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CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

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

Aides-de-camp to the Governor General } Lt. Colonel IRVINE.
Lt. Colonel DUCKWORTH.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel MACDOUGAL.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel ERMATINGER.

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

UPPER CANADA.

Class A.

Field Batteries Artillery

OTTAWA.
J Daily Turner, captain, 27 Sep. 55
A Guy Forrest, 1st licut. 14 Nov. 52
Robert Farley, 6 Dec. 53
Alex. Workman, 2nd lt. 10 Jan. 56
E VanCortlandt, surgeon, 14 Nov. 53
James Forsythe, drill instructor.
KINGSTON.
R Jackson, captain, 29 May 56
T Drummond, 1st licut. 3 July 56
J A F McLeod, 3 July 56
A S Kirkpatrick, 2d lt. & adj. 3 July 56
H Yates, M.D., surgeon, 2 July 56
TORONTO.
J Stoughton Dennis, capt. 7 Feb. 56
C W Robinson, 1st licut. 20 Mar. 56
R L Denison, 20 Mar. 56
J D Cayley, 2nd licut. 20 Mar. 56
W Halliwell, M.D., sur. 20 Mar. 56
HAMILTON.
Alfred Booker, captain, 6 Dec. 55
W H Glasgow, 1st licut. 6 Dec. 55
J Harris, 6 Dec. 55
J P Gibbs, 2nd licut. 6 Dec. 55
H J Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56
Morton, drill instructor.

Field Artillery Companies.

LONDON.
J Shanly, captain, 17 July 56
J G Horne, 1st licut. 17 July 56
V Cronyn, 24 July 56
T Mackie, 2nd licut. 18 Dec. 55
V A Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56
TORONTO.
R B Denison, captain, 12 Nov. 56
W L Turner, 1st licut. 12 Nov. 56
D F Jessop, 2nd licut. 29 Jan. 57
DUNDAS.
William Notman, capt. 15 May 56
J S Meredith, 1st licut. 17 July 56
J McKenzie, 2nd licut. 17 July 56
• Cap. 4 Nov '45, Major 20 Nov '56
• Cap. 9 Mar '46, Lt Col 30 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 '56
• Cap. 19 May '56, Major 20 Oct '48
Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov '56

BROCKVILLE.

(One Squadron.)
Thomas Hume, captain, 18 Dec. 56

Cavalry.

CORNWALL.
J Dickson, captain, 15 Feb. 56
W D Wood, licut. 15 Feb. 56
J Kewan, cornet, 15 Feb. 56
NAPANEE.
W H Sweetman, captain, 23 Feb. 56
J B Perry, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 56
W P Roblin, cornet, 3 April 56
J C Green, cor. & adj. 29 Jan. 57
E Howard, vet'y surg'n, 29 Jan. 57
FRONTENAC.
(1st Troop.)
Max. Strange, captain, 20 Sept 55
J Fleming, lieutenant, 11 Nov. 55
J Hunter, cornet, 21 Jan. 56
J Duff, licut. & adjutant, 11 Dec. 56
J S Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56
Jas. Gibson, quart'master, 11 Dec. 56
COBURG.
J Arcy E Boulton, capt. 6 Mar. 56
W Clark, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
W Henry, cornet, 20 Mar. 56
J A Boswell, licut. & adj. 20 Mar. 56
YORK.
(1st Troop.)
J T Denison, licut. 15 Jan. 57
W Ridout, cornet, 15 May 56
(2nd Troop.)
V F. McLeod, captain, 27 Dec. 55
C C Foster, licut. 13 Jan. 57
W Trudgeon, cornet, 15 Jan. 57
J A De La Hooke, sur. 20 Mar. 56
John Tuthill, vet. sur. 27 Dec. 55
WESTWORTH.
J M Ryckman, captain, 20 Dec. 56
J B Hall, lieutenant, 20 Dec. 56
J J Sawry, cornet, 16 Oct. 56
W Applegarth, cornet, 13 Nov. 56
R S Straleny, cor. & adj. 13 Nov. 56
J Alloway, vet'y surg. 16 Oct. 56

Wentworth.

• Cap. 15 Nov '50, Major 20 Nov '56
• Lieutenant 9 May '51
• Cap. 7 Oct '47, Major 23 June '51
• Lieut Colonel 31st Decr '56
• Lieutenant 9 May '51
• Surgeon 10 Sep '52
• Captain, 1st February '53
• Captain, 22nd September '53
• Surgeon, 26 May '53
• Captain, 11 June '51
• First Lieutenant, 20th March '56
• Cornet, 27th December '56

ST. CATHARINES.

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

LONDON.

J Rivers, captain, 24 July 56
J Hutchinson, licut. 24 July 56
J T Montford, cornet, 19 Dec. 54
J Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56
ST. THOMAS.
J Bannerman, captain, 28 Mar. 56
J Cole, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
H Borbridge, cornet, 16 May 56
J Geddes, licut. & adj. 20 Mar. 56
ESSEX.
J Wize, captain, 6 March 56
W Wilkinson, licut. 6 March 56
E J McKee, cornet, 6 March 56

Rifle Companies.

OTTAWA.
(1st Company.)
J Patterson, captain, 3 April 56
J Fraser, lieutenant, 3 April 56
F Abbott, ensign, 3 April 56
J Garvey, M.D., surgeon, 17 April 56
(2nd Company.)
J B Tarleton, captain, 3 April 56
C H Cameron, lieutenant, 21 Mar. 56
P D T Barreiros, ensign, 15 May 56
T C T de Beauvoir, M.D., sur. 15 May 56
BROCKVILLE.
J W Smythe, captain, 27 Sep. 55
H A Jones, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
S Shephard, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
R A Kelly, capt. & adj. 15 Feb. 56
T F McQueen, M.D., sur. 15 Feb. 56
PRESCOTT.
J D Jessup, captain, 3 April 56
J R Kelly, lieutenant, 24 July 56
F G Leuch, ensign, 24 July 56
E Jessup, postmaster, 23 Jan. 57
J Young, quartermaster, 23 Jan. 57
W Armstrong, cor. & adj. 21 July 56
W Evans, M.D. sur. 21 July 56
WILLIAMSBURG.
M Carman, captain, 16 Oct. 56
W Gordon, lieutenant, 10 Oct. 56
W Caselman, ensign, 16 Oct. 56
KINGSTON.
(1st Company.)
D Shaw, captain, 14 Nov. 56

Williamsbu.

• Captain, March '40
• Lieutenant, February '50
• Major, 20 November '56
• Ensign, 12th November, '56
• Captain, 23 April '53
• Cap. 10 Jan '54, Lt Col 20 Nov '56

ST. CATHERINES.

J Sutherland, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 56
W Ramage, ensign, 14 Nov. 56
(2nd Company.)
J O'Reilly, captain, 17 July 56
P O'Reilly, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 55
J Sullivan, ensign, 27 Dec. 55

PICTON.

J Webster, captain, 15 Feb. 56
J Gibson, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
F Bedie, ensign, 29 Jan. 57

COBURG.

J F Rutan, captain, 21 Jan. 56
Joe Buck, lieutenant, 21 Jan. 56
W Calicut, ensign, 21 Jan. 56

BRIGHTON.

J Davidson, captain, 3 April 56
J E Proctor, lieutenant, 3 April 56
J Wells, ensign, 3 April 56

TORONTO.

(1st Company.)
J Brooke, captain, 15 May 56
J Thomson, lieutenant, 21 May 56
W G McDonnell, ensign, 21 May 56
J Grant, Surgeon, 3 July 56
(2nd Company.)
J Hayes, captain, 18 Sep. 56
J O'Donohoe, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
J O'Keefe, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
J Cotter, M.D. surgeon, 16 May 56
(3rd Company.)
J Nickerson, captain, 20 Mar. 56
J Smith, ensign, 2 May 56
V Bethune, M.D. surgeon, 12 June 56

BRAMPTON.

G Wright, captain, 3 Apr. 56
A A Anderson, licut 15 May 56
J Hurst, ensign, 3 July 56

BARRIE.

W S Dune, captain, 27 Dec. 55
Herbert Bernard, licut 27 Dec. 55
J Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

GUELPH.

J J King-mill, captain, 6 Mar. 56
V Higgenbottom, licut 6 Mar. 56
J Armstrong, ensign, 6 Mar. 56

GALT.

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

HAMILTON.

(1st Company.)
T Gray, captain, 27 Dec. 55

Wentworth.

• Ensign, 15th February, '56
• Cap. '42, Major 20 November '56
• Surgeon, 11th May '57
• Captain, 28th February '56
• Cap. 23 Nov '55, Lt Col 11 Dec '56
• Lieutenant, 17th January '56
• Ensign, 17th January '56

ST. CATHERINES.

J Main, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 55
J James, ensign, 27 Dec. 55
(2nd Company.)
W R Macdonald, captain, 27 Dec. 55
St. G H Crozier, licut. 30 Oct. 56
T Samuel, ensign, 11 Dec. 56

ST. CATHERINES.

R A Clarke, captain, 27 Sep. 55
F S Heliwell, licut. 27 Sep. 55
F W Macdonald, ens. 27 Sept. 55

LONDON.

(1st Company.)
W Barker, captain, 20 Mar. 56
W C L Gill, lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56
S Barker, ensign, 4 Sept. 56
(2nd Company.)
A L Hammond, captain, 20 Mar. 56
J Muley, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56
J Muelbeth, ensign, 27 Nov. 56

WOODSTOCK.

J Clark, captain, 6 May 56
A A Woodcock, licut. 6 May 56
J A Hamilton, ensign, 6 May 56

PARIS.

J Macartin, captain, 26 June 56
W E Allen, lieutenant, 26 June 56
W E Allen, ensign, 26 June 56

CHATHAM.

J McCrea, captain, 3 April 56
H P Kelly, lieutenant, 3 April 56
J Sherriff, ensign, 3 April 56

PORT SARINIA.

O P Vidal, captain, 17 July 56
S W Farrell, lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56
W G Harkness, ensign, 17 July 56

DUNVILLE.

S Amvden, 29 Jan. 57

Class B.

Cavalry.

FRONTENAC.
(2nd Troop.)
J Wood, captain, 21 Aug. 56
J Wood, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
J McIlroy, cornet, 16 Oct. 56
R K Addison, M.D. 16 Oct. 56
WILLIAMSBURG.
J W House, captain, 16 Oct. 56
J A Weizer, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56
J G Merkle, cornet 16 Oct. 56

• Cap. 19 May '40, Major 20 Nov '56
• Lieutenant, 15th March '54
• Ensign, 15th March '54
• Captain, 9th June '53
• Lieutenant, 16th May 56
• Cap. 6 May '44, Major 20 Nov '56
• Ensign 12th June '56

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

UPPER CANADA.

- Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson, Perth.
No. 1. Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jas. Bell. do
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do.
No. 2. Colonel Alexander McLean, Cornwall.
Asst. Adj. Gen. Major J. MacDonnell, do.
No. 3. Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston, [Island.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major W.H. Griffin, Amherst.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Innes, 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. Beerham, do.
No. 5. Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E.U. Fisher, Etobicoke.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T.G. Hurd, Toronto.
No. 6. Colonel James Webster, Guelph.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Alex. Smith, Berlin.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Harland, Guelph.
No. 7. Colonel Hon. Sir Allan N.M. Nab, Bart., Hamilton.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major J.T. Gilkinson, do.
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.

- Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspé.
No. 1. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Philip Vibert, New Carlisle.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Geo. Le Boutillier, Gaspé.
No. 2. Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. N. Nadeau, Cap St. Ignace.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. Béchard, Kamouraska.
No. 3. Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Marie.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Thos. G. Taschereau, do.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G.N.A. Fortier, do.
No. 4. Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. S.W. Woodward, Nicolet.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Jonathan Robinson.
No. 5. Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hilaire.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Thomas Valliquet, do.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—A. Kierzkowski.
No. 6. Colonel Primo de Montigny, Varennes.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—L. Dauliterny, do.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—J.N.A. Archambault, do.
No. 7. Colonel Charles Panet, Quebec.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Frs. R. Angers, do.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—J. T. Taschereau, do.
No. 8. Colonel William Berczy, Daillecourt.
Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Livesque, do.
Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major O. Cuthbert, Berthier.
No. 9. Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal.
Asst. Adj. General—Major J. R. Spong, do.
Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Thomas Willy, do.

Satellite, 31, screw corvette, Capt. James C. Prevost has arrived at Madeira, after encountering terrific weather on her passage from Plymouth. A private letter states that she rolled tremendously yet easily, and closely hauled she behaved beautifully. For four days the hurricane lasted, putting her under close-reefed top-sails and storm-staysails, after which it lulled a bit, but with a heavy sea on, during which an unfortunate fellow, an ordinary seaman, named John Brewer, fell overboard.— "We viewed with most agonizing feelings the poor fellow struggling with his fate; for we scarcely dared to risk the lowering of a quarter-boat, and thus probably to sacrifice ten men's lives for one. Oh, how did we pray for Clifford's patent apparatus, which was so pressed upon our notice at Plymouth. When will that official routine which mars improvement, and makes human life the sacrifice, be abandoned, and the sailor have what he knows will work most advantageously? The poor man struggled very hard for his life, and twenty minutes elapsed before we could lower a boat, and when we did it only added to our misery to see the poor man throw up his arms in despair and sink before our eyes."

Viscay, Commander Ferneaux, made a splendid passage to Sierra Leone of only sixteen days from Spithead, and expected to be at the Cape of Good Hope by Christmas-day. Baron Von Stutterheim and the officers of the British German Legion on passage to the Cape were all well.

MONTREAL.

- [3rd Troop.]
E Roy, captain, 4Sept56
G Stephens, lieutenant, 16Oct56
E Sterne, cornet, 16Oct56

Rifles.

- WEST FARMHAM.
J Allsup, captain, 7Aug56
B McCordill, lieutenant, 7Aug56
J H Masher, ensign, 7Aug56

- MONTREAL.
[7th Company.]
W E Holmes, captain, 17July56
H W King, lieutenant, 17July56
A Pearce, ensign, 17July56
[8th Company.—Highlanders.]
J Macpherson, captain, 30Oct56
G McMillan, lieutenant, 30Oct56
P Muir, ensign, 30Oct56

- MEAGANTIC.
T Barrie, captain, 15Jan.57
J H Fall, lieutenant, 15Jan.57
J Burns, ensign, 7Jan.57

Montreal Artl. Batt.

- Lieutenant Colonel,
John Boston, 15Jan.57
Majors,
R B Tylec, 15Jan.57
W N Edmondstone, 25 June 53
First Captains,
Henry Weston, 25June53
E J S Maitland, 25June53
J Gilmore, 25June53
R Morgan, 25June56
H J Meyer, 18Sept56

- Second Captains,
H E Scott, 25June53
S J Lyman, 8May56
Edward Meyer, 8May56
H McKay, 8May56
M H Gaul, 8May56
A G A Constable, 18Sept56

- First Lieutenants
J Mitchell, 8May56
George Shaw, 8May56
R Evans, 8May56
J Ferrier, 8May56
J Racc, 8May56
G F C Smith, 18Sept56

- Second Lieutenants,
R Hall, 8May56
T W Kyle, 8May56
W Hobbs, 8May56
E Evans, 8May56
S F A Evans, 8May56
H Milnia, 18Sept56

- Adjutant,
H J Meyer, 18Sept56
Pay Master,
George Frothingham, Ap. 18Sept56
Quarter Master,
Thomas Evans, lieut. 26Feb57
Surgeon,
W Sutherland M D 26Oct56

- MONTREAL LIGHT INFANTRY
BATTALION.
Lieutenant Colonel,
Hon J Young,
Majors,
Christopher Dunkin,
H H Whitney,
Captains,
Robert S Dyde,
J M Ross,
W Rodden,
Alexander McKenzie,
A Allen,
E T Taylor
First Lieutenants,
E G Hemmings,
Walter Scott,
G G McKenzie,
Alexander Walker, 29Jan.57
Thomas John Lord, 29Jan.57
A H McCalmann, 29Jan.57
Alexander Mitchell, 29Jan.57

- Second Lieutenants,
W L Doatney, 30Oct56
Adjutant,
First Lieutenant T J Lord,
Pay Master,
Captain A Morris,
Quarter Master,
Lieutenant W L Downey,
Surgeon
A Fisher.

- Major, 20th February, '47
First Captain, 20th June, '53

- Jan. 5; at Cranbourne, near
Winkfield, Berks, F. WEAVER-
ERLEY, Esq., of H.M.'s 4th Lt.
Dragoons, to MARIA LOUISA,
daughter of C. C. Martyn,
Esq., of Whitehall gardens.

- T W Barrow, 2nd lieut 4Sept.56
W Wells, surgeon 4Sept.56

QUEBEC.

