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MILITARY

GAZETTE.

Quebec, Saturday, August 29, 1857.



Arma virumque cano.—VIRGIL, ENEID I.

[No. 33.]

The Military Gazette,
W. A. KIRK, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

PUBLISHED every SATURDAY, at an Annual Subscription of

Two Dollars,—payable in advance.

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MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

A MAIL for ENGLAND, per "ANGLO SAXON," to leave Quebec on 29th August, will be closed at the Office on SATURDAY, the 29th AUGUST, at SIX, A. M.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE,

Aug. 27, 1857.



POST OFFICE NOTICE.

QUEBEC, Aug. 28, 1857.

THE next MAIL FOR ENGLAND for transmission per Steamer ARABIA, advertised to leave New York on the 2nd September, will be closed at this Office on MONDAY, the 31st instant, at TWO o'clock, P.M.

Newspapers (prepaid) must be posted TWO P.M.

The Military Gazette,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1857.

A Canadian Army.

The following proposition was stated by the Anglo Saxon to have been made to the British Cabinet to raise men during the Russian War:

Plan for obtaining recruits for the British Army.

The general want of employment in this country; (United States), the Know Nothing movement; and the returning patriotism of those British subjects who have expatriated themselves, will enable England to raise 10,000 men without difficulty and at small expense by adopting the following rules:

1. Not to attempt enlistment in the United States, but to do all on British Ground.

2. Open recruiting stations along the frontier from opposite Detroit to St. John, New-Brunswick. Offer the usual bounty and a guinea (five dollars) for travelling expenses to each recruit who presents himself and is found fit for duty.

3. Call in the half-pay officers, now residing in Canada, to officer these men, and the pensioners to drill them; form them into battalions, and march them into the barracks left vacant by the withdrawal of regiments that have already been sent to the Crimea.

4. Handbills and advertisements to be issued from the recruiting stations, and the Americans themselves will give circulation to those as a matter of news.

In the spring let steamers be sent out with clothing, arms, and accoutrements, take their men on board and sail direct to Sebastopol, which they may reach in June of 1855 and in that time will be tolerably good soldiers."

This was transmitted to a gentleman in London, who had the folly to think that Lord Aberdeen would attend to anything which would effectually carry on the war against the powerful enemy of England. He was soon undeceived. The following was the result:

"I sent your excellent plan for raising men for the army to the Horse Guards; from the Horse Guards it went to the war office; from the war office to the cabinet, and was under consideration there when Lord Aberdeen's Ministry broke up, and I suppose has been lost."

Not this alone, but persons in Canada offered to raise Regiments for service, which proposition was also coldly declined.

The British Prime Minister has recently stated in the House of Commons that the reason why these offers were not accepted was, that our position vis-a-vis to the United States was doubtful, and that the Government wished to retain the services of the colonists to defend their own country in case of need. This excuse will not serve. The difficult and delicate negotiations with the United States, (which by the way we may always look forward to whenever England has any serious trouble on hand), did not arise till some time after the propositions were made to the British Cabinet. The actual fact is that the Cabinet, under the presidency of Lord Aberdeen, threw cold water on everything which would enable the nation to carry on the war with Russia, as it should have been carried on. We know an officer who

was informed by letter from the Commander-in-Chief's office, one month after the war had been declared, that no material augmentation of the Army was then contemplated! We have seen that letter. We have also seen the result of this extraordinary conduct. That policy was the secret of the disasters of the English, ay and French, armies during the winter of 1854-5. Up to June of that year neither England nor France were, in earnest, and bitterly has England paid for it.

That mistake will never be repeated, and therefore it is probable that an offer of raising some forces, two or three regiments, in Canada, may be accepted this time. The occasion is very propitious. There has long been a desire to see a Provincial Force established; various measures have, up to this time, been submitted to the Military authorities in England for examination and approval, none of which have paid much attention. At length, though tardily, the English Government are awaking to a conviction that something should be done; from Lord Palmerston's observations in the Commons on the 11th instant, we infer that the propositions will be adopted, and two or more Regiments will be raised. In this case it behoves the the people of these Provinces to look carefully to the composition of these corps. The plan suggested by the Anglo Saxon, might be very suitable for corps for general service, but if we can raise Provincial corps from among our own loyal, honest and virtuous population without contaminating them with the scum of all nations to be found across the borders, let us do so, at least let the latter alternative only be adopted as dernier ressort.

It is our opinion, and that of every one with whom we have discussed the subject, that no difficulty whatever would be experienced in raising three Regiments in Canada, one of these should, we think, be composed of French Canadians, not with any idea of making any invidious distinction of race, but because we believe that no more valuable quality could be enlisted in the defence of Canada than the martial spirit of that population which founded this colony, and which rightly and confidently used will be one of the surest elements of its protection.

The first in order was the Queen responded to with three times three, and three more, thereby testifying their loyal attachment to their gracious sovereign.

Song—"God Save the Queen" by G. Kirkland, The Administrator of the Government His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir William Eyre.

The next in order was, The Army and Navy.

The toast was well received, and Sergeant O'Brien of the Field Battery being an old salt responded on behalf of the Navy.

Song—"The Red, White and Blue," by G. Ormond.

The Chairman then rose and said that he was sure the next toast would be received in a manner worthy of their enthusiasm. He would now propose The Baron De Rotenberg, Adjutant General of Militia, and in doing so he alluded to the energy and zeal which had at all times been displayed by him (the Baron) in organizing the Militia Force of Canada, the qualities he possessed as a soldier and especially to the manner in which he had exerted himself on behalf of the Hamilton Field Battery, as they had him in a great measure to thank for the prospect they now had of having comfortable Gun Sheds in which to place their guns, stores, &c. The toast was received with three times three, and three more, thereby testifying their loyal attachment to their gracious sovereign.

The members of the Battery now took advantage of this opportunity to present to their Sergeant Major (Sergeant Major Brown) a testimonial of their sympathy and esteem. (It may be remembered that Sergeant Brown was lately discharged from the Royal Artillery for the purpose of taking this situation, and that he himself had with great energy on board the ill-fated steamer Montreal when it was destroyed by fire on the 26th June.)

