

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier l'image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: There are some creases in the middle of pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



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. I.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1857.

[No. 12]

ARMY LIST. OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Colonel THE BARON DE ROTTEBUND.
Deputy Adjutant General—LT. COLONEL MACDONNELL, C.W.
Deputy Adjutant General—LT. COLONEL DESALIBERRY, C.B.

Adjutant-General to the Governor General } LT. COLONEL IRVINE.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—LT. COLONEL MACDONNELL.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—LT. COLONEL ERMATINGER.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. GEORGE T. DENNIS, 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 MacDougall, 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 EARLE, G. C. B. the Commandant-in-Chief of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourcier, the Town Major of the garrison.
The Cavalry of the Active force in the 3rd Military District E. C., is under the command of Lieut. Col. M. W. Strauge.
The Artillery forces of Montreal is under the command of Capt. Hogan. The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel David Captain George Smith, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Active Forces in Montreal. Major Robert Lovelace, Adjutant of the Cavalry.
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 Mulholl.
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. Bull. Lt. Col. Coffin, is attached to the Adj. Gen'l Department.

UPPER CANADA.

Class A.

Field Batteries Artillery

ST. CATHARINES.
J. Bay, 1st Lieut., 20th Nov. 56
A. G. Forrest, 1st Lieut., 14 Nov. 56
R. W. Parley, 2nd Lieut., 6 Dec. 56
Alex. Workman, 2nd Lt., 10 Jan. 56
Jas. Forsythe, lieut. & adj., 12 Mar. 56
R. Bishop, quartermaster, 12 Mar. 56
H. Van Cortlandt, surgeon, 14 Nov. 56
Mr. Martin, asst. surg'n, 12 Mar. 56

RINGSTON.

R. Jackson, captain, 29 May 56
T. Drummond, 1st lieut., 3 July 56
J. A. F. McLeod, 3 July 56
A. S. Kirkpatrick, 2nd 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 lieut., 20 Mar. 56
R. L. Denison, do, do
J. D. Cayley, 2nd lieut., do
W. Hallowell M. D., sur., do

HAMILTON.

Alfred Booker, captain, 6 Dec. 55
W. H. Glassco, 1st lieut., 6 Dec. 55
F. Harris, do, 6 Dec. 55
J. P. Gibb, 2nd lieut., 6 Dec. 55
H. J. Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56

LONDON.

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

Ft. Artillery Companies.

TORONTO.
R. B. Denison, captain, 13 Nov. 56
W. L. Turner, 1st lieut., 13 Nov. 56
D. F. Essopp, 2nd lieut., 29 Jan. 57
DUNDAS.
William Notman, capt., 15 May 56
J. S. Meredith, 1st lieut., 17 July 56
J. McKenzie, 2nd lieut., 17 July 56

• Cap. 4 Nov '45, Major 20 Nov '56
• Cap. 3 Mar '45, Lt. Col. 20 Nov '56
• Cap. 23 Feb '42, Major 20 Nov '56
• Cap. Sep '53, Major 20 Nov '56
• First Lieutenant 2 May '56
• Captain 6 December '50
• Cap. 19 May '56, Major 20 Oct '56
• Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov '56

BROCKVILLE. (One Subdivision.)

Thomas Hume, captain, 18 Dec. 56

AMHERSTBURG.

N. Peto, captain, 12 Mar. 57
Jordan Leggan, lieut., do
Joseph Taylor, do

WATERLOO.

Dickenson, captain, 15 Feb. 60
V. D. Wood, lieut., 15 Feb. 60
J. Keenan, cornet, 15 Feb. 60

NAPANEE.

W. H. Swetnam, captain, 23 Feb. 54
B. Parr, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 54
M. P. Robin, cornet, 3 April 56
C. Green, cor. & adj., 29 Jan. 57
J. Howard, vet. surg'n, 29 Jan. 57

FRONTENAC. (1st Troop.)

Max. Strauge, captain, 29 Sept. 55
J. Flanagan, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 55
J. Hunter, cornet, 24 Jan. 56
J. Duff, lieut. & adjutant, 11 Dec. 56
J. S. Strauge, surgeon, 24 Jan. 56
Jas. Gibson, quartermaster, 11 Dec. 55

COBURG.

D. Arty, lieutenant, 6 Mar. 56
J. M. Clark, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
W. Beatty, cornet, do
J. A. Boswell, lieut. & adj., do

YORK. (1st Troop.)

J. T. Denison, lieut., 15 Jan. 57
W. Bidou, cornet, 15 May 56

(2nd Troop.)

V. F. McLeod, captain, 27 Dec. 55
C. C. Foster, lieut., 13 Jan. 57
W. Trudgeon, cornet, 16 Jan. 57
J. A. De La Hooke, sur., 20 Mar. 56
John Tuthill, vet.-sur., 27 Dec. 55

WENTWORTH.

J. M. Reckman, captain, 20 Dec. 63
J. B. Bull, lieutenant, 29 Dec. 56
J. J. Sawry, cornet, 16 Oct. 56
W. Applegarth, cornet, 13 Nov. 64

• Cap. 16 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 '53
• Captain, 22nd September '53
• Surgeon, 23 May '42
• Captain, 11 June '51
• First Lieutenant, 20th March '56
• Cornet 27th December '56

ST. CATHARINES.

F. Rate, captain, 27 Sep. 57
C. Ryker, lieutenant, 8 Dec. 56
W. C. Martindale, cornet, 6 Dec. 56

LONDON.

J. Thompson, lieut., 21 July 56
G. Munford, cornet, 15 Dec. 56

ST. THOMAS.

J. Banerman, captain, 20 Mar. 54
F. Col. lieutenant, do
J. Bertrige, cornet, 15 May 56
J. Geddes, adj. & sgt., 20 Mar. 54

ESSEX.

F. Wagle, captain, 6 March 56
H. H. Williams, lieut., do
J. J. McKee, cornet, do

Rifle Companies.

OTTAWA. (1st Company.)

J. P. T. B. captain, 3 April 56
J. Fraser, lieutenant, 3 April 56
A. B. G. ensign, 3 April 56
J. G. M. D. surgeon, 17 April 56

(2nd Company.)

J. B. Turgeon, captain, 3 April 56
H. C. G. lieutenant, 2 May 56
D. T. B. ensign, 15 May 56
S. T. C. B. ensign, 15 May 56

BROCKVILLE.

F. W. Smythe, captain, 27 Sep. 65
J. A. Jones, lieutenant, 2 Jan. 57
S. Shepherd, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
J. A. Kelly, capt. & adj., do
F. F. McQueen, M. D., sur., 15 Feb. 56
E. B. Spitham, asst. sur., 12 Mar. 57

PRESCOTT.

H. D. Jessup, captain, 3 April 56
F. R. Kelly, lieutenant, 24 July 56
F. G. Lynch, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
J. Jessup, paymaster, 29 Jan. 57
J. 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
W. Gordon, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
A. Casselman, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

• Captain, March '40
• Lieutenant, February '50
• Major 20 November '56
• Resign. 15th November '56
• Captain 23 April '48
• Cap. 19 Jan. '57, Lt. Col. 20 Nov '56

KINGSTON. (1st Company.)

J. Shaw, captain, 14 Nov. 56
J. Sutherland, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 56
W. Ramsay, ensign, 14 Nov. 56

(2nd Company.)

J. O'Reilly, captain, 17 July 56
P. O'Reilly, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 56
J. Sutherland, ensign, 27 Dec. 56

PICTON.

G. W. V. captain, 28 Feb. 56
J. B. G. ensign, do

CONDRIG.

H. F. Rutan, captain, 21 Jan. 56
Roe Buck, lieutenant, 21 Jan. 56
W. Calcutt, ensign, 21 Jan. 56

BRIGHTON.

S. Davison, captain, 31 Oct. 56
J. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 7 April 56
J. G. G. ensign, 11 Feb. 56

TORONTO (1st Company.)

J. Brock, captain, 15 May 56
J. Thomson, lieutenant, 21 May 56
W. G. McDonald, ensign, 21 May 56
T. Grant, surgeon, 3 July 56

(2nd Company.)

F. Hayes, captain, 14 Sep. 56
J. O'Donnell, lieutenant, 20 Sep. 56
J. O'Keefe, ensign, 20 Sep. 56
J. Carter, M. D. surgeon, 15 Jan. 56

(3rd Company.)

J. Nickerson, captain, 29 Mar. 56
J. Smith, lieutenant, 12 Mar. 57
A. G. J. ensign, do
N. Belland, M. D. surgeon, 12 June 56

BRAMPTON.

G. Wright, captain, 3 Apr. 56
V. A. Anderson, lieut., 16 May 56
J. Hurst, ensign, 3 July 56

BARRIE.

W. S. Durie, captain, 27 Dec. 55
H. W. Berman, lieut., 27 Dec. 55
J. Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

J. J. King-mill, captain, 6 Mar. 56
W. Hergenbotham, lieut., 6 Mar. 56
J. Armstrong, ensign, 6 Mar. 56
J. H. Date, captain, 6 May 56
T. J. G. Busby, lieutenant, 6 May 56
R. J. G. ensign, 6 May 56
• Ensign 15th February '56
• Cap. 12, Major 20 November '54
• Surgeon, 11th May '57
• Ensign, 2nd May '56
• Captain, 28th February '56
• Cap. 23 Nov '53, Lt. Col. 11 Dec. '56
• Lieutenant 17th June '56
• Lieut. 12th January '56

HAMILTON. (1st Company.)

F. Gray, captain, 27 Dec. 55
F. Bain, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 55
J. James, ensign, 27 Dec. 55

(2nd Company.)

J. R. Macdonald, captain, 27 Dec. 55
G. B. Crozier, lieut., 20 Oct. 56
J. G. G. ensign, 11 Dec. 56

ST. CATHERINES.

A. A. Clarke, captain, 29 Sept. 55
J. G. G. lieut., 29 Sept. 55
J. G. G. ensign, do

(1st Company.)

W. Barker, captain, 20 Mar. 56
W. L. G. B. lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56
J. Barker, ensign, 4 Sept. 56

(2nd Company.)

V. L. Hamilton, captain, 20 Mar. 56
S. Morley, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
J. Macbeth, ensign, 27 Nov. 56

WOODSTOCK.

J. Clark, captain, 8 May 56
R. A. Woodcock, lieut., 8 May 56
J. A. Hamilton, ensign, 6 May 56

PARIS.

J. Macartney, captain, 26 Jan. 56
J. Patton, lieutenant, 26 Jan. 56
V. L. Anna, ensign, 26 Jan. 56

CHATHAM.

J. Metten, captain, 3 April 56
J. F. D. K. lieutenant, 3 Apr. 56
J. Metten, ensign, 3 Apr. 56

FORT SARNIA.

W. P. Vidal, captain, 17 July 56
W. P. Vidal, lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56
V. G. Harbison, ensign, 17 July 56
H. Buckle, surgeon, 11 Feb. 57

Class B. Cavalry.

FRONTENAC. (2nd Troop.)

J. Wood, captain, 21 Aug. 56
W. Wood, adjutant, 16 Oct. 56
J. McRory, cornet, 16 Oct. 56
W. R. Addison, M. D., 16 Oct. 56

WILLIAMSBURG.

J. W. Brown, captain, 16 Oct. 56
J. A. W. lieut., 16 Oct. 56
J. G. Mark, cornet, 16 Oct. 56

• Cap. 19 May '40, Major 20 Nov '56
• Lieutenant, 16th March '54
• Ensign, 15th March '51
• Captain 2nd June '53
• Lieutenant 15th May '56
• Cap. Mar. '48, Major 20 Nov '56
• Ensign 12th June '29

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

UPPER CANADA.

- No. 1. Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson,—Perth. Assist. Adj. Genl. Major Jas. Bell, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do.
- No. 2. Colonel Alexander McLean, Cornwall. Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jno. MacDonell, do.
- No. 3. Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. [Island. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major W. H. Griffin, Kingston. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Fairlie, Kingston.
- No. 4. Colonel Hon'ble George S. Boulton, Cobourg. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major R. D. Chatterton, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. A. Burnham, do.
- No. 5. Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. G. Hurd, Toronto.
- No. 6. Colonel James Webster, Guelph. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Alexr. Smith, Berlin. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Harland, Guelph.
- No. 7. Colonel Hon'ble Sir Allan N. McNair, Barr. Hamilton. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catharines.
- No. 8. Colonel John B. Askin, London. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thomas. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Henry Bruce, London.
- No. 9. Colonel Arthur Rankin, Sandwich. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Paul J. Salter, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg.

LOWER CANADA.

- No. 1. Colonel J. C. Bellenau, Gaspe. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major P. Vibert, New Carlisle. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. LeBoutillier, Gaspe.
- No. 2. Colonel Honourable E. P. Taché, Toronto. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. N. Nadeau, Cap St. Ignace. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. Bécharé, Namouraska. St. Marie.
- No. 3. Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Marie. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major T. G. Tachereau, 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 Johnthan Robinson, do.
- 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. D. de Martigny, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. J. N. A. Archambault, do. Quebec.
- No. 7. Colonel Hon'ble Sir James R. Angers, do. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E. J. Taschereau, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major J. T. Taschereau, do.
- No. 8. Colonel William Berzay, Dailleboont. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Lesques, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major O. Culbert, Berthier.
- No. 9. Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal. Asst. Adj. General—Major J. R. Spang, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Major F. Penn, do.

THE EARL AMHERST. We regret to announce that the Earl Amherst expired at 9 o'clock on Friday night, at Knowle Park, near Sevenoaks, Kent.— He was born in 1773, and early in 1816 was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary to the Emperor of China. He left England in the Alceste in February of that year, on his mission. On reaching the precincts of the Imperial Palace at Peking, and refusing to submit to the humiliating ceremonies of the Emperor's court, he was refused admission to the presence of the Emperor, rendering his mission useless. On his return in the Alceste he was wrecked off the Island of Pulo Leat. In 1817, on his return to England, he visited the Emperor Napoleon at the Island of St. Helena, and was honoured with several interviews by that illustrious captive. He subsequently was appointed Governor-General of India, and for his services there was in 1826 created Earl Amherst and Viscount Holmesdale. Since his second marriage, in 1832, his lordship has led a retired life, rarely interfering in politics, and chiefly directing his attention to the welfare of the poor on his estate in Kent. He is succeeded by his only son, William Pitt, Viscount Holmesdale, whose eldest son, Captain Amherst, of the Grenadier Guards, becomes Viscount Holmesdale.

Foot Companies.

