day many of the wandering tribes of Southern Asia prefer the camel to the horse. There is no evidence whatever, written or traditional, that there ever were wild horses in any part of Arabia, every portion of the country has been accessible from the earliest periods, and visited by wandering tribes, and there is no where any district or cover fit for the propagation of horses in a wild state. It is therefore fair to conclude that the horse was unknown in Arabia, until conquerors of the giant race, Scythians or Hyksos, brought them from Upper Asia, and that these hordes and their animals were incorporated with the original inhabitants, or that the horses were left—and many words of the language, when the riders had perished or were expelled. Ezekiel seems to allude to such an invasion as this when he speaks of a "King of Kings" from the north, with horses, and with chariots and horsemen.—"A King of Kings," literally Chahgan, the name now given by many Tartar tribes to their chiefs.

(To be Continued.)

A colossal equestrian statue of the late Lord Haverley has just been executed for Calcutta.

Emigrants and Steamers.

The Quebec *Gazette* of the 19th, in an article devoted to the interesting subject of emigration, concludes with the following remarks, which are worthy the immediate attention of the Governments on both sides of the Atlantic, and which, we trust, will not be unheeded by the Atlantic Steamship Companies, whose prosperity would be greatly promoted by the adoption of the suggestion below.

"A new era in navigation seems to be opening, and if we are really to have three lines of ocean steamers, viz: one from Glasgow, one from London, and one from Liverpool—the latter to be extended to weekly trips—then may we not expect that they will all contribute to render the translation of intending comers far more safe, speedy and inexpensive. The passage in a sailing vessel, which takes thirty, sometimes forty, sometimes fifty, and not very unfrequently sixty days to cross the Atlantic, is, after all, a very costly one to the passengers, although the nominal price in money may be only £3 or £4. The provisions used besides those furnished by the ship, often double the expense, and then the loss of time may be reckoned at twice the amount. In this way a passage of forty days may be said to cost each adult person at least £10, which is a good deal more than a steamer passage in a steamer would come to. But those calculations are not understood by the laboring classes at home, and it is the interest of shipping agents and owners to prevent their becoming known. Humanity, however, certainly demands of our government that multitudes of lives be not exposed in the frail holds of ships, where for weeks and weeks all sorts of loings & struttive of morality can hardly help being practised and witnessed. We verily believe that in a civil aspect, that the damage done to passengers is hardly ever repaired; and that, in a moral aspect, the consequences are hardly less enduring and fatal. Were it only for the avoidance of evils, which we cannot more plainly indicate, we would regard it as the duty of both the Imperial and Colonial Governments to use all possible means to promote emigration by steam vessels; and we trust the time is not far distant when none others will be employed.

We learn from the Kingston *Whig* that preparations are being made in Canada for an expedition to go in search of Sir John Franklin. The *Whig* says that no one would believe the fact, did we not gravely announce it as a positive fact, that Dr. Rae, the Arctic Traveller, aided by the contributions of kind friends, is building in Kingston Dock Yard, an Arctic Schooner, to be ready in May to go to Quebec, thence to the Arctic Regions, to make one more search for the remains of Captain Franklin's Party, dead or alive. Dr. Rae is to command the Schooner, and the Party of hardy adventurers to accompany him and man his vessel, are selected and engaged. We say, to search for Captain Franklin and his Men; because as for the ships *Terror* and *Erebus*, they were most unquestionably seen in 1851, attached to an iceberg, drifting to the South, in the same way as was the *Revolute*.

The Boston *Journal* says that a gentleman named Lyman, from Canada, was driving in a cutter a short distance from Rutland, Vt., on Thursday the 12th instant, when a fellow on foot asked for a ride. After they had proceeded about a quarter of a mile, and while Mr. Lyman's attention was attracted by something on the road side, the stranger sprang on him, grasped him by the throat, drew out his wallet, and jumping from the sleigh, coolly bade him good bye. The wallet contained \$1,200 in bills and some papers.

BURNING OF A NEGRO IN ALABAMA.—We find the following account of the burning of a negro named Mose, at Abbeville, Ala., in the *Eufaula Native*. The crime for which Mose was burned was the murder of his master—

A large concourse of people was assembled at Abbeville, numbering from four to five thousand. The negro was taken from the jail by the guard, no opposition was offered by the sheriff. The place was arranged before the negro arrived—A green pine stake was set in the ground firmly, and around that a pile of fat pine was arranged, in diameter about four feet high. He was bound head and feet to the pole, and before the fire was placed to the pile, the wretch made the confession "that he had murdered his master, but would not have done it had it not been for a white man." He made some other confessions, implicating another negro and a white man in the affair.