- [1st Troop.]
W H Jeffrey, captain, 13Nov.56
Rozroy Kelly, lieut 27Nov.56
Wallace Scott, cornet, 27Nov.56

- MONTREAL.
[1st Troop.]
D B Ramsay, captain, 27Sep.53
A W Ogilvie, lieutenant, 16Jan.57

- [2nd Troop.]
C J Couriel, captain, 17Jan.56
G Lamotte, lieutenant 17Jan.56
H Mc G Desariviers et. 28Feb.56
Alfred Nelson, surgeon, 17Jan.56
G Swinburns, vel. surg., 17Jan.56

- ST. ANDREWS.
John Oswald, captain, 31Jan56
R Fuller, lieutenant, 31Jan56
D McMaran, cornet, 31Jan56

- COOKSHIRE.
J H Pope, captain, 7Feb56
H Cook, lieutenant, 7Feb56
W Cunningham, cornet, 7Feb56

- Rifles.
QUEBEC.
[1st Company.]
A Aug 55
C Corneli, captain, 31Aug55
J Corneli, lieutenant, 17Apr56
J Cornetmay, ensign, 17Apr56

- [2nd Company.]
T Burns, captain, 2May56
K Kinsella, lieutenant, 8May56
F Fitzgerald, ensign, 8May56

- [3rd Company.]
J Byrne, captain, 2May56
T Hassett, lieutenant, 30Oct56

- [4th Company.]
A G Bussiere, captain, 12June56
L L Dion, ensign, 28June56
G Toussagueau, surg'n. 29Jan.57

- THREE RIVERS.
T C Hart, captain, 16Oct56
O Rocheland, lieutenant, 16Oct56
C Dugre, ensign, 16Oct56

- SHERBROOKE.
W E Ibbotson, captain, 29Jan.57
G L Loomis, ensign, 20Mar56

- GRANBY.
J Galbraith, lieutenant, 26June56
R Miller, ensign, 26June56
G M Abbott, surgeon, 26June56
P Mackin, chaplain, 26June56

- MONTREAL.
[1st Company.]
T Lyman, captain, 31Aug55
W C Haulson, lieutenant, 13Nov56
A Stewart, ensign, 13Nov56

- [2nd Company.]
Fletcher, captain, 27Sep56
J Lambert, lieutenant, 27Sep56
D McNaughton, ensign, 27Sep56

- [3rd Company.]
A Bertram, captain, 2May56
S H May, lieutenant, 2May56

- [4th Company.]
B Devlin, captain, 2May56
F F Mullins, lieutenant, 2May56
J Gillies, ensign, 2May56

- [5th Company.]
W P Barclay, captain, 26Jan56
H Kavanagh, lieutenant, 18Sept56
J Donnelly, ensign, 18Sept56

- [6th Company.]
T A Evans, captain, 17July56
G H Hill, lieutenant, 17July56
Bron-Jon, ensign, 17July56

- [8th Company.]
C E Belle, captain, 30Oct56
O Dequis, lieutenant, 30Oct56
L O Dufresne, ensign, 30Oct56

- ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
H Belleroose, captain, 29Jan.57

- Class B.
Cavalry.
QUEBEC.
[2nd Troop.]
J B Forsythe, captain, 13Nov56
J Anderson, lieutenant, 27Nov56
G Paterson, cornet, 27Nov56

- * 1 December '54
* Cap 18Sep '48. Major 20 Nov '54
* Lieutenant, 20th September '52
* Cornet, 15th March '54
* Surgeon, 12th September '54
* Major, 20th November '56
* Lieutenant, 20th March, '56

- MARKHAM.
W Hutton, captain, 17July56
J N Hutton, lieutenant, 18Sept.56
J Bradburn, cornet, 18Sept.56

GRIMSBY.

- C Teeter, captain, 11Dec.56
J B Coiter, lieutenant, 11Dec.56
A M Patti, cornet, 11Dec.56

DUNDAS.

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

Rifles.

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

- KINGSTON.
[3rd Company.]
James Maenee, captain, 7Nov.56
[5th Company.—Highlanders.]
D McIntosh, captain, 4Sept.56
J J Whitehead, lieut. 4Sept.56
E McIwen, ensign 4Sept.56
F Fowler, surgeon, 29Jan.57

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

TORONTO.

- [4th Company.]
S B Campbell, captain, 18Sept.56
J Stovel, lieutenant, 18Sept.56
W H Miller, ensign, 18Sept.56
J Thorburn, M D Surgn 18Sept.56

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

COLLINGWOOD.

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

ORILLIA.

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

HAMILTON.

- [4th Company.—Highlanders.]
J F McConig, captain, 17July.56
J Munro, lieutenant, 17July.56
J A Saecker, ensign, 17July.56

DUNVILLE.

- H Mulach, captain, 21July.56
C Perry, lieutenant, 7Aug.56
J Johnson, ensign, 7Aug.56

GRIMSBY.

- A Randall, captain, 7Aug.56
D C MacMillan, lieutenant, 7Aug.56
G Maxwell, ensign, 7Aug.56

LONDON.

- [2nd Company.—Highlanders.]
J Moffatt, captain, 7Aug.56
D McDonald, lieutenant, 7Aug.56
J Enghart, ensign, 4Sep.56

ST. THOMAS.

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

PORT DOVER.

- James Kiddle, captain, 16Oct.56
J Train, lieutenant, 16Oct.56
A Innes, ensign, 16Oct.56

LOWER CANADA.

Field Batteries Artillery

- QUEBEC.
L S Gamache, captain, 31Aug.53
M N Lagare, captain, 11Dec.56
E Lamontagne, 1st lieut 31Aug.56
P Valliere, " 31Aug.53
D Lecomte, 2nd lieut 11Dec.56
A Rowand, surgeon, 14Nov.55
W H Carpenter, vetaur. 14Nov.55

MONTREAL.

- H Bulmer, captain, 11Dec.56
W Masterman, " lieut 3July56
W Robb, " 11Dec.56
R W Isaacson, 2nd " 11Dec.56
E Fenwick, M D sur 11Dec.56
W H Hingston, Ass " 11Dec.56

Foot Companies.

- QUEBEC.
J Boomer, captain, 21Aug.53
J Linklay, 1st lieut 4Sept.56

- * Captain, 21st July '47
* Captain, 15th November '50
* Major, 20th November '54
* Capt. 11th Dec '54. this officer is attached to the Staff.
* Surgeon, 14th November '54
* Major, 20th November, '56

THE SERENADE OF TROILUS.

COLLINS.

This is the very song that Troilus
Sang to his Cressida, what time the gust
Flowed through the long, still streets of watchful Troy.

O love, sweet love, thou sleepest all the night—
Sleepest, soft pillow'd in the purple dusk;
While I am pining for thy silver voice,
Come forth, come forth, my sweet, my Cressida.

Softly the blue sea wraps the island shores,
Softly the colorless air enfolds the world,
Softly around the plane the ivy twines,
Even so, the white the gold starlight holds the sky,
I softly wail, embrace thee, Cressida.

How shall I weary thee with song? Arise!
The sheen of dying lamps, thy violet eyes
Do light the odorous twilight, and thy lips
Are pattering anemone. My own, my Cressida,
O listen! the sweet stars glisten, the soft wind moans;
Let the dove wind upon its golden bling.

Love—Love the Warrior—hath been with me,
While dreaming of the parting of thy breast,
I cleft the Achæans down. 'Twas Love, not I,
'Mid the wild shock of Ares, Cressida!
O listen! Thy ear is kissed by Love's low chant,
Let the dove wind upon its golden bling.

A light step passed along the gallery,
A sweet voice questioned at the golden door;
And the two lovers in one long embrace
Mingled. 'Twas full three thousand years ago.

THE BRITISH CASABIANCA.

We feel that few subjects could be more interesting than the following anecdote of an incident that really occurred in one of our late Indian battles. The youthful hero, Alexander Pennicuck, had, as it appears, promised to watch over his aged father, and he gallantly fulfilled that promise, as will be seen by this extract from a tale entitled "the Devoted Son."

It will be remembered that Casabianca, who is referred to as "happier than" young Pennicuck, was the brave son of the French captain of L'Orient man of war, and that he "stood upon the burning deck" of that vessel and was blown up with it in company with his father, because determined not to abandon the post in which he had been placed till released from it by the word of command, which his father's lips were unable to speak:—

"The noblest thing which perished there
Was that young and faithful heart."

"The sun had now passed its noon; six weary hours had gone by, the heated foot-tired charger drooped its head, and the march-worn soldier began to look for rest and refreshment. At length the welcome command to halt was heard; the trooper dismounted from his saddle, the infantry piled their arms, and the colour men were busy marking out the ground for the encampment.

"A long low ridge was before them; beyond was a scattered jungle and broken uneven ground; above which rose another ridge, parallel to the distant stream of the Jhelum, which flowed in its rear. Along those heights, extending three miles, were seen the glimmer of the weapons of a numerous enemy, and at intervals darker spots denoting the positions of formidable batteries. Upon the left appeared the low roofs of the little hamlet of Noonj; upon the right, at the end of a long, low, wooden range was an isolated hill of great natural strength, near Roosulpoor, behind which was a narrow gorge, through which the foe, if discomfited, might readily retire. Such was the position occupied by the Sikhs and Astar Singh. The intrepid old veteran, whose name was a proverb of no common bravery, where all were brave, whose sabre had made the obstinate Afghan turn and fly, rode out to watch the foe: when suddenly from the midst of them shot forth a slender tongue of flame, a light wreath of smoke, a hollow murmur; a cannon ball rolled almost beneath the hoofs of the charger of the general. It was the fatal harbinger of a blood-stained day. He resolved for battle; with rapid glance he surveyed the enemy, and gave the word "Advance!" Weary and faint, the troops respond

to the cry; the soldier forgot that his strength was almost spent, the officer only thought of animating and leading on his men. The light batteries rattled by, leaping over the broken ground; the dragons swept forward in one brilliant charge. Swiftly they mingled with the foe. Sixty guns have opened upon them a devastating fire. But see, there moves a column, the swarthy hue, and equipments mark the 25th and 41st regiments of native infantry—the faithful enduring sepoy. In front of the brigade marches steadily and firm H. M. 25th. Upon their banners are inscribed the names of half a score of victories won on the sands of Egypt, on the heights of the Pyrenees, and the memory-peopled plains of Spain and France—colors gallantly borne, that won the praise of the immortal Wellington—they move onward silently, each man keeping calmly in his rank; no artillery supports them. The cannonade thins them as they advance. Before them on a steep acclivity, and at a distance, thunder fourteen guns, smiting down with an unseen stroke.—They pause—they are exhausted; they are ready to sink and faint. Hurrah! on! on! One gallant soldier heads them; they mount, they struggle on the very brow of the hill, they waver; onward again, the bayonets have passed the mound, the battery is stormed. Speed! Speed! With rapid blows the guns are spiked and rendered useless. The Sikhs are on them; the thick jungle teems with a thousand foes; on every side spring up armed men; the fire of their matchlocks sings them—gallant 25th! hand to hand, one against ten, they maintain the unequal fray. Rapid as the strokes and the din of some vast machinery, sword jars against sword, and bayonets ring upon the weapons of the enemy. In vain! in vain! eight hundred men, scarce one hour since followed you veteran, and the fair boy beside him, to the battle: a score of officers have fallen around them; well nigh five hundred gallant hearts are old. The old man stands almost alone; his veteran arm wearies, droops; nigh seventy winters have blanched his grey hairs, but not cooled the fire of his stout heart; a mound of dead is beneath; the din of war rings on his ear, there is no hope of rescue or of aid; the enemy presses on so fast and furious—his right hand tires; is there no blade to interpose and save?—In vain, he has fallen! hal! one gallant boy steps forth! he has fought long beside him; his father's murderer has bit the dust. Brave boy! he strides across his father's corpse, two soldiers lift it, they bear it off—away! the foemen close around him and his precious burden; he will never surrender it; once more he strides across the dear breathless body; no tear in his eye, no tremour in his arm. Oh! happier young Casabianca, standing beside thy father on the burning deck of L'Orient, to embrace and die together in the sea, a-fire with the blazing fragments of the wreck; he will never yield his father—so young—no care for life! no pity has the fierce Sikh; he is wounded, he falls, and in his last effort to shield the dead, his breath of life is spent. Noble Alexander Pennicuck! the old man and the boy—lovely in their lives—in death they are not divided.—*The Churchman's Companion.*

"ONWARD yet, my gallant soldiers,
"For the honour of our name,
"For the glory of our country,
"For the prize of deathless fame;
"Think upon our martial story,
"Think upon our comrades' graves,
"Think upon our names as Britons
"And the flag that o'er us waves!

"On the gales of Spain it floated,
"Symbol of a conquering race;
"Let our hearts' best life-blood dye it
"Ere it droop in strange disgrace!
"By the dear ones left behind us,
"By our homes beyond the sea,
"By our fathers and our children,
"Death or victory—follow me!"

Thus he spake—that aged chieftain;
And, e'er well his words were spent,
Twice four hundred gallant voices
Far and wide the war cry sent—
"Onward! onward! we will follow!

Death or victory! Lead the way!
Braver voices through the tumult
Rose not all that fearful day.

Calm he stands, though round and o'er
him

Rains the storm of fury sleet.
One by one his gallant comrades,
Falling, perish at his feet.
Far away the British banners
Rise above the battle's tide;
Nearer still the dark-brow'd foemen
On aro pressing side by side!

Through the day a young bright stripling
Ever by his side had been,
Silent and fair in form and feature,
Soldier-like in heart and mien;
Strangely calm the boy's proud bearing—
Strangely bright his flashing eye—
Learning in his first last battle
Both to conquer and to die.

Onward, onward come the foemen;
Nearer still they press around;
One dread pause of expectation,
Then upon their prey they bound!
Gleam in air their thirsty sabres,
Hings their cry o' demon hate,
Springs the boy to guard his father—
Ah! one instant all too late!

Prostrate lies the hoary chieftain,
Deadly falls the stripling's blow,
And, beside his dying victim
Sinks the Sikh who laid him low.
O'er his sire the boy is bending,
Life's last sands are nearly run,
But his eyes ere slowly closing
Look a blessing on his son.

This no time for filial mourning,
Grief a calmer hour must wait;
Now above his gallant sire
Stands the boy to meet his fate—
Of his own young life regardless,
Struggling, while no tears may flow,
To preserve his father's body
From the insults of the foe.

Young brave hero! comes no succour
In this hour of sore distress?
'Midst the crowding foes around thee,
Weary, lone, and fatherless!
Help! some help! In mercy save him!
See! He faints—he bleeds—he sinks:
Shield him! shield him from that sabre!
Ha! Its blade his life-blood drinks!

Glorious was thy fate, young soldier,
'Twas to fight and thus to die!
Death to thee was victory,
For it vainly strove to part thee
From the sire thou could'st not save
Hero in thy final duty,
Honour! Honour to thy grave!

A HINT TO COLONEL GUY.—We think that there has been too long a cold impassable barrier between the private and the officer. The Officer, who is unknown to his men, or known only as a despot who takes no interest in their welfare, but regards them as mere soulless machines, born to eat, drink, march, do duty, and for their country to shoot and to be shot, does not deserve popularity. Let it not be a strange thing for an Officer to enter, teach, and even (if he possesses the gift of oratory) to lecture occasionally upon some scientific subject in the Garrison School. It was the union in pursuit between soldiers and Officers which rendered the Army of the Commonwealth irresistible.—Let such union be ours, and we shall not be compelled to wait long for the most glorious results.—*Naval and Military Gazette, July 10th.*

Terrible, 21, paddle steam-fragate, is in Sherness basin, having new boilers and a thorough overhaul. This vessel fully merits her name, as it is generally allowed scarcely a vessel in the British Navy would have steamed out of Katcha Bay during the heavy gale of wind in the Black Sea last war at the rate of two or three knots an hour, when commanded by Capt. J. McGlervy, and the chief engineer, Mr. Andrew Douglas.

State of Naples and Sicily.

The following private letter, dated Naples, the 11th of January, has been published in the Paris correspondence of the *Times* :—

"After the explosion of the powder magazine a police commission for the army was established. The members are—Governor Prefect of Police; Dupuis, Chief of the Battalion of Gendarmery; D'Espagnolis, Commissary of Police; and Humbely, Captain of the Royal Guards. Governo has acquired such influence over the King that he is lodged in the Royal Palace.—The object of the commission is to find out a grand conspiracy connected with the attempt of Milano and the two explosions. They have already set to work. More than 100 persons have been arrested, of course Liberals, among whom I know Cuccio, Ferdinand Masselli, Bardate, ex-magistrate, Casera, Gargensola, Maltici, Manzi, and Giuseppe Costebili, who had just been released from prison. All these persons have been thrown into dungeons without examination, and without being aware of their arrest. It is rumored that Government has discovered the authors of the explosion of the Carios III. in the commander of the ship, the officers, and, in fact, all who had escaped the explosion. It is also reported that the seamen have spoken, and indicated the criminals paid by the English. The Royalist clubs and the courtiers say that it is necessary to finish at any cost with the English and to compel the departure of the corvette which is in the bay. That corvette they declare is an *agent provocateur*. This has been so talked of that I have heard the commander of the Malacca, who is an excellent man, demanded satisfaction for the calumnies on the part of those people on the honor of England. After a delay of seven days the official journal has at last spoken, "We are happy," it says, "to be able to announce that several persons (23) were saved by the boats of the English corvette in the bay.—The Count of Aquila sent immediately (after five days) one of his officers on board the Malacca to thank the commander.

"On Friday evening, the 9th, the police invaded five coffee-houses—namely, the Colonna d'Oro in the Toledo, that of the Piazza di Gerolamini, two in the square of Cape di Napoli, and one in the Vicaria—moreover, five estaminets for shopkeepers and pastrycook's establishments. I will mention to you what took place in the Cafe de la Colonna d'Oro when I myself was present. In others it was pretty much the same. At eight o'clock in the evening Gondi, Commissary of Police, followed by a strong patrol of shirri and gendarmes at all the doors, and commenced a search. He began by taking the names of the persons present, which he wrote down in a pocket-book. A Frenchman, named Aillaud, was among them. "Who are you?" asked the Commissary of Police. "Well, I really forget my name," was the answer, "but you will find it here," and M. Aillaud presented him his passport. The Commissary bit his lips, and let him go. He then searched the pockets and the hats of every one present, caused the arms of every one to be bound with cords, and, escorted by the shirri and the gendarmes, made them traverse the city, and lodged them in the prison of the Vicaria. A crowd followed the prisoners. The cafes were shut up, and on two of them appeared a notice, "Closed by order of the Police." More than 100 persons were thus arrested. On the following morning a printed placard on the walls with

these words,—"The faction which calls itself the Government arrests the whole city. Patience! The hour of the tocsin for veterans will arrive." Out of these arrests the Government will get up a trial to be displayed to the eyes of Europe, which will somewhat raise the courage of the Royalists.