Location	Rank	Name	Date
MARKHAM.	W. Button, captain	17 July 56	
	J. N. Button, lieutenant	18 Sept. 56	
	J. Bradburn, cornet	18 Sept. 56	
	GRIMSBY.		
	C. Treter, captain	11 Dec. 56	
	J. B. Carter, lieutenant	11 Dec. 56	
	A. M. Patten, cornet	11 Dec. 56	
	DUNDAS.		
	T. Robertson, captain	15 Jan. 57	
	WENTWORTH.		
T. D. Thomas, lieut.	11 Feb. 57		
G. M. Smith, cornet	11 Feb. 57		
Rifles.			
METCALF.			
H. Hanna, captain	7 Aug. 56		
A. Lawson, lieutenant	7 Aug. 56		
J. R. Hanna, ensign	7 Aug. 56		
KINGSTON.			
[2nd Company.]			
James Macnee, captain	27 Nov. 56		
J. J. Whitehead, lieut.	4 Sept. 56		
E. McEwen, ensign	4 Sept. 56		
F. Fowler, surgeon	29 Jan. 57		
BELLEVILLE.			
A. Ponton, captain	13 Nov. 56		
A. A. Campbell, lieut.	11 Dec. 56		
J. S. Farrell, ensign	11 Dec. 56		
TORONTO.			
[4th Company.]			
S. B. Campbell, captain	18 Sept. 56		
J. Stone, lieutenant	18 Sept. 56		
W. H. Munn, ensign	18 Sept. 56		
J. Thomson, 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. Peckard, lieutenant	13 Nov. 56		
G. Moberly, ensign	13 Nov. 56		
A. Frank, ensign	11 Dec. 56		
ORILLIA.			
S. R. O'Brien, captain	17 July 56		
A. Gardner, lieutenant	21 Aug. 56		
T. Banks, ensign	21 Aug. 56		
HAMILTON.			
[4th Company.—Highlanders.]			
J. F. McCaughey, captain	17 July 56		
J. Munro, lieutenant	do		
J. A. Skinner, ensign	do		
DUNVILLE.			
S. Arnsden, captain	29 Jan. 57		
C. Perry, lieutenant	7 Aug. 56		
J. Johnson, ensign	7 Aug. 56		
GRIMSBY.			
A. Randak, captain	7 Aug. 56		
LONDON.			
[3rd Company.—Highlanders.]			
S. Moffat, captain	7 Aug. 56		
D. McDonald, lieutenant	7 Aug. 56		
J. Urquhart, ensign	4 Sept. 56		
ST. THOMAS.			
T. Stanton, captain	17 July 56		
W. Ross, lieutenant	17 July 56		
C. Roe, ensign	17 July 56		
PORT DOVER.			
James McNeill, captain	16 Oct. 56		
J. Train, lieutenant	16 Oct. 56		
A. Innes, ensign	16 Oct. 56		
PRESCOTT.			
B. White, captain	11 Feb. 57		
LINDSAY.			
T. A. Hudspeth, captain	12 Mar. 57		
LOWER CANADA.			
Field Batteries Artillery			
QUEBEC.			
L. S. Camache, captain	31 Aug. 55		
E. N. Lagare, captain	11 Dec. 56		
E. La-montagne, 1st lieut.	31 Aug. 55		
P. Van-hee, " "	31 Aug. 55		
P. Vermeine, 2nd lieut.	11 Dec. 56		
A. Rowland, surgeon	14 Nov. 56		
W. H. Carpenter, vet. surg.	14 Nov. 56		
MONTREAL.			
H. Bulmer, captain	11 Dec. 56		
W. W. Barnham, 1st lieut.	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. Kingston, Ass.	11 Dec. 56		
• Captain, 21st July '47			
• Major, 20th November '56			
• Capt. 11th Dec '56 this officer attached to the Staff			
• Surgeon, 14th November '56			
QUEBEC.			
J. Boomer, captain	31 Aug. 55		
J. Lindsay, 1st lieut.	4 Sept. 56		
J. W. Barrow, 2nd lieut.	4 Sept. 56		
P. Wells, surgeon	4 Sept. 56		
MONTREAL.			
A. A. Stevenson, captain	11 Dec. 56		
A. Ramsay, 1st lieut.	3 July 56		
A. Ward, 2nd lieut.	3 July 56		
Cavalry.			
QUEBEC.			
W. H. Jeffrey, captain	13 Nov. 56		
J. Gray Kelly, lieut.	21 Nov. 56		
W. A. Scott, cornet	27 Nov. 56		
J. Sewell, M.D. surgeon	11 Feb. 57		
J. Masson, vet. surg.	11 Feb. 57		
MONTREAL.			
J. S. Ramsay, captain	27 Sept. 56		
A. W. Ogilvie, lieutenant	16 Jan. 57		
N. Adams, cornet	26 Feb. 57		
[2nd Troop.]			
J. L. Murray, lieutenant	17 Jan. 56		
J. Mett, veterinarian	25 Feb. 56		
J. Nelson, surgeon	17 Jan. 56		
J. Swinburne, vet. surg.	17 Jan. 56		
ST. ANDREWS.			
John Oswald, captain	31 Jan. 57		
J. Palmer, lieutenant	31 Jan. 57		
J. McMartin, cornet	31 Jan. 57		
COOKSHIRE.			
H. H. Pope, captain	7 Feb. 57		
H. H. Cook, lieutenant	7 Feb. 57		
W. Cumming, cornet	7 Feb. 57		
Rifles.			
QUEBEC.			
[1st Company.]			
C. Corneil, captain	31 Aug. 55		
S. Corneil, lieutenant	14 Apr. 56		
J. Courtenay, ensign	13 Apr. 56		
[2nd Company.]			
F. Burns, captain	2 May 56		
J. Kincaid, lieutenant	5 May 56		
A. Meagher, ensign	11 Feb. 57		
[3rd Company.]			
J. Byrne, captain	2 May 56		
J. Hesse, lieutenant	30 Oct. 56		
W. Wilkinson, ensign	12 Mar. 57		
[4th Company.]			
A. G. Bussiere, captain	12 June 56		
L. P. O. on, ensign	26 June 56		
W. G. A. Levesque, surgeon	29 June 56		
THREE RIVERS.			
F. C. Hart, captain	16 Oct. 56		
J. Rocheleau, lieutenant	16 Oct. 56		
C. Digre, ensign	16 Oct. 56		
THUNDERBOLT.			
W. H. D. ...	29 Jan. 57		
...	20 Feb. 57		
GRANBY.			
J. Galbraith, lieutenant	26 June 56		
J. Millar, ensign	26 June 56		
J. M. Abbott, surgeon	26 June 56		
T. Mackin, captain	26 June 56		
MONTREAL.			
[1st Company.]			
F. Lyman, captain	31 Aug. 55		
W. Harrison, lieutenant	13 Nov. 56		
A. Stewart, ensign	13 Nov. 56		
[2nd Company.]			
J. Fletcher, captain	27 Sept. 56		
J. Lombart, lieutenant	27 Sept. 56		
J. McNaughton, ensign	27 Sept. 56		
[3rd Company.]			
A. Bertrand, captain	2 May 56		
H. May, lieutenant	2 May 56		
Wm. M. Adolton, ensign	12 Mar. 57		
[4th Company.]			
J. Devlin, captain	2 May 56		
F. Mullins, lieutenant	2 May 56		
Gillies, ensign	2 May 56		
[5th Company.]			
A. P. Bartley, captain	26 June 56		
J. Kavanagh, lieutenant	18 Sept. 56		
J. Donnelly, ensign	18 Sept. 56		
[6th Company.]			
C. A. Evans, captain	17 July 56		
F. Hill, lieutenant	17 July 56		
Brownson, ensign	17 July 56		
[7th Company.]			
E. Belle, captain	30 Oct. 56		
J. Dequis, lieutenant	30 Oct. 56		
O. Laflamme, ensign	30 Oct. 56		
ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.			
H. Bellerose, captain	29 Jan. 57		
Tomatin Loyer, lieut.	26 Feb. 57		
Major, 20th November '56			
1st December '54			
Cap 15 Sept '48, Major 20 Nov '51			
Lieutenant, 20th September '52			
Cornet, 15th March '54			
Surgeon, 13th September '54			
Major, 23rd November '56			
Lieutenant, 20th March '54			
M. Belanger, lieutenant.			
Louis Loyer, jr., muster.			
ST. MARTIN.			
L. A. Lahaie, captain,			
12 Mar. 57			
Class B.			
Cavalry.			
QUEBEC.			
[2nd Troop.]			
H. Forsythe, captain	13 Nov. 56		
I. Anderson, lieutenant	27 Nov. 56		
J. Paterson, cornet	27 Nov. 56		
MONTREAL.			
[3rd Troop.]			
Roy, captain	4 Sept. 56		
J. Stephens, lieutenant	16 Oct. 56		
J. Staines, cornet	16 Oct. 56		
HUNTINGDON.			
M. Marchion, captain	11 Feb. 57		
J. McMillen, lieutenant	11 Feb. 57		
I. Oxley, cornet	11 Feb. 57		
Rifles.			
WEST FARNHAM.			
J. McGorrig, lieutenant	7 Aug. 56		
J. H. Mashor, ensign	7 Aug. 56		
MONTREAL.			
[7th Company.]			
A. P. Holmes, captain	17 July 56		
J. W. King, lieutenant	17 July 56		
S. Pearce, ensign	17 July 56		
[8th Company.—Highlanders.]			
J. Macpherson, captain	30 Oct. 56		
J. McMillan, lieutenant	30 Oct. 56		
Muir, ensign	30 Oct. 56		
MEGASTIC.			
P. Barwis, captain	15 Jan. 57		
I. B. Hall, lieutenant	do		
J. Burns, ensign	do		
Montreal Artil. Batt.			
Lieutenant Colonels,			
I. S. Tylee	11 Feb. 57		
First Captains.			
Henry Weston	23 June 53		
J. S. Matland	do		
J. Gilmore	do		
J. Morgan	18 Sept. 56		
J. H. Myer	do		
Second Captains.			
H. J. Scott	23 June 53		
S. J. Lyman	8 May 56		
J. M. Meyer	do		
J. McKay	do		
J. H. Grant	18 Sept. 56		
First Lieutenants			
J. Mitchell	8 May 56		
George Shaw	do		
J. R. ...	do		
J. C. Smith	18 Sept. 56		
Second Lieutenants.			
J. Hall	8 May 56		
F. W. Kyle	do		
W. Hobbs	do		
J. Evans	do		
F. A. Evans	do		
R. Millar	18 Sept. 56		
Adjutant,			
J. J. Meyer	18 Sept. 56		
Pay Master.			
George Frothingham	Ap. 18 Sept. 56		
Quarter Master.			
Thomas Evans	lieut. 26 Feb. 47		
Surgeon.			
W. Sutherland M.D.	26 Oct. 56		
MONTREAL LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.			
Lieutenant Colonel,			
Hon. J. Young	Major.		
Major.			
Christopher Dunkin	H. H. Whitney.		
Captains.			
Robert S. Dyde	J. M. Ross.		
A. Rodden	Alexander McKenzie.		
A. Allen	T. Taylor		
First Lieutenants,			
G. Hemmings	Valter Scott.		
G. McKenzie	Alexander Walker.		
Thomas John Lord	A. H. McCalm.		
Alexander Mitchell	do		
Second Lieutenants.			
Wm. Mulcaster Freer	26 Feb. 57		
Frederick Thos. Brady	26 Feb. 57		
Vincent Thos. Lusk	J. J. Lord.		
Pay Master, Captain A. Morris	M. M. A. W. L. Drouin.		
Surgeon, A. Fisher.	30 Oct. 56		
Major, 26th February '47			
First Captain, 28th June '49			

LETTERS FROM HEAD QUARTERS;

— OR THE —

REALITIES OF WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

By an Officer of the Staff. With a Portrait of Lord Raglan, and Plans. 2 vols. 8 vol. London, 1856.

(Continued from our last.)

In everything which depended upon himself, the calculations of the English Commander-in-chief had been fulfilled.—The line occupied by the Allied troops extended for upwards of fifteen miles. To protect the whole of this vast circuit and to carry on the siege, not only demanded the entire strength of the army, but required that it should be overtaken. There were many things which were proper to be done in the less was obliged to be neglected for the greater. It was desirable to occupy Kerch, and Admiral Dundas volunteered after the battle of the Alma to seize the place with the assistance of two thousand soldiers, but neither the French nor the English could spare a man. It was desirable to construct more efficient defences on many parts of the line, but the siege must have languished the while, and the chance have been lost of reducing the fortress before it grew too strong. It might have been desirable to detach several thousand men to make a substantial road against the coming winter, but in the interim Sebastopol would have been rendered impregnable. The true policy, since it was imperative to select, was to concentrate the force on the third great object of the expedition—the capture of the town and the fleet—and obviate the need to winter in the Crimea at all. This was the plan which Lord Raglan pursued; and if the fire of our allies has proved as effective as our own, there is every reason to believe that the result would have been attained.—What would the country have said if he had left Sebastopol to itself, and employed his troops in strengthening the coast by digging a road?

While the Allies were preparing for a second bombardment, immense reinforcements were rapidly advancing to the assistance of the enemy. The effects were felt in the action of Balaklava on the 25th of October, and in the mighty battle of Inkermann on the 5th of November. Sir De Lucy Evans had several times pointed out the policy of strengthening the latter position; and while his chief obtained from General Canrobert a promise, which he delayed too long to perform, to send a division to our support, Sir John Burgoyne carried the principal French engineer, General Bizot, to the spot, that he might satisfy himself by personal inspection of the necessities of the case. There can be no stronger evidence of the impossibility in which Lord Raglan found himself, of supplying all the requirements suggested by his military prudence. The battle of Inkermann might be described in the same terms as the Duke of Wellington employed to describe the battle of Waterloo. The English positions were attacked, and the soldiers held them with unsurpassable gallantry; but the narrative of the Staff Officer will undeceive those who have imagined that generalship had no concern in the result of that glorious day. Lord Raglan assigned each brigade its place, and by the desire of General Canrobert he even directed the French troops as they arrived. An unhappy incident, which lost our front ranks a support that might have earlier converted a balanced

contest into victory, yet served to show the justness of his discernment. Sir George Cathcart, whose division he had placed in reserve, sent by his permission to enter a ravine where he hoped to take the Russians in flank. Lord Raglan deemed the danger, and steadily refused. The movement was made before the reply was received, the troops were mowed down by the murderous fire which was opened on them, and their distinguished leader, one of the ablest officers in the British service, was among the slain. At a later period Lord Raglan ordered a couple of siege-guns to be placed where they could command the battery which was decimating our troops. He was told it was impossible. 'I don't like that word impossible,' he said, addressing himself to another officer, Major Ayle, who immediately undertook the task. The guns were brought with exceeding difficulty, the Russians concentrated their fire on the point, and Lord Raglan, in the midst of the slaughter to keep up the courage of the men. Under the skillful command of Colonel Dickson the guns quickly began to get the mastery over the hostile battery, and as at the Alma had an immense effect in turning the doubtful day. Again, as at the Alma, Lord Raglan eagerly urged the French Commander-in-chief to employ his fresh troops in converting the retreat into a rout, as in the opportunity was lost, and again the error was acknowledged when it was too late.

The Staff Officer signifies the placed bravery of Lord Raglan and the iron temper of Inkermann, as he sat on horseback straining his eyes into the mist, or slowly rode from post to post. But there is a courage far higher and rarer than that which faces undaunted the bullet and the sword—the courage which takes a daring resolution, and which stands firm as the Monument when minds less robust are shaken with alarm—the courage, in short, of the great general, and not of the fighting soldier. This intrepidity was now displayed by Lord Raglan. He surmised that on the of the Russians returning to the camp, he could appear at a point among the guns, and to complete it he proposed that a fire should be opened from the whole line of our trenches, and that the assault, which, previous to the action, had been fixed for the 7th, should take place while the alarm of the enemy was at its height. Timidity of tactics was the fatal defect of the French commander, and he insisted that the Allies must await reinforcements, and remain in the interim on the defensive. There were other generals who were eager to embark on the army—a step impossible if it had been politic—or else for abandoning the advanced works, and taking up a more contracted position. Lord Raglan foresaw, as Sir Richard Airey has explained in his masterly defence before the Chelsea Board, all that it would cost to hold his ground—conflicts by day and night, incessant suffering from toil and climate—but he equally saw, on the other hand, that retreat was destruction, that our siege-guns would be lost, that the enemy would advance to the high ground we had abandoned, that they would push forward with a converging and irresistible fire upon the French at Kamiesch and upon the British engaged in the little basin of Balaklava, till there would have been no other choice than to die or surrender. With an unfettered discretion he would have trusted his soldiers to complete the business on which they came, and have retired triumphant. But since his opinion had been overruled, it became un-

avoidable that they should winter on the ridge and, relaxing the labours of the siege, they turned their attention for a while to completing the fort-works which were now essential to secure the allies from the increasing force which hemmed them in.

Before it was decided to linger on in the Crimea—while yet it was only a possibility, in the opinion of the friends of the French boat-admiral and the uncertainty when they would gain the ascendancy—Lord Raglan wrote, on the 23rd of October, to his Government, to inform them that the climate in winter was most severe, that every precaution was necessary for the bare preservation of life, that his troops could not remain under canvas even with the aid of great and constant fires, and that, so far from being possessed of this alleviating resource, there was barely sufficient fuel to cook the food. This representation, it is known, did not produce the effect which was the final determination taken to remain before Sebastopol, than, without waiting for supplies from England, Sir Richard Airey sent in every direction to collect materials for building fires. The bad weather set in on the 10th of November. The tempest which swept away the tents, and wrecked the 'Prince' with the winter clothing for the army, occurred on the 14th: and on the 16th Colonel Webster was, by the order of Lord Raglan, on his way to Constantinople to purchase every thing which could supply the loss. An emergency arose but he took his measures with equal rapidity, and no more pain to his health could have been termed than that all who were responsible for the enterprise and for the welfare of the troops should have acted like himself.

Now occurred the circumstance which aggravated every evil, and for some time neutralised in a great degree the beneficial effects of the previous precautions. The transport broke down. The hats, the food, the comforts collected at Balaklava could no longer be conveyed to the front, and the men encamped but a few miles' distance languished for the want of supplies which could not be dragged across the intervening morass. The English army is formed for resting always upon some base of supplies, it does not require a commissariat or transport corps during peace; and there has never been a period in our history in which Parliament in its economy has thought fit to keep it prepared for foreign war. The inettiness of the Government in organising a force which could not, with any exertion, have been perfect at the commencement, may be inferred from the severe judgment of the greatest military authority living, Sir William Napier, 'that the army was consigned by arrangements, incapable Ministers to misery and death with a self-laudation sickening to the souls of honest men.' It is enough for us to say that the Commissary-General was not provided with the staff which ought to have been collected in England for his special use, and that, contrary to the rules of the service, he had long to borrow a large portion of his assistants from the Commander-in-chief. Limited in numbers, and without experience in their duties, they had to perform a more arduous task than was ever before imposed on their department. In former instances the country in which the war was carried on had furnished the necessary transport. The

* It can hardly be necessary to state that the General who commands in the field has no more to do with providing and organising the staff of the Commissariat than with providing the regiment.