Our informant says that when he left, the fire had already consumed the head, legs and feet, and that they were piling on more wood to finish the body.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—In Congress, on Wednesday, in the House of Representatives, Mr. Campbell of Ohio, reported back from the Committee on Ways and Means, the Senate Submarine Telegraph bill, with the following amendments, viz:—"That citizens of the United States shall have the right to the use of the line for all time, instead of 50 years, recognizing the equality of their rights to its use, and of all lines which at any time may connect its terminus at Newfoundland, and provided that it shall be in the power of Congress, after 10 years, to terminate the contract on a year's notice. An ineffectual effort was made to table the bill, which however, was passed, amended as above, by a vote of 112 against 81.

The Kingston *Whig* says: "On Tuesday last the attention of parties near the C. & P. station was directed to the strange aspect of the lake. Smoke, as if from a steamboat, was seen rising above the horizon and the whole outline of the American shore was visible with the naked eye. By the aid of a telescope the woods, farms and houses with smoke ascending from them, and the entire outline of the shore was distinctly visible. The refraction lasted for upwards of an hour. At one o'clock when our attention was called to it by Mr. Booth, P. L. Surveyor, the view from the top story of Mr. Sutherland's new building, was very fine. The light-house on the American shores could be distinctly seen with the waves lashing its base.

The Chicago *Tribune* states that the Canadian schooner Andrew Stevens, has been chartered to sail from that port in the Spring with a cargo of provisions for Glasgow. Negotiations were on foot for chartering several other craft to sail for Europe from Chicago.

The Oswego *Times* of the 18th instant says, Lake Ontario has presented a most attractive appearance to mariners for a few days past, being as still and placid as a mill-pond, free from every sign of ice, and inviting navigation. Already the sailors have commenced overhauling their vessels, putting them in order, in anticipation of early navigation. We learn that a propeller from Toronto has started, or is about to, for this port with a cargo of flour. The fine propeller Kentucky, now lying at Fitzbush & Littlejohn's wharf, is being put in order, and will shortly leave for Toronto. There is no impediment to Navigation on Lake Ontario.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

TORONTO, Feb. 26th, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

THIS day at half-past three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General proceeded in state to the Chamber of the Legislative Council. The members of the Legislative Council being assembled, His Excellency was pleased to command the attendance of the Legislative Assembly, and that House being present, His Excellency was pleased to open the third Session of the fifth Parliament of the Province of Canada with the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly,

The time of year has arrived when the country again requires your services, and I have called you together in the full belief that every effort will be made by you to promote the good government and increase the prosperity of Canada. By the blessing of Providence that prosperity has met with no check. The restoration of peace in Europe, and the hope that good will and friendly feeling will continue to prevail on the continent, inspires me with confidence in the future. The increased cultivation of the soil, and growth of our trade, as shown by the official returns, affords the best proof of rapid progress.

Among the outward signs of such progress, the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from St. Thomas to Stratford must hold a prominent place. Great cities, like Quebec, Montreal, and Toronto, which have hitherto been separated in winter by a waste of snow, now enjoy daily intercourse one with the other.

With regard to the intercommunication of the country, I have taken measures for examining the Valley of the Ottawa, that great river in which Upper and Lower Canada are equally interested, with a view to ascertain what facility its course may hereafter afford to inland traffic. The final survey of this district is not yet received, but when made will deserve your most attentive consideration: at any rate, the tract which is on three sides bounded by Lake Ontario, the Ottawa, and Lake Huron, has appeared to me of vast importance to Canada.

Its settlement will add breadth to the Province, and its lands are, I am informed, such as may fairly attract the industry and reward the toil of a large population. Steps have accordingly been taken to intersect part of this district by roads, and to offer along the line of such roads, lands on easy terms to actual settlers.

I entertain little doubt that the banks of the St. Maurice, in Lower Canada, may be advantageously dealt with in the same manner.

Efforts have been made to diffuse in Europe a knowledge of Canada and its resources, and on these and other grounds I venture to anticipate in the coming season a considerable increase in the emigration from Europe. Such an increase must be a great advantage to the Province.—Those who are already in the occupation of land will receive a supply of laborers on easy terms, and the wealth of the community will be augmented by the application of fresh industry to the profitable development of our real capital, the soil now covered by our forests.

I congratulate you on the success of the line of steamers which in the course of last summer has performed the voyages between Liverpool on the one hand, and Quebec and Montreal on the other. I shall rejoice to see a weekly line established by this route, as the character of Canada and the advantage of the St. Lawrence as a channel of communication with the old world has become much better known. To attract to our shores a large portion of the passenger traffic from Europe is an object of high importance to our commerce.