Sergeant Brown and his wife were among those who were picked up by the steamer Napoleon and taken to Montreal. The loss of property to which Sergeant Brown was subjected by this calamity was considerable, therefore to mitigate this, and to express their deep sympathy, the testimonial in question was raised. It was presented on behalf of the Company by Sergeant Blanchard of the following feeling and appropriate address:

SERGEANT MAJOR BROWN.—

The Members of the Company desire to take advantage of this occasion to welcome you—and congratulate you upon your success, in the performance of your duties as Sergeant-Major of the Battery. Whilst thus congratulating you, they have to express their regret that you should have sustained so great a loss during your tour of duty. They rejoice that the lives of yourself and wife were spared, and the Company have now the pleasure of offering a testimonial of the sympathy and esteem. On behalf of the non-commissioned officers and members of the Battery, I beg your acceptance of this purse (there is a very handsome Purse, containing the sum of £18 sterl., and £3s. cy., will put into the hands of Sergeant-Major Brown by the speaker,) and would express the hope, that we may long have you among us, and that by our united efforts the character of the Battery of Artillery of Hamilton has secured since its formation under our respected officers, may be well sustained.

Sergeant Major Brown made the following fitting response:

The aspiration of Canadians is to see their country, free, glorious and independent, and such being their guiding motives we can hardly doubt that one of the measures ensuring such noble objects will not be lightly passed over, that one is the formation of a "Canadian Army"!

DELHI.

On our second page will be found an animated account of the actions before Delhi on the 8th and 10th June. It is impossible to read without admiration the heroism of the handful of English in the first attack. Less than 3500 English troops marched boldly up to a fortified position within a mile and a half of the Capital of India, garrisoned by a disciplined and desperate enemy, ten times their number.

Now can we refuse our admiration of the courage of our enemies, many a glorious deed have they done shoulder to shoulder with English soldiers, but none braver than the sortie against their former comrades.

There, an Englishman commands English Troops, there, is no telegraphic wire conveying puzzling orders from Paris. Prince Albert has not had time to write *secret orders* to the Commander, and the British Ministry have not been enabled to place the General under some arrogant court pet, second cousin to the Queen's dancing master. Therefore, of the result we have little doubt, the fall of Delhi may be delayed, but before Englishmen, in earnest, the mutinous soldiery of Bengal will quail. We hope that the General will be more just and generous than to adopt the indiscriminate slaughter advocated by many of the English papers. All the Sepoys are not guilty, some have been forced into rebellion by the more ardent spirits, and the gross outrages on women and children have been committed by the refuse of the bazaars and camp followers.

Testimonial

TO SERGEANT MAJOR BROWN,
HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY.

The members of the Volunteer Field Battery of Hamilton, to the number of about 80, were entertained by their officers to a very sumptuous supper at the City Hotel on the evening of the 21st instant. The officers and men mustered in full dress uniforms, which being of the same pattern as that worn by the Royal Regiment of Artillery, looked remarkably well, and any stranger would almost have supposed that it was a Company of Canada. Sergeant Blanchford, Non-commissioned officers and men, accept of my grateful and heartfelt thanks on my own behalf, and that of Mrs. Booker. Their kindness to Mrs. Brown and myself I will ever remember with gratitude. I may also be permitted to say that the members of the Hamilton Field Battery have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude. The only recompense that is in my power to make you for this gift is a strictly zealous and energetic attention to all my duties as your drill Instructor and Sergeant-Major, and I feel that it is now my duty to place myself at your service collectively as a company, and individually, so that I may assist you all in gaining that proficiency in your military duties which has so justly been accorded you by the highest military authority in Canada. Sergeant Blanchford, Non-commissioned officers and men, accept of my grateful and heartfelt thanks on my own behalf, and that of Mrs. Brown for this your handsome gift.

Capt. Glasco, Vice-Chairman, rose and proposed "The Press," to be voted by Mr. Mackinnon, editor of the Morning Banner.

Then Gunner Bigland, of the Field Battery, rose and proposed "The health of Major Booker, the respected Commander of the Battery." The enthusiasm and prolonged cheering which ensued proved that he had not over-estimated the depth of respect which the Battery entertain for their commander.

Major Booker responded.

Sergeant Major Brown then proposed "The Officers of the Hamilton Field Battery." Capt. Glasco, Lieut. Harris and Lieut. Gibbs responded and severally expressed their satisfaction.

Several other toasts followed and every one present seemed to enjoy themselves, harmony and good fellowship presiding over this social entertainment. The excellent brass band of the company was present, and performed some beautiful national airs.

Sergeant Blanchford, Non-commissioned officers and men of the Hamilton Field Battery:

How shall I endeavour to convey to you the expression of my grateful thanks, for this gift of your kindness and liberality. I feel that I am utterly incapable to do so as I would wish; still, were I to sit down without endeavouring to say something in acknowledgment, I feel that you might justly charge me with ingratitude, and my own conscience would charge me with neglect of duty. The position in which I now stand before you, is that in which every man placed who has been made the object of deep and active sympathy. It is an easy task for those to return thanks who have been made the recipients of rewards and honors, for duties well performed; or some great invention by which the arts and sciences have been advanced; or for some great philanthropic movement by which the morals, comfort and happiness of mankind has been raised; or the brave soldier, whose deeds of daring, whos heroic human actions, have won for him a name and fame immortal, and are often with admiration recited, that they become familiar as "household words," and whose noble acts are handed down to posterity in the annals of the world.

There is an easy matter for such as these to return thanks for the tokens of admiration or gratitude which admiring friends or countrymen have pressed upon them, as every one will allow. It have only had justice done to their services, and that those by whom those gifts were conferred, were only actuated by a sense of duty; and the recipients themselves, however much they may prize those honors, feel, that their services have only met with a poor acknowledgement.

But, Sir, how different to all of these is my position among you this night. I cannot plead any services that are entitled to your gratitude, and although illusion has been made to my services amongst you, I can only say, if anything I have done has merited your approbation, it has been done solely from a sense of duty. The only claim I have upon you (if any) is your sympathy for the losses sustained and trials endured by the terrible and never-to-be-forgotten calamity—the burning of the steamer Montreal. That sympathy you have manifested not in words but in deeds, by this very handsome donation—which through your kindness and liberality, has now been put into my hands;—and I would that it was in my power to say all that my heart feels, but as I said before, I am incapable of the task. It is very pleasing to me to bear public testimony to the uniform unvarying kindness I have received from the Officers Non-commissioned Officers and Men of the Battery and from the public generally since I have been in Hamilton: especially from Major and Mrs. Booker. Their kindness to Mrs. Brown and myself I will ever remember with gratitude. I may also be permitted to say that the members of the Hamilton Field Battery have imposed upon me a debt of gratitude. The only recompense that is in my power to make you for this gift is a strictly zealous and energetic attention to all my duties as your drill Instructor and Sergeant-Major, and I feel that it is now my duty to place myself at your service collectively as a company, and individually, so that I may assist you all in gaining that proficiency in your military duties which has so justly been accorded you by the highest military authority in Canada. Sergeant Blanchford, Non-commissioned officers and men, accept of my grateful and heartfelt thanks on my own behalf, and that of Mrs. Brown for this your handsome gift.