Crimea furnished nothing. Confined within the narrow lines which the army had thrown up for its protection, invested so closely by the Russians that to advance beyond the allied entrenchments was death, the only resource which the soldiers could derive from their patch of territory were the few roots of the cleared brushwood which they laboriously dug from the ungrateful soil. Horses and carts had to be gathered together in distant countries and brought over by sea. The operation, relatively to the extent of their wants, was slow at best; and the conveyances when collected did not perform the work which was expected of them, because the track became impassable for vehicles, and beasts cannot carry as much as they can draw. In spite of his reasonable expectation that the French fire would rival our own, and Sebastopol be captured before the winter set in, Lord Raglan would have been responsible to anticipate to what a miserable swamp it would turn, or, anticipating it, it had been possible to guard against the evil. He was unable to do either. Though he asserted that, had he received the reinforcements of which he stood in such imperious need, he should, with the military caution which leaves nothing to fortune that can be secured by prudence, have probably perfected the communication with the harbour, there was not one single person in the camp who surmised the full extent of the coming evil. Nor had he a man, as we have already shown, to devote to the purpose. The commissioners sent out to the Crimea by the Government to inquire into the cause of the disasters pronounced a complete acquittal on the point. Even hired labour, as they admitted, could not be obtained; and when Mr. Filder imported workmen from the Euxine and Bosphorus to carry provisions to the camp, one half of them died, and the other half became, from indolence and sickness, more of a burden than a help.

The obstruction to all carriage traffic would, under any circumstances, have created considerable inconvenience, but the want of burthen had remained. They died, however, by scores, partly from the inclemency of the weather, and still more for lack of sufficient food, till Lord Raglan found it necessary to suspend the purchase of fresh horses, and the bringing over the numbers collected at Varna, for fear they should starve when they arrived. This was the source of the worst calamities connected with the deficient transport, and the English Treasury was the cause. On the 13th of September, while the fleet was on its way to the Crimea, the Commissary-General wrote for 2000 tons of hay. By nearly every mail, after the army reached Sebastopol, he set forth his necessities and renewed his request. The authorities at home assumed that he could manage with a little more than a tenth of what he had demanded, or could get it elsewhere. In vain did Lord Raglan send for fodder on the 24th of October to every place in the Black Sea. Scarcely could any be procured, and hence, a little later, when the supplies from home should have been arriving, not only horses but men were doomed to die from the desperate resolution of the Treasury to cast the burthen from itself in the apparent belief that necessity would prove the mother of invention, and Turkey supply what England withheld.

The sick in the British camp at Varna amounted in August to 11,236. The men landed in the Crimea enfeebled by ill health,

and with the cholera still prevailing among them. Wherever they went the pestilence went also. It dealt with men when they encamped, clung to them in their march, added to the mortality on the battle field itself, and descended with them into the trenches. To this was joined the losses from the perpetual conflicts, and close at hand came the aggravations of disease from over exertion and an ungenial climate. Every soldier who dropped at his post made fresh work for those who were left; and to crown all, the failure of the transport imposed upon the army the further task of fetching a considerable portion of its food from the other end of the toilsome track. Affairs at length arrived at that point that, according to the calculation of Sir Richard Airey, '12,000 infantry were doing the work of 30,000 men.' Then the clamour broke forth in England, and the torrent of invective was directed against the Government, who had not caused a single one of the calamities, though night and day he was laboring to alleviate them.

The slanderous reports which deceived the public at home sprung up in the Crimea. The common soldiers bore their privations with British fortitude. In them, as a body, were fulfilled to the letter the words of Holy Writ—'They helped every one his neighbor, and every one said to his brother, Be of good courage.' But it was not thus with a large number of the officers, who, wanting the true martial spirit, and not having counted the cost of their profession when they entered it, murmured at their lot. Those who are acquainted with the Duke of Wellington's Dispatches, and with Mr. Larpent's records of the Peninsular War, will remember the numerous examples which occurred of a saying of the illustrious Chief—'Believe me, every man who wears a red coat is not a hero.' Undoubtedly those who endure the test must be rated far above the average of common mortals, and merit unusual homage, but we do not the less demand that he who assumes the badge of courage and wears a soldier's garb—an Oliver Proudfoot in the suit of Henry Gow. To the grievous prejudice of truth the degenerate part of the army are, in general, the sole witnesses in periods of privation. The real soldier does his duty in patience and silence, and the appeals to the public come from those who have feeble hearts in a luxurious body.—This gives a false appearance of the authority to testimonies which are only uniform because they are confined to the pusillanimous. A portion of these unworthy spirits, in their ignorance or their malice, taxed Lord Raglan with negligence, but the cry against him was far more due to the blindness with which mankind, in the first frenzy of a panic, assail the object who stands nearest to the evil. The reasoning of hundreds who joined in the abuse was simply this:—'The army is suffering, and Lord Raglan is the Commander of the army.'

The Government next adopted the outcry, and preferred charges instead of asking for information. He was accused of being ignorant of the condition of the army. He replied that one aide-de-camp alone, who kept a journal, and who generally but not always attended him, had accompanied him in forty rides through the camp during the preceding two months. In a letter of which the testimony is above all suspicion, because it was penned before the accusations against him had appeared, an officer relates that Lord Raglan constantly made a

nocturnal expedition through the whole of their protracted lines, starting at half-past nine, and returning to head quarters at one or later. 'Some people,' he added, 'think we might be as well in bed, but the personal encouragement is a great point.' Another correspondent, whose letter was dated after the attacks had commenced in England, but before they were known in the Crimea, mentions that these inspections were of five or six hours' duration, and that, though the cold was intolerable, he talked to everybody from officers down to privates. The worse the weather was the more frequent his visits became. He rarely missed a day, and never except compelled by the pressure of imperative duties.—One of his aides-de-camp, whose youthful constitution was not proof against the hardships which spent their force in vain upon the non frame of his chief, was compelled to give up riding with him during the bitterest season, because he pulled up to speak to nearly every soldier he met. Nor did he stop with endeavoring to animate the men who were in face of the enemy.—Those who could render him no further help were just as much the objects of his care. 'When any casualty occurs in the trenches,' an officer wrote again, 'he visits the wounded in the different hospitals, inquires into every man's case, and gives a word of advice and comfort to each.' There were persons in the army who observing the labour imposed upon him by these rounds, thought that he might at least have devolved upon his subalterns the duty of cheering the disabled men, for his exertions were greater than those of any officer in the camp, and though he kept his health, it seemed a miracle to the persons about him, and quite impossible to last. He rose at 6, wrote by candle-light till breakfast, was never a moment idle till his dinner hour at 8. So occupied was every instant, that he stated, when defending himself, that he had not once found leisure to continue his ride to the Monastery—the only spot which was worth visiting for pleasure. His dinner on horseback, resumed his writing till past midnight. Rarely indeed did he lie down before one o'clock in the morning, and it was often much later. In bed he pondered on the distresses of his troops, and would continue calling out through an open door to a member of the staff who lay near him, the palliatives which occurred to his mind, till nature, which never seemed exhausted in him, was spent in his companion, and he dropped asleep from fatigue. For those who did not know what a prodigy of endurance, industry, and benevolence Lord Raglan was, and who may therefore be tempted to imagine the description overcoloured, we transcribe a passage from a letter written in social confidence three days after the battle of Inkermann, when no one suspected there would ever arise a whisper of censure, or the need for a syllable of defence:—'It is wonderful to see how calm, how cool Lord Raglan is in the most tremendous danger and anxiety—thinking of everything and of everybody. It is a marvel to us all. Yet there is one person he never thinks of, and that is himself. But it has always been so with him.'

To the accusation of ignorance of the state of the army, the Ministry added the charge of want of foresight in victualling it. He answered that no general in command could have devoted more attention to the subsistence of his troops—that it had been the object of his peculiar care—that their welfare in every particular had occupied his thoughts not only constantly but pain-

fully, from the sad reflection of the disproportion between his and the necessities of the sufferers. He pointed out that the miseries which were not exclusively due to the elements and the very nature of the service, arose from forage withheld, and a Commissariat sent abroad without superintendents of transport, assistants and issuers. He entered into an elaborate statement to prove that he had concerned himself with the minutest details of the soldier's fare, and by his authority and recommendations had procured him indulgences he had never enjoyed before. He showed that he had sent in all directions for vegetables, and that in a word he had neglected nothing which could improve the health or add to the comfort of his men. To follow him into these particulars is needless now. A single trait will show the spirit which animated every hour of his command, and place the man before those who know him only by his public acts. No one will forget how much the troops suffered from the insane system of supplying them with unroasted coffee. In December, 1854, the Commander-in-chief got a letter from Captain Heath, suggesting a method by which the coffee of the entire army might be roasted on board his ship, the 'Sanspareil.' 'I was with Lord Raglan,' said Lord Lyons, 'when he received that letter, and I never can forget the joy depicted on his countenance when he read it. He put his hand on mine and pressed it, and exclaimed, "What wonderful fellows you sailors are! What should we do without you?"' This was the man who, sunk in a glorious and heartless indolence, was supposed to view with indifference the miseries around him, and leave his soldiers to perish on the bleak hills unpitied and uncared for. Not thus was he judged by the victims of his negligence. All their bitter hardships and the abuse which was levelled at their great commander could not prevail to turn them against him. They had been the daily subjects of his personal attention, had felt his sympathy, and received under its influence; and they thought of him as the Duke of Bedford did of Salisbury—

'He is as full of valour as of kindness,—
Princely in both.'*

A number of letters lie before us, extending from the early part of January onwards, recording the turning out of the regiments when they heard he was approaching, and the British cheers with which they answered his accusers. The 'Staff Officer,' relates a scene of the kind which occurred in the beginning of March, and which will serve for a picture of all. The men used frequently to run for the purpose to any point where they could meet him, and he incurred considerable risks when the ground was dangerous, from the starting of his horse at the loud huzzas which broke forth from the grateful hearts of his trusty soldiers.

There was no point on which the home authorities more readily adopted the public clamour than in pronouncing the Staff either careless or incapable. They began by charging them with the neglect of commissariat duties with which they had no more to do than with making the coats and trousers of the soldiers, and Lord Raglan was obliged to instruct the persons in England who were responsible for the management of the war in the very constitution of the army. The accusation had been caught up at second-hand, and the Government seemed no better informed in the military system which was entirely dependent on their care than were the hasty detractors whose

language they re-echoed. In all the functions which belonged to them, Lord Raglan declared the Staff to be able and zealous servants, deserving of his warm appreciation and support. One of the most particular, was a standing topic of conversation. It was General Airey, and a second time his ear had to speak in his defence. He reiterated that he held him in the highest estimation, and that if he was deprived of his assistance a serious loss would be inflicted both upon himself and upon the army. In confirmation of his panegyric, and to show the entireable devotion of the Quartermaster-General to the public service, he mentioned that he continued to discharge his arduous duties when suffering from the sickness produced by his previous exertions. Yet, without offering to substantiate one solitary charge against him, a third attempt was made to induce his chief to dismiss him. His chief replied that such conduct would be in direct opposition to the bright example of the Duke of Wellington, who never abandoned an officer of whom he had reason to form a favourable opinion. The motive put before Lord Raglan to induce him to depart from the bright example of his illustrious friend, was the responsibility he incurred in retaining General Airey in his post—the responsibility being this, that the commander, who had a perfect acquaintance with the qualities and actions of a most meritorious servant, would not sacrifice him to clamours which he had twice pledged his word were unfounded. The real responsibility, he maintained, would be in dismissing an officer whose services he could not adequately replace. 'I have had,' Lord Raglan wrote to a friend whom he most trusted in the world, 'to uphold the me to be a party to victimizing them, and to admit that they are liable to the charge of inefficiency. I must be honest and true, and am determined not to lose my character under any circumstances by any act or wavering of my own.' Honest and true he remained, and, though he was killed by the struggle, the alternative was impossible to a nature like his—he could not immolate deserving men to a popular cry, and, building his prosperity on the ruins of their reputation, survive dishonoured in his own esteem. His fate was to verify to the letter the observation of the Duke, 'that he could not tell a lie to save his life.'

Lord Raglan claimed to be told the names of the persons who had accused himself and his Staff. The Ministry refused to give the information, and never again, we trust, will the iniquitous practice be resorted to, of pressing any man of any degree with charges where the deponents are not forthcoming. What would a judge say in an English court of justice, if a paper were produced, containing damning testimony against the prisoner at the bar, accompanied with the demand that the name of a witness should be concealed? The burst of indignation which would follow will never be heard, because there never will be the man possessed of the audacity to make the experiment. The common instincts of equity proclaim that the person who gives evi-

* Those who wish to see the entire minutie of the charges brought against Sir Richard Airey have only to read his eloquent and interesting speeches before the Board at Chelsea, which are reprinted in the little volume of which the title is given at the head of our article. A more triumphant defence was never pronounced; and the impression of its justice is even stronger, when going through the evidence which was taken before the officers who composed the Board, every one of whom were men of unquestioned bon-

dence against the character of another must stand up in the face of day and submit his own to the test of a jury. It may be imagined the culprit, he may be a convicted felon, he may be a murderer, he may be a plundering rascal. No one, high or low, can as yet be allowed the office of guaranteeing the credibility of the witness whom he keeps shrouded in darkness. No one, except the person attacked can know the relations he may have with the rest of the world, or what secret spite may be at work against him; nor can any one be presumed to be acquainted with the pertinacity the intricate web of plausible falsehood. His right is to probe his accusers for himself. The protection to innocence would indeed be gone if the truth and the accuracy of unseen informers were to be accepted on the guarantee of self-constituted deponents. The lofty character of Lord Raglan should alone have shielded him from such wrongful proceedings. To all the world there was the strongest presumption: from his past career, and to those who knew him thoroughly an absolute certainty, that the accusations were unfounded. There was the strongest presumption, on the other hand, that those who denounced himself or his Staff to the Government were deceivers, for the man who gives evidence against another, and refuses to be responsible for the evidence he gives, proclaims himself by that single fact a sneak and a coward. The very spy, the concentration of all that is treacherous and mean-spirited, is compelled to get into the witness-box at last and show his face to his victim. Well therefore might Lord Raglan express the pain he felt that a verdict of guilty should all but have been pronounced by the Government against his Staff, on the faith of ~~retained~~ ~~word~~, and without a previous responsible for their conduct. Well might he express the far greater mortification and surprise he felt when he found that the abuse which had been lavished by the same back-biters upon himself was also entertained by his employers, and their testimony as to the merits of his officers believed instead of his own. He answered that he had lived a life of honour, that he had served the Crown for fifty years, that for the larger part of that time he had been connected with the business of the army under the greatest man of the age, and that the Duke, at least, whose confidence he enjoyed, had ever regarded him as a man of truth and of some judgement in the qualifications of officers. A more dignified and cutting rebuke could not well have been penned.

The question of the merits of the staff-officers was brought to a decision, and, as was to be anticipated, Lord Raglan proved completely right, and the informers, in whom the home authorities put their trust, completely wrong. General Simpson was sent out for the express purpose of inquiring into the alleged 'incompetency and suggesting a remedy. He had had 'all experience of actual warfare in India, was of unblemished reputation, and an officer of such merit, that Lord Ellenborough had selected him to replace Sir Charles Napier in Scinde in case that great general fell. He was the agent of the Government who credited the abuses they dispatched him to correct, and he not only possessed but retained their confidence. As he was required by his instructions, he sent a report to Lord Raglan on the 26th of April, 1855, which we now quote word for word:—

'I have the honor to state that ever since my arrival in this camp it has been my daily custom

* King Henry V., act iv., scene 3.

by personal intercourse to make myself acquainted with every officer employed on the staff of the army. There is not one of them whom I could wish to see removed. They are, almost without exception, men of very considerable abilities, well thought of by their generals, active in their habits, zealous, willing, and attentive to orders, or to any suggestions for the good of the service. I have delayed making this report, in order that a little time might enable me to be certain of the correctness of my opinion, and because I confess myself to have come amongst these officers, many of them strangers to me, with some degree of prejudice against them, created in my mind by the gross misrepresentations current in England respecting them. I do not think a better selection of staff officers could be made; and therefore have no reason to recommend any changes to your Lordship.