A sum exceeding £300,000, derived from the Clergy Reserves, has already been distributed among the Municipalities of Upper Canada, in pursuance of the Act of 1855 and 1856, and a further amount will be, in like manner, available in the course of the present year.

The measures for carrying out the commutation of the Seigniorial Tenure has been steadily

pursued, and I see no reason to think that any material difficulty remains to be overcome.

A communication from the Secretary of State will inform you that Her Majesty's Government has determined to submit certain questions connected with the affairs and territory of the Hudson Bay Company to the consideration of a Committee of the House of Commons. Knowing how deeply Canada may be affected by this enquiry, I have lost no time in taking measures for securing the attendance in England of a gentleman unconnected with party politics, in all respects competent to afford information and watch over the interests of the Province.

As Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, I cannot on this occasion forbear to acknowledge the continued zeal, energy and loyalty of the people of this Province. The readiness with which volunteer corps have been formed under the Acts of 1855 and 1856 affords the surest pledge of your determination as Canadians, to protect and transmit to your children the blessings of a free soil and a constitutional government, which God has bestowed upon you.

I turn now to things which appear to require especial attention in the course of the session about to take place. I recommend you most earnestly to take steps for insuring the better construction and regulation of prisons throughout the province. The evils of indolent classification and over-crowding have been urged by several Grand Jurors in such a manner as to prove that too many of our cities and counties suffer from the want of systematic attention to the moral and physical welfare of prisoners. I cannot speak too strongly on this matter. In our common jails the young are crowded, and from them the adult criminal is cast loose upon society, unrestrained and unimproved. I shall rejoice if, with the supervision of the jails, you can comprise the exercise of a proper control over other public institutions, which require constant watchfulness and attention.

A measure will be submitted to you to provide for the repeal of the Lunatic Asylum Tax levied in Upper Canada, inasmuch as it differs in character and in its mode of collection from the rest of our provincial taxation.

I shall cause to be laid before you a measure calculated to make justice in Lower Canada more easily accessible to the people at large, and to secure the codification of the law and procedure in civil matters in that section of the Province.

I trust, too, that you will find it expedient to sanction measures for carrying out more completely the improvement of the Law already commenced in Upper Canada.

The time is come when I have thought it right to submit to you a Bill for improving the organizing and increasing the efficiency of the Civil Service in Canada, with a view to obtain the objects. I am anxious that so far as possible admission to the public offices shall depend on competence, tested by impartial examination, rather than on favour or regard for individuals.

You have ascertained by experience, the benefits of the prizes offered by the Agricultural Societies in Upper and Lower Canada. I shall be glad if you can extend the same principle of encouragement to Arts and Manufacturers, &c., and stimulate the ingenuity of our mechanics and artisans by distinctions of the same character.

A bill will be laid before you, which may prove to be the first step towards admitting to the full rights and duties of British Subjects the more educated and civilized of the aboriginal Indians yet dwelling on their own lands. I feel a deep anxiety for the welfare of this people, and I shall endeavour to adopt measures such as will at once secure their interests and diminish the obstacles to the complete settlement of the country now offered by the treaties reserved for their use.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The accounts of the last year will be submitted to you. I trust you will find that due economy has been observed in the expenditure of the public funds, and that the mode of accounting for such funds has been improved by the amended system of audit adopted in the Inspector General's Department.

The increase in the revenue tax, I conceive,

fulfilled the expectations held out by the Inspector-General in the course of last session.

The estimates for the current year will be laid before you at the earliest moment consistent with their due consideration.

Honorable Gentlemen and Gentlemen.

The Act altering the constitution of the Legislative Council, having been sanctioned by Her Most Gracious Majesty, the steps required for the introduction of members of the Council were duly taken by me. The result has been that twelve Legislative Councillors, elected by the people, are already entitled to sit and vote as such, although the constitutional position and functions of the Legislative Council remain exactly what they were; yet, I believe that the consciousness of deriving a portion of its power from the confidence of the people, will add to the consideration of the whole body, and will uphold it in sober and dignified discharge of its most important duties. I have now only to leave in your hands the various grave and weighty matters, which require calm discussion and anxious deliberation.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—TUESDAY, FEB. 3.

THE OPENING OF THE SESSION.