"On the following night the city was deserted and the cafes empty. The gas has been turned off from a part of the Royal Palace, from the Theatre of San Carlos, and that of the Fonda, as an explosion is apprehended. The theatres are to be closed for three days, the 11th, 12th, and 13th, in order to avoid a demonstration which was prepared in them for the 12th, the King's birthday. To-morrow, the 12th, the Royalists are expected to make a demonstration of affection for their "adoring Sovereign." The word has been sent round to all honest men to keep within doors; the streets will be deserted. Many families have already quitted their houses in the Rue de Toledo.

"At Pantia, province of Salerno, a person named Petrone chanced to make some remarks about the King in a cafe. The gendarmes made an attempt to arrest him, but a priest, a brother of Petrone, issued out with a poniard in his hand, attacked the gendarmes, killed one of them, wounded three, and put the rest to flight. The whole family at once quitted the place, and repaired to the mountains. In this country those who would enjoy liberty must lead the life of brigands. It is a civil war without a truce. A hundred persons are released from prison to-day, but two hundred are arrested the next. The official journal of the 10th says: "Cherishing in our Royal soul the desire of improving more and more the condition of the prisoners, and wishing that their moral shall not be inferior to their material improvement, we decree that the moral and religious direction of those who are detained in prison is intrusted to the rev. fathers of the Society of Jesus. One of the rev. fathers shall form part of the Commission of Prisons, and will have a deliberate voice in the examination of affairs."

"On the 17th and 18th instant 10 more coffee-houses were shut up. In all 400 persons have now been arrested. Bianchini has sent in his resignation. In Sicily two parties of the refugees have landed. The police have arrested a person named Pellegrini. The others are safe in the island, and are preparing another insurrection."

PRUSSIA—HER MILITARY POWER.—The Prussian Army, after the battle of Rosbach, possessed the highest reputation in Europe. The Infantry manœuvred with mechanical regularity, and the Cavalry was even more remarkable. "As to the latter," says General Jomini, "foreigners were surprised to see vast masses of horsemen break into columns at a given signal, change their direction, disguise their movements from the enemy, appear suddenly at the extremity of the line, and term with the rapidity of lightning, all without deploying, and by a simple conversion of divisions." Such, in fact, was the admiration entertained for the Prussian Army under Frederick the Great, that officers of all nations went to Potsdam to study its system, and any Prussian officer was sure to make his fortune in a foreign Army. The victories of the French Republic and Empire diminished the prestige of the Prussians, and even their Light Cavalry at Jena was not equal to that of the French. The Military organization, however, of Prussia is still very remarkable. Surrounded by powerful neighbours, and

without natural frontiers capable of defending her, she is obliged to rely for her independence on the whole nation, and accordingly every able-bodied man from the age of 20 to 60 is a soldier. From 20 to 25 a Prussian belongs to the active Army; from 25 to 32 the 1st Ban of the Landwehr; from 32 to 40 to the 2nd Ban of the Landwehr; and from 40 to 60 to the Landstrum—a sort of National Guard, which is only called out in case of war; in the Landstrum, too, in case of war, youths from 17 to 20 are also incorporated. At 20, every man, except those labouring under infirmities, is called on to serve, and he belongs to the Regiment formed and recruited in his province. The law is very severe in requiring service from every one; but as the annual contingent would be too large if all were called out, it is divided into three classes.—1, those without profession, who serve two years and a half, after which they enter the reserve; 2, workmen, employes, &c., who serve six months and equip themselves at their own expense; 3, students and those supporting families, who serve six weeks, after which they enter the Regiment of Landwehr of their province to complete their instruction. In addition to the compulsory service exacted from all Prussians, voluntary engagements are admitted, provided they be between the ages of 17 and 20; they are for three years, but at the expiration of that time the soldiers form part of the reserve, and still depend on the active Army for two years longer; they then go to the Landwehr of the 1st Ban for seven years, and afterwards into that of the 2nd Ban for another seven years.

The Prussian Army consists of from 60,000 to 100,000 men in time of peace. It is, properly speaking, only a vast school, in which the Landwehr (defence of the country) is instructed in the art of war. The Prussian army is administered with the severest economy. The active force comprises the Guard and the Line. The latter is divided into eight permanent Corps d'Armee, each Corps consisting of two Divisions, each Division of three Regts. of three Battalions in time of peace, and four in time of war. The Guard is composed of two Divisions, one of Infantry, consisting of 4 Regts. of the Line and 4 of the Landwehr; one of Cavalry, consisting of 4 Regts. of the Line (1 of Cuirassiers, 1 of Dragoons, 1 of Lancers, 1 of Hussars, and 4 Regts. of Landwehr, all of which are Hussars or Lancers. The total of the Infantry is 32 Regts. of the Line, 8 Regts. of Reserve, 8 Battalions of Rifle men; that of the Landwehr is 32 Regts. of the Line and 8 of Reserve. The Artillery consists of 9 Brigades, 153 batteries, and 972 guns. There are 9 Regts. of Engineers. In time of war the Army and Landwehr, without counting the Landstrum, may be made to amount to 585,510 and 93,850 horses. On the invasion of France in 1792 the Army was 163,000 strong; in 1806, in the campaign of Jena it was 250,000 strong; in 1813 it was the same; in 1815 it was 264,000, with 600 guns. The Prussian Landwehr is a strong reserve, being, in fact, the whole nation in arms. It causes but small expense, nothing being permanent in it except a Staff. The soldiers of the Landwehr take part in grand manœuvres, which last a fortnight every year, during which time they receive pay, and the horses of the Cavalry are hired for them. The Landwehr of the 1st Ban, like the active Army, serves in time of war both in the interior and abroad; the Landwehr of the second Ban has no permanent Staff, but in time of war it serves in fortified places. Prussia

has numerous Military schools for officers and non-commissioned officers. The principal of them is the General School of War. Officers of the army are admitted into it after competition; they study for three years, and are afterwards employed in the General Staff. The other schools are—one for Artillery and Engineers, five for Cadets, eighteen for Infantry and Cavalry, nine for Brigades of Artillery, and one for non-commissioned officers.

CYPHERS.—*The Practice among Diplomats of Communicating by Cyphers.*—Decent Roman letters could be read, or Greek or Arabic characters. It is not enough that communications are conveyed by special messengers, and delivered hand to hand, the entire verbiage of the instructions and documents must be written in cypher, and the cypher be continually changed. This might be useful to puzzle the post-offices in which there is an establishment for the dishonest purpose of opening letters, reading, copying, and re-sealing them, when there is any suspicion about their contents—steam being used for wafers, dry heat for wax, the impression of the seal being first taken by a peculiar process. Nothing is thought of the delay of a single post should it occur, which it does not, unless there is pressure upon the employes at the moment. Those to whom letters are addressed little think their epistles are read, and, perhaps copied for the police. Letters in cypher render the delay greater in private correspondence, but decipherers are kept to read them. The Foreign office documents are sent by messengers in England, so called; or in France and Germany by couriers, besides being in cypher. Expresses are called estafettes on the Continent when thus despatched. The use of the cypher amidst scenes of warfare is obvious—but we must not dilate. Referring to the Foreign office. Upon the departure of an Ambassador he takes from the office, for the purpose of mystification and secret correspondence, three documents. One of these is divided into columns, marked with the letters of the alphabet adopted, and the syllables, words, or phrases most likely to be used in the course of the negotiation with which he is to be entrusted. To these are also affixed the names of the sovereigns, kings, or republics, and principal ministers of each. The last or third column contains the secret correspondence of the Foreign office, designating the numbers of the cyphers or characters used, by being attached to each letter, word, or phrase, as their signification. Cyphers sometimes stand for letters, words, or whole phrases; the key being in the hands of the corresponding parties. Tables of nouns, verbs, and phrases with their initial letters, are prepared for the correspondent, different numbers being employed to designate the same word, in order, in case of accident, that it may be more difficult to decipher the document. No ordinary letters are used, for fear they should aid in deciphering. The words are distinguished by a point or order that they may be distinguished by their terminations. The decipherer shows in one column all the numbers of which the deciphering cypher is composed in their natural order. The next column contains the word, phrase, or letter designated. When a despatch has to be deciphered, the signification of the first number is sought, and the word it means written over it, the figures being set wide apart. The figures may refer as well to corresponding cyphers. So far everything appears simple and honest enough; but the words of diplomatists

are used to conceal their thoughts, so their cyphers are not only used to conceal their words, but to betray those who pry into their secrets. If an 'employe' be tempted, yet honest, he mentions the reward he has been offered to furnish the key. He is directed to take the bribe for useful intelligence, and to proceed as usual. The corrupter is then made the victim of his attempt to corrupt. The Minister writes, suppose to an Ambassador, the reverse of his real meaning, and of what he would communicate. He then affixes a sign or character to the despatch, which sign is always privately arranged before the departure of the Ambassador. This, called the "annulling," or "negative" sign, not only annuls all in the despatch as it stands, but indicates that it must be understood in an opposite sense. Sometimes a partially false key is sent, which causes the corrupter to run into all kinds of error. The true despatch, in such cases, is always sent by a special messenger, or in some indirect manner. There are upon record, in some Cabinets, details of various modes of diplomatic cheating in this way which would half fill a volume. Sometimes Ambassadors are despatched from hence, all with different cyphers. Among themselves, the correspondence is carried on by what is diplomatically denominated a "cypher bannel," arranged on the same plan as the office cyphers, but with totally different characters. This secret correspondence not only serves in overreaching another, but a latent mode of conveying at times very mischievous communication to dally with or delay, or conclude negotiations, as it may happen, when the negotiating parties are not all well informed, or some intervening point gives one party an advantage.

INDIA.—**BOMBAY, Dec. 3rd.**—We have not yet had time to relieve tidings of the expedition which sailed on the 11th ult. for the Persian Gulf. A strong reserve force of six or seven thousand men is said to be at present organizing in the Presidency, this being, we should suppose, intended to meet a possible contingency which will, we trust never arrive. We continue nearly as much in the dark as ever in reference to the affairs of Herat, as well as those of Afghanistan generally. An army of 5,000 men has for some time past been advancing by the hills of Kohat in the direction of Cabul, so quietly that we hardly knew anything of the proceedings till a letter from an officer with the force made us aware that they had got within fifty miles of the capital of the Ameer, without knowing the object or the destination of their despatch. Sir John Lawrence was about to proceed to meet Dost Mahomed in person. The old chief is said meanwhile to be finessing—keeping up correspondence with both parties, to claim the friendship of that one which remains master of the field. A deputation has meanwhile been sent from Sind to the Kahn or Khelat, and our present proceedings seem something like a parody on those of 1838—to so little purpose would the history of the past twenty years appear to have been written.

THE IRON DUKE AT COURT.—One of his unexpected pleasures.—It was at an Investiture at Buckingham Palace. The Queen was on her throne—the Prince-Consort stood beside her; the great officers of state were ranged around. The Knights in their gorgeous robes, had retired from the Throne-room; and again the mirrored doors swung open wide, and the heralds, of cloth-of-gold, entered, footing with all humility as they escorted old General after General up

to the foot of her Majesty. *Foebly did those venerable old warriors advance, and slowly and awkwardly did they retire, each man treading upon his long robes, or slipping and tripping upon the smooth Indian matting, as he backed out of the presence.* Their retreat was not much accelerated, when out spake the Iron Duke as he sat near the throne, "*How badly her Majesty's Generals walk backwards!*" Perhaps no other man in the realm could have made such an observation at such a time, and have been rewarded, as that good old man was, with his Sovereign's smile. At a "Drawing-room" at St. James's Palace, while every one in Queen Anne's room was on tip-toe, the words, *the Duke! the Duke!* passed like a watch-word from lip to lip, sinking into whispers as the great Chief slowly approached. He walked like a man in a dream, wrapped up in the glories of the past; a quiet, yet triumphant smile lighted up his countenance as his eye rested upon the medals upon the breasts of some old warriors leaning against the rails. He looked round from face to face for a second, recognized an officer of rank, upon whose breast several medals and decorations glittered. "Is Lord de Roos here?" inquired the Duke, somewhat abruptly.—"I have not seen him, sir," responded the old Militaire. Some one volunteered to look for the nobleman who was wanted, but the Duke slowly walked away, and entered the Ambassador's room, where he was addressed by a diplomatist wearing the gold-embroidered coat of the civil service. The Duke seemed to listen attentively to the communications of the Minister of State; a cloud passed over his brow as he raised up his eyes, and contemplated the upper part of the tall windows, through which a beam of summer sun streamed into the room, and threw a sort of halo around that venerable head, and in a sad and solemn tone he uttered these momentous words—"a war with Russia! If we have a war with Russia, God knows where it will end!" Then, after a pause, he repeated, "God knows where!" The Duke looked like some prophetic seer pronouncing the doom and destiny of nations.

THE INDIAN REGIMENTS.—In consequence of the large number of troops who were required in the Crimea during the late war the authorities at the War-office were unable to complete the Regiments serving in India to their proper establishment, but the Duke of Cambridge has now given directions for the whole of the Regiments on the Indian establishment to be raised to their war strength as early as possible. With this view volunteering has been commenced from all those Regiments on the home station which are above the prescribed establishment, and recruiting is also proceeding vigorously, it being the intention of the authorities to have the Indian Regiments completed before the season for the embarkation of draughts from this country arrives. Upwards of 600 volunteers have arrived at the Provisional Battalion, Chatham, for the purpose of joining the various Indian Depots of that Garrison, the whole of whom will undergo a course of instruction in the use of the Enfield rifle.

The Governor of Nova Scotia, at the opening of the Legislature yesterday, intimated that an opposition company will apply for a charter to lay a submarine telegraph from Ireland to Nova Scotia. The Hon. Mr. Johnson moved a vote of want of confidence in the government, after which the house adjourned.

INDIAN IRREGULAR CAVALRY.

The letter that follows was addressed recently to the *Times*. It is truthful and able.

Sir,—All who know India must have been most gratified by an announcement contained in your last overland news to the effect that Colonel Tapp's regiment of Irregulars, the Poonah horse, were en route from Serour to Bombay, to embark for the Persian Gulf. This time, at any rate, the authorities have selected the troops most fitted for the work in view.

Had two or three of these regiments been sent to co-operate with the Sultan's generals in Asia, there would have been no difficulty in escorting the supplies from Erzeroum, and no necessity for the capitulation of Kars.

The British public don't know much about India, and don't appear very anxious to improve their information on the subject. An Indian debate will always count out the fullest House, and Indian stories put to flight the most enduring of listeners. But if its grievances are a bore, they may still, perhaps, tolerate some notice of its efficiency.

India boasts the finest corps of irregular cavalry in the world, and perhaps you, Sir, can spare the space for a slight sketch of those gallant warriors, who are now fighting Mr. Murray's battles in Persia.

The Irregular Cavalry are free lances, receiving monthly pay for the services of themselves, their horses, and arms. They are armed with either sword, carbine, or lance, and each man selects the weapon with which he is most expert—an incalculable advantage in hand-to-hand encounters. The horses are surveyed and passed by European officers, and none admitted under a certain value. In many regiments this is fixed at four hundred rupees, or £40. Their dress consists of a small turban, worn generally on the side of the head, long blue frock-coats, and high jack-boots. The Irregulars of the Deccan use the Mahratta saddle and bit, the former heavy, but never known to wring a horse's back if properly adjusted; the latter excessively severe at will, but, with a light hand and trained horse, the finest military bit in the world. They take immense pride in the condition and appearance of their horses, and the brightness and temper of their arms. They use wooden scabbards, and their swords—generally old regimental ones—are as sharp as razors. They never draw them except when obliged, and never return them with disgrace. They are the *beau ideal* of light cavalry, and as graceful and picturesque in their way as ever were Prince Rupert's cavaliers. The service is very popular, and none but men of property, caste, and unblemished character can gain admission.

Those of the Deccan are composed entirely of the gentry and small landed proprietors, whom caste compels or inclination prompts to a military career. The high sense of honor and the chivalrous nature of some of these high caste gentlemen remind one more than anything else in these practical times of the days of Bayard and Gaston de Foix. No promises, no threats will induce a high caste Musulman of the Deccan to give up his arms. If compelled to do so he is disgraced for ever. Not many years ago, during some disturbance, several Sirwars of the Deccan irregulars were desired to give up their arms. They demurred, they entreated, they declared that if compelled to do so their estate was gone; death was preferable. The order was imperative, there was no appeal. When the officer came to receive their arms they ask-

ed once more if there was no chance. They were told none. At once, by a preconcerted movement, they put their pistols to their breasts and shot themselves. Is not that the metal of which to form soldiers? They are constantly ready for active service, and the celerity with which they prepare for the longest marches is as incredible as the marches themselves.