Prejudiced by the sturdy confidence with which the false asseverations were circulated in England, the chosen arbitrator of the government yet pronounced them on inquiry to be 'gross misrepresentations;' and no impartial person after this will ever believe them to have been anything else.— Even the most candid and careful investigators must be sometimes misled, especially if they are at a distance from the scene of the events as England from the Crimea; but though our countrymen may be deceived by erroneous or imperfect information, they are far too upright to pronounce a verdict against the evidence when it is once fully before them. 'I know,' said Admiral Stewart, when speaking of Lord Raglan at the dinner at Greenock, 'that justice will sooner or later be done to that great man.' The result has already vindicated his faith in the fairness of an English public. In consequence of the new information contained in the 'Letters of the Staff,' and 'begin to know Lord Raglan for what he was. There were minor imputations raised at the time which are almost forgotten now, but to every one of which he gave an unanswerable reply—unanswerable even in the estimation of his Government—at least in the main—for after accusing him, to use his own expression, 'of every species of neglect,' they continued him in his command, and their guilt would have been infinite unless they had been persuaded of his innocence. Had they made him the open reparation which was his due, he might probably have survived to share the triumph he prepared. In operations of such appalling magnitude, commenced and continued with such slender means, it would have been only natural if a scrutinizing eye, judging him by a standard of theoretical perfection, had found something to condemn. The conduct of men must be viewed as a whole, and according to the measure of human infirmity; and though we are aware that he must stand in need of an allowance which is needed by all, it is remarkable that his accusers have not hitherto proved against him one solitary error or one piece of neglect. In the opinion of Sir William Napier, the Duke himself committed a fault in advancing to Talavera; and the reflection with which he accompanies his criticism should be kept in memory for ever.—'The subsequent retreat, with the terrible loss by sickness of Lord Badajos and Elbas, had given the troops a mean opinion of his generalship; he was called a mere favourite of power, rash and unskilful. The deep design, the strong resolution, the far-seeing sagacity, the sure judgment, destined to amaze the world, were then unknown, and, with the usual heavy violence of the English public, one error was taken as a basis for generalisation. Wellington was pronounced a bad general!'

A wise man places his happiness as little as possible at the mercy of other people's breath. His own conscience, and the opinion of his friends, which become with the high-minded a sort of second conscience, are the sole tribunals for whose temporary verdict he in general cares. Lord Raglan in this respect resembled the Duke, and no one could have adopted with more perfect truth the fine lines of Churchill—

'Tis not the babbling of an idle world,
Where praise and censure are at random hurled,
That governs the motions of my thoughts control,
Or shake one settled purpose of my soul.'

But with his ordinary indifference to the 'random censure' of which in his own person he was such a conspicuous example, there was coupled a just sensitiveness to the good opinion of his employers, without which no one can continue to serve in comfort. The peculiar circumstances of his case rendered their support of unusual moment; and it ever man had a right to look for the uncompromising countenance of a government, it was the commander of the English army in the East. It was entirely in obedience to their pressing instructions that he had embarked in the adventure. It was under difficulties most trying to mind and body that he had gallantly persevered in it. He found himself now, with a divided command which had thwarted his schemes and cut short his triumphs, encamped upon a bleak and barren ridge, with soldiers sickly, dying, and dead, while those who continued to stand at their posts were overtasked, ill-sheltered, ill-clothed, and ill-fed. An enemy superior in number, who had lately engaged with him in a terrible struggle, the inferior consequences of which compassed him round, perpetually harassed his troops, and threatened to fall at every moment upon the remnant of his army, which grew daily less. Many a time in that anxious interval officers hastened down to head-quarters full of consternation at some rumour that the Russians were about to attack our lines, and returned reassured from the sole influence of his calm demeanour and cheerful words. In the worst troubles he continued to speak a soldier's language and wear a soldier's countenance, and, in the forcible language of Sir Richard Airey, 'threw upon those who conversed with him the spell of his own undaunted nature.'— He might not unreasonably have murmured, as a less exalted disposition would have done, at the many shortcomings of the English Government, and the fearful straits in which they had placed him.* But, no; he would not, even while stating his wants, speak the language of lamentation, because he knew that it would raise undue apprehension among the civilians in power. 'that their fears would rapidly spread panic and that panic in England would be injurious to the efficiency of his forces. He was accustomed to say, with a touching in-

* Sir William Napier, after relating that Lord Grenville pronounced an attack upon Brest to be impracticable during a particular period of the war with France, says that the arrogant ignorance as to military affairs which was then displayed by the Ministry would be incredible if it had not descended with full darkness upon the persons in power during the recent contest. 'Formerly,' continues this great authority, 'it excited the disgust of Simcoe, Lord Moira, Abercrombie, Sir Charles Stewart, Moore, and Wellington; in the present time the disgust of the whole world. At both periods War! War! has been shouted with the ferocity and violence of savages, and yet conducted with more than the ignorance of barbarians so far as the governments have been concerned.'

dulgence for the difficulties of others, that it was not possible for the home authorities to do much, but he knew they would do all they could, and then, discarding vain words and regrets, he bent his vast powers of business to the object of saving his gallant soldiers from suffering and destruction.'— He who showed such magnanimous forbearance, and bore such a heavy load with such undeviating fortitude, had a claim for some support in return. He might have calculated with confidence that, if he was attacked, an equitable, not to say a grateful, Government would have surrounded themselves in courting every species of enmity for his sake, as Burke says he and his son did for Admiral Keppel when that gallant sailor was unjustly accused. The more generous a nature the more bitterly it feels the ungenerous treatment of which it is incapable itself. It would be heard to say whether amazement or sorrow most predominated in Lord Raglan's mind when he found his daring perseverance in executing the wishes of the Crown, the parliament, and the country, his uniform success in the field, his untiring exertions, his tremendous difficulties, all forgotten at the first sound of popular discontent, and, instead of receiving thanks, and consolation, and promises of unflinching support, he was harassed with complaints, and to a burthen which would have been intolerable to a spirit less resolute than his own, had this superadded, that the very employers whom he was so signally serving were ready to desert him. Often and often in that dreary time, as he forced his way over the desolate ridge, and witnessed the physical suffering which met him at every turn, he felt the sentiment, if not the words, of the pathetic song—

'Blow, blow, thou winter wind,
Thou art not so unkind
As man's ingratitude.'

Lord John Russell, it will be remembered, and we rejoice to repeat it to his honour, stood forth in the crisis of the obliquity which sprang up against the Commander-in-chief, asserted his merits, and rebuked his assailants. Lord Raglan was proud to have retained his confidence, and, after expressing the deep satisfaction he derived from it to the friend whose affection and wisdom were among his highest consolations in this 'agony of his glory,' to use the expression of Burke, he thus continued:— 'I have deeply felt the desertion of others, and I have been as much astonished as chagrined to discover that, from the moment the press turned against me, no sympathy was evinced for me whose compliments and approbation had been showered upon me before; and cholera, sickness, temp. st, inclement weather, want of rest, were all laid, if not at my door, at that of the officers executing my orders, and that I was not believed when I defended them against false aspersions. Other officers in situations of responsibility have been blamed by the public, but there never was, I believe, an instance before where a General was blamed by his employers for endeavouring to carry out their instructions, and made answerable for the duty which in conformity therewith I was obliged to impose upon the troops.'— The same friend had sent him for his consolation an old journal which appeared during the earlier part of the Peninsular War, containing the usual scurrilous invectives then current against the Duke for his military incapacity, and his inhumanity to his troops. 'I can even now,' said Lord Raglan, in his reply, 'hardly comprehend the

* Sir Richard Airey's Addresses, p. 171.

extent and violence of the accusations that have been heaped upon me. If I am ever to be righted in public opinion, God knows. *Time will show.* The Duke had his day of abuse—aye, and of vulgar abuse, too—but then he was not abandoned by the Ministry of the day, and all strove to uphold his character. Moreover, he was a great man, to which I have no pretension, and he had in reality with his vast superiority of mind and firmness, no need of support. He could stand alone.* In the modesty of his nature, Lord Raglan did himself a successful injustice. He could stand alone, and, to the lasting opprobrium of the Government, he did.

It is needless to follow the siege to its close. The French army, which had been about equal to the English at the outset, became four times as large. 'The peculiar circumstances which thence arose,' said Admiral Stewart, in his manly speech at Greenock, 'would be understood without dwelling on them.' In other words, the movements of Lord Raglan were more than ever at the mercy of the French commander-in-chief. The obstacles which arose from this source cannot presently be related in detail at present. The just conclusion from the facts is embodied in the remark which Admiral Stewart made to Lord Lyons on returning from a conference,—that if the Duke had been in the place of Lord Raglan, he could not have done more. The difficulties which he encountered in getting our allies to take their fair share of the work, the procrastination which followed promises, and the mingled suavity and and firmness by which he ultimately prevailed, have been revealed in part. In the work of the Staff Officer† it will be further seen how, ~~what~~ ^{what} Lord Raglan believed that Sebastopol would fall before a vigorous onset, the fatal caution of General Canrobert prevented the assault. Nor is any one ignorant that the attack of the 18th of June failed because General Pelissier insisted upon departing from the arrangements agreed on, and advancing at daybreak, instead of waiting a couple of hours till a short bombardment should have silenced the works of the enemy. The command which the English commander opened after the repulse had the effect he anticipated, and a second assault still promised success, when the French Generals declared that their troops were despondent, and could not be trusted to fight with their usual animation. The more the circumstances are known, the more the public must concur in the verdict which an able contemporary has pronounced:—'Everything which was done rightly seems to have been prompted by Lord Raglan,—everything which was done wrongly he appears to have opposed.'* His best concerted plans, after the death of Marshal St. Arnaud, were sacrificed to the alliance, and, except for his personal weight, his generosity would have prevailed even less than it did. It was not our army, but its commander, which kept us from sinking into a contingent of the French. 'He upheld by his ability, and the grandeur of his character,' wrote one who was intimately conversant with the facts, 'the power and consideration of England in the contest.—When he passed away we ranked with the Sardinians.' †

* The 'Saturday Review' of January 3, 1857.

† This, let it be in justice remarked, was not the fault of General Simpson. Besides the influence he derived from his rank, and his presence in the Peninsular war, Lord Raglan made his reputation with the French, while the equality of the two armies enabled him to speak with

in the opening of the war Lord Raglan—as remarked to be the most cheerful man in the camp. This was a sensation which he retained to the end, but though his countenance was the same his heart was changed, and he only appeared martial by a hero's effort. The tone of the official communications robbed him of a portion of the little rest he allowed himself at night, and it was this treatment of the Government, as he did not conceal from his friend to whom he confided his cares, 'which weighed so heavily upon him and broke his fine and gallant spirit.' Several circumstances of his life to aggravate his sorrow.—The failure of the attack on the Redan could not be otherwise than a distress, and on returning to his quarters, after the repulse, he found a letter announcing the decease of the only surviving member, besides himself, of that large family of brothers and sisters, to every one of whom he had been tenderly attached. Close upon the news of this calamity came the death, on the 24th, of General Estcourt, who was an old and dear friend. 'He had intended,' says the Staff Officer, 'to have been present at the funeral, but found the trial too much for him, and for the first time his wonted composure left him, and he was quite overcome with grief.' Next arrived the intelligence that the gallant son of Lord Lyons was sinking under his wounds, and Lord Raglan suffered sorely for the heart-broken father. The first appearance of a change in him was on the 23rd of June, but it was not till the 26th that he took to his bed, at the request of his physician, who saw as yet no ground for alarm. The evening after he was thought to have improved, and by 10 of the 26th, but towards the morning of the 27th it became evident that he was rapidly sinking. His nephew, Lord Burghersh, whom he loved for the sunny disposition congenial to his own, which he maintained in the midst of danger and trial, informed him he was growing worse. With that resolute mind which had attended him through life, and which succumbed to nothing, he affirmed that he was better. As he seemed, however, not to wish to talk, he was left undisturbed till about eight o'clock, when General Airey, to rouse him, told him that his nephew was in the room. He woke up and said, 'Francis, come to the other side,' and then repeated several times, 'Francis, lift me up.' They were the last words he spoke. He expired twenty minutes afterwards in such perfect quietness that the bystanders could hardly tell that he was gone,—dying with the same simplicity with which he had lived. Providence, who had visited him with so many afflictions to fit him for his happy hour, spared him the sorrow of apprehending his danger and the bitterness of the pang which would have come over him when he thought of the relatives and friends far away in his native land. His entire life may be said to have been a preparation for death. To the eye of the observer his character seemed without a flaw, and many a time have his friends been heard to say that, if ever a perfect being existed in the world, Lord Raglan was the man. That he was chosen solely for his qualities in his early youth as a bosom friend of Sir Arthur Wellesley, and that he retained this pre-eminence equal authority. The subsequent preponderance of the force of our allies gave them the power, and after he was dead they had the will, to do much as they chose, and thus keep the concluding act of glory to themselves.

peace, without a moment's interruption, the death of the Duke—a spare of more than ordinary strength—could be evidence of so great a man was possessed of extraordinary worth.* Or, if a testimony is desired to his bearing during the penultimate period which provoked the cessation, it will be found in the words of the able and enterprising sailor who contributed so largely to the success of the expedition, and who said it would ever be one of the proudest reflections of his life to have had the entire confidence of such a man as Lord Raglan, so high-minded and so noble a creature as he was.† Nor was it only fellow-commanders who were benefited by his example, who thought of him thus. The French commanders who had co-operated with him had learnt to honour and love him; and when General Canrobert and General Pelissier went to visit his remains, they stood by the bedside and wept. In truth, no one was ever associated with him who did not become deeply attached to him. His charming conversation, his appreciation of humor, his perpetual cheerfulness, made him a delightful companion; but they were his moral qualities which won the hearts of all about him—that generosity which rendered him oblivious of himself and mindful of everybody else, that tenderness which made him sympathise with suffering in all its forms, mental and physical; that far rarer benevolence which caused him to abhor every species of evil speaking, whether thoughtless or malignant; that ceaseless industry which enabled him to move easily beneath a load of daily business that would have crushed almost any one but him; that serene greatness which shone forth in periods of general danger and alarm. Even the treatment which banished sleep from his pillow, undermined his constitution, and brought him to his grave, never raised in anger, was his only emotion. Sorrow, not indeed wild, in his wisdom and mercy, can never come amiss to him for whom he wills it, however mysterious it may seem to our imperfect sight; and for others Lord Raglan has left a memorable precedent—an example to commanders to teach them how to act with spirit and suffer with resignation, a warning to the public to beware of rash judgments and hasty abuse, and a lesson to governments not to quail before the wild voice of popular clamour, and leave a distinguished servant to sustain alone a terrible crisis because they are too timid to support, and cannot afford to recall him.

The Ferry Steamer *Three Rivers*, which plied between Three Rivers and the South shore, and which was lying at her winter quarters in the St. Maurice, was burned on the night of the 14th instant, to the water's edge. Mr. Bourgeois is the principal owner, and refused last summer £1600 for her. The act is thought to have been committed by an incendiary. She was not insured.

* Great surprise was felt both by the army and the public that he was not appointed to succeed his master at the Horse Guards. Sir William Napier has well expressed the general sentiment. 'Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the comrade, the confidential approved friend of the departed—he, the man who had so long controlled the vast machinery of the British army, honored and loved for his justice, fine temper, and generous heart, was, when he should have stepped into the vacant command, set aside without explanation! It was a wrong to him and to the nation.' Sir Charles Napier was likewise deeply pained by the injustice done to Lord Fitzroy; and to have obtained the suffrages of these distinguished brothers is the best reward, and the highest kind of fame.



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 21, 1857.

IN ORDER that those of our readers who are not familiar with the constitution of the French army may have a better understanding of the paper which we are translating, written by the Reviewer of Mr. Du Martray's work on the "Theory of War" proposed by him, we give a short account of how the French Regiments are organized and officered. The memoranda that we have by us were made in the year 1839, and we regret to say that one arm, the Artillery, in some way then escaped our notice: it, however, hereafter.

We cannot say, having no detailed accounts before us, in what respect the recent war has induced the Emperor to alter the regulations laid down at the time we speak of. But in 1848 we find that there were six Field Marshals, sixty-five Generals of Division, and one hundred and thirty of Brigade, *en activité*,—that is, on full pay,—and that these Generals according to the arm of the service to which they belonged, Cavalry, Artillery, Infantry, ruled over, in a military sense, the seventeen Military Districts into which France was divided; that is—Paris, Lille, Metz, Strasbourg, Besancon, Lyons, Marseilles, Montpellier, Perpignan, Toulouse, Bayonne, Bordeaux, Clermont, Nantes, Rennes, Caen, Basle, Algiers, and so forth.

What is called the "Etat Major," or Staff of the army in France, at the same period consisted of 25 Colonels, 25 Lieut.-Colonels, 90 Chiefs of Squadrons, 140 First Captains, 140 Second Captains, 100 Lieutenants, and from these Officers are furnished the Aides-du-camp of all the general Officers of the Districts, and one is attached to each Regiment.

All the Regiments of the line were, at the period of which we speak, divided into three Battalions, each of 8 Companies, the Companies being from one hundred to one hundred and fifteen men strong, exclusive of the non-commissioned officers. Each battalion is commanded by an officer called the "Chef-de-battalion;" each Company has a Captain, First, and Second, Lieutenants, and two drummers; each battalion has a Light Company (Volligeurs) with two buglers, instead of Drummers. The Staff of the Regiment, consists of one Colonel-in-Chief—one Lieut.-Colonel—three Chiefs-of-Battalion—three Captains, styled Adjutants Major—one Captain, Treasurer—one Sub-Lieutenant, Assistant Treasurer—one Captain (*d'habillement*), in charge of clothing—one Standard Bearer—one Lieutenant, Staff Officer—one Surgeon Major—two Surgeons Assistant—twenty-four Captains—twenty-four Lieutenants—twenty-four Sub-Lieutenants—making a total of eighty-nine Officers. Each Regiment has for each battalion seven Pioneers, and forty-five men in the band, exclusive of the drummers and buglers. There is but one Standard, the Imperial Eagle, to the Regiment, and it, with the band, are always at-

tached to the First Battalion.