The Session of Parliament was on Tuesday opened by Commission, the event was, in consequence, deprived of that dignity and pageantry which attend the ceremony when performed by her Majesty in person. At two o'clock the silence of the house was broken in upon by the tramp of members of the House of Commons, who had been summoned to the bar to hear the royal speech read by commission. First came the Speaker in his ordinary wig and gown—his State robes are reserved for greater occasions—next, with his usual punctuality, came Mr. Hurdley—always next in after a division in his own house, he resolved to be first in this house; Lord Palmerston, looking as well and as active as ever. His lordship stood at the bar on the right of the Speaker, and behind him was a crowd of the rank and file of the House of Commons. The Commissioners, consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Harrowby, Lord Stanley of Alderley, and Earl Spencer, who had hitherto sat motionless as statues, and slightly suggestive of "Gays," uncovered as the faithful Commons stood at the bar, and the Speaker bowed with a dignity befitting the "first gentleman among Commoners, and the first Commoner among gentlemen." The Lord Chancellor, the centric figure of the five, then stated that it was not convenient for her Majesty to attend in person to open Parliament, and she had accordingly directed a commission under the great seal to issue, empowering her "right, trusty, and well-beloved" Commissioners to do all these things which would be done if her Majesty had been present.—Whereupon the Speaker bowed again, and the Lord Chancellor put on his cocked hat. Next, one of the clerks read the royal commission appointing the said "trusty and well-beloved," &c., the Queen's commissioners for the time being; and as the name of each commissioner was mentioned, the clerk made a profound obeisance towards the Throne, and the "right, trusty, and well-beloved" raised his hat in acknowledgement of the reverence paid to him as the representative of her Majesty. The parchment having been duly read, the Lord Chancellor then delivered the Speech as follows:—

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—

We are commanded to assure you that her Majesty has great satisfaction in recurring again to the advice and assistance of her Parliament.

We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that difficulties, which arose in regard to some of the provisions of the Treaty of Paris, delayed the complete execution of the stipulations of that Treaty. Those difficulties have been overcome in a satisfactory manner, and the intentions of the Treaty have been fully maintained.

An insurrectionary movement, which took place in September last in the Swiss Canton of Neuchâtel, for the purpose of re-establishing in the Canton the authority of the King of Prussia as Prince of Neuchâtel, led to serious differences between his Prussian Majesty and the Swiss Confederation, threatening at one time to disturb the general peace of Europe.

But her Majesty commands us to inform you that, in concert with her august ally the Emperor of the French, she is endeavouring to bring about an amicable settlement of the matters in dispute, and her Majesty entertains a confident expectation that an honourable and satisfactory arrangement will be concluded.

In consequence of certain discussions which took place during the Conferences at Paris, and which are recorded in the Protocols that were laid before you, her Majesty and the Emperor of the French caused communications to be made to the Government of the King of the Two Sicilies, for the purpose of inducing him to adopt a course of policy calculated to avert dangers which might disturb that peace which had been so recently restored to Europe.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you, that the manner in which those friendly communications were received by his Sicilian Majesty, was such as to lead her Majesty and the Emperor of the French to discontinue their diplomatic relations with his Sicilian Majesty, and they have accordingly withdrawn their missions from the Court of Naples.

Her Majesty has directed that papers relating to the subject shall be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that she has been engaged in negotiations with the Government of the United States, and also with the Government of Honduras, which she trusts will be successful in removing all cause of misunderstanding with respect to Central America.

Her Majesty has concluded a treaty of friendship and commerce with Siam, which will be laid before you.

Her Majesty commands us to express to you her regret that the conduct of the Persian Government has led to hostilities between her Majesty and the Shah of Persia. The Persian Government, in defiance of repeated warnings, and in violation of its engagements, has besieged and captured the important city of Herat.

We are commanded to inform you that a British naval and military force despatched from Bombay has taken possession of the Island of Karrack, and of the town of Bushire, with a view to induce the Shah to accede to the just demands of Her Majesty's Government. Her Majesty has seen with satisfaction that the naval and military forces employed on this occasion have displayed their accustomed gallantry and spirit.

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that acts of violence, insults to the British flag, and infringement of Treaty rights, committed by the local authorities at Canton, and a pertinacious refusal of redress, have rendered it necessary for her Majesty's officers in China to have recourse to measures of force to obtain satisfaction.

These measures had, up to the date of the last accounts, been taken with great forbearance, but with signal success as regards the conflict to which they had led.

We are commanded to inform you that her Majesty trusts that the Government of Peking will see the propriety of affording the satisfaction demanded, and of faithfully fulfilling its Treaty engagements.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:—

Her Majesty has directed the estimates for the ensuing year to be laid before you.

They have been prepared with every attention to economy, and with a due regard to the efficient performance of the public service at home and abroad.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN:—

Her Majesty commands us to inform you that Bills will be submitted to your consideration for the consolidation and the amendment of important portions of the law; and her Majesty doubts not that you will give your earnest attention to matters so deeply affecting the interests of all classes of her subjects.