I remember returning from an unsuccessful pig hunt at Arungabad some years ago, with the late Brigadier Mayne, than whom no more gallant sabreur ever drew sword on the plains of India, and as we approached the cantonment of the 2nd or 3d Irregular Cavalry of the Nizam's contingent he ordered the assembly to be sounded. There was not then a soul visible, and we took out our watches to time them; in six minutes from the first note of the bugle call the whole regiment (with the exception of a few stragglers in the bazaar) with their camels and baggage tatoes were on parade, and ready to march on the instant to Hyderabad or Cabul. The length and rapidity of their march is marvellous, and would in Europe establish an *alibi* for a whole regiment without difficulty. They are still the same Mahrattas whose swift mysterious marches under Hyder and Surajee paralysed Hindostan, and nearly drove the British from their newly acquired territories. One word more and I have done. Half Europe is now mad on the subject of the Zouave dress. It is declared to be *par excellence*, the dress of a soldier—unequaled for beauty, comfort and convenience. If so well suited to the Europeans, how admirably adapted must it be for the Sepoys, suited at once to their climate and their nationality. Nothing can be finer than a Rajpoot or Brahmin Sepoy swaggering through the bazaar in his turban and flowing robes off duty; nothing more ludicrous than the helpless appearance of the same person in tight stock, light red coat, tight black trousers, with boots and shako to match, trussed for parade. It only takes 30 days to go to India. Is it not a pity, Sir, that some of our statesmen should not run out and take a view of that mighty empire with its 100,000,000 of inhabitants, of which they talk so much and know so little?—I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

E. S.

Captain Burton and Lieutenant Speke have left for Zanzibar, to commence a series of explorations into the interior, for which two years have been assigned them. They expected to be joined by Dr. Steinhilber from Aden, and this completes the arrangements for the expedition. It is not supposed likely that the travellers will be able to remain more than a twelvemonth at a time in the interior: when they find their supplies and resources begin to fail them, they will probably visit Zanzibar, and make a fresh departure inland. Their first object is to make for the shores of the Great Lake or a series of lakes in Central Africa, which twenty years ago were only known by imperfect rumor, and from time to time were washed from, or replaced on the map, as our supposed knowledge regarding them waxed or waned. We have every reason to believe that sheets of fresh water of large expanse exist in Central Africa, just under the line, and so far south as the twentieth parallel, or probably over a space nearly as large as the peninsula of Hindostan. That this is a continuous inland sea we have no sufficient ground for believing. That the lakes are united is more than probable: that some of them are of vast magnitude is almost certain: but not only are we ignorant of their size, their connections, width

and relations to each other, but we are not so much as aware whether or not they form a great independent lake and river system unconnected with the ocean, or whether they may not send off a portion of their waters to the sea. Captain Burton is of opinion that from some of them the Nile derives its supplies. And the travellers from Zanzibar are not without hope of meeting the great exploring party now proceeding southward from Egypt, and so between them solving a problem which has formed the mystery of the past twenty centuries.—The Greek geographer, Ptolemy, speaks of two extensive lakes, which owe their existence to the melting of the snows on the Mountains of the Moon, as feeders of the Nile. These he describes as 6 and 7 south, and 57 and 65 east. If we subtract the correction of 10 degrees required by all Ptolemy's observations just referred to has been applied, the Mountains of the Moon are very nearly under the line, and this is the position now assigned to the Great Snowy Range. It is to these wonderful regions that the eyes of geographers in all parts of the world are at present directed, and thitherward two bodies of bold adventurers, one from Cairo, another from Bombay, are at present directing their steps, with an enterprise before them laborious and dangerous as it is, often paralleled in labor and in Janger, but never certainly surpassed in interest.

THE LATE SIR JOHN MALCOLM.—This distinguished officer failed in an active career which he prosecuted for the appointment of the Governor of Madras; and the mortification which he felt upon the occasion was aggravated by the recollection that during his preceding stay in India his claims to a similar office in Bombay had, as he considered, been with unequal unfairness set aside. The reasons assigned for the refusal to invest him with the desired office appeared to him mere frivolous excuses, put forth to give a colourable pretext to the resolution of which the real grounds could not conveniently be stated; and in this case his Persian knowledge enabled him to furnish the following somewhat amusing illustration of what many people must have found a not very uncommon experience in the intercourse of the world:—"A Persian wanted to borrow a horse, but the friend to whom he appealed, answered, 'My horse is black.' 'I prefer that colour,' said the borrower. 'But he has large eyes.' 'I like them better than small ones.' 'That is an odd taste; but he has hair upon his body.' 'Oh, I see, you are making excuses.' 'I think you might have guessed that by the first reply.'" Malcolm added that he "had guessed it from the first, but that he would, nevertheless, persevere to the last in his efforts to mount himself." On a subsequent occasion this perseverance was rewarded, and in the year 1827 he embarked a fourth time for India, with the appointment of Governor of Bombay.

THE NEW AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.—A well planned Nile expedition is in some danger of failure. One of the steamers has been lost in an attempt to ascend the first Cataract. Dissensions have broken out among Count d'Escayrac's followers; the leader himself quarrelling with the men of science, and the Anglo-American part of the expedition with the Gallo-German part. The first desired to push on at once, but dallying at Assouan under fear of the weather—the latter strongly urging rest and caution. Which party was right in such a discussion we cannot hope to decide. Unhap-

ply the English were without their natural chief; for the orders calling Mr. Burton to this extraordinary service had not reached Alexandria in time, and the courageous adventurer had left for Bombay. Letters will doubtless overtake him at Aden, when he will at once proceed to the Nile, where his presence is so much required. We earnestly trust that an expedition so well planned will not be allowed to fail through the petty jealousy of the men employed.

Let us add a word of suggestion to our own Foreign Office. Dr. Vogel's Corporal Maguire are in Africa at its disposal—bold, enterprising, and devoted servants of civilization. Why not direct these gentlemen to turn their faces from Lake Chad towards the Indian Ocean? There lies the great field for discovery. Dr. Barth had proposed this very route—a route which has often tempted the imaginations of successful travellers, yet one which is still virgin. After Dr. Livingston's labors such a task as the passage from Lake Chad to the Upper Nile is anything but appalling. Is our Foreign Office disposed to yield all the laurels of discovery to the servants of the Missionary Societies?—*From the London Athenæum Jan. 3.*

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM.—BLACKING.—HORSE GUARDS, DEC. 16, 1856.—A very pernicious system having prevailed in several Corps, of the men being permitted to use a composition called Jet, in cleaning their pouches, General Officers Commanding Districts, Divisions, and Brigades are requested to give their immediate attention to this subject, and to cause the description of Blacking mentioned in the Circular Memorandum of Feb. 16, 1848, to be exclusively used for cleansing the Pouches. By command,

W. E. FORSTER, Dep.-Adj.-Gen.

79th.—*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*—Sir, In days of yore, "when George the Third was King," the Duke of York being Commander-in-Chief, H.R.H., on a certain occasion, when inspecting the 79th, or Camaronian Highlanders, shortly after their embodiment, found it be his duty to express, in strong terms, his disapprobation of their conduct. In those times the Highlanders, fresh and untrained from their native mountains and "woodlands wild," though *not-secund* in action were rather "loose" in their ideas of discipline. The Duke addressing Colonel Cameron indignantly on the subject, ended by threatening to "draft" his Reg.; at which the blood of old Cameron immediately was up, and gruffly replying, he said (alluding, of course, to the Reg. having been raised by himself), "That, please your Royal Highness, is more than your Royal Father can do." H.R.H., no doubt rather taken aback, paused, then immediately said "Ah, then I shall send them to the West Indies," thinking, doubtless, by that threat, to "shut the mouth" of the old Highland chief; but as *contrary*, his reply was, "Your Royal Highness may send my Reg. to Hell, if it so pleases you, but I shall go with them." Soon after they were despatched to one of our West India Islands, where, after serving their time, and suffering severely from "Yellow Jack," the order came for "Home, sweet home." During the passage, immediately after leaving the port whence they embarked, the transport struck on a rock; but got off, apparently uninjured; the pumps, however, were kept going incessantly. Most providentially, from the time of leaving until reaching this country, they never, owing to contrary winds, had any occasion to alter their direct course. Their voyage proved unusually quick. After the troops were disembarked, on the vessel being docked, a large piece of rock was discovered firmly fixed in her bottom, which actually dropped out. Verily, as Jack says, "There is a sweet little cherub sits smiling

aloft." Had the wind shifted but a point during that homeward voyage, the loss of all must have been certain. GLENAPPE
Iona, Argyllshire, Dec. 26, 1856

Captain Little, the well-known steeple-chase rider, met with a severe accident when out with the Duke of Beaufort's hounds on the 21st ult. The land, from the recent wet weather, was very slippery, and in about ten minutes after the burst the Captain's horse, in taking a stile, fell, throwing the rider and rolling over him. The injuries sustained are serious; besides severe bruises, he had a rib broken, but is now going on well.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ANGLO INDIAN ARMY.

From the Bombay (Extraordinary) Gazette October, 17.

In consequence of instructions received from Bombay by electric telegraph late yesterday evening, a sudden order was issued for the immediate march of the First company First battalion of European artillery and the reserve details, which arrived the other day from Ahmednugger, and they accordingly left Poona at a very early hour this morning for Oolwa, en route to the Presidency, to join the forces proceeding to the Persian Gulf. The company, with light field battery (six twelve pounders) attached, consists of one hundred and sixty-six men and drivers, and two hundred and fifty horses, and is commanded by Captain Hatch.

The squadron of the Poona irregular horse under the command of Major Tapp, will leave Seroor on the 18th. Positive orders to this effect have been forwarded to Major Tapp by Express.

The 4th Rifles, under command of Colonel Houser, are ordered to leave Poona for the Presidency by rail way.

Two Companies of the Sappers and miners will leave Poona either on Saturday or Monday next, and Captain Blake's (the 3rd) troop of Horse Artillery start to-morrow morning. The former will be taken from Campoolee to Bombay by rail, whilst the latter will proceed to Oolwa, from whence they will be conveyed across the harbour in boats. The reason of this is that the railway authorities are not prepared to convey the guns and ammunition waggons by the trains.

The orders for these movements were issued at 10 o'clock last night, upon the receipt of instructions by electric telegraph.

The troops under orders to join the expedition have for some days past been thoroughly equipped and ready to start at a moment's notice. The men are in the highest spirits, and all are rejoiced at the prospect of the approaching cold weather campaign.

A report has just reached us that the force to be sent against Persia from the Bombay Presidency alone, is to be increased from five to fifteen thousand men.

It is rumoured that the orders for these movements of troops have been issued under instructions received by the Bombay government from Lord Canning by electric telegraph, and that the government of India has received the final instructions of the home authorities for the despatch of the expedition, by the last overland mail. It would also appear that the despatch containing the declaration of war with Persia was sent through our ambassador at Constantinople. It is strange that duplicates of these despatches were not sent to the Bombay government, even as a mere act of courtesy.

Death of Marshal Radetzky.

The oldest military chieftain of distinction in the world has just died in Italy.—Count Joseph Radetzky, commander of the Austrian Army in Italy, was born at Tschentz, in Bohemia, in 1766, and was over ninety years of age. His military life began in 1781, when he was appointed a cadet in a cavalry regiment, and he has taken part in every war in which Austria has been engaged, from that time to the present. He figured under the Archduke Charles in all his battles with Napoleon. His commission as Major General dates from the year 1801, fifty-six years ago. In 1809, after the battle of Erlingen in which he distinguished himself, he was appointed field marshal lieutenant and chief of a regiment of Hussars. He has held successively the governorship of Ofen, of Olmutz, and of Lemberg, and in 1852 he was appointed commander-general of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom.

When the troubles of 1848 broke out in Europe, the scenes at Milan were particularly violent, and Radetzky obtained more notoriety than glory by his excessively severe measures in repressing the republican movements. Although then over eighty years of age, he acted with the vigour and energy of youth. The campaign of 1848, against Charles Albert, was carried on with great skill, and finally the Austrians overcame the Sardinians at Olteno, on the 24th of March, 1849, and Radetzky had the satisfaction of announcing their retreat. Charles Albert then abdicated, and his successor the present king, Victor Emmanuel, was compelled to make terms dictated by the Marshal, and highly advantageous to Austria. Since that campaign Radetzky has received honors and rewards without stint, from the Austrian monarch. He has, till within a year, been able to ride and engage in active pursuits. But latterly he has been unfitted for this, and seldom appeared abroad except in his carriage. During the recent visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to his Italian dominions, he went out of his way to pay his respects to the old veteran who had done so much to sustain him. Radetzky was a rigid military disciplinarian and yielded a blind obedience to his sovereign. No one was less merciful than he, and with all his loyalty and talent, he had but few of the virtues that can make his memory dear to freemen.

LIQUID IRON AND RED-HOT SHELL.—The body of officers composing the Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal assembled on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, at the practising range in the Arsenal marshes, for the purpose of directing some experiments which then took place, tending to prove the important advantage to be obtained by the substitution of liquid iron in the uses to which red-hot shot has been hitherto applied. Lord Panmure, who expressed his intention of being present, arrived punctually at 11, and took particular interest in the prosecution of the various tests which were carried out. The experiments consisted in firing a number of Martin's shells, filled with about 30lb of molten iron, at a bulkhead, near which were erected some wooden sheds. These latter were occasionally the butt, and were speedily ignited by the contact occasioning the sudden explosion of the shell and the expansion of the liquid fire. The result was proved to be considerably more certain and effectual than that produced by hot shot, and the supply furnished with much more readiness and facility from a melting crucible than from the heating furnace. The experiments were ordered to be repeated.



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEB. 17, 1957.

NOTICE.

As it was stated in our last the first two numbers of this Journal will be transmitted to every Officer in the Active force, either directly, from our own office, or through our agents.

Our MONTREAL Agents are MESSRS. HILL and MARTIN. Our TORONTO Agent is Mr. CAMPBELL, King Street, and our HAMILTON Agents, MESSRS. GEORGE BARNES & SON.

All the Agents are authorized to receive the moneys for subscriptions, and advertisements.

All communications on business to be addressed to DAWSON KEIR ESQ., ST. PAUL STREET OTTAWA. All communications to the Editor to be addressed, MAJOR TURNER, OTTAWA, in all cases *post paid*.

Any person in ENGLAND wishing to take this paper can do so by application to the MESSRS. CLOWES, Military Bookellers, LONDON.

We again impress on our subscribers the necessity, if they wish to take the paper, of sending in their subscriptions at once. The third number will be sent to no one who does not so remit. We ask no credit, all our paper is paid for in cash, and our workmen must be paid weekly; consequently we cannot give credit.—If our paper is worth having, it is worth paying for. The cash system is being now universally adopted by our confederates in the Upper Province; it will be found the best in the long run by both the Proprietors of Newspapers, and the subscribers. We have commenced on that system and shall abide by it. We have a confident belief that there is sufficient *esprit du corps* in Canada, among the Volunteer force, to maintain a paper, edited by one of themselves, who has been in the country for seventeen years and made it his home. If there is not, the Editor is simply mistaken, and has not understood his men.

THE FACT REMAINS THAT NOT ONE NUMBER OF THIS PAPER, AFTER THE SECOND, WILL BE SENT, UNLESS ITS PRICE (\$2) FOR A YEAR IS PAID EITHER TO THE PUBLISHER, IN OTTAWA, OR TO THE AGENTS MENTIONED ABOVE.

CAVALRY.

In the last number of this paper, there appeared a few observations on the ARMS of Cavalry. We shall now say somewhat of equipments both of man and horse. Of the man; a trooper can hardly be dressed too loosely; his chief weapon is the sword; to wield this with effect, the sleeves of his jacket should be large and loose, particularly in the arm holes. His trousers should be tight at the waist, so that he can keep them up without braces, which latter articles are good for nothing except to intercept the free action of the shoulder joint. In fact the trousers should be pretty tight to the hips, and after that loose and flowing, almost like a

sailor's, fitting well up in the fork. It is a strange thing that in the large towns of Canada dozens of tailors can be found who can cut out an unimpeachable coat, but it is almost impossible to get a pair of trousers that are fit to mount a horse with.

We must confess that were we, ourselves, set to equip a troop of horse we should not give the soldiers trousers at all. We should prefer Captain Nolan's plan, breeches and jacked boots; not the huge things worn by the Life Guards, but a boot that comes up just about three inches above the knee cap. Among hunting men in England a boot of this kind has all but superseded the top-boot. For service in Canada we should prefer a boot of this size and shape, made of what we call "beef skin." It wants no blacking—an occasional "lick over" of tallow, or harness oil, keeps it in good condition, and makes it pretty nearly water proof. We believe that the Montreal Field Battery have adopted boots of this kind for their drivers, and we look upon it as a most sensible proceeding. When they are splashed with mud, a sponge and a little water set every thing to rights again, whereas if a pair of cloth overalls get pretty well plastered, half the cloth is worn off by a villainously hard clothes' brush, before the mess is got rid of.

As to the material of which Cavalry clothing is made, we think that of little consequence.—Provided there be uniformity, nearly any dress looks well. If the trousers be used, we, for our part, prefer a jacket, pretty long in the waist, and slightly ornamented with braid. If there is too much lace or braid, it is an eternal botheration to keep it clean. The men must plaster it over with chrome yellow, or pipe clay, if the braiding is white, and these injure the cloth.

If the breeches and boots are worn, then a tunic, not too long in the skirts, is the most suitable uniform.

Any form of head-dress will do; that is light and close fitting. A metal helmet is fearfully hot in summer, seldom fits well, and in this country could not be worn in winter. Moreover, if a trooper be a good sword's man, his sword should guard his head; if he be not, a helmet will not save him. Climate has a good deal to do in all these matters, and it strikes us that if that be attended to, all else is more a matter of taste than anything else. The comfort of the soldier, and his efficiency under arms are the main things to be secured. No man is at his ease who is be-belted, be-buttoned, be-faced, and be-helmetted, till he looks as stiff as a poker.

As to the accoutrements, the Volunteer Cavalry have been provided with a buff leather Waist Belt for the sword, to be pipe clafed, and another waist belt of black leather, to which are attached a small pouch box, and the holster for the revolver pistol. This is an awkward arrangement; and we believe that some of the corps have provided for themselves a shoulder belt for the pouch. We confess to a predilection in favour of nice, white belts, well cleaned, although probably for light cavalry a less conspicuous colour would be more desirable.

After all, in the matter of dress, uniformity and cleanliness are the two great objects to be attained. It is useless to expect from Volunteers what is insisted on with the Regulars, but still an officer, who knows how to treat his

men properly, can effect much, even in the apparently trifling matter of cutting the hair and beard. Nothing on earth looks worse in a soldier than long straggling hair, guiltless of brush and comb, and besides that, in summer time it destroys the collar of the jacket. A soldier who has a well brushed jacket and trousers—well cleaned belts and buttons, nicely polished boots, and a clean shaved face, if he shave at all, and hair that does not look like a birch broom. in fits, is pretty sure to be a good soldier. We never yet knew a dirty man, soldier or civilian, that was worth the salt to his rations.