There are in addition to the 75 Regiments of the line, 25 Regiments of Light Infantry, but they are officered exactly in the same way.

The Zouaves, Chasseurs d'Afrique, and other Regiments of similar character, are organized in a different way.

At this date the French Infantry mustered 320,000 men, 45,000 of whom were in Algeria.

At the same period the different Regiments of Cavalry—that is—2 Regiments of Carabineers—10 of Cuirassiers—12 of Heavy Dragoons—8 of Lancers—13 of Light Dragoons (*Chasseurs*)—9 of Hussars—5 Squadrons of Guides—and 2 Squadrons of "Veteran Cavaliers"—were organized in 5 Squadrons each, the Squadron consisting nominally of 140 men, but in time of peace only half the Squadron was mounted. In each Cavalry Regiment there is a Colonel—Lieut.-Colonel—one Major—two Chiefs-d'Escadron—one Captain Instructor—two Captains Adjutants—one Captain Treasurer—five Captains—five Second Lieutenants—one Captain of Clothing—one Standard Bearer—one Sub-Lieutenant, Treasurer—one Lieutenant (Staff)—one Surgeon Major—one Assistant Surgeon—one Veterinary Surgeon—fifteen Sub-Lieutenants; or fifty-one Officers in all.

We publish this information to show our readers more distinctly how in the French service the Squadron of Cavalry is the *Unit* in that arm, and the Battalion in Infantry, as is also the Battalion in Artillery. In our own service, though Cavalry Regiments are divided into troops, the Squadron is still the unit in the field. If we go back to the old times we shall find that during the wars of the League in France, the Cavalry

was organized so that the "Cornet" was the Standard-bearer, and the Officer was named from the Ensign which he carried. In Marlborough's time the Cavalry force in the field was always estimated by Squadrons, and for all purposes of manœuvre, they are so in the British army to-day. The "troop" is simply a Regimental division, as is the "Company" in Infantry, but all English Cavalry manœuvres by Squadrons, the "troop" making the half-Squadron. The essential difference between English and all other regular Cavalry, is this, so far as we know, after an absence of a pretty long time from the old world, that the English use the trinal formation, that is, that the men wheel *right* or *left about*, or simply *right*, and *left*, by threes, the centre horse of "three," turning on its own ground, and the horses to the left and right, going about with him, the principle being that the length of one horse is as the square of three. In the Continental armies the thing is done by the wheel of Sections, of four men in each Section.

In order to understand M. Du Martray's propositions thoroughly, it must be known that in Artillery, Cavalry, and Infantry, the words of command, the trumpet and bugle "*calls*" differ; his object is to introduce simplicity and unity; it is evident to us that there are many difficulties—it would be presumptuous in a mere Volunteer Soldier to say whether these difficulties can be easily remedied, or not. It is possible that an opinion may be given at some future period, when wiser men than we profess to be have looked into this matter.

While coming over our notes, we found a short detail of the ornaments which distinguish the different ranks in Infantry and Cavalry in the French army.

The Colonel-in-Chief wears two large epauletts of bullion.

The Lieutenant-Colonel, two, of large bullion, but the *strap* of silver.

The Chefs-de-Battalion, one of large bullion on the left shoulder.

The Captain, two, with fringe.

The Lieutenant, one, with fringe, on left shoulder.

The Sub-Lieutenant, one, with fringe, on right shoulder.

The Colonel of every Regiment wears in his cap, a white heron's plume, (the same plume that is used by the Officers of the Ottawa Field Battery). The Chiefs of the Battalion, and the Standard Bearer, have upright tri-coloured plumes.

In every French Regiment, where gold lace and epauletts is worn by the executive, or Regimental Officers, the Staff wear silver lace and epauletts.

In the Hussar Regiments which do not use the epaulet the rank is given by "Chevrons" on the wrist, above the cuff, the point of the Chevron being towards the shoulder; the Sub-Lieutenants having one; Lieutenants, two; Captains, three; Chiefs d'Escadron, four, alternately silver and gold; Colonels, four all gold, or silver, according to the lace prescribed for the Regiment.

The Colonel of Cavalry always wears the white heron's plumes; the other Field and Staff Officers wear drooping tri-colored plumes. All other Officer, black plumes.

Commanding the 32nd Regiment of Militia of the State of New York, for a copy of the last report of the Inspecting Field Officer for that State. Up to this day we have hardly had time to do more than take a cursory glance through it, but we did read enough to show us, that there is, in the United States a strong desire to place the Militia on an efficient footing, and it certainly does appear strange that the people, who, of all others boast of making the best firearms in the world, do not supply their troops with anything better than old Brown Bess, which is in England now, a curiosity, like a reel in a bottle, to hang over the chimney. In reply to Colonel Nelson's letter all we have to say is that we heartily thank him for his good wishes, and had it not been so very kindly and complimentary, we should certainly have taken the liberty of publishing an extract therefrom, but we felt "kind of compelled" to save ourselves from the horrid sort of blush at reading our own praises in our own paper. We don't profess to be much of a prophet, but we do bear in mind one passage in a certain book which tells us that the prophet is not without honor except in his own country, and we do most certainly aver that the *Canada Military Gazette* has obtained a greater reputation abroad than at home, in England and the United States, far more than here, among the very men for whose benefit it was started. An English General Officer, one of the men who has made his mark in history, and now holds about as high a command at home as the Sovereign can give him, next to that of Commander-in-chief—tells us that a more useful paper could not be printed, because

we just tell the Volunteers what they are required to know, and particularly those very simple things that are not to be found in books.

"Every observer of the miseries the English soldier endures abroad, from his ignorance of things necessary to be known, must regret that his leisure is not employed in affording to him the knowledge of 'how to live,'—how to be independent on emergency,—and how to make the best possible use of the material which the chances of the times afford. The soldiers of the French Army understand these details perfectly; and we see everywhere the Englishman should not be equally instructed. The large iron cook-houses, with their furnaces and boilers, are all admirable of their kind; but it would be better to do simply, and for themselves, the same work, provided only with holes in the ground, three stones, and a bunch of faggots; and every one who has travelled in the East will remember the delicate unleavened bread, the savoury stews and curries, the excellent soup, and the delicious puddings so produced, a few paces from the door of his tent, and this with equal ease at every point to which he travels. The bivouac decided on, ten minutes arrange the *batterie de cuisine*, and with little enough in the way of material, the result is seldom otherwise than appetizing and powerful."—*Extract from letter from Aldersholt.*

THE HORSE ARTILLERY.—It is very desirable that some Member inquires, on passing the Estimates, what is the difference in price paid for horses for the Horse Artillery and for the Field Batteries; the difference of the duties required from each, and whether the whole sum expended for purchase of horses is equitably expended on all horses for the Artillery without distinction of class. Further, whether the Field Batteries could not perform, with equal ability and celerity, the duties now requisite for Horse Artillery in Great Britain, with increased economy to the country, increased efficiency to the general services of the Royal Regiment of Artillery, and with far greater satisfaction to the Officers of the same Regiment, some of whom are at present always kept at home on increased pay and allowances, whilst others have to perform all the Colonial duty on a much smaller rate of pay and allowances than their more favored brethren of "The Brigade;" or of those Officers possessing good Ministerial interests, who have a monopoly of the Appointments in Great Britain of "Fire Masters"!! or Superintendents of Mechanics and Trades at Woolwich, for which they have had no previous training as artificers. If the Field Batteries were properly horsed and trained, the more addition of a few more horses would convert a Field Battery into a Troop of Horse Artillery on emergency.—*Naval & Military Gazette.*

Richard Pattinson, Esq., only son of the late Richard Pattinson, Esq., of Sandwich, Canada West, who for several years attended Mr. Skakel's well known school in Montreal, has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of Heligoland. In 1818, Mr. Pattinson, with two sisters, sailed for Scotland, and completed his education at the Universities of Glasgow and Cambridge. In 1832, Mr. Pattinson, having entered the army, proceeded to India, where he served fifteen years consecutively without visiting England, and (to use the language of Colonel Lockyer) "few offi-

cers of his standing, have had the good fortune to have seen so much hard fighting attended with such brilliant results." His career as a soldier has been a brilliant one, let us hope as a statesman he may be equally successful.

THE MILITIA.—The Kingston Field Battery, which is now on regular service for ten consecutive days in accordance with the requirements of the Militia Act, were marched to St. George's Church on Sunday afternoon for the usual military service. The steady and soldierlike appearance of the men while on duty is highly creditable to the militia.

We omitted to make mention that on Friday last, taking occasion we presume of the day being a holiday, the three rifle companies of Captains Shaw, Macintosh and Macne assembled at the Market Battery and were put through their facings. The men forming the several companies appear to be very diligent in learning the duties of a soldier.

In an analysis of the Houses of Parliament, which is going the rounds of the papers, we are told that in the House of Lords there are 11 Admirals, 2 Naval Captains, 2 Field-Marshal, 8 Generals, 1 Lieutenant-General, 8 Major-Generals, 33 Colonels, 5 Lieut.-Colonels, 1 Cornet, and of the *quasi* military, as they have the command of the Militia, 77 Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, 87 Deputy and Vice-Lieutenants; and, in the House of Commons, 6 Admirals, 2 Commanders, 3 Naval Captains, 3 Generals, 1 Lieut-General, 5 Major-Generals, 23 Colonels, 33 Lieut.-Colonels, 23 Majors, 54 Military Captains, 13 Lieutenants, 6 Cornets; and, again, taking the Militia appendage, 8 Lord-Lieutenants of Counties, and 273 Deputy Vice-Lieutenants.—"These are independent of a great number of military officers who have sold out or resigned their commissions."

A private letter from a French naval officer serving in the Chinese squadron, says that many of the Europeans who partook of the poisoned bread at Hongkong, lost their teeth, their nails, and even the hair of their heads. A Russian captain was attacked with ophthalmia, and his sight is despaired of. About 400 persons were more or less poisoned. The writer asserts that there are Europeans in the Chinese fleet, and the aptitude displayed by the native sailors is described as extraordinary.

The 1st and 2nd companies of the 14th battalion Royal Artillery are under orders to proceed to Canada; a company of the 3rd battalion to the Mauritius; and a company of the 9th battalion to the Cape. The four companies of the same corps under orders for China are two of the 13th battalion, one of the 9th, and one of the 10th battalions.

THE LATE LORD RAGLAN, G.C.B.—A handsome memorial stone, in honour of the late lamented Field-Marshal, is about to be erected in Badminton Church, near the seat of the Duke of Beaufort, in Gloucestershire, by Mr. Thomas Gaffin, the sculptor, of Regent-street. The monument, which is beautifully executed, is of white Carrara marble, surmounted with military trophies, and in the centre is a wreath of laurel encircling the words "Peninsula" and "Crimea." At the bottom of the tablet are the family arms, with the Peninsular, Waterloo, and Crimean Medals, and a Cross of Honour. The following

pleasing inscription is engraved on the stone:—
"To the memory of Field-Marshal Fitzroy James Henry Somerset, first Baron Raglan, G.C.B., and of several foreign Orders, who, having entered the Army in 1801, and served from 1807 to 1815 throughout the campaigns of the Peninsula and Belgium as Military Secretary, was privy to all the councils and associated with all the exploits of Arthur, Duke of Wellington, by whose side, in the moment of victory, he lost his right arm at Waterloo. During the long peace which that battle procured for Europe, employed successively in high departments of Military administration, and also on important diplomatic missions, he continued to enjoy the warm friendship and unbounded confidence of that illustrious leader. After 36 years of such service, when an English Army was sent to the East, at the bidding of his Sovereign, and the call of his country, he accepted its command. At the head of that force, hastily collected, and ill-provided for distant war, in conjunction with our Allies, he undertook and conducted, to the verge of final success an operation immense in magnitude, unsurpassed in difficulty—the Crimean campaign. Having escaped the dangers of Alma and Inkermann, and for fifteen months arduous struggle before Sebastopol, with a gallant Army, maintained the honour of England, he was struck down by painless but rapid disease. None but those who had experience of his qualities in private life can estimate the affliction of this event to relatives and friends. In action chivalrously brave—serene in adversity and success—noble in his address, and loyal in his dealings, he acquired and enjoyed to the last the respect and confidence of his allied confederates, the enthusiastic devotion of his troops, and the love of all who knew him. He was the youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, born Sept. 30, 1788, and died at his head-quarters before Sebastopol, June 28, 1855. This tablet is erected by his widow, Emily Harriet, second daughter of William, third Earl of Mornington, to his beloved and revered memory."

On Wednesday morning a number of the Royal Artillery were drawn up in front of the barracks at Woolwich, and were formed on parade, for the purpose of witnessing the ceremony of degrading a gunner of the 2nd Battalion, named Doyle, who had been tried at various Courts-Martial, and found guilty of frequent acts of insubordination and resistance of orders issued by the constituted Authorities, and against whom no less than 45 accusations were then pending. On one occasion, when under confinement in the guardroom awaiting his committal, he broke from arrest and was retaken. He was then confined in one of the cells, and succeeded in escaping thence by ingeniously removing the lock of the door, and having been absent about four months he returned to the garrison, and, having been tried by Court-Martial for desertion, he was sentenced to receive 50 lashes and to be discharged Her Majesty's Service with ignominy. The first part of the sentence was remitted by order of the Commandant. He having been pronounced an incorrigible delinquent, regardless of discipline, he was thus publicly stripped of his Military bearings, and escorted, to the music of the "Rogue's March," as far as the barrack boundaries between a file of armed soldiers, where he was set at large.

We are intimately indebted to S. H. S. for a copy of the "Fall" of the 21st of March, from which we extract the following letter, written by Colonel Whyte, who commanded the 7th, Q. O. Hussars, while they were in Canada, and who was a most accomplished sportsman. We shall make a point of taking this paper in future for it is really invaluable.

SPORTING IN AMERICA.

BY COLONEL WHYTE.

Sir,—I do not differ quite so much with Mr. Lort as he supposes. It was to the British provinces of North America only that I alluded when I advised the tourist to make the gun subordinate to the rod. Forty miles or less south of the boundary line the remarkable fishing ceases, and from that southward the gun, I follow, takes the first rank. As to the excellence of the shooting in America, "de gustibus non est disputandum;" but I do not recognize cock-shooting in July as cock-shooting "par excellence." It is not, in my mind, the slaughter of the bird itself that makes the sport. I want the keen bright air—the dead leaves cringing under my feet, in a smart frost—and the gullies for 12 or 15 hours and a day, that provides my frame in this country, I no longer find as wanting in the sweetening effects of an American fall, as in July. Green trees and old quail are not, in my mind, fitting accessories to cock-shooting.

It was not, however, to the cock that I alluded when I spoke of a team half-bred dog first of 12 or 15 dogs, but the snipe. I have said so in this country, I have written too strongly; but most surely neither in vigour of flight nor weakness of a better bird than the other compare to that of Great Britain.

As to the pest of mosquitoes, men's constitutions differ; nor do all suffer alike from the same insect. I care neither for black flies nor bugs, but the flea or the mosquito drives me mad. Other men exactly reverse this. Two ten years' accumulation of dirt of worthy John Brown I never tried but captivor and grieve I have; and either that, or tannin and boiled oil I found effective against the sandfly, or the midge of this country; but the mosquito exhibited the greatest indifference to it. A man thoroughly acclimated and dried in the West Indies and Florida, as Mr. Lort seems to be, may talk of letting galley-snippers take their fill of him, but I wrote for the information and exhortation of the plump and well-fed New York youth of England. And I say unto them again, put not your faith in complexion. In Lort, I grant it may so happen that the galley-sniper may not fancy you; but, certes, if he does, you will rue the day you left your veil behind you; and though, as H. G. A. says, it is not a good wide-brimmed hat that it need not be difficult to see through, and as to your flies sticking in it, it is a consolation to think that they might hurt someone else than he. Now as long as you are in motion the mosquito is harmless; but get hard and fat; in a good flesh, in nice sheltered position, with both hands well employed, and I think you will rue the day that you neglected my advice. The veil, well managed, is no incubance. It should be made round like a sock, without top or bottom, and lie on the brim of your hat. If you have to push through a cedar swamp—the only thick portion of a North American forest—put it in your pocket. However, gentle reader, if you are full of pluck and blood don't let me talk your fancy; by all means let the mosquitoes take their fill. At any rate, it will diminish any tendency to apoplexy.