Her Majesty commands us to recommend to your consideration the expediency of renewing for a further period the privileges of the Bank of England, the conditions imposed on the issue of the Bank notes in the United Kingdom, and the state of the law relating to Joint-Stock banks.

Her Majesty commands us to express the gratification which it affords her to witness the well-being and contentment of her people, and to find that, notwithstanding the sacrifices unavoidably attendant upon such a war as that which has lately terminated, the resources of the country remain unimpaired, and its productive industry continues unchecked in its progressive development.

Her Majesty committs with confidence the great interests of the country to your wisdom and care, and she fervently prays that the blessing of Almighty God may attend your deliberations, and prosper your counsils, for the advancement of the welfare and happiness of her loyal and faithful people.

Their lordships then adjourned until five o'clock, when the House resumed.—The Bishop of London, Gloucester, and Durham, and Lord Belper took the oaths and their seats.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICERS FROM THE NEAPOLITAN GOVERNMENT.—It is said the Neapolitan Government is anxious to resume friendly relations with England and France, and that the representatives of a great Power at Paris and London have been employed to place the King's proposition regarding the exile of the political prisoners before the Cabinets of St. James and the Tuileries.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—PARIS, THURSDAY.—The *Moniteur* contains an article on the question of the union of the Danubian Principalities. The Plenipotentiary of France at the Conference of Vienna has stated it as his opinion that it was the combination best suited to assure to those provinces the strength necessary to become a bulwark for the Ottoman Empire. The French Government has not ceased to profess the same opinion, and what has recently taken place between it and the other Cabinets has only tended to confirm it in its convictions. It does not despair of seeing them prevail in the councils of the Powers, and that the one most interested will admit that the union of the Principalities has nothing which is not completely in accordance with the rights of sovereignty of the Sublime Porte with regard to the Danubian Principalities.

LATEST FROM PERSIA.—The *Gazette* of Teheran, in reference to the differences with this country, publishes a new document, which lays great stress on the injustice of England in declaring war pending the negotiations that had been opened at Constantinople. This manifesto concludes by announcing the despatch of an army to oppose the progress of the British expedition.

ALBANY, Feby. 17.

The river rose considerably last night. The lower part of South Broadway is flooded. Owing to past experience, preparations were made and consequently the destruction of property was trifling as compared with the recent flood. A man, unknown, of respectable appearance, supposed to be just in from Boston, jumped off a ferry boat this morning while crossing the river. He told the passengers to make way, and quietly jumped over.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.—The elements last evening conspired to get up a very respectable thunder shower. The lightning was quite vivid and "Heaven's Artillery" reverberated through the skies in a surprising manner—considering the fact of its occurrence at this season of the year. The affair finally terminated with a fine hail-storm.—*Oswego Times*, Feb. 18.

A NOVEL SEWING MACHINE.—R. C. Gardiner, of Detroit, Michigan, has invented a sewing machine which is not much larger than a pair of scissors, can be made for a dollar or so, and the inventor thinks will compete in quality of work with many of the best machines now in use.

DISCRIMINATORY TOLLS.—Something more is involved in the controversy than any mere rivalry between Buffalo and Oswego, or the Erie and Welland Canals. The people of Oswego are right in resisting the proposed arbitrary and partial measure, and they may, if they please, continue their resistance to that point; but the people of the West, whose products make almost the entire business of both channels of communication, will not be taxed by any amount of discriminating duties to patronize the Erie Canal, when it is not manifestly for their interest to do so. If the great state of New York cannot pay her debts without resorting to the measures proposed, the most manly course would be to repudiate them at once.—*Chicago Daily Press*.

During the quarter ending with the 31st December last, the receipts in the U. S. Treasury amounted to \$15,175,000, of which \$14,243,411 were from customs.

IMPORTANT TO SPORTSMEN.—Not long since a youthful friend of ours accidentally swallowed a lead bullet; his friends were very naturally much alarmed, and his father, that no means be spared to save his life, sent post haste a surgeon of skill, directing the messenger to tell him the circumstance, and urge his coming without delay. The doctor was found—heard the demand, and with as much concern as would manifest in a case of common head-ache sat down and wrote the following laconic note:

Sir—Don't alarm yourself. If after three weeks the bullet is not removed, give the boy a change of powder. Yours.