The question of horse appointments is a difficult one. None have been provided for the Cavalry force, except, we believe, for the troop of our good friend, Major Coursol, of the Royal Montreal Cavalry, who, lucky dog that he is, got all the saddles in store in the Arsenal at St Helen's, for his troopers—perfectly right say we, "first ask, first get;" but, as no holsters are needed under our system of arming, it strikes us that the common saddle, or "hunting saddle," as we call it in England, is the very best saddle that can be used; that saddle on which English gentlemen, huntsmen, whips, steeple chase riders, every day in the week, perform the most daring feats of horsemanship, cannot be such a bad one for a trooper. All that it requires is the addition of three rings or loops in the front, for the attachment of the cloak, and two behind for the pad on which the valise is buckled. Others must be attached for the pocket for spare horse shoes, and for curry comb and brush. These are best attached immediately behind the saddle flaps, where also the forage cords, &c., used only on service, are best fixed. Over all this comes a black sheep-skin, fixed by a surcingle and winding strap.

The sheep skin keeps wet from the valise, and is altogether a comfortable sort of thing under a man's "hurdies," on a long day's march. The cloth sabbraque is an expensive and useless nuisance.

Let the valises be made SQUARE, not round, as in the British Cavalry. The round valise can never be buckled on, so tightly, that it won't "wriggle"—hence sore backs of the chargers. All the French "heavies" have square valises.

Sore backs are the opprobrium of cavalry. It must always be recollected that the same saddle which fits the back of a well fed and highly conditioned horse at the beginning of a campaign, does not at all fit the horse after a few heavy marches, on short forage. Therefore the state of his saddles should be as great an object of anxiety to the Cavalry officer, as the shoes of his men are to the officers of infantry. After every march, when the troops are halted, the saddles, when removed, should have the woollen lining of the panels well dried, either in the sun, or before a fire, where there is a practicality of doing so, and the panels should be well beaten every now and then with a small stick, ramrod, or rope's end, in order to keep the stuffing from hardening into lumps. It is an excellent plan to place a blanket under the saddle—but it must be properly and carefully folded.

The Hungarian saddle is now used in all the British Cavalry Regiments; it is quite unnecessary to explain what it is; it is very well for regular cavalry, but would never answer for our Volunteer cavalry, for the whole ten day's drill would be taken up in teaching them how

to "saddle up" with the thing. There is, however, one admitted fact, it rarely, if attended to, makes a sore back.

All military saddles should have a breast plate, crupper, and surcingle, for this reason, that the weight carried being far greater than that carried by an ordinary horseman, the saddle is more likely to be displaced, and give rise to sore back from the friction.

We shall not say much about the bit and bridle. No horse is worth a straw for Dragoon purposes, that has not been broken in thoroughly according to the rules of the service, in a riding school. No man's life is for one moment safe, in cavalry action, when swords or lances come into play, that is not mounted on a horse thoroughly broken in. One pull on the bit ought to put him on his haunches. This we can't get, and therefore, provided uniformity is kept, it seems that the horses of the Volunteer cavalry should be provided with a light curb and snaffle, either of which may be used, according to the fashion to which the horse has been best accustomed.

This stops us for the present, but at a future time we shall have more to say on Cavalry matters. We were, almost from childhood, in a cavalry corps, and have made everything belonging to Cavalry, for years our particular study.

In the next number of the *Military Gazette*, we shall commence the publication of CAPTAIN MOORE'S directions for the sword practice, as prepared by Mr. Bushman for use on foot.

A SOLDIER KILLED.—The *Kingston News* says that on Friday night, the 6th instant, a private of the 9th, named Dickson, being exceedingly disorderly in the barrack room, about bed time, some of the men sent for a sergeant, who pacified Dickson, and the latter went to bed. He soon after got up, and seeing a musket, loaded it, and swore that he would shoot any man that interfered with him in any way. The guard was sent for, but before it came Dickson locked the door and threw the key on the floor, and went round the room threatening the men, and many of them were forced to shelter themselves under their beds, through which he thrust his bayonet at random, wounding one man in the thigh. Whereupon a private named George Edwins loaded his musket and told Dickson if he did not surrender himself he would shoot him, the latter having snapped his gun at the men several times; he, however, still maintaining his attitude of defiance and outrage. Edwins fired, the ball passing through his body from left to right. The door was then unlocked, and the Corporal of the Guard entering discerned Edwins with the gun in his hand, who acknowledged having shot the man, and surrendered himself accordingly. The unfortunate man only survived twenty minutes. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Shaw, and the verdict of the jury was "justifiable homicide."

Intemperance in every sense of the term characterized the conduct of Dickson, who was always very troublesome to his commander.

CANADA, AS VIEWED AT HOME.—Take up the map of America. Look at Canada. It is a British colony. Years ago it was strong enough to rise in rebellion against our mistress. It has grown wonderfully in importance since then. What with industry, railways, and position the young giant has grown so great that 350,000 sq. miles do not afford him elbow room. The Canada of ours, if filled up, would be a great empire even when placed alongside of a great European monarchy. It is instinct with the future that awaits it. It pants to lay the foundations of its hereafter, wide as the area it must ultimately embrace.—*London Sun*.

We notice by the *Leader* that Chief Justice Draper has been appointed by the Government to proceed to England on a mission respecting the annexation of the Hudson's Bay Territory, or part of it, to Canada.

The first marriage of a Hindoo widow that ever occurred in Calcutta, took place on the 7th December. The parties in this transaction are of the highest respectability and this will prove a marked event in the history of Hindostan.

The *Stamford Mercury* announces that Miss Emily Anderson, of Lea, has received through the War-office, a beautiful brooch of gold, with a globular centre of red and green enamel, on which are a crescent and star in diamonds and at the back the following inscription:—"Presented by his Imperial Majesty, the Sultan, to Miss E. Anderson, in acknowledgement of her services in the Hospitals of the British Army in the East, 1856." (A number of similar decorations have been recently awarded by the Sultan to ladies who attended the hospitals in the East.)

The Troops in Garrison at Quebec, says the *Mercury* of the 3rd of February, march out into the country regularly for air and exercise twice or thrice a week, the length of their promenade depending on the temperature of the day.—Snow-sheving skirmishers occasionally precedes the regiments. To-day, however, we were rather amazed at the sound of the drums and fifes, as the manipulation of musicians—especially with the latter instruments—is no sine-cure with frosted moustaches and bare fingers, and the thermometer at or below zero!

Lola Montes, since her return from California, is living quietly in New York city, where she occupies private apartments in elegant style, and is bringing up her sister—a young lady of 16—to the stage. Lola is said to be quite well-to-do, and designs investing her property in real estate in that city, which she proposes to make her permanent place of residence. Lola is about making an arrangement to play in some of the principal inland cities, and after this intends to visit England on a professional trip. This much done, she will nestle in some genteel residence up town and enjoy delicious cigarettes; and—perhaps write her life.

SHOOTING MATCHES.—A rifle match between Mr John Beattie and Master Harrison Soper, son of Mr. Wm. H. Soper, for \$10, came off at the grounds of the rifle club, on Saturday, and terminated in favor of the young aspirant, who won by two and three-eighths inches on the string of ten shots. We have heard that another match for \$200 a-side between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Wm. H. Soper, will come off before the 10th of this month. Mr. Beattie is to shoot for Mr. Bennett, with a Rochester rifle, against Soper with any rifle of his own manufacture. This is a very exciting match, both parties being considered crack shots. They are practising daily for the contest, and no doubt each will do his best to carry off the prize.

Capt. Rowan, of the American navy, is dismissed for being very drunk while on the Brazil station.

Russia has adopted the new style in calendar time. Heretofore the dates of all Russian officialism have been fully fifteen days behind the almanac of the rest of the world. The Gregorian calendar is at last proclaimed by the autocrat.

FORTUNATE GOLD DIGGERS.—They have discovered lately a new and extremely rich gold mine in Australia, which has already attracted fifty thousand gold diggers. One digger was fortunate enough to pick up \$25,000 worth in ten days, and another struck a "nugget" weighing twenty-two pounds.

MILITARY FUNERAL.—The funeral of Lt. Falardeau, Quebec Volunteer Cavalry, who died on the 29th January, took place at Lorette, on Monday last. The body was attended to the grave by an escort of volunteer cavalry, several of the officers and men of the troop of Major Gamache's field battery, and Captain Bussteres company of rifles, together with the numerous personal friends of the deceased.

REPEOPLING OF SEBASTOPOL.—A letter from Sebastopol states that the city is gradually becoming re-peopled. It now contains about 7,000 inhabitants; Kamiesch, 2,000. Three hundred houses partly destroyed during the siege have been rebuilt, and eighty new ones constructed.

THE KING OF HANOVER A FREEMASON.—King George V. of Hanover was received into the order of Freemasons on the 14th inst., in the Hall of Landscapes, at the royal palace in Hanover, by the Black Bear Lodge. His Majesty is the first continental crowned head who ever joined the order, and having passed through the three degrees, accepted the dignity of Grand Master of all the Hanoverian Lodges.

In the *London Gazette* of the 2nd instant, we see that Her Majesty has been pleased to confer the rank of Companion of the Order of the Bath on William Munro, the gallant Colonel of the 39th Regiment.

RAMPLING OBSERVATIONS ON ARTILLERY.

It appears that since the book of regulations for the manoeuvre of the Field Batteries was printed, quite another system has been put in practice at Woolwich, and still another has been proposed.

It must be premised that the Field Batteries of the Imperial Army are now all armed with nine-pounder guns, and the usual twenty-four pound howitzers, of Millar's construction.—Field Batteries are usually supposed to be attached to Infantry, and not to move faster than they do; while Horse Artillery, whose gunners are mounted on horseback, and have no attendant waggons, is the auxiliary to Cavalry and accompanies its rapid movements.

But Field Batteries latterly have attained a rate of speed in manoeuvre, that is very nearly equal to that of the Horse Artillery. This fact is said to have excited the jealousy of the Horse Artillery. It has been for some years a standing subject of "grumble," that the Horse Artillery have received far more than a due share of regard, at the hands of the authorities, to the prejudice of the Field Batteries; that they are the most costly arm of the service, and that their speed does not make up for the less weighty calibre of their guns.

Here for a digression. Some few days ago a contemporary paper used the term, "weighty calibre," for which it was taken to task by another. Perhaps strictly speaking the phrase is not a correct one; but the term is always used in Artillery. We rarely see the words "large calibre," but we constantly see the expression "heavy calibre," or "weighty calibre." It is found in all our works on the subject, and why so used, it is easy to account for.

But to our muttons. The alteration in the system of the manoeuvres of the Field Batteries is this, that everything is now done at a "walk," the gun detachments marching on their foot with their guns. It is said that the only exception is that when a battery "trots" past a Reviewing Officer, the detachments receive the word to "mount." The swords of the gunners are all still strapped in the proper places on the carriages, not attached to the men's belts, and the drivers have been deprived of theirs altogether, when mounted, wearing only the sword belt. It strikes us that this is a very slow coach system, and in fact a retrogression in utility. It is true that if occasion comes, such as a necessity for a rapid augmentation of the batteries at a particular point of the line of battle, the gunners can be mounted, but why not practice continually in peace, that which is certain to be required in war?

But we have heard that a still slower mode of manoeuvre is being tried at Woolwich. This, in fact, is, the removal of the waggons altogether, from the batteries to which they belong, in order to brigade them in the rear, somewhere or other out of reach of gun-shot. A plan, perhaps, economical of the lives of men, horses, and of the cost of material. Under this plan the gunners could never mount, and so, whatever the necessity, the battery could never go faster than at a "walk." In this system it is supposed that a field battery will go into action with no more than the ammunition contained in the limber boxes, and that the waggons will be brought up, one by one, as the limber am-

munition is exhausted, to refill the emptied boxes. In our humble opinion a most slow and unsatisfactory process. There are several other little inconveniences which will strike any Artilleryman as the result of such a system as this. At present, a gun and its waggon is all but a perfect machine, supplied with every thing. If a gun-carriage wheel is destroyed, it can be replaced by one from the waggon; for it is a rule that everything must be sacrificed to save the gun. The same with the horses. Part of the apparatus is carried with the waggon; that must all be transferred to the limbers, for everything must be at hand. The whole method of packing the boxes must be changed, for if one waggon only comes up at a time that waggon must contain the proportions of the various kinds of ammunition that each gun requires.—In the hurry and confusion of battle, particularly if the necessity for retreat should arise, the guns might be separated from their waggons, when all the gun detachment, except numbers one and six, would be separated from their great-coats, blankets, messtins and knapsacks, to say nothing of tents, picket-ropes, posts, &c.—the officer's baggage and forage, the forge-cart and spare stores.

All these extraordinary alterations in a system which has stood the test of fifty years are said to be due to Crimean experiences. We have not yet heard that any continental power has abandoned the system of mounting the gun detachments on the carriages.

We will venture to say this, that under the present system, the Volunteer Artillery of Canada have acquired as fair a state of efficiency as any man could reasonably expect; that to alter the system would dishearten the Volunteers, who do not like to march with their guns on foot, though no men would be readier to trudge through mud or dust, if the roads were bad, and the horses getting tired, and we trust that we shall be allowed to do as we do now. And we will venture to say another thing, that if the Adjutant General issues an order to-morrow, to enrol the requisite number of horses and men, to convert one of our six-pounder batteries into horse artillery, that the thing can be done, and that in a month our hardy and active fellows will do that piece of work in a creditable way. We have an objection to any thing slow, and trust that we may go on as we have begun.

OWING TO SOME UNACCOUNTABLE omission on our part, we entirely omitted to state in the first two numbers of our paper, what was the price of our annual subscription. It is two DOLLARS, strictly payable in advance. We had determined not to send this, the third number, to any officer who did not transmit the money, but have determined to send the third, owing to our own omission, in order that time may be given. We may mention, by the way, that there is no paper published in this Province, which, in proportion to its size, gives anything like the amount of reading matter, that is to be found in the columns of the "Canada Military Gazette." As stated elsewhere, in our next, we shall commence the publication of Captain Moore's directions for the improved Infantry sword exercise, with some observations of our own thereon, and immediately afterwards shall proceed with the "Musketry instruction"—the "Duties of outposts"—and some practical remarks on "Artillery," to be found in no published work.

We have heard with great regret that one of the most active, intelligent, and experienced officers of the Active force is about to resign his commission. His reason is that he cannot stand the expense and the loss of time, the latter being the worst of the two evils. It must be explained that although the law awards ten days pay to the Cavalry and Rifles, and twenty days to the Artillery, yet that these corps are continually drilled. The officers and men know well that nothing, literally nothing, can be done in ten days. The Captain of a Company, actuated by the highly laudable feeling which is called *esprit-du-corps*, is supported by the same feeling among his men; had this feeling not existed, no corps would have been raised, nor would they have advanced towards a state of efficiency as they have done. It is very much to be feared that other Captains will be compelled to follow suit, with the gallant officer to whom we allude.

A sufficient sum of money ought to be voted by Parliament to relieve the Captains of Companies from many expenses to which they are unavoidably put, and it is to be hoped that the Government will see the justice of the proposition. We state no definite sum, for that is a difficult matter, and many Captains whose private means are large do not perhaps require any aid, but as a rule the Captains of the Active force are not rich, and cannot afford both time and money. We know by experience that the Captain of a Field Battery who does his duty, occupies two full days of every week in attention to his corps. The trouble attending the command of a corps, cannot be understood except by those who have "gone through the mill." We say that the men who came forward when their services were required, ought not to lose by it, and that, when a trifling sum would cover everything that can be justly desired.

THE SECOND LECTURE to the Ottawa Field Battery was delivered on last Monday week by LIEUT. A. FORREST, the subject being a series of preliminary explanations of certain elementary principles in natural philosophy, such as gravitation, the resistance of the atmosphere, &c.—The Lieutenant, then, by the aid of diagrams, explained what is meant by the "parabola," or the trajectory curve of shot through the air, and also defined what is meant by angles, diameters, tangents, and the various mathematical terms used in gunnery. As the lecture was of so very elementary a character generally, it is hardly necessary to publish it, though the Lieutenant has promised us, for next week a separate paper on the "Parabolic Theory." The lecturer actually delivered one of the best lectures we ever heard on such a subject, and this is a difficult thing to do because it is ever hard work to put things in the simplest possible language.

The next lecture will be given on Thursday evening, at the gun sheds, by *Sergeant-Major Forsythe*, the subject being the "PRACTICAL USE OF PROJECTILES." The lecture will be illustrated by the production of the various missiles used by a Field Battery, and the instruments required in the process of firing shells and spherical case shot. The lecture will begin at half past seven o'clock.

QUERIE.—We understand that the Quebec Volunteer Cavalry are building a riding school. This is a move absolutely in the right direction; no cavalry can be made efficient without it.

VOLCANIC FIRE ARMS.—A specimen of these arms has now reached this city, in the shape of a Rifle, and two pistols of different sizes, with the accompanying ammunition. They were imported by Messrs. Workman & Griffin, and can be seen at their store in Lower Town. These arms are of peculiar but not complicated construction, and are perfectly finished. The ball contains its own powder, and the percussion powder, which ignites the charge. Ten of them are placed at once in the receiving chamber, and brought successively into the barrel just as fast as you can cock, and pull the trigger, and in a few seconds can be replaced by others from the pouch box. We have not tried one of them, but shall do so, on a very early occasion. So far as we have seen we are inclined to like these pistols better than Colt's revolvers. They are a little dearer, but have advantages which 'Colt's' pistols do not possess—particularly for Military purposes.