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DELHI.

The Correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* gives the following as the strength of the Army before Delhi on the 11th June:—

	Europeans.	Natives.
Artillery	469	102
Sappers and Miners	54	200
Cavalry—6th Drag. Gds.	189	
9th Lancers	447	
4th Irregular	3	107
5th " "	2	137
H. M. 75th Foot	524	
60th Rifles	446	
Company's 1st Fusiliers	597	
" 2nd ditto	469	
Senior Batt. (Goorkhas)	8	451
	3218	991
Guide Corps		600
(Afghans)	3213	1597
Total	4815	
These will have been joined on 21st by H. M. 52nd and 6th Regts.	1500	
Artillery	500	
	2000	
Making a total of 7,000 Men.		

The Royal Marine Force for China will embark in the following ships:—

By "Adelaide" from Woolwich—Colonel Holloway, Commanding the Forces: 4 Companies of the 1st Battalion, Woolwich Division, viz.:—1 Field Officer, 4 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 2 Medical Officers, 336 men, and 50 Supernumeraries for the fleet. Artillery Companies—1 Captain, 4 Subalterns, and 95 men, with howitzer and rocket equipment, and camp equipment. The "Adelaide" will sail on Tuesday.

By "Imperial" from Portsmouth—4 Companies of 1st Battalion, Chatham Division, and two Companies of the 2nd Battalion, Portsmouth Division, viz.:—1 Field Officer, Lieutenant, Colonel A. S. S. Walsh; 6 Captains, 14 Subalterns, 2 Medical Officers, 506 men, and 18 Supernumeraries for the fleet.

THE SARDINIAN WAR MEDAL.

The following is a list of the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men selected to receive the 400 War Medals for Military Valour presented by His Majesty the King of Sardinia to the British Army engaged in the late War in the East.

STATIONED IN CANADA.

Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Eyre, K.C.B.
Staff-Capt. R. Swire, H.P., 17th Regt.
Grenadier Guards—Col C.W. Ridley, C.B.
Lt Col Lord A. Hay; Capt. C.N. Stuart; Capt. H. V. Verschueren; Capt. R. W. Hamilton; Colour Sergt. R. Minor; Private T. Sharpe.
9th Regiment—Lt Col F.D. Lister (late); Capt. Wm. Nugent (late); Sergeant P. Donahue.

17th Regiment—By Major Alex. McKinstry, Colour Sergeant H. Gibson.

23rd Regiment—Col D. Lyson, C.B. (late); Major F.E. Drury, (late), Unattached; Capt. S.C. Millet (late); Lieut. L. O'Connor, Corporal E. Luby, Corporal T. Symonds.

33rd Regiment—Lt Col G.V.E. Mundy, C.B. (late).

39th Regiment—Major T.W. Hudson, Lt and Adj't T.W. Bennett, Private J.M. Cluskey.

62nd Regiment—Col C. Trollope, C.B. (late); Now Major-General commanding Quebec District.

79th Regiment—Lieut. Col J. Douglas, G.B.; Lieut. Col R.C.H. Taylor, C.B. (late), Depot Battalion; Lt Lieut. Col R.D. Clephane, Capt. H.H. Stevenson, Quartermaster R. Jameson (late); Sergt. J. Anderson, Private W. Campbell.

93rd Regiment—Lt Col W.R. Ainslie, C.B. (late), Unattached; Lt Col J.A. Ewart, Capt. J. Dalzell, Lt R.A. Cooper, Colour Sergt. C. Allan, Lance Corporal J. Robertson.

MESS DINNERS.—If the officers are not determined to fall back upon plain roast and boiled they have at least found the way to dine sumptuously on eighteen pence a-head.

The following is the bill of fare of a Depot Battalion's dinner on Wednesday last. It does not smack much of privation!

Fish—Whiting's frit, and turbot.

Romoves—Haunch mutton, and roast beef.

Flaunes—Ducklings, bacon & peas, chickens roast, and cold roast lamb.

Entrees—Cutlets of lamb, rissole of chicken sweetbread, saute kidneys, saute chicken, chops and peas.

Second Course—Lobsters and omelette aux fines herbes.

Entremets—Italian cream, strawberries and cream, currant tart, roll jam pudding, apple pudding, currant tart, strawberries and cream, and blancmange.—(*U.S. Gazette*.)

MILITARY CRICKET MATCH.—On Saturday last the first match for the season was played between the Fredericton Cricket Club and the Non-Commissioned Officers and men of H.M. 76th Regiment of Foot, in Officers' Square. The Civilians won the toss, and put the Military in first. The following is the score:—

MILITARY, FIRST INNINGS:

Sims	—b Ketchum.	6
Deary	—Maxwell, b O'Brien.	0
Bennett	—b O'Brien.	26
Palmer	—leg before wicket, b Seaward.	18
Agar	—b O'Brien.	0
Savary	—run out, b Seaward.	10
Bigg	—b O'Brien.	1
Warnecke	—not out.	29
Leary	—b O'Brien.	2
Hall	—c Elliott, b O'Brien.	12
Brown	—run out, b Martin.	0
Wide		104
Bye		17
Leg Bye		2
Total		132

FREDERICTON CLUB, FIRST INNINGS:

Beckwith	—out.	15
Maxwell	—Agar.	0
Tobin	—Agar.	0
O'Brien	—run out, b Savary.	0
Burns	—run out, b Agar.	0
Ketchum	—run out, b Savary.	0
Elliot	—b Agar.	0
Fisher	—b Savary.	0
A. Beckwith	—b Agar.	0
Martin	—run out, b Agar.	0
Seaward	—stumped out, b Savary.	0
Wide		0
Bye		0
Leg Bye		0
Total		37

MILITARY, SECOND INNINGS:

Sims	—c Elliott, b O'Brien.	0
Deary	—b Martin.	18
Bennett	—b Martin.	0
Palmer	—run out, b O'Brien.	0
Agar	—b O'Brien.	0
Savary	—stumped out, b Tobin.	20
Bigg	—B Martin.	0
Warnecke	—b O'Brien.	0
Leary	—c Elliott, b O'Brien.	1
Hall	—Martin.	4
Brown	—not out.	1
Wide		49
Bye		5
Leg Bye		1
Total		58

FREDERICTON CLUB, SECOND INNINGS:

Beckwith	—b Savary.	0
Maxwell	—b Savary.	7
Tobin	—b Savary.	9
O'Brien	—b Savary.	0
Burns	—run out.	0
Ketchum	—Sims, b Agar.	23
Elliott	—not out.	1
Fisher	—Deary, b Savary.	2
A. Beckwith	—b Savary.	3
Martin	—b Savary.	3
Seaward	—run out, b Agar.	0
Wide		48
Bye		6
Leg Bye		1
Total		54
Grand Total by Military		190
Ditto by Fredericton Club		91
Majority		99

In consideration of the gallantry displayed in May and June, in Canton River, several prizes have taken place.

RIGHT BUT DRAWBACKS.—“Glad to see you, Monsieur Cuvier,” said one of the 40 of the French Academy “we have just finished a definition which we think quite satisfactory, but upon which we would like to have your opinion. We have been defining the word *crab*, and have explained it thus: ‘Crab, a small red fish, which walks backwards.’ Perfect, gentlemen,” said Cuvier “only I will make one small observation in natural history: the crab is not a fish—it is not red—and it does not walk backward. With these exceptions, your definition is excellent.”

THE INDIAN WAR.

LETTERS FROM DELHI.

HEADQUARTERS DELHI, June 9, 1857.

Dilson's Brigade—the gallant heroes of the Hindoo joined the Commander-in-Chief's camp on Sunday, the 7th. During the night General Reid arrived—he is the senior officer in India, and in virtue of his length of service put himself in orders as head of the army. This would be a source of regret, if age had not so incapacitated him for active exertion that he was reported sick immediately on his arrival, and the command virtually remained in the hands of Sir H. Barnard, seconded by Brigadier Dilson. The present brigade has formed a valuable addition to our small army. At two o'clock morning the force, ranged in order of battle, left the encampment ground. The road lay through a ready-mown, intersected here and there by branches of the Dumb Canal and wide-tufted lakes, rippled by the light touch of the firefly's wing or the heavy flapping of some disturbed waterbird. The moon was nearly full, and shed a dubious haze over the distant prospect. Just before dawn the leading column espied the enemy—they were strongly posted at Bade-ke-Serai, a massive town of brick, a mound to the west of, and beside, the road, on our right. As we faced the Delhi rows, trees covered the rising ground on either side of it, and across the road a sandbag battery had been erected, mounting nine guns, and so placed as to rake the road and all other approaches over the level marsh. A squadron of the 9th Lancers formed our advance; parties of the same corps, with light field guns and Carabiniers, having been thrown out on either wing, with a view of outflanking the enemy. In rear of the cavalry came two companies of H.M. 75th Regiment, followed again by two large howitzers, and in line with them, on the plain, two 18-pounders. The H.C. European Fusiliers, 1st and 2nd Regiments, formed the centre; and the Royal Rifles, with the Ghorkahs, the 3rd division and the supports.

At a distance ranging from 400 to 500 yards the leading column deployed into line, and the General, with his staff, sought the protection of some rising ground on the right while the remainder of the column came up, leaving the heavy guns, under Lieut. Light, to come into action. The Horse Artillery, which had left the ground before the main column, were long unable to cross a deep wet dyke, and were thus for some time delayed in coming up. A torrent of round-shot and canister was now poured upon our centre; and, before our heavy howitzers could be brought to bear, their tumbrels were successively blown up, and the guns temporarily disabled. Encumbered by teams of mutilated and stamping bullocks, the long space covered by which alone would have rendered the service of guns almost impossible over their batteries consists in elevating giving us a plunging fire, whereas, in their position, although excellent, rarely does damage, their shots either passing a few yards over the ridge, or striking its slope, and in either case they fall harmless. We have already silenced several of their guns and dismounted others; but the resources afforded them by our magazines are such as quickly enables them to repair any damage inflicted. The walls of the town are in the best repair, and the rebels have considerably strengthened with earthworks their inner supports; and the gates are solid masses of masonry, which seem to defy every engine of war. The fortifications have all been strengthened and kept in order by ourselves, as the encampment of one of the finest magazines in India; and for what? Surely not to guard against foes from without. We had more to fear from a city steeped in what Sir Charles Napier calls the revolting scoundrelism of Eastern debauchery, and ever the rallying-point of mischievous cabals or dangerous intrigues, than the conspiracies of degraded and unambitious agriculturalists.

Soon after daybreak this morning, and after our relief had fallen in, a sharp fire was opened over the left of our position, which soon became general along the whole line. Supports were quickly poured in, but long before they could arrive our whole front was actively engaged. The ordinary reliefs had hitherto taken place in the evening, and, unaware of the alteration, the enemy had poured into the dense cover of either of our flanks large bodies of troops during the night. Happily their attack found us well prepared to receive them.

The relief for the Hindoo Rao's battery on our extreme right happily mistook its way. After having made a détour to avoid the shot fired at that point, but whose range had been too high, they came upon a body of the Guides very hard pressed by the enemy in our centre, and they succeeded in driving them over the hill. The force employed ordinarily on the right, although subjected to a fierce attack, was sufficient in itself to deal with the enemy. A body of irregular cavalry, under Fischow Khan, was sent round to the extreme flank and the valiant little Ghorkahs, the Guides, and two companies of the 30th Rifles pursued the assailants a rain of bullets. On the left—unobserved by the 75th, whose pickets were in the act of being relieved by the 1st Fusiliers—the enemy stole close up to our guns, from one of which our gunners were driven; and reinforcements quickly arriving frustrated the attempt to turn this flank. Completely routed, they nevertheless dragged away their dead and wounded, and retreated towards the town. A body of some 300 forced and swam the river, and dispersed themselves over the country beyond it.

Before the 75th's battery, on the other flank, the enemy now made a second attempt to rally, and furiously threw themselves against the deploying Rifles and Guides, under whose murderous fire they again wavered and fell back. A party of some sixty of them were followed by some Guides and Rifles, under Lieutenant Custis, and hemmed in. With one brisk volley the gallant fellows closed on the foe. In an angle of high wall each man sold his life as dearly as he might. Some leaped against its sides in their despair, but the cold steel did its work on all, and forty-nine lifeless bodies were left on the ground. Thirsting for blood, the tall Afghans pushed on in the track of the flying foe. One huge fellow, unable to catch the nimble wretch before him, swept off both his legs with his scimitar, as the latter sprang on a rock that lay in his path. By ten o'clock the sortie was repulsed at all points, and our tried little army came back to their tents.