P. S.—Don't aim the boy at anybody.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.

Mr Sartiges has recently represented to this Government that a large amount of property belonging to French subjects was destroyed by the bombardment of the town by Gen. Hollis. The French Government require that this Government make up the losses. The Secretary of State, I understand, is now engaged upon his reply to the French Government. What course will be pursued is not yet known, but if the demand is acceded to, the English Government will also make a demand.

BUFFALO, Feb. 18.

The Express train on the Lake Shore railroad, coming from the east was derailed from the track yesterday near Dunkirk. Two cars were precipitated down a high embankment, killing a young lady named Beane, 1, from Attica, and one Irishman, and badly injuring several other persons, but none fatally.

BOSTON, Feb. 27, 1857.

The Hon. Hamilton Hamilton's resignation as Governor of the State of Maine, on Wednesday. The duties of the office are assumed by the Hon. Joseph H. Williams, President of the Senate. Mr Hamilton departs in a day or two for Washington, to resume his Senatorial duties.

Visit of the Adjutant-General.

In our last issue we hastily announced the arrival of Baron de Rottenburg, adjutant-general of her majesty's militia forces in Canada. The baron was accompanied from Hamilton by Col. McKenzie, deputy adjutant-general, and Capt. Ryckman, of the Hamilton volunteer cavalry, and received at the London station by Col. Askin and Major Bruce.

In the evening the various volunteer forces assembled at the city hall, for the purpose of hearing a lecture on military tactics. The cavalry, under the command of Captain Rivers, were ranged as a guard of honour along each side of the arcade, and through which the baron had to pass on his way to the hall above. Behind the London cavalry were stationed a portion of the St. Thomas cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant and Adjutant Geddes and Lieutenant Cole. On the arrival of the adjutant, the cavalry saluted with drawn sabres, and the salutation was returned by the baron, he remarking at the same time that the troop "was the finest body of men he had seen in Canada."

After the adjutant had reached the hall, the cavalry proceeded to take their allotted position in the room. When they were seated, an incident occurred which, for a few moments, made a change in the proceedings. The sound of the bagpipe was heard, and in a short time, Captain McBeth led in his Highland troop. He, and as many as could get their seats in time, were dressed in the full uniform, to wit, the "kilt and bonnet." The dresses of the officers were very beautiful, the *total ensemble* being perfect. When the sound of the pipes was heard, the assembled bodies rose *en masse*, and saluted the entrance of the company with a round of applause. The volunteers having then all taken their seats the arrangement was found to be as follows: On the opposite side of the hall to the council chamber was erected the platform for the lecturer. Nearly in front of him, the "artillery," under the command of Captain Shannoy, were seated. To the right of the lecturer, and next to the last named company, were placed the No. 1 and 2 Rifle Companies, under the command of Captains Barker and Hammond. Further to the right we noticed the chief officers of the sedentary militia Lieutenant-Colonel B. L. Lawson and J. Wilson, as also the adjutants, captains, and several other members of the same troop. Captain McBeth, M. P. P., was also present in uniform. On the left of the lecturer, and next to the artillery, were seated the cavalry of both London and St. Thomas. Farther to the right were others of the sedentary militia, and between them and the east wall of the hall were seated the Highland Brigade. On the platform were Col. Askin, Col. McKenzie, and Major Bruce, the latter in the uniform he wore in the 82d Regiment. The adjutant was attired in an undress military uniform.

The lecture was principally interesting only to the military part of the citizens, being mainly directed to the proper use of the rifled musket, and the combination of the three bodies, infantry, artillery and cavalry. The lecturer also addressed a few remarks separately to each body, but the principal portion was given in a general manner. To the cavalry he stated that he had tried to get from the imperial government a supply of saddles, and had failed, but still he did not despair. He also recommended the attachment of a body of loaders to the troop. To the artillery he stated that a rifled cannon was invented, which would, if brought into use, place that body on the same footing with regard to the rifled musket, as they formerly were to "old brown bass." To the rifle companies he principally explained the superiority of the rifle over the old musket. In conclusion, he said he "was highly gratified at the appearance of the assembled volunteers," and wished them every success.

The lecture being closed, the troops marched away from the hall in military order. Previous to leaving the hall, the adjutant called Captain Wolff to him, and passed a very high eulogium on his company and uniform, promising him his assistance to get his company established on a firmer footing.