FIRE.—On Thursday night the alarm of fire was sounded in the streets of Ottawa, and on turning out we found that it had originated in the stables of Mr. Robinson Lyon, the proprietor of the Exchange Hotel. The fire spread with furious rapidity, speedily attacking the hotel itself which was totally destroyed. Nine horses were burnt in the stables, four of which belonged to Mr. Lyon, who ran a narrow chance of his life, his face having been severely scorched, in attempting to save them. Most of the furniture was taken from the house and guarded by a detachment of the Ottawa Field Battery, under Lieut. A. G. Forrest, until removed to a place of safety. Another detachment was placed to look after the safety of Lieut. Farley's house and property, the roof having been twice on fire, which was the only set of buildings near in much danger, and contained a very valuable stock. This is an example of the use of a body of disciplined men, who when ordered will mount without hesitation to the roof of a house on fire, and guard exposed property, and that particularly in a town in which there is no police. Nothing could have been better than the coolness and good conduct of the men.

A very handsome subscription was raised in the City, the day after, in order to enable Mr. Lyon to re-commence business at once—he is emphatically a "brick," and the subscription shows what the people think.

THE OTTAWA RIFLES.—The clothing of these companies No. 1, Captain Patterson, and No. 2, Captain Turgeon, is now completed. Owing to circumstances these two corps have been longer in obtaining their clothing than most others, but when made, it has turned out to be in excellent taste and of an excellent quality. Captain Turgeon's company have received their Rifles and great-coats, and are constantly drilling. The material of these corps is very good, and though they have been slow, we are quite certain that they will be sure.

BROCKVILLE RIFLES.—The Major Commanding this fine corps gave a dinner to the whole of his Officers and Privates, at his own residence, a few days since. Many guests were invited and the affair went off with much spirit, and soldierly good fellowship.

THE CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE has now reached every officer in the Active force in the Province. Very few of them have complied with our request to send in a description of the uniform worn by their respective corps.

THE OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY, has been out for "shot practise" three times lately, with both shot and shell, at long ranges; the practise was very good particularly with the shells. Owing to local circumstances most of the shot have been recovered.

We extract from some of our contemporaries notices of our Journal, which are certainly very complimentary, and for which we sincerely thank them. Our grateful thanks are also due to those of our brother officers who have already remitted their subscriptions, and we do trust that others will follow their example as quickly as possible. We feel very much gratified, personally, at the kindly expressions of good-will towards ourselves which we find in these numerous letters.

We have received a prospectus of the "Canada Military Gazette," sporting and Literary Chronicle, which is proposed to be sent at the City of Ottawa, at 10 per centum in advance. It is to be devoted to the interests of the Active Militia of this Province, and is sanctioned by His Excellency the Governor General, Commander in Chief. It is to be published by Mr. Brown Kerr, and will be under the editorial charge of J. Haily Turner, Major Commanding Ottawa Field Battery. From what we know of the abilities of Mr. Turner, we are sure he will make a paper which will be in every way worthy of the support of the Active Volunteer Militia Force of this Province.—[Pilot.

"THE CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE."—We have just received a prospectus announcing the early appearance of the first number of a new journal under the above title. Considering that the Active Militia of Canada, now numbering some thousands of officers and men, should have an organ for the dissemination of scientific information on military subjects, and general intelligence of all official acts in relation to the force, the present enterprise has been set on foot, and we have little doubt of its ultimate success. Politics and religion will of course be excluded, its columns being devoted mainly to military affairs, interspersed with occasional sporting and literary intelligence. The editorial department will be under the management of a gentleman admirably qualified for the duties, Major Turner, whose experience both in military and literary matters forms a sufficient guarantee that the new periodical will be in good hands. It is published at Ottawa, where subscriptions may be forwarded and prospectuses obtained.—[London Free Press.

We have received the first number of a new journal, the "Canada Military Gazette," published at Ottawa City, and devoted, as its name imports, principally to military matters. It is a very neatly got up sheet, of quarto size, with sixteen pages reading matter. With so large a portion of our population as is now embarked in the military occupation, it is of importance to possess a journal of this stamp, giving information on matters relating to the service. The first number gives a correct Army List of the Royal Canadian Volunteer Militia, with really a very interesting selection of news, and Correspondence on various subjects. If the excellence of the first number be sustained in succeeding numbers, the journal will have an extensive circulation. The compilation is evidently conducted with great care and accuracy. The subscription is two dollars a year.—[Montreal Argus.

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"CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, SPORTING AND LITERARY CHRONICLE."—Published at Ottawa, by Dawson Kerr. Terms—Two Dollars a year.

Similar in style to the "United Service Gazette," this periodical is issued in the interest of the Canadian militia. If it be necessary that all the verdant virile saplings of sixteen summers should associate to learn the art of defending "mother country," then we grant the utility—the very great utility too—of the present publication, and admitting such necessity, we cordially recommend the "Canada Military Gazette" to the attention of our martially-disposed readers. The articles on practice and drill will be found valuable adjuncts to the teaching of the drill-sergeant, and if made the subject of study will give to military parade and practice the character of a healthful and scientific recreation.—[K. News.

"CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE."—Quoted, it seems, must be expected to incorporate the Military portion, and it is to be hoped, in its capacity, is to contain the first number of a new work of this nature, just as been said, and so on. The "Canada Military Gazette," Sporting and Literary Chronicle. The number contains an Army List of the Royal Canadian Militia for 1857. A group is also sent to the credit of St. Andrew's, the first of the collection of the order of the "Blue Cross" which is up to the last, from some paragraphs of Naval and Army intelligence, sent from a work on Napoleon's military operations on Bayonet Exercise. These are preliminary to the "Newspaper page" which occupies the alternate of the number. The matter is got up in a neat military style, and in a creditable manner. We wish the enterprise full success. These notices are very complimentary, and we trust promote the public benefit, and their own existence to a generous and useful character.—[Quebec Chronicle.

"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. From Messrs. Hall & Martin, St. Francois Xavier Street Agents for Montreal, we have received the first number of this much-needed work for publication, and we think it comes up in every degree to what even its most ardent friends could desire. It consists of a sheet of 16 pages, quarto size, and is very neatly printed. It contains a table of all the officers of Militia Companies throughout the Province with the dates of their commissions. The compilation of which must have entailed a large amount of trouble. The reading matter is well selected and the editorials are well and judiciously written. We sincerely trust that it will flourish and prosper, we see no reason why the Active Militia of this Province should not be able to support a paper entirely devoted to its interests.—[Pilot.

CIRCULAR addressed to the Army at home and abroad:—Horse Guards, Jan. 7.—In reminding Commanding Officers of Regts. that they are held responsible that in the dress and equipment of their Regts. nothing be adopted which is not sanctioned by Her Majesty's Regulations, or by special authority as an exception, H. R. H. the Gen. Com.-in-Chief is pleased to direct as follows:—The tuft of the men's forage cap is to be dark blue for all Regts. of Infantry, except Light Infantry and rifle Regts., which are to be of the same colour as the forage cap, viz., green. Chin straps are to be worn—peaks only to be used on the stations prescribed by regulation. The forage caps of officers and men of Light Infantry and Fusilier Regts. are to bear the Arabic numerals, surmounted by a bugle or grenade, as the case may be; the officers' in embroidery, the men's in brass, as by pattern lodged at the Army Clothing Department. The knapsacks of all Regts. are to have the numbers in Arabic numerals, 1½ inches in height, painted in white in the centre of the pack. Light Infantry, Fusiliers, and Rifle Regts. are to have the bugle or grenade in white paint over the number on the pack. This does not apply to flank companies. Number-plates for the knapsacks of every Regt. will be furnished by the Director-General of Army Clothing. It is to be distinctly understood that there are only two orders of equipment for general parade, viz.:—1st. Review order—full dress, but without knapsack. 2nd. Marching order, when the full equipment of the soldier is to be carried the greatcoat folded at the back of the pack, and mess tin on the top, as shown in the illustration given in the Circular Memorandum, dated Horse Guards, Oct. 3, 1854.—The upper end of the knapsack should be on a level with the lower seam of the collar of the coat. The larger pouch to hang about four fingers below the elbow; the small pouch to be worn in front, on the right side. The bayonet to hang on the right hip, and not too far to the front. Without special authority to the contrary, the chevrons of non-commissioned officers are not to be worn on arms, except in the cases sanctioned by the Queen's Regulations.—By Command,

G. A. WETHERALL, Adj. Genl.

Letter from Lady Franklin.

The following interesting letter from Lady Franklin to Lord Palmerston, after having been printed and privately circulated in England, has been furnished for publication here. It will be seen that her ladyship renounces all hope that her husband still lives, and styles herself "the widow of Sir John Franklin."

60, Pall Mall, Dec. 2, 1856.

My Lord,—I trust I may be permitted, as the widow of Sir John Franklin, to draw the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the unsettled state of a question which a few months ago was under their consideration, and to express a well grounded hope that a final effort may be made to ascertain the fate and recover the remains of my husband's expedition.

Your Lordship will allow me to remind you that a memorial with this object in view (of which I enclose a printed copy) was early in June last presented to, and kindly received by you. It had been signed within forty-eight hours by all the leading men of science then in London who had an opportunity of seeing it, and might have received an indefinite augmentation of worthy names, had not the urgency of the question forbidden delay. To the above names were appended those of all the Arctic officers who had been personally engaged in the search, and who, though absent, were known to be favorable to another effort for its completion. And though that united application obtained no immediate result, it was felt, and by no one more strongly than myself, that it never could be utterly wasted.

I venture also to allude to a letter of my own, addressed to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in April last, and a copy of which accompanied, I believe, the memorial to your Lordship, wherein I earnestly deprecated any premature adjudication of the reward claimed by Dr. Rae, on the ground that the fate of my husband's expedition was as yet unascertained, and that it was due both to the living and the dead to complete a search which had been hitherto pursued under the greatest disadvantage, for want of the clue which was now for the first time in our hands.

The memorial above alluded to, and my own letter of earlier date, had not yet received any reply, when, in the month of July, the Lords of the Admiralty caused prompt inquiries to be made as to the probability of equipping a ship at that advanced season, in time for effective operations in the field of search. The result was that it was pronounced to be too late, and the subject was dismissed for that season.

Upon this I addressed a letter to the Board (of which I take the liberty to enclose a copy) respectfully showing that by this unfortunate delay the opportunity had also been taken from me of sending out a vessel at my own cost, a measure which I had previously felt myself obliged to state to their Lordships would be the alternative of any adverse decision on their part. I pleaded, therefore, as the only remedy for the loss of an entire summer season, that the route by Behring Straits was by some of the most competent Arctic officers considered preferable to the Eastern route, and that the equipment of a vessel for this direction need not take place before the close of the year.

In reply, their Lordships caused me to be informed that "they had come to the decision not to send any expedition to the Arctic regions in the present year."

This communication, however, was in answer merely to my own letter. The memorialists had as yet received no reply, and accordingly the President of the Royal Society put a question respecting the memorial in the House of Lords at the close of the session, which drew from one of Her Majesty's Ministers (Lord Stanley), after some preliminary observations, the assurance that Her Majesty's Government would give the subject their serious consideration during the recess. I may be permitted to add, that in the conversation which followed, Lord Stanley expressed himself as very favorably disposed toward a proposition made to him by Lord Wrottesley, that in the event of there be-

ing no Government expedition, I should be assisted in fitting out my own expedition; on assurance which Lord Wrottesley had the kindness to communicate to me by letter.

But my Lord, as nothing has occurred within the last few months to weaken the reasons which induced the Admiralty, early in July last, to contemplate another final effort, and as they put it aside at that time on the sole ground that it was too late to equip a vessel for that season, I trust it will be felt that I am not endeavoring to re-open a closed question, but merely to obtain the settlement of one of which has not ceased to be, and is even now under favorable consideration. The time has arrived, however, when I trust I may be pardoned for pressing your Lordship, with whom I believe the question rests, for a decision, since by further delay even my own efforts may be paralysed.

I have cherished the hope in common with others, that we were not waiting in vain.—Should, however, that decision unfortunately throw upon me the responsibility and the cost of sending out a vessel myself, I beg to assure your Lordship that I shall not shrink, either from that weighty responsibility, or from the sacrifice of my entire available fortune for the purpose, supported as I am in my convictions by such high authorities as are on record in your Lordship's hands, and by the hearty sympathy of many more.

But before I take upon myself so heavy an obligation, it is my bounden duty to entreat Her Majesty's Government not to disregard the arguments which have led so many competent and honourable men to feel that our country's honour is not satisfied, whilst a mystery which has excited the sympathy of the civilized world remains unexplained. Nor less would I entreat you to consider what must be the unsatisfactory consequences, if any endeavours should be made to quench all further efforts for this object.

It cannot be that this long vexed question would thereby be set at rest, for it would still be true that in a certain circumscribed area within the Arctic circle approachable alike from the east and from the west, and sure to be attained by a combination of both movements, lies the solution of our unhappy countrymen's fate. While such is the case the question will never die. I believe that again and again would efforts be made to reach that spot, and that the Government could not look on as unconcerned spectators, nor be relieved in public opinion of the responsibility they had prematurely cast off.

But I refrain from pursuing this argument, though if any illustration were wanting of its truth, I think it might be found in the events that are passing before our eyes.

It is now about two years ago since one of Her Majesty's Arctic ships was abandoned in the ice. In due time this ship floated away, was picked up by an American whaler, carried into an American port, and (all property in her having been relinquished by the Admiralty) was purchased of her rescuers by the American Government, by whom she has been lavishly re-equipped, and is now on her passage to England, a free gift to Her Majesty the Queen. The "Resolute" is about to be delivered up in Portsmouth harbor, not merely in evidence of the cordial relation existing between the two countries, but as a lively token of the deep interest and sympathy of the Americans in that great cause of humanity in which they have so nobly borne their part. The resolution of Congress expressly states this motive, and indeed there could be no other, as it is well known that for any purpose but the Arctic service those expensive equipments would be perfectly useless and require removal.

My Lord, you will not let this rescued and restored ship emblematic of so many enlightened and generous sentiments, fail, even partially in her significant mission. I venture to hope that she will be accepted in the spirit in which she is sent. I humbly trust that the American people, and especially that philanthropic citizen who has spent so largely of his private fortune in the search for the lost ships, and to whom was committed by his Government the entire charge of the equipment of the "Resolute" will

be rewarded from this signal act of sympathy, by seeing her restored to her original vocation, so that she may bring back from the Arctic seas, if not some living remnant of our long-lost countrymen, yet at least the proofs that they have nobly perished.

I need not add that we have as yet no proofs, whatever may be our melancholy forebodings. That such is the fact, in a legal point of view, is shown by a case now or lately pending in the Scotch courts, in which the right of succession to a considerable property is not admitted, on account of the absence of all but conjectural testimony. In this aspect of the question, I have no personal interest, but it is one that may not be deemed unworthy of your Lordship's attention, combined as it must be with the fact that our most experienced Arctic officers are willing to stake their reputation upon the feasibility of teaching the spot where so many secrets lie buried, if only they are supplied with the adequate means.

It would be a waste of words to attempt to refute again the main objections that have been urged against a renewed search, as involving extraordinary danger and risking life. The safe return of our officers and men cannot be denied, neither will it be disputed that each succeeding year diminishes the risk of casualty, and, indeed, I feel it would be especially superfluous and unseasonable to argue against this particular objection, or against the financial one which generally accompanies it, at a moment when new expeditions for the glorious interests of science, and which every true lover of science and of his country must rejoice in, are contemplated for the interior of Africa and other parts which are far less favorable to human life than the icy regions of the North.

But with respect to expenditure, I may perhaps be allowed, as I have alluded to that topic, again to call to your Lordship's attention that the "Resolute" is ready equipped for Arctic service by the munificence of another nation, and that other Arctic ships, equally well fitted for the purpose are lying useless in Her Majesty's dockyards, along with accumulated Arctic stores brought back by the late expeditions, and therefore long since included in the navy estimates; and which, beside, are available only for Arctic service, and if sold would be bought only at nominal prices. In addition to the above sources of supply are those already existing on the Arctic shores, which are now studded with depots of provisions and fuel left from the last and former expeditions, and fit as ever for use, because of the conservative properties of the climate.

But even were the expenditure greater than can thus reasonably be expected, I submit to your Lordship that this is a case of no ordinary exigency. These 135 men of the "Erebus" and "Terror" (or perhaps I should say the greater part of them, since we do not yet know that there are no survivors) have laid down their lives after suffering doubtless of unexampled severity, in the service of their country, as truly as if they had perished by the rifle, the cannon ball, or the bayonet. Nay more, by attaining the Northern and already surveyed coast of America, it is clear that they solved the problem which was the object of their labors, or, in the beautiful words of Sir John Richardson, that "they forged the last link of the Northwest passage with their lives."

Surely then, I may plead for such men, that a careful search be made for any possible survivor, that the bones of the dead be sought for and gathered together, that their buried records be unearthed; or recovered from the hands of the Esquimaux, and above all, that their last written words, so precious to their bereaved families and friends, be saved from destruction. A mission so sacred, is worthy of a Government which has grudging and spared nothing for its heroic soldiers and sailors in other fields of warfare, and will surely be approved by our Gracious Queen, who overlooks some of Her loyal subjects suffering and dying for their country's honor.

This final and exhausting search if all I seek in behalf of the first and only martyrs to Arctic discovery in modern times, and it is all I ever intend to ask.

But if, notwithstanding all I have presumed

to urge, Her Majesty's Government decline to complete the work they have carried up to this critical moment, but leave it to private hands to finish, I must then respectfully request that measure of assistance in behalf of my own expedition which I have been led to expect on the authority of Lord Stanley, as communicated to me by Lord Wrottesley, and on that of the First Lord of the Admiralty, as communicated to Colonel Phipps in a letter in my possession.