A correspondent who signs himself "A.A." and is kind enough to say he read my letters with pleasure, requests me to tell him what I know of the sporting in Maine or New Orleans. I was once in Maine a short time; it was on my first arrival in America, and I had been purchasing horses for my regiment in Vermont, finding they were getting scarce there. I expressed a wish to Col. Thomas (an American, who acted as my agent), to go deeper into the country, and explore the resources; and he, with the liberality and good-nature I found generally exhibited towards me by Americans, immediately offered the loan of his horse and wagon. The wag was, he assured, a real ring-tailed squealer, that could walk into greased lightning; and the wagon was, he guessed, was considerable some—and certainly they were both excellent in their way. And thus provided, with my rod and rifle, I started to see Maine territory and its resources. I wandered over it for about a fortnight in the month of September, generally contriving to stop in some locality where I could have few hours' fishing in the morning during the day. I travelled straight ahead, and wherever I saw a likely nag, jotted him down for the future benefit of my friend Thomas. A most lovely and home-like country Maine is; it is as verdant and as fresh as any native Devonshire, filled with clear mountain streams and luscious dells, that looked like the best cock-shooting I had yet seen. There were also a good many partridges in some parts, and I bagged a few of them occasionally. Whilst I was there, the farmer at whose house I stopped the night asked me to join in a squirrel-hunt, to which I assented; and the following morning found some twenty Yankees assembled armed with rifles, with the longest barrels and shortest stocks I had ever seen, and was immediately accosted: "Waal, Mr. Britisher, how are ye? I guess we will show you how to shoot a squirrel without cracking his nuts." &c. &c. However, I did not find my friends anything wonderful as shots; but their attitude in shooting was wonderful—the left arm thrown out to the fullest extent, the right leg drawn back ditto, the butt stuck against the muscle of the arm, and the head bent sideways down—the stock being so short, that there was hardly room for the

Thus prepared, Jonathan commenced to draw a bead on the nut of the tree, and I thought it somewhat singular that he just arrived at the squirrel at the top, when I most certainly had said pretty far away came down. The creature, by firing the without changing his aim is pointed by the eye of the hunter and under his hand it is the case of the bird passing through the air and out of sight, undisturbed without a mark. And here let me say, that I have seen a good deal of this shooting in America. I attended one meeting at Lexington, where there were some respectable shots. One gentleman, I was assured, could always break the fore leg and the hind leg of a fox or dog at the same shot, if he crossed him; and I think they said would give you your choice of what it should be, left or right. However, the shooting was there and very, where extremely different at any distance beyond eighty yards. Some of the shooting at word of command, I found very rapidly, was very good. One man I saw knock three dollars running, out of a cleft stick, in this way, but at 120 yards their performance was wonderful; in fact, their rifles would not do the work. But to return to Maine. I did not go to the northern frontier, where the primeval forest exists and the moose and bear flourish, and where, for aught I know, there may be salmon-fishing in the tributaries of the St. John; but I kept farther south, round the base of the White Mountains. The country was full of streams of great beauty and bright rapid sparkling waters; and in nearly all of them I had excellent sport with trout, though not of large size. I scarcely ever slept at an inn, but always at some farmer's house, where I invariably met a hospitable reception. As I roamed about the country here and there, I sometimes came back a second time; and, being expected, all the neighbours dropped into tea; and such a talk as there was, such political ideas, and such violent repugnances. I never met. Most wonderful ideas had they of the power and tyranny of the august lady whom they were reverently pleased to call my Victoria; and they guessed that the Britishers were, with our Queen and aristocracy, not a mite nor morsel better off than a gang of damned black niggers. As I did not wish to raise the price of horses, I had kept in; and what I could be, puzzled them most excessively. First they thought I was a pedler, but I had nothing to sell; then that I was making a spec in land; then in horses; but, as I bought no land and no horses, they were beat again. But when I told them that I had come there to look at the country, and fish, their astonishment was boundless—that a man could be such a fool as to waste his time being they could not conceive. With some I had rather made myself a character as a sharp fellow previously, and they would not swallow it. "No, no, old chap, that won't do, you're banishing us—you want such a fool as that neither! And so I left these worthy, hospitable, but most unenlightened folks, to make the best of their own minds, and returned to Washington. From what I saw of the country, I should say that in September excellent sport might be had there, and what there was you would have to yourself, for there were no sportsmen in the country. More charming scenery, and more lovely waters, the world cannot show. I am a little at issue, too, with Mr. Lort, as to the respective fatigue of salmon-fishing and shooting. It probably depends on the piece a man's principal strength lies. Now, unless I overused myself to a great extent, the longest days' walking scarcely ever affected me, certainly never beat me; whilst on the other hand, especially in the spring, when you have to use a heavy rod of extra length, I have been beat, utterly and completely; and I therefore think salmon fishing harder work than shooting, and, if you have to wade, incomparably so.

At a future time A. A. shall hear something of New Orleans. J. Whyte.

EFFICIENCY OF THE SOLDIER.

"THE ORGANIZATION OF AN ARMY."

The soldier is a man paid, instructed, armed, and clothed for the purpose of war. Let us try to find out the best requisites for so arranging matters that he may in every way be most efficient.

Any number of men, we will suppose, apply for enlistment in the Army, and according to the proposed system enter themselves as candidates for the first examination. What should this first examination be? It should insure the fact that the two first requisites for every rank should be fulfilled, namely, that the candidate should be mentally and bodily sound.

This examination being concluded and a number of men collected together who are thought eligible for commencing the profession of arms, the next thing to be done is to sort and allot them according to their apparent mental capacity, previous education, and physical formation, height, strength, and size, either for the Scientific Corps, Cavalry, Infantry, or Transport.

If this business were always carefully attended to we should have no fear of occasionally

Light Cavalry trooper of fifteen stone weight, or a slight, wiry, flat-thighed individual of comparatively small size, with unmistakable signs of "stable origin," about him, suggesting under the weights of heavy arms and accoutrements in the Line.

When the privates have been carefully selected, according to their physical and mental conformation and general suitability for any particular Corps, they should be armed, equipped, instructed, and clothed in such a way that the greatest possible use may be made of them for furthering the objects of their particular branch of the Service, and consequently for obtaining the main object of the whole Army.

Let us now think a little about arms, equipments, clothes, &c. Were men allowed to arm themselves according to what they considered would suit them best, the weapons of all would differ in some slight degree, and widely in some cases; men accustomed to activity would use totally different arms to those who found difficulty in moving; and, again, those used to horse exercise, and who were so circumstanced that they possessed horses, would employ a totally different means of attack and defence. From these considerations we see that, according to the organization and inclination of different men, different weapons would be made use of in warfare. Bodies of men accustomed to fight independently use all sorts and descriptions of arms, each selecting his own weapon according to his idea of its excellence and his power of using it. However, arms do not differ in such a great degree but that they may be said to belong to one of the following classes, viz., cannons, firelocks, swords, or pikes. And experience shows us that certain arms belonging to these classes are most efficient for the purposes of war; accordingly our soldiers are furnished with them. Also, that greater effects and more lasting results are produced by men fighting in masses, all armed with the same arm and treated as one individual: therefore men are collected together in large bodies, or Corps, individuals of one Corps (with little exception) being armed alike, in order that the result of experience may be obtained. It will be seen that the best way to get each description of arm skilfully handled is carefully to select from the mass of recruits those who are likely to make the best use of the particular description of weapon used in the Corps requiring reinforcement.

The arms and equipment of the Light Infantry soldier must be constructed so that his first great requisite may be insured, namely, "celerity;" celerity of motion, celerity in using his weapon, celerity in charging and aiming with it, of obviating ammunition from his pouch to load with, of converting a fire-arm into a manual weapon of attack and defence, and again adapting it to the more convenient form of simply a projecting engine, celerity of cleaning and carrying it, and, in fact, every requisite for this first great necessity.

The ordinary soldier of the Line, being supposed to exercise less agility than the Light Infantry man, is armed accordingly, less of other advantageous qualities of his arms and accoutrements are sacrificed to celerity and locomotion, and we see attention given for converting his fire-lock into a more formidable manual weapon, greater space and weight allowed for a stock of ammunition, and consequently

greater massiveness in his accoutrements, for the increased weight of the same.

Again, the Light Cavalry Trooper ought to be armed and equipped so that "celerity" shall be his chief excellence, and any excess of weight, trappings, arms, ammunition, or clothes, that oppose this primary object are against principle and common sense. We see, however, the Heavy Dragoon so armed, mounted, and equipped that his weight may crush through all obstacles and inflict as heavy a blow as his sword.

It must be remembered that although weight is desirable in some cases, there is one rule that applies to both man and horse, in every case and under every circumstance, and that rule is, that if any man or horse are overburdened, it is impossible that either can fulfil their duties in action, or even bear the fatigue of marching; neither can carry beyond a certain weight with any hope of being able to keep their condition or sustain the hardships of a campaign.

The necessity of constant attention and improvement to the arms of the soldier is universally acknowledged, particularly in England, and Government expend much time, money, and talent for this end, and we doubt whether any other nation is in a state of greater efficiency as regards "arms" generally.

Clothing has, unfortunately, never met with the same consideration as arms. Why this is, and how it should be remedied, is the question. We should consider ourselves negligent if we did not take precautions to protect our troops as much as possible by covered ways and fortifications, but we come to take no pride in making their dress as conspicuous as possible.

What are the requisites of clothing? That an even bodily temperature may be sustained. That the increased wear, friction, or liability to diminished or increased temperature of any part of the body may be provided for and diminished. That it may have a tendency to give a man pride in his own superior personal appearance, and be slightly an object of envy, thereby increasing the position of the soldier in the social scale.

Existing absurdities will be so readily called to mind that it is scarcely worth while to bring many prominently forward. There is one, however, that must strike all who have ever seen an East Indian Sepoy. On guard he looks and feels, in many instances, half-crippled; so much is this the case that his first action on being relieved is to take off all his clothes and strips, breathe again, and clothe himself in the much more appropriate and sensible costume that he has been used to all his life. Many European nations have adopted a loose, and in many cases rather Eastern, costume, for their Light Infantry and Rifles, in order that an excessive freedom of limb may be attained, and we see the Zouaves, Chasseurs de Vincennes, Bessalieri, and many other Corps, clothed and equipped for comfort and convenience in the performance of their duties. In the face of all this the poor Sepoy, having the same duty to perform in a hot climate, at variance with his personal comfort and early acquired habits, is stripped of his comfortable native dress, and done up in clothes and trappings that worry him dreadfully, and render him uncomfortable and comparatively inefficient.

The consideration of equal bodily temperature applies to "housing" soldiers as much as to clothing them. Shelter from wind, rain, and sun are the first considerations; light, ventila-

tion, and equality of temperature the next. All of these requisites are indispensable for a perfect state of bodily health, but in the field the last considerations are difficult to attend to, and we see "exposure" hanging about those diseases, which are, and which always must be, one of the greatest dangers of the "soldier's life," but which we ought to guard against with every possible precaution that experience can devise and circumstances admit of.

Tentage can only fulfil the first of these requisites, or shelter, and these only in favourable weather, which consideration ought to be of great weight in hastening, or procrastinating, the commencement of a campaign, but which does not always appear to strike the powers that deal with any degree of force.

However, in cantonments there is no reason that all considerations may not be fulfilled; and the greatest attention should be given to such a construction of barracks, that an even temperature may be kept up, and that the men may not be affected at one time by cold, draft, &c. at another by a close, confined atmosphere, which are both most deleterious and fit a hospital to a great degree.

Sufficient wholesome food, light, freedom from excessive moisture, equality of temperature, and purity of air are the things necessary for the fullest development of all animal organization, and if these are secured as much as possible for the soldier, little more is wanted to render the physical man most efficient.

The "mental existence" of every human being has so much to do with his bodily health, and happiness or unhappiness so greatly affects his physical as well as his mental organization, that this subject requires much consideration.

Without soldiers are employed mentally and bodily they are not contented, and without they are contented they cannot be said to be in a highly-efficient state. They must have provided employment and amusement for all sorts, as it cannot be supposed that means of "professional study" and knowledge would exclusively satisfy the calls of youth in every grade for recreation.

Among the great body of different sorts of men in the Army, there are many with strong mental energy and little inclination to bodily exertion—therefore they require a large field for the exercise of that energy. Soldiers of large intellects, unless they have some means afforded them of employing their minds usefully, will do so unprofitably both to themselves and their comrades. They often become plotters of schemes prejudicial to Military discipline.—We see another large class of men with fair intellects and great animal energy, who, if not in a state of employment of some kind, producing some little mental and bodily excitement, are prone to get into every scrape and indulge in every kind of debauchery. There is also a class of men who live but in the exercise of animal energy, and who, unemployed, are always in trouble. To rectify these evils something must be provided for the amusement of men in cantonments that will suit every organization, and the necessity of literature, art, science, theatricals, gymnasiums, athletic games, rackets, single sticks, boxing gloves, &c. &c., all being introduced, when possible, for the amusement of the men, and the profitable or at least harmless development of their mental and animal energy becomes apparent to every body.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE has some charming illustrations and some attractive articles in it, and it is the best of the kind. Mrs. Crowe's story has a common-place ending. A tale of Moy, "John Pike Yipp," is not out of the usual order of things, while "My Diamond Studs" is of a smart rocco, gasconading character. Mr. Thorbury has a happy knack of describing

LONDON CHILDREN.

The London child's world is one of blank squares, with black bushes like worn-out brooms, and leaves on which the lamplight shows the black dew; foot-dripped statues on sooty pedestals; silent by-streets and noisy courts, where everybody seems washing and no one washed, where half the population are children and the rest women and thieves. He plays with oyster-shells, or builds palaces of mud. Walls partitioned with handbills are his delight, and the Temple gardens are his idea of rural protection, if it wasn't that he had been to Rotherhithe. He is always watching, whether he is an errand-boy studying the Buzoile, or a butcher's boy with a snub-custard in either hand—now it is a snub-custard, now it is a snub-custard, or a same (shimon'er's) bullock, a prison-colored macerated, or a bucket of eels, who will tie them into dark ink very kno s. Today he rubs his nose that against the window of a shop by St. Paul's, and is the liken vanities that flann' in mockery of the church and its stone sermons and protesting saints. Tomorrow, the purple suns and the yellow titmies that stream in coloured catinacts in other windows are better to him than a peep-show. For him the street ballad-seller tapes the black strings with fluttering wings; and in the square of Leicester the itinerant astronomer offers men a view of another world for "one penny."—Every one who passes him is to his eyes a sight, an amusement, whether porter with white apron or slaving lad, lawyer with friz-wig and blue-bag, brewer with quilted doublet and copper-nailed shoes, shoe-black in scarlet, or even the smallest man in livery who deals out handbills as if he were dealing out wheat. The jewellers' shops, with their golden trophies; or the cobbler's stall, where the busy dwarf jerks the thread—it is all one to him, for he is a child-philosopher, and from all things draws inferences. The London boy is generally a cynic, and contemptuous of foreigners, particularly the shivering Hindoos; and quizzical Germans with red mops of beards are to him guys—just that—guys. He is all eyes, and 's as quick as a spy, keen as a detective. I still look on London children, I repeat, as so many fallen angels driven from the paradise of the country to the purgatory of the town. Exiled from all pleasant sights, scents and sounds, to inhale the exhalations of sewers, to hatten on fogs, and to toil through mud, deafened by the brute violence of the endless roll and roar of trade. To live only, and not to live well, is the object of the poor in cities. The flowers he sees are cut and dying flowers; the birds, the poulterer's. His sky is a lurid vision; his air, bearable miasma. He is thrown cheek by jowl with vice, as poverty always is in cities. His life will be toil, and its end the workhouse; his grave will be in a dripping corner of that graceless burial-ground that makes rich men shudder to look at or to think of. Do London sights compensate children for the loss of their country birthright? I trow not. No, not even those great globes of crimson blood that irradiate the common pavement with rich reflections cast through the chemists' windows; nor even the Zoclu's skull and the alligator's jaw at the old curiosity shop; nor the medieval upholsterer's helms armour and china teacups;—no, not even the blue-eyed portraits next door to the dentist's, nor the miles of tapeworm put in pickle in the enterprising medicine-man's window in Long-acre.

A grand field-day took place on Wednesday morning on Southsea Common, by the 23d Royal Welsh Fusiliers, the 82d Foot, and the 90th Light Infantry, being brigaded with the Royal Horse Artillery from Hilsa. The regiments engaged on the occasion are those ordered for China. The sweetness of the morning caused thousands of visitors to assemble.

LORD PALMERSTON'S MANIFESTO.