After the lecture the officers of the volunteer and militia forces entertained the baron to a supper at the city hotel. The chair was taken by Col. Askin, the vice-chair by Major Bruce. Among the private gentlemen present were the mayor, — Morris, Esq. W. W. Street, Esq., — Vansittart, Esq. of Woodstock, &c., &c., and among the retired and other officers were Colonel Whitehead, Captain Puleston, Captain McBeth, M. P. P., &c., &c. After the loyal toasts were given, the chairman, with some preliminary and highly complimentary remarks, proposed the health of the "adjutant-general," to which the baron replied, and during the reply stated that he had tried all in his power to advance the volunteer forces, without any preference to party or politics, and it should still be his aim. He thanked the officers of the companies, for their assiduity in forming these troops, as to those gentlemen he was principally indebted, by their aiding him to carry out this idea of making Canada a self-dependant and self-protecting province, ready to defend their homes, their honor and their queen should emergency require. The baron left the city by the 10 15 a. m. train for the east, on Saturday morning, having expressed himself much pleased with his visit.—*London Prototype*.

THE GREAT FLOOD AT ALBANY.—There are no records of a flood which has proved so destructive, or has covered so large a portion of the city. The *Evening Journal* makes the following estimate of the losses which have been sustained in that vicinity:—

"It is impossible, as yet, to reach any of the warehouses upon the dock or pier except in boats, and consequently but few of those 'drowned out' are able to form any idea of the extent of the losses they have sustained. We estimated the losses here and in the adjacent places at a million of dollars. Upon inquiring of some of the leading business firms, we find many are of the belief that the losses sustained in our city will exceed that of the disastrous fire of August 17, 1848, though we are of the opinion that it will fall short of that amount."

The annual meeting of the Montreal Mining Company took place on Wednesday last, when an encouraging Report for the past year was submitted by the Directors. From this document, we learn that the paid up capital of the Company has been increased by £5,650 during the year; that a reduction from 4s to 2s per acre on Lake Superior locations, has been obtained from Government, together with an abandonment of interest; so that a liability of £21,582 has been cancelled by a payment of £5,187, and an extensive mineral territory secured to the Company, which would otherwise have been forfeited with all previous payments thereon. All the details of the Company's operations appear satisfactory, showing that it is gradually profiting by experience in the prosecution of its great enterprise. The net profit on the operations of the past year has been £1,391, which has diminished, to the same extent, its liabilities; and it is evident that the manager of the mines has confidence in their profitable character, from the fact that he has offered to take, in lieu of his salary of £500, one third of the net profits on mining operations for the current year, to which proposition the Directors have acceded. Altogether, we hope this laudable enterprise is at last upon a safe and profitable footing.—*[Witness.]*

YOUNG LADIES SHOULD NOT SMOKE IN BED.—A young lady of rank, the Countess N., very nearly lost her life two or three weeks ago in the house of her father, the Governor of Moscow, by a very singular accident. It is stated in *La Patrie* that the Countess had been indulging, as usual in the habit of smoking, and at the same time reading in bed. The double narcotic very soon set her asleep. She awoke presently in terror to find her bed on fire, the linen of which ignited by the end of her cigarette. She jumped out of bed, fortunately without being burnt, and rushed to the door. It had been bolted, and in her fright she could not open it. She then broke the window, and called aloud for help. The sentinel on duty at the gate below instantly gave the alarm; the lady's chamber door was forced open, and the fire was extinguished. She was not hurt, but only frightened.

DESERVES A SHAKING.—The editor of the *Green Bay Advocate* is reputed to be fond of "fast horses," and in his last paper he gives the particulars of the performances of one he now owns.—He says the critter recently threw him into a snow bank, scattered a blanket here, and a whip there—and here again another robe,—our wife, and several other articles of little value.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION.—TWELVE THOUSAND BALES COTTON BURNED.—LOSS OVER HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.—Yesterday afternoon, at about half past three o'clock, the bell sounded the alarm of fire, and shortly smoke and flames were found to proceed from the Montgomery warehouse, which was closely packed with cotton, and fanned by a sharp north wind, the fire spread with very great rapidity, defying all the efforts of our firemen to arrest it. Nor did it pause with the destruction of this warehouse and its contents, the Hunt warehouse, next South, soon felt its power, and like its predecessor was wrapt in flames; and then the Planters warehouse fell a victim to the raging element, which paused not in the work of destruction until the entire square, with its nearly one million of property was consumed. The greatest attention and constant effort were required to stay the fire even here, and more than once warehouses on the Northwest and South, though separated from the burning square by streets, were caught or seriously threatened.

This is the most serious disaster of the sort that has fallen upon our city for years, and it will be seriously felt not only here but in the interior, though the cotton destroyed was doubtless chiefly insured.

The quantity of cotton consumed is variously estimated, but from the most reliable data we can obtain, we believe the following a fair statement:

Montg. Warehouse capacity	... 6,505
Hunt's " "	... 8,000
Planters' " "	... 3,000

17,505.