It is with no desire to avert from myself the sacrifice of my own funds, which I devote without reserve to the object in view, that I plead for a liberal interpretation of those communications, but I owe it to the conscientious and high-minded Arctic officers who have generously offered me their services, that my expedition should be made as efficient as possible, however restricted it may be in extent. The Admiralty, I feel sure, will not deny me what may be necessary for this purpose, since if I do all I can with my own means, any deficiencies and short comings of a private expedition cannot, I think, be justly laid to my charge.

In conclusion, I would earnestly entreat of Her Majesty's Government while this subject is still under deliberation, that they would be pleased to obtain the opinions of those persons who, in consequence of their practical knowledge and vast experience, may be considered best qualified to express them in the present emergency. And as it must be in the ranks of those officers who would naturally be selected for command of any final expedition that these qualifications will most assuredly be found, I trust I may be pardoned for directing your lordship's attention to the names (which I put down in the order of their seniority) of Captains Collinson, Richards, McCintock, Maguire, and Osborn. All these officers have passed Winter after Winter in Arctic service, have carried out those skilful sledge operations which have added so much to our knowledge of Arctic geography, and have ever, in the exercise of combined courage and discretion, avoided disaster, and brought home their crews in health and safety.

I commit the prayer of this letter, for the length of which I beg much to apologise, to your Lordship's patient and kind consideration, feeling assured that however the burden of it may fall upon the ear of some, who apparently judge of it neither by the heart nor by the head, you will not on that or on any light ground hastily dismiss it. Rather may you be impelled to feel that the shortest and surest way to see the important question at rest, is to submit it to that final investigation which will satisfy the yearnings of surviving relatives and friends, and, what is justly of higher import to your Lordship, the credit and honor of the country.

I have the honor to be, &c.,

JANE FRANKLIN.

The Right Hon. Viscount Palmerston, K. G.

MOSCOW.

As Moscow, the sacred city of the Russians, has just been the scene of an extraordinary pageant, to which the eyes of nearly all the nations of the earth are turned, with more or less of curiosity and interest, a brief description of some of the leading local and historical features by which it is distinguished may not be out of place.

In point of antiquity, Moscow yields to several other Russian cities: Vladimir, Novogorod, and Kiev, are each of far more ancient origin. The first foundation of Moscow does not date earlier than the year 1147; and it was not till the thirteenth century that it became the residence of princes sprung from the family of Rurik. The origin of this famous city is involved in obscurity; but it is traditionally referred to in an adventure of one of the grand princes some time prior to the incursions of the Tartars. He had heard much of the beautiful wife of a chieftain, who owned a domain in the district, and sent orders for both to appear before him. Suspecting his intentions, the husband refused to obey; upon which he was accused of contumacy, and put to death. The grand prince visited the widow; and often remained a considerable time in the neighbourhood, in order to renew such attentions. This

led to temporary dwellings being erected to accommodate his attendants, who attracted traders and other persons to the site, requiring tentements. Thus, by insensible degrees, Moscow arose, destined to become the seat of empire, and to experience vicissitudes which have been rarely paralleled in the history of any other city, and certainly never surpassed.

Whether this traditional account of the foundation of the city be correct or not, it is certain that from the period (1325) when Archbishop Peter transferred to it the metropolitan see, made it the seat of his residence, induced Ivan I. to build a cathedral there, and, finally, with a prediction of its future greatness, enjoined that his bones might rest within its walls—it is certain that, from that time, Moscow has ever been held in the deepest reverence by the whole Russian population. From the fourteenth century all the most remarkable events in the national history are connected with this city. It became the centre of the contest which soon took place with the Mongols. It was there that Dimitri Ivanovitch displayed his black banner, when he went to prepare, in the fields of Koulikoff, the deliverance of his native land, and to earn the glorious surname of the Conqueror of the Don. Olghero, the walkie Grand Prince of the Lathumans, was stopped under the walls of the Kremlin; the Khan Tokhtamysch, with better fortune, entered it, and had everything waste with fire and sword. "But the blood of the martyrs," says Schmitzler, "was like a baptism for the new capital; thus sanctified, it appeared venerable in the eyes of all; religion multiplied there the number of its miracles, and the glory of the thaumaturgic saints of Moscow made every heart beat from one extremity of the country to the other." The picture of the Virgin of Vladimir, painted by St. Luke, is said to have preserved the city from the fury of Tamerlane, but Jedighe, his brother in arms, occasioned once more a dreadful visitation, from which the unfortunate city had much ado to recover. Nevertheless, the faith of the people never relaxed for an instant. After so many fires and devastations, preceded, moreover, by the plague, and divers afflictions, every one rebuilt his dwelling, and laid, also, his offering on the altar, to repair the havoc committed in the temples, to embellish those asylums, and increase their number. But the "Mother of Russian Cities" was destined to undergo new trials, which only served, however, to render her the more dear to the inhabitants. In 1547, a fire, communicating from street to street by the wood pavement, once more totally consumed it; the stone houses, then few in number, alone remained; but the flames especially respected the picture of the Queen of the Angels, over which, say the chroniclers, they had no power. Thirty years later, the Crimean Tartars, who alone remained formidable of all the scattered tribes of the famous Golden Horde, came and burnt Moscow once more. Next, at the commencement of the seventeenth century, the Kremlin was the theatre of a terrible and prolonged contest between the true sons of the country and the foreign invasion—between the orthodox Church and the Latin schism. Moscow was transformed into a real field of battle. "The humiliation of their religion," says Schmitzler, "a heart-breaking spectacle for a pious people, nerve the strength of all, and again engendered miracles. It was religion, also, that gave the signal of resistance; the patriarch Hermogenes called the people to arms, and the quarter of St. Sergius was covered with culverins and other cannons. All the efforts of the Poles were powerless against its walls; and girded with the sword of Gideon, the Russians ran to assist in delivering the Kremlin, where, shortly afterwards, the representatives of the nation, raising the house of Romanoff to the throne, hailed with unbounded enthusiasm the accession of a new race of orthodox Czars, and the triumph of the national cause."

Such is the tale which the name of Moscow suggests to every Russian. "There is not a nobleman," says the Baron Von Haxthausen, "in all the immense empire, from Archangel to Odessa, from Tobolsk to Novogorod, who does not speak of Moscow, 'the Holy Mother,' with deep reverence and enthusiastic love. Every

Russian peasant, when, after travelling hundreds of leagues, he first sees the towers of Moscow, will reverentially take off his hat and bless himself.

The conflagration, which followed upon the French invasion of 1812, has given to Moscow a more modern appearance, but the Kremlin remains, with its peculiar character and strange style, with its massive, white-washed, uneven walls, embattled and pierced with loopholes, surmounted with towers of every style—ungothic, Gothic or Byzantine, and displaying in its interior a whimsical assemblage of churches, monasteries, and palaces, crowded together in a narrow space. This ensemble, which calls to mind the intimate union of religion and policy, appeals strongly to the imagination. A vast number of domes, mostly covered with gilded sheet-iron, surmounts the multitude of churches, and on their summits rise innumerable crosses, like a forest of spears, the highest of which—that of Ivan Veliki—seems to be summoning the whole country to prayer. "All this," says Schmitzler, "is national, and what is more, it is grand."

"On approaching Moscow, by the road from St. Petersburg, says the same writer, 'the capital does not display itself to the traveller; but when, on arriving from the south, by the road from Kalouga, you stop on the brow of the hill, where it declines towards the bed of the Moskwa—or when, choosing the most advantageous view, you take your stand on the Sparrow Mountain above the river, then the wonderful panorama displayed before you excites an involuntary exclamation of astonishment.—At your feet meanders the Moskwa; and the angle it makes before entering the town forms a boundary to gardens, meadows, and that immense plain devoted to popular festivals, which owes its name of Devitche-Pole (the Plain of Nuns) to the convent situated at its extremity. On the outside of this angle, on your right, rising above the Moskwa, are those charming woody hills, dotted with country houses, where the Neskousscha attracts the merry-making crowd, and the Hospital Gultsin opens its gates to sick paupers. But what an enormous mass of houses, some of wood, others of stone, lay before you; the latter surmounted with iron roofs, painted red or green, and the former overshadowed by them or by tufted trees; all having wide open spaces between them, filled with gardens, and commanded, here and there, by some church of that Muscovite type in which four small bulbous cupolas are grouped about the principal dome, so scanty, yet so ponderous!"

Let the reader judge of the effect of the whole, when he is informed that he has before him 400 churches, 21 convents, 640 chapels, besides 12,000 houses, of which 3,500 only are of stone, the others being made of wood. Among the stone edifices there is an abundance of sumptuous palaces; they occupy a great space, captivate the eye at once, and form the striking parts of the picture. In the middle rises the hill of the Kremlin, abrupt on the side of the river, and shelving on the opposite side towards the White Town which forms a semicircle round the Kremlin and the Chinese City, an interior quarter, from which, on the east, it is separated by its walls, and a large open space. All around this hill wind the embattled walls, with their whimsical towers, belonging to every style imaginable; and above the ramparts stand forth, in an order more apparent than real, clusters of those churches, convents, and palaces of no less fantastical and diversified forms than those already alluded to. "Beholding this," exclaims Schmitzler, in a fervour of admiration, "Europe is forgotten; this heterogeneous mixture of donjons of the middle ages, of Moorish minarets, and Indian pagodas, hovering, like an aerial city, above the town kneeling at its feet, perplexes the senses, and confounds the imagination of the spectator, dazzled, moreover, by the sparkling rays with which the reflection of the sun surrounds all these richly gilded and brilliantly polished metallic cupolas." The Baron Haxthausen, however, tells us that, on entering the gates of Moscow, the impression of grandeur produced from the outside is lost; the city is then like any other; nay, has less of an histor-

cal aspect than many of the quaint old towns of Germany and the Netherlands.

Such is Moscow "the Holy"—Moscow "the white-walled mother of the Russian cities." SENATORIENSIS.

The War in China.

We have received a despatch from Constantinople with the following intelligence:

"ALEXANDRIA, Jan. 15.—The Calcutta steamer has arrived at Suez, with advices from Hong Kong to the 16th of December.

"Yeh, backed up by the gentry and people, continued obdurate.

"The Oriental, Agra, and Mercantile Banks were on fire, with no hopes of saving
"The French Folly Fort had been taken and destroyed.

"The Chinese had set fire to the factories, and all the Honggs were destroyed.

"One fatal accident had occurred, O. T. Lane, nephew of Sir J. Bowring, being killed by the falling in of a wall.

"It was said that the city of Canton would no longer be spared, and that the discharge of rockets and shells had already commenced."

The Expedition to the Persian Gulf.

We have received from Trieste, by way of Vienna, the following despatch:

"The British fleet has taken possession of the Fort of Bushire and the Island of Kurak."

Evacuation of the Danubian Principalities.

Instructions for the evacuation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops have been sent to Bucharest and Jassy. The homeward march is to begin in the month of March next.

The Russians in the Caspian.

We read in the *Pays*:—"Private letters from the Caspian Sea state that on December 23 a division of the Russian fleet attacked the Starpa pirates—the most terrible pirates in those waters, and made great havoc among them. Their boats were destroyed, and the Russians pursued them to their hiding places. The robbers who escaped retired towards the Gorgan. It is well known that the Russians have for the last ten years been in the habit of making expeditions, at the request of the Persian Government, against the pirates who ravage the banks of the Caspian; that these frequent expeditions have produced important results."

SIX SCHOONERS SWEEP INTO LAKE ONTARIO AT OSWEGO.

Oswego, Feb. 9th.

The ice on the river above began to move yesterday and rushed down with great force, tore 6 schooners from their moorings sweeping all into the Lake—much damage was done to vessels in the Harbor. Several Canal Boats are loose on the Lake. Steam Tugs have started out on pursuit.

TREMENDOUS RISING OF THE HUDSON RIVER! \$200,000 WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED

ALBANY, Feb. 9th.

As anticipated yesterday a tremendous flood occurred, damaging property last night to an amount impossible to conjecture, but which cannot fail to reach 2,000,000 dollars.

All last night the City was in confusion and excitement. The citizens were engaged all last night in the Dock and lower part of the city in removing goods and storing them away in the second stories of buildings, where it was that

the flood could not reach; but their calculations proved erroneous. About half-past 10, the ice commenced moving in the River with tremendous force, threatening the bridge on the streets for some time.

The waters rose so rapidly that those who were on the docks and piers were compelled to make a rapid retreat.

The waters in the River continued rising until 5 this morning, when it reached a point 3 feet higher than ever known before. The entire lower part of the City is flooded as high as Green Street.

Persons who had retired to bed, thinking themselves safe, were aroused by horsemen who rode through the waters knocking at the doors of houses to arouse the sleepers to a sense of their danger. The wildest confusion prevailed.

The people in the lower part of the city having barely time to escape with their lives.

About 3 o'clock, the alarm bells were sounded for fire, when flames were discovered bursting forth from houses in different parts of the city. B. C. Warner and Sons, lime kiln and buildings on South street and Broadway, Gibsons Kelters, planing mills, at the foot of 4th Street, and W. R. Burritt's, fine brick store, on the piers, were all in flames at the same time, having originated through the slackening of lime.

The height of the water rendered it impossible for the Engines to reach the scene of confusion, but the firemen put off in boats with buckets and confined the flames to the buildings where they originated. About this time the wind changed and became piercingly cold.

The propeller Western World, lying in front of Burritt's store, caught fire and was scuttled and sunk to save her cargo of 4000 bushels of corn.

RISING OF THE WESTERN RIVERS—BRIDGES AND RAILROAD TRACKS SWIFT AWAY.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.

We have been visited by the greatest storm and flood experienced in this vicinity since 1849. The Milwaukee Railroad Bridge is damaged considerably. No trains are running on the Galena Railroad. The bridge at Elgin has been swept away, and a number of culverts destroyed. The For du Lac railroad track is carried away in several places, also the bridge at Aux plains.

The Burlington Railroad bridge across the Bureau River is gone.

The Rock Island Railroad bridge across the Dupage River was moved by the ice on Friday night.

An engine tender and car were precipitated into the river, the engineer, fireman, and brakeman, are missing, supposed to be drowned.

The Illinois River at Largsalle rose 28 feet.

Mr. Justice Willis's Sentence on Redpath.

The trial of Redpath, as our readers already know, terminated on Friday week; and the jury having found the prisoner guilty, Mr. Justice Willis proceeded to pass sentence. He said:—

Leopold Redpath, you have been found guilty of forging an instrument in the nature of a deed, which is an offence under all circumstances, of a most aggravated character, considering how people's property and interests are involved by such instruments. That is not the extent of your crime. In the course of the forgeries and frauds you have committed, you must have led many other persons into positions of suspicion, and who are now suffering from the consequences of your misconduct.—Kent, no doubt, did what he did under your bad advice, and he added a written lie to the instrument you had forged. It has been said by one of the learned counsel that this practice of attesting signatures without a knowledge of their being genuine, is a very common one in brokers' offices, but I can only say, that if it be so, it is very contrary

to what I have ever seen, and it is a practice, certainly; that cannot be too strongly reprehended. It is well also that it should be known that any person who does such an act is not only liable civilly, but he is also liable to be brought to the bar of this court, to answer a serious criminal charge. These frauds that you have committed also bear this aggravation, that they were committed upon your master; and your offence is also aggravated by the fact that you were receiving a good salary, and had no excuse for committing such an offence. Offences of this kind are greatly on the increase, and as was observed yesterday by my brother Martin, it would seem that the servants of large companies who are not brought into contact with their masters, really seem to have none of that affection or regard that ordinarily exists between servants and their employers, and that they take every opportunity to commit plunder upon them. This is not all. In the disposition of your case, apparently, you have instructed your counsel—for such instructions could only have come from you—to cast aspersions upon your masters; and I must say, that I consider this a very base proceeding on your part, and one that greatly aggravates your crime. The scale upon which you have committed these depredations shows that you are a person greatly advanced in crime, and you must have obtained large sums of money; indeed, if what has been stated by your learned counsel be true, you must have possessed yourself of between forty and fifty thousand pounds worth of tangible property by means of your depredations upon the property of the Company whose servant you were. It appears, indeed, from all the facts, that you must have forged no less than twenty deeds, and that by this means you possessed yourself of at least thirty or forty thousand pounds. You forged upon a large scale, and played for heavy stakes, and you must have been aware that if you were convicted, you would be called to a heavy account. That account is now closed; and the sentence upon you is, that you be transported for the term of your natural life.

The prisoner did not seem in any way moved by the observations of the learned judge; and when he had concluded, he turned round and walked away, without attempting to make any observation.

BROCK'S MONUMENT.—A brass plate containing the following interesting resume, is to be seen in the window of Mr. Ellis, of this city, engraver. It is intended for the new monument upon the *Queenston heights*, and is destined, with a similar plate and an appropriate inscription, in honor of Colonel McDonald the brave general's aid-de-camp, to occupy opposite sides on the exterior of the base of the new Monument. It will hereafter rank among the curiosities of literature:

IN A VAULT.

Underneath are deposited the mortal remains of the lamented Major General, Sir Isaac Brock, K. B., who fell in Action near these heights on the 13th October, at the bastion of Fort George, Niagara, removed from thence and re-interred under a Monument to the eastward of this site, on the 13th Oct'r 1824, and in consequence of that monument having received irreparable injury by a lawless act on the 17th April 1840, it was found requisite to take down the former structure and Erect this Monument.

The Foundation Stone being laid, and the remains again reinterred with due solemnity on the 13th Oct'r, 1853.—*Leader.*

BATTLE GROUNDS OF 1812-'13-'14.

At a meeting of the Committee on Militia Monuments, held at the dwelling of Colonel Clarke, this 20th day of January, 1857.—Present, Col. Clark, Hon. Wm. H. Merritt, Capt. William Adams, Samuel Woods, and others.—The following proceedings were had:—

Mr. Dynes, artist, not having been enabled to complete the sketches as intended at the meeting held at the office of the Hon. Wm. H. Merritt, St. Catharines, on the 14th September, 1855, the Secretary was requested to write to Mr. Dynes, for the sketch of stony Creek, or any others he may have taken, and send back the subscription list with which he was furnished.

