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MILITARY GAZETTE

And Civil Service Record.

Vol. II.

QUEBEC 3RD JULY, 1858.

NUMBER 25.



Local Advertisements.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.

Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

THIS LINE will comprise the following First Class Powerful Iron Screw Steamers: "ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH BRITON," built "NORTH-AMERICAN," "HUNGARIAN," "INDIAN," "BOHEMIAN," "NOVA-SCOTIAN." (new) "In connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada)

PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM QUEBEC.
Wednesday, April 21	Saturday, May 22nd
Do. May 5th	Do. June 5th
Do. do. 19th	Do. do. 19th
Do. June 2nd	Do. July 3rd
Do. do. 16th	Do. do. 17th
Do. do. 30th	Do. do. 31st
Do. July 14th	Do. Aug. 14th
Do. do. 28th	Do. do. 28th
Do. Aug. 11st	Do. Sept. 11st
Do. do. 25th	Do. do. 25th
Do. Sept. 8th	Do. Oct. 9th
Do. do. 22nd	Do. do. 23rd
Do. Oct. 6th	Do. Nov. 6th
Do. do. 20th	Do. do. 20th

In the year 1859 the Line will be weekly.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Liverpool to Quebec.

Cabin, from £15 15s. to £18 18 0 Stg according to accommodation.

(Children in proportion.)

STEERAGE,	£8 8 0
Children in the Steerage.	
7 years and under 12,	£5 5 0
1 " " " " " " "	4 4 0
Under 1 year,	1 0 0

From Quebec to Liverpool.

Cabin, from \$66 to \$80, according to accommodation.

Children in the Cabin

STEERAGE,	\$30
7 years & under 12, \$50	Children in Steerage.
3 " " " " " " "	7, 40
1 " " " " " " "	3, 30
Under 1 year,	10 12, 20

Return Tickets from Liverpool to any of the Principal places in Canada will be granted by the undersigned, and to parties taking them at the same time as the Original Passage a Reduction on the usual fares will be made.

Berths not secured till Paid for.

A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof.

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

All Parcels intended to go by these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Co.

Montreal Advertisements.

GEO. BURNS SYMES & Co AGENTS, 3, St Peter Street, Quebec.

Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal, Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool, James & Alex Allan, Glasgow, Montgomerie & Greenhorne, London, Quebec, April 10, 1858.

WM. HICKMAN, HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER, AND PERFUMER.

Ornamental Hair Work made up in the newest style and newest fashion, No. 7, ST. JOSEPH STREET, QUEBEC, Next Door to Lamb's Hotel. Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

AGENT for the Sale of HOE & Co's PRINTING PRESS, Wells & Webb's WOOD LETTER, George Mathers and J. H. McCreary's PRINTING INKS. G. T. PALGRAVE, Corner of St. Helen and Lemoyne Street. Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

McDOWALL & ATKINSON,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Military Ciacos, Forage Caps, &c. No. 297, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

J. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor,

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Have just opened a superior assortment of Goods suitable for the present and coming Season, selected in the London and Paris Markets, to which he invites your earliest inspection.

GIBB & COMPANY,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

In addition to every article in the line, a large assortment of the best London Waterproof HATS of the latest shapes kept constantly on hand, also, Travelling HAT CASES, &c. &c. Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Opposite Railway Station, ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.

BY ROBERT EWING,

Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms. Pic-Nic and Pleasure Parties supplied on the shortest notice.

St. Hyacinthe, 16th January, 1858.

Once known never forgotten.

THE PERSIAN BALM.

A most beautiful Toilet article, designed for cleaning the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Itching, removing Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the skin. For the traveller in softening the skin, and soothing the disagreeable sensations consequent upon travelling, it cannot be excelled. No person can have a rough or chapped skin and use the Persian Balm at the Toilet. Sold by all Druggists.

S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors. Ordeburgh, N. Y. Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW YORK as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Capt Leitch, April 8th City of Washington, Capt Wylie, April 22nd Kangaroo; Capt Jeffrey, May 6th

And every alternate Thursday.

From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

Fare from New York, Cabin \$75, Third Class \$30.

These steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase Tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. E. DALE, 13 Broadway N. Y., R. J. CORTIS & CO., 177 Broadway, N. Y., or

CAPT. MAXWELL,

24 McGill St., Montreal, C. E., Capt. M. is also Agent for the sale of Passage Tickets by Sabel & Cortis line of Liverpool and Quebec Packet Ships, May 1, 1858.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND THE

FARMERS' GUIDE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz:—

- 1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
- 2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
- 3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
- 4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
- 5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical,—but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar, and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCED SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.