Cholera is not on the increase. Detached cases have continued to occur, and some fatal cases of it were buried this morning—Dr. Ooglan (75th) was amongst them.

Saturday, June 13.

During the day after yesterday's action numbers of people were observed crossing the river, and apparently escaping from the fort. The civil inhabitants sent us a naive message, requiring that we would cease firing on the town, as it was suffering considerably. We of course complied with it our cannon. Reports reached the city as in a most disorganized state, with cholera present to add to the sufferings of the people. At midnight we were fully roused. The secret of an intended raid had not even been intrusted to commanding officers. The troops rapidly fell in, and the camp was empty, without even wakening the servants and camp followers. A faint noise to have been made elsewhere; while the Lahore and Cashmere gate was to have been forced, and the guns of a bastion turned on the Palace. The arrangements were admirable, and all promised a happy termination. A night surprise is always a dreaded mode of attack amongst Europeans, and we were right in calculating on the effects of the panic which would ensue in a populous town. All our large outlying pickets were to have formed supports for the attacking and covering columns. But this arrangement was frustrated. The pickets for whom the above arrangements had been made were under the orders of Brigadier Graves. Unaware of the intended assault, the same orders—all verbal ones—were conveyed to him as to the other officers commanding regiments and posts, but Brigadier Graves refused to let a man stir from any post without a written order from the General commanding, signed by three credible witnesses. In the meantime the 75th Regiment and Rifles had silently moved down to within 400 yards of the city walls, not a word or sound denoted their presence, and but few signs of activity were observed in the ramparts or in the bastions. A tedious hour of suspense passed by and no supports arrived. They returned before daybreak so secretly that some regiments in camp were even up to that time unaware that anything unusual had taken place.

The propriety of a further advance on Delhi itself was discussed; but the gates were so strongly intrenched, and the bastion so well armed, that we could not have done so with any hope of success.

Thursday, June 10.

I will not pause to describe the Imperial city of Delhi, whose minarets and mosques deck the environs of the most magnificent of the most superbly built palaces of India, nestled like a water-borne on its most fertile rivers. Far over a city of tombs, each one itself a gorgeous residence rich in marble monoliths, towers the Kotub Minar, the highest minaret known. The whole magnificient plain lies beneath us basing in the stillness of an Indian summer. Around us is the ruined cantonment, a labyrinth of roofless villas, charred by recent flame; fragments of marble vases and tables scattered amongst the debris of musical instruments, household furniture, and glass and porcelain; like the chifforobs of Paris, groping amongst the ruins, are stragglers in search of treasure or whatever else may offer. Office paper and private correspondence are scattered everywhere.

About two o'clock our small force were quickly got under arms. Our position was assailed from by the garrison. They have cast aside the British red and come forth neatly dressed in white lungi and jacket, with a crimson sash. Their pouches are made of bus leather, and their arms are either those of their former regiments, or rifles picked from the Government stores of the Delhi magazine. They fight bravely, and come up to the muzzles of our guns, and notwithstanding the noise of musketry. Repulsed from the hill, they retreated into some ruined tombs and garden walls, whence the rifles were sent to dislodge them. These only returned after arduous service, during which they suffered much from the effects of the snare.

This morning we were reinforced by the Guide Corps from Peshawar. Hecan athletes, these Afghans are enlisted from the mountain tribes, and bold the Hindoos and inhabitants of the plains in legendary hatred. Raised by Lumsden, they

are now commanded by Daly. No fatigue was visible on their fine fair Jewish faces as they marched into camp, either on foot or mounted on cart or camel. They have accomplished about thirty miles a day since they left Peshawar. Dressed in grey turbans and jackets, and short full drawers, they are almost invisible at a little distance; and armed with carbine and sabre, they look every inch soldiers. But a few hours after arrival they were in action, and right well they fought. Four of their European officers were wounded and one was killed.

Our rear and left flank is now protected by the wild forces of the Ghede Rajah, whose artillery, cavalry, and infantry are commanded by Europeans, and give employment to some of the wild, high-couraged blood of England. Poor gallant boys! in how many instances of late have their warmth confidence been betrayed!

Thursday, June 11.

Yesterday we were again attacked, and for two hours the battle raged fast and furious; but the mettle of the Englishmen again told, and the foe were hurled back discomfited. Our losses are not a tithe of theirs; but their numbers are more than a tithe greater than our entire European force, which only numbers 3400 men, opposed to some 40,000 well-disciplined troops, who fight with the bravery of desperation. Our men are already harassed with fatigue, and cholera stands grimly by our road, as rudely knocking at our doors even now. The enemy's force is duly receiving reinforcements. The 60th Native Infantry and the Gurkha Light Infantry are reported to have joined them to-day, and each night brings further tidings of desertion among our native army.

Friday, June 12.