The Premier has issued the following address to the electors of Tiverton:—

Gentlemen,—Parliament having been dissolved in order that the electors of the united kingdom may have an opportunity of expressing their opinion on the existing state of public affairs, I present myself to you as a candidate for the continuance of that confidence with which, as your representative, I have so long been honored. The question which is submitted to the judgment of the country is which shall be the men to whose hands shall be committed the destinies of the nation, and whether that charge shall continue to be confided to the present Administration, or whether it shall be transferred to that aggregation of hitherto discordant elements by whose combined action on a late occasion a vote of censure was passed upon Her Majesty's Government. The claims of the present Administration to the confidence of the country rest upon facts and events, which will form an important chapter in the history of these times. We undertook the conduct of affairs, in obedience to the call of our Sovereign, at a moment of no small difficulty, in the midst of a great war, and when those men who had heretofore been looked up to as the leaders of parties had for various reasons declined the responsibility of office, or had been unable to form such an Administration as was in their opinion equal to the crisis. We carried on with energy and vigor the war in which the country was engaged, and in hearty co-operation with our gallant allies—the French, the Sardinians, and the Turks—we brought it to a successful termination, and the result was a treaty of peace which accomplished the objects of the war, and which secured for the allies conditions which some of those to whom I have alluded had deemed it unreasonable to propose and impossible to obtain. In the execution of the stipulations of this treaty difficulties in regard to matters of great importance arose; those difficulties by firmness in negotiation her Majesty's Government mainly contributed in a satisfactory manner to remove, and the full attainment of the objects of the treaty in regard to the matters in which those difficulties related has thus been secured. At the beginning of the recent session of Parliament we announced our intention of taking off the war portion of the Income-tax, and we proposed a budget which was approved by a majority of 80 votes. The Persian war, which had originated in aggressions and breach of engagement by the Persian Government, was put an end to by a treaty of peace concluded at Paris. Our diplomatic relations with the United States had been replaced upon their usual footing by the appointment of Lord Napier and his departure for Washington. Papers had been presented to Parliament explaining the reasons why the British and French missions had been withdrawn from Naples, and no notice had been given of any motion to be founded on those papers. Upon none of these matters did the Opposition deem it possible to found any successful attack on the Government. But events of such importance had happened in China, unforeseen by her Majesty's Government, and not the consequence of any steps taken by them. An insolent barbarian wielding authority at Canton had violated the British flag, broken the engagements of treaties, offered rewards for the heads of British subjects in that part of China

and planned their destruction by murder, assassination, and poisons. The British officers, civil and naval, on the station, had taken those measures which appeared to them to be proper and necessary to obtain satisfaction and redress, and her Majesty's Government had approved the course pursued by those officers in vindication of the national honor, and for the assertion of our national rights. A combination of political parties, not till this last session united, carried a resolution declaring the course pursued by our officers in China unjustifiable, and consequently censuring her Majesty's Government for having approved that course. But if that course was unjustifiable the British Government, instead of demanding an apology, ought to make one, and instead of expecting satisfaction ought to offer compensation to the Chinese Commissioner, and this course the combined opponents of the Government, if their Parliamentary victory had installed them in office, must in consistency have been prepared to pursue. Will the British nation give their support to men who have thus endeavored to make the humiliation and degradation of their country the stepping-stone to power? I confidently assert that such will not be the answer that will be given to the appeal now made to the electors of the united kingdom. We offer to the country a Government founded upon far different principles. Abroad it will be our earnest endeavor to procure peace, but peace with honor and with safety, peace with the maintenance of national rights, peace with security to our fellow-countrymen in foreign lands. At home our guiding principles will be judicious and well-regulated economy, progressive improvement in all that concerns the welfare of the nation, the continued diffusion of education among the people, and such well-considered reforms as from time to time may be required by changes of circumstances and by the increasing growth of intelligence. On these grounds I present myself to you, and I anticipate with confidence the result of the share which you are about to take in the solemn decision which the constituencies of the united kingdom are about to pronounce.—I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and devoted servant,
94, Piccadilly, March 23. PALMERSTON.

CANADA, HER FORM OF GOVERNMENT, CONNECTION WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AND CHARACTER OF THE POPULATION.—Canada is a colony of Great Britain, but is as free and unfettered as an independent nation. The wisdom of the mother country has entrusted to Canadians the management of their own affairs. The Governor of Canada, who is also Governor General of British North America, is appointed by the British Crown, and is its representative in the colony. He nominates an Executive Council, who are his advisers on all matters. There are two legislative bodies, called the House of Assembly, and the Legislative Council, the members of which are elected by the people. The Legislative Council was formerly filled by nominees of the Crown. The system of government is that of legislative majorities, and responsibility to electors, in imitation of, and as similar as possible to, that which exists in Great Britain. All public offices and seats in the Legislature are open to any candidate possessing the confidence of the people, and holding a certain limited amount of property, and being at the time a British subject. The elective franchise is nearly

universal. Every man paying an annual household rental of 30 dollars (£6 stg.), in the cities and towns, and 20 dollars (£4 stg.), in the rural districts, is entitled to vote. Aliens or foreigners can acquire and hold lands, and when naturalized, which takes place under very easy conditions, they enjoy the full privileges of natural born British subjects, in electoral and all other matters. The British Government maintains a small force in Canada and the neighboring Provinces for protection against foreign invasion, and for the maintenance and preservation of the fortifications of Quebec, Kingston, and other places, in the event of a foreign war. While, therefore, the connection of Canada with Great Britain secures her against all foreign aggression, she enjoys the largest measure of political liberty possessed by any people, and exercises entire control over her internal commerce, laws, municipal institutions, taxation, religion, and education. All her internal relations between government and people are those of a distinct and independent Nationality; her external relations are in a measure controlled by the mother country. Such is the connection which exists between the Imperial Government and her colonial offspring. It may now be said that it is the earnest wish, and even the aspiration, of every true Canadian, that this connection may grow to a more intimate union in all commercial relations with the people of Great Britain and Ireland, and in all sympathies which can draw fast and sure the bonds of friendship between distant nations of the same origin, government, and blood.

Canada was once a French colony, and until it was ceded to the British, possessed, exclusively, a French population. In that part of the Province which lies to the east of the Ottawa river, and which is called Lower Canada, the people are chiefly of French extraction. West of the Ottawa, or Upper Canada, is essentially British. The population of the province now exceeds 2,500,000. In some parts of Upper Canada there are large colonies of German and Dutch, and it is probable that not less than 30,000 Germans and Dutch are settled in different parts of the upper or western half of the Province. The rise and progress of cities and towns in Canada afford a curious and most instructive illustration of the expansion of the country, the development of its resources, the increase of its wealth, and the activity and energy of its people. Montreal is the largest city in Canada, and contains about 75,000 inhabitants; Quebec ranks next, with 55,000; Toronto third, with 43,000. The history of Toronto foreshadows the history of other towns in Canada. In 1842, a period so recent that most will remember it, Toronto contained 13,000 inhabitants, in 1852, 30,763, and in 1856, 47,000. In 1851 the estimated value of property within the city limits amounted to 12,469,600 dollars; in 1854, to 19,540,000 dollars; in 1855, to 23,092,000 dollars; and in 1856, to 28,531,064 dollars, or more than doubling in value in six years. So also with the commerce of this city; in 1852, the value of imports amounted to 2,548,850 dollars, and of exports, 536,844 dollars, whereas, in 1856, the imports were valued at 6,954,628 dollars, and the exports at 2,205,332 dollars. Toronto is situated on Lake Ontario, and may be considered as the type of a thriving commercial Canadian Port on one of the great Lakes. One more example will suffice, and that one is taken

asks the same newspaper, "since not a single objection has been raised against this choice, although the name of Lord Elgin was pronounced by everybody from the moment that it was thought of to send a new plenipotentiary to China?"

Lord Elgin is neither a political user even a personal friend of Lord Palmerston. We may add, without fear of contradiction, that he frequently blamed the policy of the Secretary of State, and both the spirit and the proceedings introduced by the noble viscount into the international relations of England. For calling him to such an important post, Lord Palmerston must have been determined, not only by the gravity of the situation which is to be provided for, but also by the well-recognized necessity to alter the policy which has been condemned by the House of Commons. Between Lord Palmerston unreservedly approving of the conduct of Sir John Bowring and the same Minister entrusting Lord Elgin with the charge of directing the affairs of Canton, there is a thorough conversion, and as we willingly admit a very clever one.—The confidence at once accorded to the plenipotentiary will make up for that which the Minister will have so much pain to retract. Some days ago we said: "If Lord Palmerston, after the discomfiture which he just suffered, remains in power, he will remain much altered and much changed, if not entirely converted; it will no more be the Lord Palmerston of some years ago, nor even of some months ago." The nomination of Lord Elgin goes far to support our forebodings."

What will be the instructions given to the new plenipotentiary? Certainly we do not pretend to know them. But, if we are allowed to express our opinion, we believe them to be very simple and general. The cabinet did not disavow either Sir John Bowring or Mr. Parkes, because it could not; because, as was very clearly proved in both houses of Parliament, Mr. Parkes and Sir John Bowring did nothing but conform themselves to Palmerston's policy, and, perhaps, even follow precise instructions which emanated from Downing street. Their conduct in Canton is throughout after the manner of Lord Palmerston. The treaties with China were about to expire. It had been talked of to establish with France and the United States to bring about in common their being renewed.—This regular and slow proceeding, so well adapted to "true diplomacy," is in no manner to the taste of the noble lord. To provoke a conflict without well knowing what will come from it, to embroil for the moment matters, were it but for an opportunity to step forward and to reduce more or less his allies to the position of satellites and attendants,—this is the Palmerstonian idea, free from all drawbacks, and carried out in its most complete form. Wherefore, in fact, the recommendation addressed to Sir John Bowring to present again, at the first opportunity, the demand of entering Canton, according to the treaty of 1842? Wherefore the authority given him contrary to previous instructions, of employing the armed force without even referring to the government? Was it not quite natural to wait, in order to obtain an entrance to Canton, to negotiate the treaties' renewal? Evidently Lord Palmerston wished to strike a blow in those regions, to establish, as it were, the superiority and supremacy of England, and at the same time he flattered himself that the counter-effect in London would be favorable to his policy. He must soon know that in all probability he has been strangely mistaken.

It is useless to recall the effect produced in England by the news from Canton. Save some commercial houses of Liverpool and some merchants of London, who consider matters from a point of view not very disinterested, there was but one feeling in regard to the conduct of the Governor of Hong Kong, the bombardment of Canton, and that abuse of force, which was supported by a lie. The House of Commons was but the interpreter of this feeling, and amongst the members who, for party consideration, deemed it their duty to remain faithful to the ministry, there is, perhaps, not a single one who did not think like the majority, and who did not feel embarrassed by his vote. But in China itself matters seem to have gone much farther

than Lord Palmerston wished it. He met in the population of Canton a disposition to fight with a resolute force which he did not at all expect. What was originally calculated to remain a local and transient conflict, out of which he hoped to gain an easy triumph, threatens to turn out a general and serious war. Already Admiral Seymour has been obliged to give up a part of his positions, he seems to think less of threatening Canton than of covering Hong Kong, and the situation, such as has been revealed by the last news, does not fail to cause in England some uneasiness.

Let us hope that the fleets sent from Mauritius, and those which left Portsmouth will arrive in time to prevent a catastrophe. But even then, will all the skill, prudence, moderation, and firmness of Lord Elgin be sufficient to terminate peacefully and to the honour of Great Britain an affair so unfortunately engaged? It is clear that the Cabinet is not at all tranquil on this point. It is seen from the speech of Lord Palmerston, minister of war, in the House of Lords, on Friday last—and our readers will doubtless have remarked the phrase where he defends himself against ever having declared that he did approve the bombardment of Canton—it results from this speech that the government was unable to give Lord Elgin any precise instructions, and that it almost limited itself to recommending to him to exercise all his efforts for putting an end to the affair in a peaceable manner; that is to say, to drag England as fast as possible out of the embarrassment wherein Lord Palmerston put her. Evidently, people dare not in London rely on the employment of force, and prefer to give up for the present time the idea of striking a great blow, rather than to engage in a new war with the Celestial Empire.

China is no longer what it was in the year 1842. On the one hand the hatred to foreigners seems rather to have been increasing than diminishing, and on the other hand its military condition and means of defence have been considerably improved. The palace revolution, so wittily called to mind by Mr. Gladstone, in his speech on the motion of Mr. Cobden, which at the beginning of the present reign threw down Wan-Tchang-Ha, first Minister, and Ki-Ju, the negotiator of the treaty of Nankin, was an event more important than is generally believed. The diplomatist and minister have been sacrificed to the hatred of strangers; and to the popular wrath excited by the concessions accorded to the barbarians in 1842. This feeling has not abated since 1850, it grew rather stronger, and the Son of Heaven is obliged to conform his policy to it. The treaties concluded with the Europeans were one of the grievances alleged against his dynasty by the rebels who have been waging war on him these seven years, and whom he is unable to conquer. To accord new concessions would be the same as to expose himself to lend new forces to the insurrection and less to his crown. The war with the barbarians may, on the contrary, bring back to him a portion of those who have taken part with the rebels.

At the same time, the army and the people have become accustomed to war whilst fighting against the Shanglees; and during their civil wars their fire arms have been very much improved. Ki-Ju, one of the statesmen who paid with disgrace the honor of having taken part in the negotiations of 1842, was the first author of these reforms. "He perfectly understood," says a reliable writer on this subject, "that the Chinese soldiers armed like the heroes of Homer, with bows and arrows, or embarrassed with old fashioned arquebuses, were unable to fight against European troops; he undertook to change their grotesque equipments." Percussion guns were fabricated under the superintendence of a prince of the imperial family; at the same time, the stock of munitions in the arsenals was increased and caps provided in number.

We all know that the most warlike and troublesome ministers are not always those who think most of the preparations which form the strength and security of empires. However, we believe that the successors of the negotiator Ki-Ju and of the peaceable Non-Tchang-Ha did not neglect to work out the reforms introduced by them in the military system of their country.

Therefore if the English should have a new

war with China they can no longer expect to meet with those badly armed soldiers they so easily vanquished some fifteen years ago. At the close of the last war they became aware that the Chinese troops grew more and more skilled to battle, and that, either having learned from their aggressors themselves to defend themselves better, or some foreign element having introduced amongst them new habits of discipline and notion of tactics, they opposed a stronger resistance to the Europeans. None of those who were present in the campaign of the year 1842, or who have perused the reports of the newspapers of that period, forget the savage energy with which Chin-Kiang-Fou was defended, or the stain thrown on the English name by the sack of that unfortunate city. To-day one may expect to meet, from the first fight, such soldiers as the defenders of that celebrated city.

It is not for us to say that the Chinese have already attained a point to fight advantageously against Europeans, but it is evident that, on their part, a resolute letter calculated and more difficult to conquer must be expected.—Being accustomed to war, better armed, and ever obstinate in their hatred against the strangers, war may be a bad means to bring them to new concessions; and this war, if it be unavoidable, may one day cost dear those who, without necessity, provoked it.

Therefore, we understand the first and only recommendation given to Lord Elgin to be to draw matters to a close as soon as possible.—England cannot think of new conquests in China; and the concessions she may still be able to obtain will never be equivalent to what a distant war will cost her, in which, whatever may be said to the contrary, she cannot hope for any help from her allies, and in which her enemies will be enabled to find—more or less directly—the occasion to humble, one day, her power and her pride. Will the wisdom, moderation and skill of the new plenipotentiary suffice to find an honorable way out of this difficult position? We do not know; but nobody was more worthy of such a mission, and the interest of his country is sufficiently deeply engaged for overcoming the hesitations of Lord Elgin to accept it.

Arrival of the "ARABIA."

NEW YORK, 16th.

The Cunard steamship Arabia was arrived with Liverpool dates to the afternoon of Saturday, April 4th.

The English Elections were still progressing and in general were favorable for the Palmerston Administration.

The rupture between Austria and Sardinia has made no advance towards a settlement.

India affairs are said to be growing more threatening.

The China mails had been received in England although peace was considered probable, it is not officially announced.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The borough elections were progressing throughout the country. The Palmerstonians are confident of a large majority in the new House. The opposition admit that there will be a large majority, but say it will not be sufficient for Palmerston. There are 100 new men in the House and many old out. Mr. T. Baines is the Ministerial candidate for Speaker against FitzRoy.

Arrests were being made in Paris of conspirators against Napoleon.

The sixth meeting of the Neuchâtel Conference had been held, and the first protocol paraphrased.

SPAIN.—Reports say that the Spanish forces will, under any circumstance, occupy a portion of the Mexican territory to protect Spanish subjects.

AUSTRIA.—Austria has issued a new circular against Sardinia, and France and England have strongly remonstrated with both Austria and Sardinia to keep the peace.

PRUSSIA.—Prussia announces that she will maintain her policy respecting the Danish Duchies, and orders her coast to be placed in a state of defence.

RUSSIA AND THE EAST.—The Russians are concentrating forces at Arax against the Chirp-

rians and the Turkish Commission respecting the Kangaroo Filibustering expedition to Circassia has reported implicating Ferid Pasha and Ismael Bey. The P. J. Capitans are now evacuated, and the British fleet has left the Turkish waters. Details of the battle of Bushire between the British and Persian cavalry had been received. It seems to have been a dashing victory to the British. Details of China news also received, confirming the previous telegraphic summary and repeating the report that the Chinese Emperor has ordered peace to be made; but doubts continue as to the truth of the statement.

WRECK OF AN AMERICAN SHIP, AND DESTRUCTION OF THE CREW.—The American ship Highflyer was wrecked at Formosa—all the crew 55 in number were murdered and the ship burned by the natives.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Wheat firm at an advance of 1s to 2s.

Flour quiet and unchanging.

Corn quiet at an advance of 9d.