	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	D. 3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for D9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for D30; and so on.

SWORDS.

SAVAGE AND LYMA

HAVE Received a Supply of FIELD OFFICERS, ADJUTANTS, CAVALRY ARTILLERY, RIFLE and INFANTRY Regulations Swords, and Belts, Sashes, Swords, Knots, &c. &c. Officers Pouches, Whistles, &c. Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

Colbourn United Service Magazine, and NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

Published on the first of every month, price 3s. 6d. This popular periodical, which has now been established a quarter of a century, embraces subjects of such extensive variety and powerful interest as must render it scarcely less acceptable to readers in general than to the members of those professions for whose use it is more particularly intended. Independently of a succession of Original Papers on innumerable interesting subjects, Personal Narratives, Historical Incidents, Correspondence, etc., each number comprises Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Officers of all branches of service, Reviews of New Publications, either immediately relating to the Army or Navy, or involving subjects of utility or interest to the members of either, full Reports of Trials by Courts martial, Distribution of the Army and Navy, General Orders, Circulars, Promotions, Appointments, Births, Marriages, Obituaries, etc., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the month.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is confessedly one of the ablest and most attractive periodicals of which the British press can boast, presenting a field of entertainment to be general as well as professional reader. The suggestions for the benefit of the two services are distinguished by vigour of sense, acute and practical observation, and an ardent love of discipline, tempered by a high sense of justice, honour, and a tender regard for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers and seamen. —Globe. "At the head of those periodicals which furnish useful and valuable information to their peculiar classes of readers, as well as amusement to the general body of the public, must be placed the United Service Magazine, and Naval and Military Journal. It numbers among its contributors almost all those gallant spirits who have done no less honour to their country by their swords than by their pens; and abounds with the most interesting discussions on naval and military affairs; and stirring narratives of deeds of arms in all parts of the world. Every information of value and interest to both the Services is culled with the greatest diligence, from every available source, and the correspondence of various distinguished officers which enrich its pages is a feature of great attraction. In short, the United Service Magazine can be recommended to every reader who possesses that attachment to his country which should make him look with the deepest interest on its naval and military resources." —Sun. This truly national periodical is always full of the most valuable matter for professional men. —Morning Herald. To military and naval men, and to that class of readers who hover on the skirts of the Service, and take a world of pains to inform themselves of all the goings on, the modes and fashions, the movements and adventures connected with ships and barracks, this periodical is indispensable. It is a repository of facts and criticisms—narratives of past experience, and fictions that are as good as if they were true—tales and returns—new inventions and new books bearing upon the army and navy—correspondence crowded with intelligence—and sundry unclaimed matters that lie in close neighbourhood with the professions and contribute more or less to the stock of general useful information. —Atlas.

HURST AND BLACKETT PUBLISHERS,

SUCCESSOR TO HENRY COLBURN,

13, Great Marlborough Street.

AND PUBLISHING AGENCY, &c.

No. 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

The Proprietors of the above Establishment hope to merit a large share of public patronage, and will keep constantly on hand an extensive supply of Newspapers and other periodicals, English and American.

Prompt attention will be bestowed upon orders for such Periodicals as are not to be had immediately on demand anywhere in the City. When News of great importance, local or foreign, transpires, the Proprietors of the above establishment will issue an extra; or else they will furnish their subscribers and regular customers; from the office of one of the local News papers. To persons wishing to make the PRESS their medium of communication with the public, whether in book form or otherwise, the above establishment will be enabled to offer every attainable advantage and facility.

Insertions for the advertising column of Provincial and European papers, will be attended to at the shortest possible notice.

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record,

W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

Published every Saturday, at an Annual Subscription of TWO DOLLARS—payable in advance.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING:

First Insertion, 6 lines and under	80 cents
7 to 10 lines	60 "
11 to 15 lines	40 "
Towards of 10 lines, per line	7 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.	

AGENTS—London (Catherine St., Strand) Mr. Thomas. Montreal Mr. Constant. Toronto Wiman & Co. Quebec: Printed for the Proprietor, by P. LAMARCAV Shaw's Building, Foot of Mountain Street.

Promotions in Regular Army.

WAR OFFICE, June 15.