Yesterday was one of quietude. A 24-pounder taken from the enemy was got into position, but the great distance of our batteries from those of the enemy—from 1500 to 2000 yards—does not allow of our firing them down any material damage. We have now three batteries at work on the 1st of January, 1857, and thenceforward, a reduction will take place in the amount of the French transit rail chargeable upon letters forwarded by British packet to the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and China, via Marseilles.—On the 1st of January, 1857, and thenceforward, a reduction will take place in the amount of the French transit rail chargeable upon letters forwarded by British packet to the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and China, in the closed mails via Marseilles, and such letters will be liable to the following combined rates, viz.—Not exceeding 1 oz., 1s. 3d.; above 1 oz. and not exceeding 2 oz., 2s. 9d.; above 2 oz. and not exceeding 3 oz., 3s. 9d.; above 3 oz. and not exceeding 4 oz., 4s. 9d.; above 4 oz. and not exceeding 5 oz., 5s. 9d.; above 5 oz. and not exceeding 6 oz., 6s. 9d.; above 6 oz. and not exceeding 7 oz., 7s. 9d.; above 7 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz., 8s. 9d.; above 8 oz. and not exceeding 9 oz., 9s. 9d.; above 9 oz. and not exceeding 10 oz., 10s. 9d.; above 10 oz. and not exceeding 11 oz., 11s. 9d.; above 11 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz., 12s. 9d.; above 12 oz. and not exceeding 13 oz., 13s. 9d.; above 13 oz. and not exceeding 14 oz., 14s. 9d.; above 14 oz. and not exceeding 15 oz., 15s. 9d.; above 15 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz., 16s. 9d.; above 16 oz. and not exceeding 17 oz., 17s. 9d.; above 17 oz. and not exceeding 18 oz., 18s. 9d.; above 18 oz. and not exceeding 19 oz., 19s. 9d.; above 19 oz. and not exceeding 20 oz., 20s. 9d.; above 20 oz. and not exceeding 21 oz., 21s. 9d.; above 21 oz. and not exceeding 22 oz., 22s. 9d.; above 22 oz. and not exceeding 23 oz., 23s. 9d.; above 23 oz. and not exceeding 24 oz., 24s. 9d.; above 24 oz. and not exceeding 25 oz., 25s. 9d.; above 25 oz. and not exceeding 26 oz., 26s. 9d.; above 26 oz. and not exceeding 27 oz., 27s. 9d.; above 27 oz. and not exceeding 28 oz., 28s. 9d.; above 28 oz. and not exceeding 29 oz., 29s. 9d.; above 29 oz. and not exceeding 30 oz., 30s. 9d.; above 30 oz. and not exceeding 31 oz., 31s. 9d.; above 31 oz. and not exceeding 32 oz., 32s. 9d.; above 32 oz. and not exceeding 33 oz., 33s. 9d.; above

THE PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE having passed an Act requiring all the ACCOUNTS OF THE GOVERNMENT to be kept in DOLLARS AND CENTS, from the FIRST of JANUARY next, it is desirable that the same system of Accounting should be generally adopted throughout the country.

The BANKING-INSTITUTIONS have, therefore, resolved to make a similar change, to take effect at the above mentioned period; and they request that the parties transacting business with them will have the amount of all Bills of Notes intended for Discount or Collection, and falling due on and after the first of January next, expressed in Dollars and Cents. It will also be necessary that all Cheques and other forms, in use for Banking purposes, be adapted to the Decimal System.

1st May, 1857.

For the Bank of Montreal—D. DAVIDSON, Cashier.

For the Bank of British North America—THOS. PATON, General Manager.

For the Commercial Bank of Canada—C. S. ROSS, Cashier.

For the Bank of Upper Canada—THOMAS G. RIDOUT, Cashier.

For the City Bank—F. MACCULLOCH, Cashier.

For the Quebec Bank—C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

For the Gore Bank—A. STEVEN, President.

For la Banque du Peuple—B. H. LEMOINE, Cashier.

Molsons' Bank—WILLIAM MOLSON, President.

For the Bank of Toronto—A. CAMERON, Cashier.

For the Niagara District Bank—THOMAS R. MERRIT, Vice-President.

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Postage on Newspapers and Periodicals.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.
Toronto, 18th July, 1857.

UNDER THE POST OFFICE LAW of last session, taking effect from the 1st August 1857, Newspapers printed and published in Canada, and mailed direct from the office of Publication, will pass free of Canadian Postage.

Periodicals so printed and published, and mailed when specially devoted to Religious and to General Education, to Agriculture, or Temperance, or to any branch of Science, will pass free any one Post Office to another within the Province.

Transient and re-mailed Papers and Periodicals, will pass by Post if pre-paid by Postage stamp—one half-penny, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, and 2d over 3 oz.

Postage Stamps of the value of one half-penny each, will be sold to the Public at all principal Post Offices, (including all Money Order Offices) with a discount of 5 per cent upon purchases of not less than twenty Stamps, and will be available in payment of Newspapers and Periodicals, and Drop or Town Letters.

R. SPENCE,
Post Master General.

MONTREAL
Ocean Steamship Company.

Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government of Canada for the Conveyance of the Mails between Liverpool and Canada.

THIS Company's Line is composed of the following First Class Powerful Screw Steamers viz.—

Captain. Tons. Horse P.
"NORTH AMERICAN," GRANGE, 1782, 350,
"CANADIAN," BALANTINE, 1764, 350,
"INDIA," JONES, 1764, 350,
"ANGLO SAXON," MCMASTER, 1782, 350.

These Vessels are built of Iron, in Water tight compartments, and commanded by Captains of great experience in the navigation of the St. Lawrence.

One of them will sail from Liverpool, and one from Quebec every fourteen days during the season of open Navigation,—and once a Month between Portland and Liverpool during Winter.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING IN 1857.
From Liverpool to Quebec, Quebec to Liverpool.

Weednesday, June 3 Saturday, June 20
do " 17 do July 4
do July 1 do 18
do " 15 do Aug 1
do " 29 do " 15
do Aug 12 do "

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Liverpool to Quebec, Quebec to Liverpool.
1st Clas., £18 18s. Sig. 1st Clas., £20 10s.
2nd " 15s. " Forw'd Cabin £16 10s
3rd " 8s. " 3rd Clas., £7 10s "

Berths not secured till paid for.
A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each Vessel.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof.

Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

For Rates of Freight and further particulars apply to

GEO BURNS SYMES & CO., Agents,
Or to

EDMONTON, ALLAN & CO., Montreal;
ALLAN & GILLESPIE, Liverpool;

JAMES & ALEX. ALLAN, Glasgow;

MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORN, London.

Quebec, June 24, 1857.

75

"Once known never forgotten."

LADIES and Gentlemen of Quebec, if you would have real luxury for your Toilet, purchase a Bottle of the

"PERSIAN BALM,"

This beautiful Cosmetic is particularly designed for CLEANSING THE TEETH, SHAVING, BATHING CHAMPOOING, REMOVING TAN PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN MARKS, and all disagreeable appearances from the Skin.

The Persian Balm has met with the warmest approbation of our best Physicians and Dentists, who most strongly recommend it.

The proprietors are confident that a single trial will convince the most sceptical that the PERSIAN BALM is the best Toilet article in market.—Price 25 & 50 cents per Bottle.

S. S. BLODGETT & Co. Proprietors,

Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Sold in Quebec by Jno. Musson, Jos. Bowles, & G. Musson & Co.

Quebec, Aug. 1, 1857.

91—12m

Office of the Superintendent of Beach and Deep Water Lots, PORT OF QUEBEC,

NOTE-DAME DE LA VICTOIRE, 14th July, 1857.