Resolved.—That a petition be drawn up and signed by the Chairman, to be presented to his Excellency the Governor General, praying for the grant of £250, sanctioned by order in Council of 30th of May, 1855. Also, that he will be pleased to request the Adjutant General to receive and collect subscription from the different Regiments, according to any order of 12th January, 1854.

Resolved.—That the Secretary be required to correspond with gentlemen in the locality of the battle grounds, with a view of obtaining a sketch and force employed at different actions.

Ordered, that notice be given to the different newspapers in Canada, requesting them to give notice that all monies collected and subscribed for Militia Monuments by individuals and others, be forwarded to T. Ridout, Esq., Cashier of Upper Canada Bank, and Treasurer for Militia Monuments.—[St. Catharines Constitutional.

The Atlantic Telegraph and the Manchester Chamber of Commerce—England's Trade with Brazil.

At the annual meeting of the Manchester Commercial Association, James Aspinall Turner presiding, the annual report refers to nineteen subjects, among others to relations with Brazil and the Atlantic Telegraph.

The Chairman, in addressing the meeting, reviewed some of the main features contained in the report, and congratulated the commercial world that, since the close of the war, exports had increased by £20,000,000, amounting this year to £115,000,000 thus showing their commercial and manufacturing prosperity; but there was one cloud which darkened it and to which he regretted having to refer. He alluded to the probable distress which was likely to be felt, and before long, in this community and the manufacturing districts, from the inadequate supply of the raw material which afforded employment to so vast a number of the inhabitants of that district. (Hear, hear.) From 1847 to 1856 the imports of cotton from the U. S. into England had doubled. In 1847 the imports were 1,231,000 bales, and in 1856, 1,467,000 bales; but in the face of this such was the progress of British manufactures and the extension of the cotton trade, that whereas at the end of 1847 the stock on hand at Liverpool was 450,000 bales, or twenty weeks' consumption, in ten years afterwards, that was in 1856, with an import of 2,467,000 bales, they ended the year with a stock on hand at Liverpool of only 332,000 bales, or eight weeks' consumption. (Hear, hear.) The estimated crop from America this year was only 3,000,000 bales; and at the present rate of consumption we could not, with that estimate, have anything to spare in hand at the end of the year, for at the present time the United States and the Continent were using as much cotton as Great Britain herself. This, then, was a very serious question. (Hear, hear.) How were they to provide for the contingency to which he had alluded? The manufacturer here had been in the habit of putting himself into a railway train, going down to Liverpool, and telling his broker to buy him so much cotton; but if the state of affairs to which he had alluded should be realized, what was to be done. He believed that if all the spindles now in operation continued going and those additional ones which he (the chairman) knew were to be set in motion, should be in use, there would not be a bale of cotton in Liverpool at the end of 1857. (Hear, hear.) The consequence would be that either cotton would get to such a price that those who were the weakest must stop

their works, and an immense number of people be thrown out of employment, or otherwise the entire stock of cotton would be exhausted. (Hear, hear.) What then, was to be done? Ten years ago they in that room had reflected on what was now approaching. Africa, Australia, the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, and the West Indies had been spoken of, and in time these places would, no doubt, supply this country with cotton. The East India Company ought long ago to have made that country a cotton producing country (hear, hear, and loud cheers); and if India had been in the hands of the Yankees it would long enough have been such. (Renewed cheers.) There was land enough in the East Indies to grow all the cotton that was wanted here, and it was the duty of the Company to facilitate its growth.—(Hear, hear.) He did not say that it was the company's duty to grow it themselves, but it was their duty to aid in its production by making roads and supplying the means of irrigation, so as to make the land available; and this they had neglected to do. (Hear, hear.) The speaker then referred to the instances of commercial immorality which had taken place during the past year, and said that the country had reason to feel humiliated at these abominable crimes, some of which had been condignly punished by the judges of the land. But there were others, too, whom the law had not reached, including men in Lombard-st. He did not want to libel anybody: but when he saw men who had held situations under government guilty of these breaches, he would not say all he felt, but he would say that they merited the contempt of every well constituted mind. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Sir John Potter moved the adoption of the report. The remarks which had been made by the chairman, and the questions to which he had directed their attention, were of the greatest possible importance, particularly the supply of cotton. (Hear, hear.) It was evidently a difficult question how the supply of cotton was to be obtained; and he supposed the only thing they could do was, by a continued pressure upon them, to induce the East India Company to promote its growth in that empire. At all events they must feel that the material interests of all their population were mainly, if not entirely, dependent on that important question. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Malcolm Ross, the deputy chairman, seconded the motion which was passed immediately.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Toronto, 29th January, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS,

ACTIVE FORCE.

1. With reference to the General Order of the 16th August, 1855, directing all correspondence respecting Drill and Discipline of the Volunteer Militia Corps to pass through the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, His Excellency the Commander in Chief desires it may be understood that all correspondence on the subject of promotions or appointments of Officers in these Corps, and all other matters not immediately connected with their Armament, Clothing, Drill, Pay, &c., shall be forwarded in the first instance by the Captain or Officer Commanding the Company to the Officer Commanding the several Corps, at Stations where there is such an Officer, and by him to the Colonel Commanding the District for transmission to the Adjutant General at Head Quarters.

At Montreal, and other Stations where there is an Officer Commanding the Cavalry and Rifle Companies, and also a Commandant of the whole Active Force, such communications will be sent to the Officer Commanding the Cavalry or Rifles who will forward them to the Commandant of the whole Active Force, for transmission to the Colonel of the District.

Officers Commanding Corps at Stations which are nearer to Head Quarters than to the residence of the Colonel of the District, will forward a duplicate of the communications in question to the Colonel of the District and send the original to the Adjutant General.

No. 2.—The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

CLASS A.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBEREIGHT, LOWER CANADA.

One Volunteer Rifle Company at St. Vincent de Paul, in the County of Laval, to be styled The First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of St. Vincent de Paul.

The number of Privates to be forty-three.

To be Captain:

Ensign and Adjutant Joseph H. Bellerose, 2d Battalion, Terrebonne.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, LOWER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Sherbrooke.

To be Captain: Lieutenant W. K. Ibbotson, vice Brooks, resigned.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

4th Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Quebec.

To be Surgeon: Pierre Guillet Tourangeau, Esquire, M. D.

To be Chaplain: The Reverend Messire Jean Baptiste Zacharie Boldue.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, LOWER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Cavalry of Montreal.

Captain and Adjutant Robert Lovelace, from the Sedentary Cavalry of Montreal, is appointed to act as Adjutant to the Volunteer Militia Cavalry in that City, vice Morland, promoted.

Montreal Light Infantry.

To be First Lieutenants:

Second Lieutenant Alexander Walker, vice Ramsay resigned,

Second Lieutenant Thomas John Lord, Archibald H. McCulman, vice Forbes resigned,

Second Lieutenant Alexander Mitchell, vice White resigned.

To be Adjutant: First Lieutenant Thomas John Lord, vice R. H. Stephens, resigned.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Prescott.

Edward Jessup, Esquire, is appointed to act as Paymaster.

Serjeant Major James Young, is appointed to act as Quarter Master.

1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brockville.

To be Lieut., Ensign H. A. Jones, vice Morris, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Ensign: Color Serjeant Solomon Shepherd, vice Jones, promoted.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

Napante Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry.

John C. Green, Gentleman, is appointed to act as Adjutant, with the rank of Cornet.

To be Veterinary Surgeon:

Edward Howard, Gentleman.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Picton.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign John Gibson, vice Stinson, resigned.

To be Ensign: Farrington Bedie, Gentleman, vice Gibson, promoted.

The number of Privates in this Company is increased to 63.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Toronto.

To be Second Lieutenant:

Dudley Frederick Jessopp, Gentleman, vice McLeod, resigned.

2nd Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Toronto.

To be Lieutenant:

John O'Donohoe, Gentleman, vice Fitzgerald, who has left the limits.

To be Ensign:

Eugene O'Keefe, Gentleman.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Dunville.

To be Captain:

Samuel Amsden, Esquire, vice Imlach, who has removed from Dunville.

Review of the Corn Trade.

From the Mark Lane Express.

BRITISH.

The late variation in the temperature having generally deteriorated the samples of home-grown wheat, a corresponding effect has been produced on the value, to the extent of about 1s per qr. in the course of the past week, without the pressure of any large quantity on the part of farmers, though some markets have remained firm. It is satisfactory to find that the completion of the autumnal sowings has taken place under favourable circumstances, though a large breadth is still left for spring culture. The early sown pieces continue to look remarkably healthy, being kept from too rapid a growth by the night frosts.

The quantity noted in the last sales was 92,619 qrs. wheat at 88s 10d, against 88,449 qrs. in the previous season. The London averages only show 202½ qrs. sold at 64s 1d, and supplies of home growth to this port have been greatly falling off. The quantity imported into the principal ports of Great Britain for the week ending 7th January, in wheat and flour, was 106,802 qrs. The arrivals in the United Kingdom in Dec. last were 480,983 qrs. wheat, 381,110 cwt. flour.

Monday's market in London commenced with but a moderate supply of foreign wheat and a very short one from Kent and Essex, mostly in miserable condition from the late prevalence of damp weather; it was therefore generally neglected by millers, who found plenty of good American to suit their purpose. The few parcels of really fine quality made quite the prices of the week previous; and foreign samples generally were firm, with a moderate consumptive trade, and fair inquiry for export, at full rates. On Wednesday there were per coast 1130 qrs., with 7280 qrs. from abroad. The small quantity left over on the previous day was generally disposed of at the then quotations, foreign wheat, except American samples, being well supported. The quantity on Friday per coast was 2640 qrs., with 12,630 qrs. foreign. Trade was then very calm; rates unaltered, the demand for Spain and Portugal gives some firmness to parcels suited to those markets.

Oats of all descriptions on Monday were in very limited supply; but dealers, not having sufficiently cleared their stocks, were not eager buyers; and the rates realised, though fully equal to the previous week, were not altered for good corn, inferior quality still remaining difficult to dispose of. On Wednesday there were coastwise 40 qrs. only, from Ireland, but 1000 qrs., and from the continent 3680 qrs. Good corn then kept its price fully, but parcels out of condition were difficult to quit, notwithstanding the limited show of samples. No new features in the trade appeared on Friday, though supplies remained small, viz., 12,410 qrs. foreign, 700 qrs. more English, and nothing from Ireland.

The country markets generally agree in the dullness of their reports as to the wheat trade. Hull and Gainsborough, with small supplies, were rather improved.—Leeds, Gloucester, Bristol, Urbridge, Stowmarket, Sleaford, Newark, Melton, Mowbray, and Barnsley were about the same as on the previous week. Boston, Wakefield, Lynn, Louth, and Birmingham were 1s. less; Market Harborough, Norwich, Newcastle, and Manchester quoted from 1s to 2s decline; and Wolverhampton, with a large quantity on sale, was fully 2s cheaper.

The Scotch markets present the same dull aspect. The attendance at Glasgow was thin, and foreign wheat 6d per boll lower. Barley was 6d to 1s per boll cheaper, Oats somewhat down, and all spring corn dull. Leith was also rather lower, and very dull.

Irish reports were much as the last. Clonmel, with better supplies and more trade, experienced no change of price either in wheat, barley, or oats. Dublin made no difference in the value of wheat, but barley was rather easier. Wheat was 1s per brl. lower at Waterford, but barley 6d in favour of sellers, and oats sold rather worse, say 3d to 4d per brl. Maize was still sought for export at Cork, all other grains being dull.

FOREIGN.

About 2000 qrs. wheat had been placed for Lyons at 2s advance, but prices at Lisle were quoted as much lower. Generally, the provinces quote rather higher prices. The little change experienced in Belgium has been towards a decline in grain prices, especially in the interior. At Antwerp little has been done, foreign wheat being nominally firm. The Dutch markets have been inanimate, though a rigorous cold had been experienced. The Swiss markets come rather cheaper, wheat at Basle and Zurich being about 1s per qr., lower. The Baltic ports show little change. Arrivals have been insignificant at Danzig, and wheat little sought after, top price being 50s per qr. High prices continue to be paid at Madrid for wheat, notwithstanding a general improvement in the supplies, fine quality having realized 117s per qr., low sorts bringing 111s 8d. Prices at Lisbon were declining, in consequence of a large foreign supplies. An immense fall of rain was reported at Algiers threatening to lessen the quantity of wheat sown, in consequence of the sodden state of the ground, though a good quantity of seed was got in November. The badness of the roads keeping out supplies, prices were decidedly dearer. Little was doing at Odessa—about 1000 qrs. of merchantable soft wheat had been sold at 50s to 59s 6d per qr. The last accounts from New York were dull, being influenced by advice from Great Britain; but there was scarcely any reduction in fine flour.

AMERICAN RACE-HORSES IN ENGLAND.

The tone of the American sporting papers has materially changed within the last few days, as regards Mr. Ten Broeck's prospects of success on the English turf. His departure with his horses for England was announced by them with a tremendous flourish of trumpets; and they prophesied boastfully, that like the owner of the yacht "America," he would merely have to go over and conquer. England was challenged to produce a match for the wonderful Lecompte, and the still more wonderful Priors, and speedy defeat was threatened as the inevitable result if the challenge was accepted. In the course of a few weeks all this has changed.—Mr. Ten Broeck has seen English race-horses in that time, and is now less confident. The following extract from the New York *Spirit of the Times*, which is singularly in contrast with what it published a short time ago, shows the altered state of Mr. Ten Broeck's feelings.

OUR HORSES IN ENGLAND.—So far from Lecompte being broken down in consequence of severe training, he has not yet been put in training in England. We doubt if Priors is ailing, although she may be, but not seriously. No challenge has ever been ordered by Mr. Ten Broeck, nor has any person been authorized by him to challenge all England, or any part of it. Mr. Ten Broeck is a gentleman of means, and is possessed of sound judgment in racing matters. He will make himself thoroughly acquainted with the English system of racing, and will, doubtless, try his horses in some of the stakes—Goodwood first, probably. If England wishes a further trial, and Mr. Ten Broeck thinks he has a fair chance for his money, he will accommodate Johnny Bull.

New York, Feb. 2nd.

ARM YE!

We all go armed now. Life has become so insecure that to carry a revolver is a mere matter of prudence. Eighteen months ago a newspaper correspondent started the public by announcing that, having occasion to search for his overcoat in the cloak room of Congress, he discovered that three-fourths of the members had revolvers in their coat pockets. The Christian portion of our public shuddered thereat.—What has taken place since? Why, that the same practice commencing in the South and San Francisco, then invading Washington, has since seized bold of Philadelphia and New York. At the Italian Opera, last night, a singular incident occurred. It was *Gra de Willherst's debut*.—During the performance of the third part of the third act the report of a pistol shot startled the audience; a gentleman had let his coat drop and a barrel of his revolver had gone off.

THE PROVINCIAL BATTALION AT CHATHAM.—The rumour has revived that it is the intention to break up this battalion, and to form it into Depot Battalions, constituted in all respects similarly to those of the other corps of the army. There are, however, obstacles in the way, partly caused by the arrangements which are necessary to make with the East India Company, and partly from the different establishments of the several Regiments employed in India. Indeed the difficulties are so great, that we cannot see how they can be got over without making the Corps all of the same strength, and doing away with what is called the Indian Establishments.

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—Shortly after the Lord Chancellor entered in the Court of Chancery, on Tuesday the 20th, it was intimated that the Duke of Cambridge was about to present himself to take the customary oaths as Commander-in-Chief and a member of her Majesty's Privy Council. The Lord Chancellor immediately left his chair, met his royal highness at the entrance, and came with him on the platform, when the oaths were administered by the Deputy clerk of the Crown, the Lord Chancellor and the bar standing during the ceremony. The Duke then bowed and retired.

We believe it is contemplated, on the recommendation of his Royal Highness, the General Commanding-in-Chief, with the view of insuring the efficiency of regiments, that officers on the staff shall receive in future a pecuniary allowance in lieu of soldier servants at the rate as now established for medical staff officers.

From a circular issued from the Horse Guards it appears that the smooth-bore arms now in possession of the Cavalry will eventually be superseded by breach-loading carbines and rifle pistols.

THE HAMILTON ARTILLERY.—Yesterday, according to previous appointment, the Hamilton Volunteer Field Battery, Major Booker commanding, turned out for Target Practice. The day, as all our readers know, was none of the finest from its commencement, and, as the afternoon approached, the sky became more and more lowering, and the mist which had hovered about, gave way to a complete storm of rain. Many persons thought that of course the gallant Volunteers would defer the practice—but no, they boldly resolved to encounter the storm, and accordingly, having mustered in full force near the gun shed, King Street East, they marched down King and James streets to the Bay, their Band striking up "Annie Laurie." There are four guns belonging to the force—three six-pounders, and a howitzer. Those were very speedily unlimbered and placed in position on the ice at the foot of John street. A target 12 feet square, had been constructed at the distance of about half a mile from the guns, and being black, was very conspicuously visible. The guns having been loaded and everything arranged with due and military precision, the command to "fire" was given, and the very first shot struck the target, and could be seen ricocheting along the ice, for perhaps a mile or two, throwing up the snow every time it touched. The shells seemed to attract the greatest attention. They too, were fired with considerable accuracy; and, each time the small cloud of smoke which appeared when they burst, was seen just above the target, while the fragments of the missile were profusely distributed in his neighbourhood. While the practice was going on, the sky became partially clear, and the on lookers—a hundred or two in number—hoped, no less than the members of the force, that the afternoon would yet prove fine. They were doomed to disappointment. The rain again descended in torrents, and after a few rounds the bugle sounded, the guns were rapidly limbered up, and the men marched towards home.—*Hamilton Spectator*.

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