Royal Horse Guards—Cornet F G A Fuller to be Lieutenant by pur, v Williams, prom.
4th Dragoon Guards—Capt J E Brodhurst, from the 40th Foot, to be Capt, paying the difference, v Shawe, ex receiving the difference.
9th Lt Drns—Capt C C Brooke, from the Royal London Militia, to be Riding Master.
10th Lt Dragoons—To be Lieutenants, Cornet E C Lovell, v Mayne, prom, Cornet Lord R D Kerr.
17th Lancers—Troop Serj Major G Pumphrett to be Riding Master.
Military Train—Major H R Browne to be Lieut Colonel, by pur v G Robeson ret Capt G Cooper to be Major, by pur v Browne, Ensign B H Burke to be Lieut v Murphy, app to the 6th Light Dragoons.
4th Foot—To be Lieutenant Ensign A C Twentyman, Ensign F Rynd.
5th Foot—W F Longbourne, Gent, to be Ensign, without purchase.
9th Foot—Captain G Spaight, from h-p to be Captain.
10th Foot—Lieut J E White to be Captain.
11th Foot—Capt R V Dickens, from h-p to be Captain; Lieut W H Clarkson to be Capt by pur v Boyd, ret Ensign W T Corrie, to be Lieut by pur vice Clarkson; Quartermaster D Simpson, to be Pay v Boyd, ret upon h-p.
14th Ft—To be Lieutenants, Ensigns S Watson, G E Bryce, and J Wilson; Lieut E W Heaton to be Ins of Musk.
15th Ft Lieut J Smyth to be Capt by pur v Butler, ret, Lieut R H Fry to be Capt by pur v Synges, prom in the 1st W I Regt; Ensign A Winde to be Lieut by pur v Smyth.
17th Ft—To be Lieutenants, Ensign T R Hunt v J Lee, app to the 100th Regt, D F Allen.
19th Ft—To be Lieutenants, Ensigns G D Harris, T D Rey, W R Irlis, and R H Hackett.
20th Ft—To be Lieutenants, Ensigns S Egan, R Blount, T H Hoblyn, and C E Chaffed; W W Goodrich, Gent to be Ensign, by pur, A B De Lasalle, Esq, formerly Paymaster in the British German Legion, to be Paymaster.
21st Ft—A Cassidy, from the 78th Foot to be Captain; To be Lieutenants, Ensigns G W Furlong, E T Bambridge, F W Hamilton, J H Patrickson, E W Pearman and R B Gaskell.
22d Ft—Lieut H A Norris from 78d Ft to be Capt; Lieut G Collins, from h-p 4th Ft to be Lieut v H A M Deane ex, Ensign T G Gilling, from the 4th Ft to be Lieut by pur v Collins, ret; F Trotter, Gent to be Ensign by pur vice Holyoake, prom.
24th Ft—Ensign W W Goodrich, from the 20th Foot, to be Ensign.
37th Ft—Brt Major E D Atkins to be Major v Lewis ret upon full pay.
39th Ft—Ensign F Trotter, from the 22d Ft to be Ensign, vice Gosselin, app to 23d Foot.
40th Foot—Capt C F Shawe, from the 4th Drag Guards, to be Captain Brodhurst ex.
41st Foot—To be Ensign T P A Braeken, Gent vice Jemmett prom in 15th Foot; J Caulfield, Gent vice, Reyne, prom in 16th Foot.
47th Foot—Lieut James A Bloomfield, to be Capt by pur v Lowrie, ret; Ensign J Stanley, to be Lieut by pur v Bloomfield.
52d Foot—Lieut A A Julian, to be Adj v Stopford res.
60th Foot—To be Lieutenants, by pur Ensigns A H Woodgate, vice M Gill, prom W H Moseley v Sewell, who has ret, W L K Ogilvy, v Denne ret.
61st Foot—C H Atkinson, Gent to be Ensign, by pur v Boileau, prom.
64th Foot—Lieut H E Couper, from the 82d Foot, to be Lieut v Dickens, prom.
67th Foot—Captain J S Howard, from h-p to be Capt v D Thompson; Lieut A H Coney to be Captain, by pur v Howard, ret, Ensign G M Cardev to be Lieut by pur v Coney.
68th Foot—Lieut S Grace to be Captain, by pur v Wilkinson, who ret.
73d Foot—Serjeant J Kirk, from the Royal Marines, to be Ensign v Bayley, prom.

75th Foot—Ensign J Streets to be Lieut v Faithfull, dec.
95th Ft—Lieut R Wield to be Captain v Bazalgette, killed in action; Ensign R Macnee to be Lieut v Wield.
100th Foot—The transfer of the undermentioned officers, as stated in the "Gazette" of the 1st June, 1858, has been cancelled:—Lieut G F Grant, from the 62d Foot; Lieut C J Hampton, from 56th Foot.
Rifle Brigade—To be Ensigns G E Boyle, Gent, v Ramsbottom, prom CH Turner, Gent vice Philips, prom.
1st W I Regt—Capt R F Synges, from the 15th Foot to be Major, by pur v Chamberlayne, prom in the 3d W I Regt.
2d W I Regt—Lieut R S W Jones, to be Capt v Lake app to the 100th Foot, Ensign C E Russell to be Lieut v Jones.
Royal Canadian Rifle Regt—Ensign W H Surman to be Lieut.
Gold Coast Artillery Corps—E Hewett, Gent to be Ensign v Clark.