PARTIES owing to the Crown, arrears of ground rent, or instalments under Letters Patent, granting Beach or Deep Water Lots, are requested to settle, at the earliest day, with the undersigned, failing which, they will be exposed to be sued for the recovery of the same without distinction, or any further notice.

F. FORTIER,
Sup't, &c.

—2m

Canadian Almanac for 1857.

THE CANADIAN ALMANAC and Repository of Useful Knowledge, for the year 1857, containing full and authentic Commercial, Statistical, Astronomical, Ecclesiastical, Educational, Financial and general information, with Railway Map of Canada West, 7d.

For Sale by P. SINCLAIR, John Street.

Quebec, Nov. 15, 1857.

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Quebec, June 23, 1857.

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AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION LOWER CANADA.

PRESIDENT: JOHN YULE, ESQ., CHAMBLEY.

PROVINCIAL AGRICULTURAL and INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION !

TO TAKE PLACE AT
MONTREAL,
ON THE

16th, 17th, and 18th Sept., 1857.

\$6,500 to be distributed in Prizes.

Diplomas will also be Awarded in the Industrial Department.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.
10 Classes, 194 Sections.

1, Cattle ; 2, Sheep ; 3, Swine ; 4, Horses ; 5, Dairy Produce ; 6, Sugar ; 7, Field Implements ; 8, Agricultural Implements ; 9, Foreign Stock, 10, Poultry and Birds.

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

3 Classes, 63 Sections.
1, Bouquets, Wreaths and Flowers ; 2, Fruits ; 3, Vegetables.

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

13 Classes, 595 Sections.

1, Painting in Oil, Pencils and Crayon, and Drawings ; 2, Prints, Bookbinders and Lithographers' Work ; 3, Cabinet Work and Musical Instruments ; Woods, Carpenters', Joiners', Cooper's and Turners' Work ; 6, Marble, Stone, Brick and Tiles ; 7, Glass and Metals, Machinery and Manufactures of Iron, Brass, Copper, Lead and Tin ; 8, Woolen, Cotton, Linen and Hemp Manufactures ; 9, Leather, Manufactures of Leather and India Rubber ; 10, Industrial Products, chemically or otherwise compounded ; 11, Hats, Furriers' and Clothiers' Work ; 12, Indian Productions and Curiosities ; 13, Carriages and Sleighs.

For Prize Lists, Forms of Entry, and Information addressed [post-paid, if by mail] to the Secy's-Treasurer in Montreal. For particulars of the Industrial Department, address the Exhibition Committee of the Mechanics' Institute ; and for particulars of the Horticultural Department, address the President of the Horticultural Society.

All exhibitors must furnish the undersigned, on or before the 8th September, at his office, No. 33, Notre Dame Street, with a list and description of the articles they intend to enter for exhibition, as after that day, no entries can be received.

JOSEPH PERRAULT,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Montreal, July 11, 1857.

LOCAL COMMITTEE OF SUPERINTENDENCE.—The Mayor of Montreal, Henry Starnes, Esq.; Hon. James Ferrier; James Mason, Esq.; T. S. Brown, Esq.

EXHIBITION COMMITTEE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—Charles Grah, Esq.; Wm. Rodden, Esq.; David Brown, Esq.; Geo. Weaver, Esq.; John Fletcher, Esq.

PRESIDENT OF THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY : James Ferrer, Jr., Esq.

July 16.

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R. SPENCE,
Post Master General.

Hotels.

RUSSELL'S HOTEL, PALACE STREET, QUEBEC.

SALOON DE COMPAIN,
MONTREAL.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,
MONTREAL.

RUSSELL'S HOTEL,
TORONTO.

ASTOR HOUSE,
NEW YORK.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
NEW YORK.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
NEW YORK.

CLINTON HOTEL,
NEW YORK.

DELMONICO'S RESTAURANT,
NEW YORK.

TAYLOR'S SALOON,
NEW YORK.

PARKER'S HOTEL,
BOSTON.

TREMONT HOTEL,
BOSTON.

REVERE HOUSE,
BOSTON.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON.

JONES' HOTEL,
PHILADELPHIA.

MONTEAGLE HOTEL,
NIAGARA FALLS.

CLIFTON HOUSE,
NIAGARA FALLS.

OTTAWA HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

MONTREAL HOUSE,
MONTREAL.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
MONTREAL.

IRISHES HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

RICHELIEU HOTEL,
MONTREAL.

LAMB'S HOTEL,
TORONTO.

SWORD'S HOTEL,
TORONTO.

ST. NICHOLAS SALOON,
TORONTO.

IRELAND'S HOTEL,
TORONTO.

CHOICE FARMING LANDS.

The Illinois Central R. R. Company

IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL ABOUT

1,500,000 Acres

OF CHOICE FARMING LANDS

IN TRACTS OF 40 ACRES AND UPWARDS,

On Long Credits, and at Low Rates, of Interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to

in the construction of this Road and are among the

richest and most fertile in the world.

They extend from North East and North West, through

the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and

include every variety of climate and production

found between those parallels of latitude.

The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternated with beautiful

prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable

than any other part of the country—the air is pure

and bracing, while living streams and springs of

excellent water abound.

Beds of coal are extensively mined, and

supplies a cheap and durable fuel, being furnished

at very low points £2 to £4 per ton and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds

which can be procured for little more than the

expense of transporation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a

black rich mould, two to five feet deep, and

rolling—their contiguity to this Road, by which

every facility is furnished for travel and transporation, to the principle markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable

investment that can be found and present the most

favourable opportunity for persons of industrious

habits and small means, to acquire a comfortable

Gazette Militaire.

(JOURNAL HEBDOMADAIRE.)

QUEBEC.

AOUT 29, 1857.

AVIS.

Les Annonces se trouvent à la 3ème page

CONDITIONS.

L'abonnement est de DEUX PIASTRES par an, payable d'avance, ou trois piastres, payable à la fin de l'année.

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

TARIF DES ANNONCES.

Pour six lignes et au-dessous, 3s. 0d
Au-dessus de six lignes et pas plus de dix, 4s. 0d
Pour chaque ligne au-dessus, 4d
Chaque insertion subséquente, par ligne, 2d
Toute annonce, sans conditions, sera insérée jusqu'à contre-ordre.

Tout ordre pour discontinuer une annonce doit être fait par écrit.

Gazette Militaire.

Capitaine d'artillerie de marine

QUEBEC, AOUT 29, 1857.