It is believed that these warehouses were all well filled, and that no more than four or five hundred bales were saved from them all—so that 12,000 bales is a very moderate estimate of the loss. This, at \$61.25 per bale—about the present value of cotton—would amount to some \$725,000 loss—besides the value of the warehouses themselves, which, however, is comparatively inconsiderable. The Montgomery and Hunt's warehouses were attached to the Shippers' Press, owned by Messrs. Cluis & Magee—the other belonged to the Planter's Press. The amount of insurance on the property we are unable to ascertain.

The following letter has been addressed by the Minister of Agriculture to the heads of Municipalities. Of its importance it is unnecessary for us to say one word:—

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURE & STATISTICS,
TORONTO, January, 1857.

Sir,—As there is some indication that in the course of next Spring, there will be a larger immigration from Europe to Canada than has been for some years, and as it is desirable that the emigrant, on arriving, should be provided with employment as quick as possible, I shall feel obliged by your adopting such means as you may find most convenient to ascertain what number of Farm and Domestic Servant—Men and Women, Boys and Girls—and further what number and class of Mechanics would be likely to find employment within your Municipality; and reporting to this Department, as soon as possible, the result of your inquiries.

Complaints have been made, from various parts of the country, of the scarcity of Laborers, &c., and the want can probably be supplied next season, by the combined action of this department and the authorities in the different localities.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
P. M. VANCOUVER,
Minister of Agriculture.

ETON AND TOBACCO SMOKING.—The following is from the second volume of "Reliquie Hearniana," page 447:—"Jan. 21, 1720. I have been told that in the last great plague at London, none that kept tobacconists' shops had the plague. It is certain that smoking is looked upon as a most excellent preservative, inasmuch that even children were obliged to smoke. And I remember that I heard Tom Rogers, who was a yeoman beadle, say that when he was that year, when the plague raged, a school-boy at Eton, all the boys of that school were obliged to smoke in the school every morning, and that he was never whipped so much in his life as he was one morning for not smoking."

ADULTERATED BRANDY.—A correspondent of the *London Times* calls attention to the extent to which raw spirits distilled from grain in England are mixed with brandy in France and re-shipped here as the produce of that country.—The quantity of British spirits exported to France in 1855 was 3,068,766 gallons, at a value of £660,750, which would give an average price of 4s 3d per gallon. In the same year the quantity of brandy imported from France was 1,861,390 gallons, the value being £911,305, or about 9s 9d per gallon. It is pointed out that after allowing 1s 3d per gallon for expenses in freight, re-distillation with water, &c., a profit is thus obtained of 100 per cent.

A French soldier, named Amedee Desire C—, of the 66th regiment of the line, killed his corporal, Antoine Fessart, in the barracks at Irvy, a few days ago. He had been repeatedly punished by the corporal for various acts of dishonesty and insubordination, and, having vowed to revenge himself, went into a room where the corporal was lying down and shot him dead.

THE FRENCH EMPIRE AND ITS RIVALS.—The Imperialist and Fusionist circles of Paris are occupied just now with very different but to each of them very interesting statements. In the former it is confidently asserted that His Holiness the Pope has at last consented to crown the Emperor at Rheims in the month of May, and has given the sanction of the church to the new order of things in France. In the latter a contract of marriage is announced between the Comte de Paris and the daughter of the Duchess Regent of Parma, who is the only sister of the Duc de Bordeaux. By this alliance the fusion will, it is hoped, be complete, and the conflicting pretensions of the Houses of Bourbon and Orleans be reconciled. At present, however, the youthful princess and future bride is only in her 8 year.

TERRIBLE RIOT IN NEW JERSEY.—New York papers received late last evening, give details of a riot in New Jersey, between two factions of Irish laborers, the "Gorkonians" and the "Far-downers." The local papers speak of a number having been killed and wounded on both sides, but the information so far obtained seems to be hardly reliable. It is certain, however, that the interference of a large body of military became necessary before the outbreak could be quelled.

CORRECTION COMMITTEE IN CONGRESS.—This Committee has made startling developments. It appears that upwards of twenty newspapers had agreed together not to vote for any grant of money or lands to any object unless they were paid for it. Many members of Congress have been made rich by bribes of this kind, and newspaper editors and correspondents have had a share.

DESPATCH.—The British brig *Swordfish* sailed from Cardenas for Portland, Feb'y 1. On the 12th day of the month, a portion of her cargo, consisting of sugars, was landed in Montreal.—In six days from the time she left Cardenas she was off Portland Lights, where she was obliged to lay to for thirty hours on account of the fog. Her cargo was on account of Joseph Tiffin, Esq.

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