Provisions—Beef firm. Pork quiet. Lard selling at 71s. Bacon firm at 1s. advance.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Bank of England advanced its rate of discount to 6½ per cent.

Consols closed at 33½ a 93½ on Saturday for money; 93½ a 93½ for account.

The bullion in the Bank shows a decline of £335,000.

The steamer Emeu arrived at Liverpool on the 31st, and the Kangaroo.

The Leopold arrived at Southampton on the 3rd, and Hermon on the 4th.

Richardson Spence & Co's. circular says notwithstanding the continued dullness in the grain trade at Mark Lane and throughout the country our market on Tuesday was well attended, and with a better inquiry for wheat.

A moderate business was done at full rates, and 2d a 3d over the lowest amount. Over the lowest quotation of Friday for inferior and fine, at to-day's market there was but a small attendance of buyers and sales of wheat were very limited at the prices of Tuesday.

Flour freely offered at late rates, without leading to much business. Indian Corn little enquired for, and 6d. per quarter cheaper than on Tuesday, 30s. 6d. being the full value of mixed, 31s. a 31s. 6d. for yellow, 33s. a 33s. 6d. for white. We quote wheat, red 7s. 6d. a 8s. 9d., white 8s. 6d. a 8s. 9d. For a few retail lots of white 9s. Flour, extra Ohio 29s. a 30s. Western 27s. 6d. a 28s. Beef, old, taken to a full extent at full prices.

FALLING STARS AND GARTERS.

Shortly may be expected a tremendous fall of stars. Not a shower of nocturnal meteors; but a depreciation of those signs of nobleness which Duncan in Macbeth compares to stars, and which, he promises, shall shine on all deservers. The stars about to fall—in value—do, indeed, shine upon some deservers, but they decorate not a few undeservers also. A decline in ribands and garters will be simultaneous with the decreasing quotations of the article in connexion with them; and there is no predicting the depth of discount at which such goods may arrive. They are, in fact, in extreme danger of being superseded in the honour-market by an entirely new invention, which has the merit of being an altogether unmistakable and undeniable mark of distinction, not to be obtained anyhow by a humbug or pretender of what degree soever, albeit as eminent in social rank as in knavery. This is the Victoria Cross—the badge of the Order of Valour. Personal courage is a quality which, though an impostor may boast of it easily enough, he cannot very well simulate. There can be no sham in catching up a live shell and tussling it overboard, or in keeping one's own head and decapitating several enemies under a shower of shot and shell. The insignia of St. George and the Bath may adorn a hypocrite, a rogue, a booby; perhaps even

a poltroon; the cross of the Order of Valour will at any rate surely denote a brave man. Courage is the quality which, more than any other, commands the approbation of man; and, what is more to the purpose, that of women. The George in a ball-room would have no chance against the Victoria Cross; and Sergeant Brown wearing the latter, would be a more interesting partner than my Lord Duke privileged to sport the former only; but, peradventure, for the obscurity of the Sergeant's ancestry, and the smallness of the Sergeant's pay, perhaps, in some cases, the Sergeant would be preferred to the Duke, notwithstanding these circumstances. And is there any kind of ball-room, fashionable saloon, or casino for the superior classes, whence Sergeant Brown, with the Cross of the Order of Valour on his chest, could be excluded on any consistent theory of aristocracy? Nobility of blood had some beginnings, subsequently to Adam, on the part of all those who cannot, like a few Welsh gentlemen, trace their pedigree in a right line up to the father of mankind, the original gentleman, the first that ever bore arms. Blood was first enabled, in these dominions, principally by having been exposed to be shed in a gallant and devil-defying manner. That which enabled blood in the time of William the Conqueror and Richard Lion Heart must be capable of imparting nobility to it still. What regulation of Society, then, shall deny the sergeant, the corporal, the common soldier, admission to Willis's-rooms, or any other superior casino, provided he is in full dress, that is, uniform, and has his toilet completed by the Cross of the Order of Valour? Will gentility post a sentry at the door of a county ball-room to tell any member of the Order of Valour that he is not to pass that way? He that bears upon his breast the certificate of having stormed a breach, one would think, should meet with no enemy who would dare to bar his march through any genteel thoroughfare. Having forced one passage, should he determine to make his way through the other, what Master of Ceremonies would venture to raise his pumps against him, with a view to kicking such a hero out; to kicking out an original nobleman; a noble member of the primitive order of nobility; that is, of Valour? It cannot be but that, to every species of assembly of a distinguished kind the distinction of the Order of Valour will be a pass-port. It will be a talisman, at the presentation whereof doors the most exclusive will fly open; and so, in all manner of select companies, public and private, the Victoria Cross will come into competition with all other crosses, orders, stars, badges, and swallow them up entirely, or leave so little of them that what remains of them shall be worth next or nothing. Ultimately, perhaps, the decoration of a K.C.B. will be spoutable only for its intrinsic value, and Georges and Garters unredeemed, will come to dangle for sale in windows of those shops which are surmounted with that other almost equally venerable symbol Two to One.

THE UNITED STATES AND CHINA.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY APPOINTED.

From the New York Times.

The President has determined upon sending a special Minister Plenipotentiary to China, accompanied by a suitable naval force, and has appointed William B. Reed, of Philadelphia to that important post. Mr Reed is well known throughout the country as a gentleman of marked ability, an eminent lawyer, and for many years a prominent and active politician. Until the late election he had been a leading member

of the Whig party in Pennsylvania, but he was one of those who, induced partly by their personal regard for Mr Buchanan, and partly by their apprehensions of danger to the alleged sectionalism of the Republican movement, transferred their support to the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

Mr Reed will, as a matter of course, be provided with very full and explicit instructions for the guidance of his official conduct. That they will enjoin upon him the most careful abstinence from everything which can involve us in the quarrels and aims of European Powers, it is safe to assume. At the same time, we take it for granted that he would not be sent to China if it were not expected that he will have something to do. It is known that England and France have resolved to make an earnest effort to secure for themselves the right of being represented by Ministers at the Imperial Court. There are abundant reasons why this request, so reasonable in itself and so thoroughly in conformity with public usage and public law, should be conceded. We trust that Mr Reed will be instructed to urge the desire of the United States, that the application should be granted and that an American Minister should also have a right to reside at Peking. We do not expect much in the way of concession, from the secluded and complacent Monarch who rules the destinies of the Central Flowery Kingdom,—but it is quite possible that even he may understand the propriety and policy of conceding a demand, so just in itself, when earnestly pressed by the three great Powers of the Christian world.

Our trade with China is already large and is certain to increase. It is carried on at great disadvantage,—by concessions to, and under regulations from the Chinese authorities which are as humiliating as they are embarrassing, and without any of the safeguards which recognized international law throws around the commerce of the civilized world. If it is to be continued, it should be put on a more just and equitable footing. And we hope the result of Mr Reed's mission may be to secure for it a degree of protection suited to its importance and to the spirit of the age.

COLLEGE'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE.—THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.—*Just and Blackett, Great Marlborough Street.*—*Cellburn's* is this month a highly intelligent and attractive number. "The Life of Napier" is well summed up. "Voluntary Enlistment and Armies of Reserve" receive due consideration. "Widows' Pensions" (of Naval officers), "The Theory of War," "Regulations for the Army," "The Trenches," "Cavalry," "Austrian Soldiers and Statesmen of the Present Century," indicate papers that will engage professional attention. A most interesting contribution, entitled "The Boatmen of the Coast," and laudatory of the great heroism displayed during the recent terrible gales, will be read with profound emotion. The remaining papers are quite to the purpose. The *Dublin University Magazine* commences Chap. I. of a "History of Dublin Castle," a theme of real interest. "The Fortunes of Gleecore," "John Twiller" and "The Reveries of Mr. Esop Smith" are "continued." "Clerical Life in Ireland" is worth "making a note on." "Transportation" is a subject ably and specifically handled; and a story—"Tutors of the Young Men," by W. Blanchard Jerrold—now commencing, is not unlike the style of "St. Giles and St. James."

USE OF SALT IN COOKING VEGETABLES.—A German professor says that if one portion of vegetables be boiled in distilled or rain water and another in water to which a little salt has been added, a decided difference is perceptible in the tenderness of the two. Vegetables boiled in pure water are vastly inferior in flavor. This inferiority may go so far in the case of onions that they are almost entirely destitute of either taste or odor, though when cooked in salt water, in addition to the pleasant taste, is a peculiar sweetness and a strong aroma. They also contain more soluble matter than when cooked in pure water. Water which contains 1,420th of its weight of salt is far better for cooking vegetables than pure water, because the salt hinders the solution and evaporation of the soluble and flavoring principles of the vegetables.

ROBIN'S COME.

BY W. A. PULL.

From the am-bros's topmost bough,
Hark! the robin's e-ly song,
Telling, o-e-e and all, that now
Merry spring-time l-ies a-bring;
Welcome tidings thou dost bring,
Little harbinger of spring!

Robin's come.

Of the winter we are weary,
Weary of its frost and snow,
Longing for the sunshine cheery,
And the brooklet's gurgling flow;
Gladly then we hear thee sing
The reveillé of the spring.

Robin's come.

Ring it out o'er hill and plain,
Through the garden's lonely bowers,
Till the green leaves dance again,
Till the air is sweet with flowers;
Wake the cowslip by the rill,
Wake the yellow daffodil.

Robin's come.

Then, as thou wert wont of yore,
Build thy nest and rear thy young,
Close beside our catnige door,
In the woodbine leaves among;
Hurt or harm thou need'st not fear,
Nothing rude shall venture near.

Robin's come.

Swinging still o'er yonder laue,
Robin answers merrily;
Ravished by the sweet refrain,
Alice claps her hands in glee,
Shouting, from the open door,
With her clear voice, o'er and o'er,
"Robin's come!"

Farm Calendar for April.

(From the American Agriculturist.)

Newspapers—Run over these afresh, now that the planting season is near at hand, and note whatever will be of assistance in future operations. Preserve all these journals with care and if not bound, have them stitched together with the index and laid away for reference.

Cattle—Continue to feed until the grass has a good start in the pastures. If allowed the range of grass lands very early, they injure them much more by trampling and pulling up the young roots than after the ground has become settled and firm. Give cows with calf extra feed and care.

Cellars—Cleanse, ventilate and white-wash early. This will promote not only comfort but health.

Clover—Sow ff. if omitted last month.

Draining—Reclaim heretofore worthless lands by thorough draining and thus make them the most valuable portions of the farm.

Fences—Make and repair ff. m. clearing grounds from stone and putting them in substantial stone-fence.

Grain—See that sufficient is provided for seed, and that of the best kind.

Horses—Have in good working order.

Manures and Compost—Cart out for use and turn over heaps already in the fields if needed. Continue to make all possible both in the hog pens and cow yards. Don't let them be washed by rains, or the golden stream flow forth to waste. Look under the hen-roots for some good home-made guano.

Meadows—Keep cattle from trampling over. A penny gained in feed is a dollar lost in the crop.

Oats—Sow f. mm.

Planting should be industriously followed whenever the ground will admit. Do not turn over clay soil in a wet state as it will "take" by so doing. Dig your plugs a little deeper than last season.

Potatoes—Plant main crop on warm soil. Select varieties not subject to decay.

Poultry will require feeding with animal food and molasses in this month. If allowed the range of the garden, they will collect vast numbers of worms and grubs which will both afford food to themselves and benefit the garden.

Sheep and lambs do not turn off too early.—Give grain or roots to those with lamb.

Swine—The pens should now show a lively increase of young "porkers" which require care and protection. Give their dams plenty of liquid food with salt and a little meat occasionally.—Continue to keep their yards and pens supplied with material for manure.

Tools—See that all are in good working order and new ones provided when necessary.—This applies to the gear of horses and oxen, including carts, waggons, mowing machines; rakes &c.

Wheat and other Winter grain—Studiously keep cattle and sheep from them during this month. Look over and if any bare spots occur sow spring again.

ORCHARD AND NURSERY.

The Nurseryman will find this a busy month, in fact his principal "investing time," nor should the Orchardist be idle if he has planting to do this spring. Early planting of deciduous, ornamental and fruit trees is desirable as the spring rains are highly beneficial in setting the earth closely about the roots and fibre, besides giving the trees a good start before drouth sets in. A tree that is to last a whole life time should not be planted in a hurry or carelessly, as you would set a post, but take that time which its importance demands and it will pay more than "ten per cent" upon the extra labor bestowed.

Almond—Plant ff. m.
Apples—Plant standard and stocks f. mm. l. grafting ff. Seed may still be planted ff. if not already in.

Apricots and Nectarines—Plant ff. m.
Cherries—Complete grafting ff. if it was not done last month. Plant ff. m. both seeds stocks and standard.

Currants and Gooseberries—Plant and strike cuttings off ff. m.

Deciduous Trees and Shrubs—Complete the planting as early in the month as possible to work the ground.

Dwarf Pears—Plant a few in the garden or on fruit borders, selecting only approved kinds.

Evergreens—May be planted during the month, but we prefer from the 1st to the 15th of May in this latitude and farther north. The best success we have ever had was the last year when the work was done after the middle of May.—Every tree flourished finely.

Figs—Plant, layer and put in cuttings ff. m.
Fruit trees of all kinds—Plant as early as the ground can be properly prepared.

Grafting—Complete ff. especially stone fruit.
Grapes—Plant roots and cuttings, and last year's growth ff. m.

Inarching—Perform on deciduous trees m.; on evergreens ff.

Insects—Search for caterpillars, bores, &c., ff. mm. ll.

Mulch newly-planted trees as soon as put out.

Peaches—Plant f. m.
Pears—Plant and graft ff. m.

Planting generally—Perform in orchard and nursery as early in the month as possible, except evergreens.

Plums—Plant f. m. Graft ff. cut out all warty excrescences, or better if the branches on which they appear are small, remove them entirely.

Pruning—Omit entirely during this month.

Quinces—Plant f. m. for fruit and put in cuttings of the Anger's for stocks on which to work the pear.

Raspberries—Uncover old and plant new canes ff. m. l.

Scions—Cut ff.
Stone Fruit plant and graft early—Say ff. m. Put in any pits neglected last month.

Vines—Plant and propagate by cuttings and layers ff. m.

EXPLANATIONS—The letters f. m. l. refer to first, middle, and last of the month.

Doubling the letters thus, ff, mm, ll, gives emphasis to the particular indicated.

PROSPECTS OF THE WHEAT CROP—The Charleston (Coles County) Courier of the 1st inst. says:—"The wheat crop in this county is going to be cut short very much. A large breadth of land was sown last fall, but our information leads us to believe that it will not make a half crop, not even perhaps a fourth of one.

The Shelby (Ky.) News says:—"There never was a prettier show for a fine wheat crop than the fields presented in that county on the 1st of March. But we regret to say that the cold dry weather and high winds of March destroyed the prospects. There will not be half the anticipated yield.

A Staunton (Va.) paper of a to date says the wheat crop never looked worse in the part of Virginia than it does this spring, and the same complaint is prevalent throughout the wheat-growing districts of the South. Some fields look as though entirely killed at the roots.

In Michigan there seems to be something encouraging. The Jackson (Mich.) Patriot says:—"We have visited portions of the town since the snow disappeared, and we never saw the wheat look better. If present appearances were to continue, it will be the best crop we have had for years."

In Wisconsin, also, the prospects are reported good.

In Indiana, on the Wabash, there is a good deal of complaint of winter killing, except where the seeding was done very early.

We regret to say that the accounts from a majority of the wheat-growing counties of our State represent the fields as presenting a very unpromising condition, except those which were sown early enough for the plants to get a good start before the ground froze.

Taking the country together, the prospect is that the crop will be less than the average, yet the breadth of ground sown last fall was considerably greater than was ever sown before, so there need be no apprehension of scarcity of wheat the coming harvest. And some allowance ought to be made for the natural tendency of farmers to aggravate their misfortunes. The probably is that many fields now supposed to be entirely winter-killed will yield a very fair crop, if the owners are not in too great haste to plow them up for corn.

ORDNANCE LANDS.—TENANTS ON THE BY-TOWN ESTATE in the City of Ottawa, and on the CANAL LANDS, now the Property of the Provincial Government, are hereby notified to pay all rent and arrears due to the undersigned, at the ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE, in this City, between the 1st and the 15th days of MAY next, ensuing.

Legal proceedings will be taken against defaulters, without fail; arrears of rent and consideration money will be received at this office, every lawful day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordnance Land Agent.

City of Ottawa, 3rd April, 1857.

CHARLETON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL—This SCHOOL will be continued until further notice, under the Superintendence of Mr. ROSS.

The following are the terms of Tuition:—The usual branches of an English Education (including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and History), One Pound per quarter. Book-keeping, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French (when taught in conjunction with the foregoing), each Five Shillings additional per quarter.

School Fees payable quarterly in advance. By order of the Board of Grammar School Trustees.

THOMAS WARDROPE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th April, 1857.

THE CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE is printed and published by DAWSON KERR, at his office, corner of St. Paul and Nicholas streets, Ottawa: Price Ten Shillings in advance.