APPAREILS DE SAUVETAGE.

(de l'Ami des Sciences.)

Bouche à feu.—Passons actuellement aux bouches à feu porte-amarres, étirons-nous sur un obusier de 22 cent., lancer son projectile, dont le poids est de 24,500 auquel sera attaché le même fil à voiles que nous venons de faire développer par la fusée volante. Supposons qu'une charge de 100 grammes environ imprime à ce projectile une vitesse tel que le fil vienne à se rompre. Deux procédés se présentent pour éviter cette rupture, diminuer la charge sans changer le poids du projectile, ce qui amoindrirait la portée ; ou augmenter le poids du projectile, la charge restant la même, jusqu'à ce que le fil résiste ; et il est incontestable que ce point arrivera, à moins que la pièce n'éclate. Il aurait fallu, alors, diminuer un peu la charge en même temps que l'on augmentait le poids du projectile. Nous ne pouvons, ici, qu'effacer ces questions.

Conclusion à tirer de la balistique des appareils porte-amarres.

With the fusée, puissance illimitée. On peut se servir de fusée réunies en fusées.

Avec les bouches à feu, puissance limitée par l'éclatement de la pièce.

Ces principes invariables devaient être connus de tous les marins, qui comprendront que si nous leur donnons les moyens de développer un fil à voile avec leurs puissants engins de destruction, ils pourront, à plus forte raison, développer, sans rupture, des cordes beaucoup plus résistantes.

Voici, en terminant, les causes auxquelles il faut attribuer l'indifférence qui accueille, depuis 67 ans, les efforts des inventeurs d'appareils porte-amarres qui n'ont pu obtenir l'embargo obligatoire de leurs appareils.

1. L'absence dans notre pays de sociétés pouvant prononcer sur la valeur de tel ou tel système.

2. Le conflit d'attributions qui existent en France entre le ministère du commerce et le ministère de la marine, de sorte que l'un est envoyé de l'autre à l'autre.

3. L'appât du gain porté partout à un dégré tel, qu'à bord de certains navires anglais une enquête a constaté que les matelots n'avaient pas même l'espace nécessaire pour s'allonger dans leurs hamacs ; d'où il y a lieu de penser que l'armateur se préoccupera fort peu de faire placer un appareil à bord en prévision d'un naufrage.

4. Les hésitations des compagnies d'assurances dont aucune ne veut prendre l'initiative pour obliger les navires à se munir de ces appareils qui, ayant servi à sauver l'équipage, permettraient ensuite de sauver la cargaison, et auraient pour conséquence de faire baisser le taux des primes d'assurances.

En faisant connaître à chacun l'état actuel de la question des porte-amarres, nous marmons d'un pas lent, mais sûr, vers l'accomplissement du vœu que nous avons formé faire mettre un de ces appareils à bord de chaque navire !

Espérons que notre voix sera entendue de tous, et que bientôt un Comité central des naufrages, remplaçant les Sociétés qui ont disparu ou n'ont pu obtenir l'autorisation de fonctionner, sera organisé sur les bases que nous avons indiquées à l'Empereur.

Le nom de M. figure en tête de la liste des souscripteurs de l'Institution royale et nationale anglaise des bateaux de sauvetage

qui, depuis 1824, date de sa fondation, a sauvé la vie à 10,101 personnes.

Cette institution, placée sous le patronage de la reine Victoria, a distribué à titre de récompense dans l'espèce 32 ans.

70 médailles en or et 577 en argent ; plus 10,121 £, ou 253,025 fr.

Quand à présent nous ne pouvons qu'inviter les capitaines de navire et les membres de Sociétés de sauvetage organisées dans quelques-unes de nos ports de commerce à imiter l'exemple qui leur a été donné par le commandant des yachts de Sa Majesté, en demandant directement à S. Ex. le ministre de la marine notre appareil qui sera livré au prix de revient de nos ateliers.

Nous avons fait cet appareil propriété de l'Etat, de sorte qu'il sera établi au meilleur marché possible. Il ne sera donné que des fusées-grappins de 9 cent. de 330 de puissance.

E TREMBLAY,

Capitaine d'artillerie de marine

UNE LETTRE DES INDES.

Bombay, 1er juillet.

" La nouvelle la plus importante que j'ai à vous transmettre aujourd'hui, c'est que la ville de Delhi tombé au pouvoir des tribus indigènes au commencement de la révolte, n'a pas encore été repris par les Anglais. On avait répondu le bruit ici que, le 12 juin, les Anglais avaient emporté la ville d'assaut, avec une très-grande perte pour les indigènes, et que, le 14, ils avaient entièrement détruit les insurgés ; mais nous avons appris depuis que, le 16 juin, la ville était toujours au pouvoir des indigènes, et que même 3,000 des insurgés étaient campés hors des murs. Cette nouvelle est officielle, ayant été envoyée par un fonctionnaire anglais de Lahore.

Cependant les Anglais avaient repoussé deux sorties faites par les indigènes, et ont fait un grand massacre (*the great slaughter*) de ces derniers. Nous n'avons pas encore de renseignement sur ces affaires, et nous ne savons que la date de l'une d'elles, c'était le 12 juin.

On compte ici que le général Barnard aura reçu les renforts qu'il attendait pour le 21, et qu'immédiatement après il aura donné l'assaut à la ville. Mais nous n'avons rien appris depuis, et pourtant si la ville avait été prise, la nouvelle s'en serait répandue avec la plus grande célérité.

L'insurrection fait des progrès. A Nasirabad, la garnison indigène s'est révoltée et a emporté ses canons, mais elle n'a tué que deux officiers anglais.

A Neemuch, la garnison s'est également révoltée, mais n'a fait d'autre excès que de brûler la femme et les deux enfants d'un sergent major. Les revoltés de ces deux garnisons ont pris le chemin de Delhi.

A Lucknow, il y a eu aussi une révolte, et elle aurait été très-grave sans l'énergie de Sir H. Lawrence, le commandant anglais. Les insurgés sont allés vers Delhi, et en passant par Algyur il ont forcé la petite garnison anglaise à se retirer. Une partie du 2e régiment de cavalerie irrégulière d'Oude est révoltée et a tué trois officiers anglais.

Un détachement de 400 cavaliers de Malwa, envoyé contre les insurgés de Neemuch, s'est révolté après avoir tué deux officiers. A Nasirabad, la garnison indigène s'est révoltée et a emporté ses canons, mais elle n'a tué que deux officiers anglais.

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