Appointments.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Toronto, 23rd June, 1858.

Militia General Order.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 2 L. C.

Third Batt L'Islet.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief is pleased to dispense with the services in the Militia of Ensign F. M. Paquet.

Second Batt Beauce.

Captain David Blouin perm to ret, with the rank of Major.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 4 L. C.

Asst Quarter-M Gen J Robinson perm to ret, ret rank.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 5 L. C.

Third Batt Yamaska.

To be Captain: Lieut P Payan.
To be Lieutenant: Ensign B Pepin.
To be Ensigns: L J Giguere, A Cardin, Gent.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 6 L. C.

Second Batt Vercheres.

To be Major: Capt V Gadbois.
To be Captains: Lieut A Menard, Ensign I Brouillet dit Bernard; E Blanchard, Esq, D Fournier dit Lafontaine, Esq.
To be Lieutenants: Ensign and Adj J Ceigner dit Brillon, L Sénécal, J Daigle, J B Renaud, Gent.
To be Ensigns: N Renour, L Brunel, C Lafleur, Junior, M McDoff, son of Charles, A Gauthier, A Vandandaigue, Junior, F Charland, Junior.
To be Adjutant: Ensign André Vandandaigue, Junior.
To be Quarter-Master: Ensign F Charland, Junior, Lieut J B Brouillet dit Bernard perm to ret, with the rank of Captain.

Second Batt Beauharnois.

To be Captains: Lieut S Lord v Thompson, dec G Hope, Esq, v Chrisholm, left the Province.
To be Lieutenants: Ensign M Sullivan, W Adams.
To be Ensigns: M Walsh, O Lyttle, J Martin, Gent.

Fourth Batt Vercheres.

To be Captains: Lieut J J Lachapel, C Leroux, T Bougrette Dufort, Ensign N Cartier.
To be Lieutenants: Ensign R Tétrault dit Ducharme, H R Blanchard, P Archambault, A Tétrault, J R Blanchard, Gentlemen.
To be Ensigns: L Gravel, T Blanchard, R Marchesseault, J Beaudry, L E Beauchemin, C Préfontaine T Baurfrette Dufort, Gentlemen.
To be Adjutant: Ensign Romuald Marchesseault.
To be Surgeon: R Archambault, Esq.
To be Chaplain: Rev J E Lévesque.

Captain P Gravelle perm to ret, with the rank of Captain.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 7 L. C.

First Batt Champlain.

To be Captain: Lieut and Adj R Trudel, vice Fuere, ret.
To be Lieutenants: Lieut L Guillet, Junior, from 2nd Batt Champlain; Ensign François Gervais, v Baril, ret.
To be Ensigns: D Lacourrière, Gent, v Trudel, prom; L Trudel, Gent, v Gervais, prom.
Captain J Fugère perm to ret, with the rank of Major.

Third Batt Quebec.

To be Ensigns: T Napoléon Hamel, A Désiré-Riverin, P Vallé, Jos. Ferd Peachy, G St. Pierre, G C Verret P L Gauvreau, Gent.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 9 L. C.

Sixth Batt Montreal.

To be Ensigns: A MacKenzie Cowie, J J Browne, D Murray, Junior, Gent.

Eight Batt Montreal.

To be Major: Capt Jos. U Beaudry, vice Guy, prom to 9th Batt.

To be Captains: Lieut L Beaudry, H Côté, J S Morley, J Leduc.
To be Lieutenants: Ensign and Adj L D R Cotret, T Barthelet, G G Gaucher, Jos A A Belle.

To be Ensigns: E R Cotret, A A R Cotret, N Limoges, S Tivard, Gent.

Eleventh Batt Montreal.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign D Gougeon.
To be Ensign: G Durnford, Gent.

Fifteenth Batt Montreal.

Lieut and Qur-M J Guillaume is perm to ret with the rank of Capt.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 10 L. C.

To be Asst Adj General to the Militia in this District, with the rank of Major in the Militia: Capt A Ward.
To be Asst Qur-M General in the Militia in this District, with the rank of Major in Militia: A H Chandler, Esq.

First Batt Shefford.

To be Major: Captain M Whitcomb.

To be Captain: Lieut F R Blanchard.

To be Lieutenants: Ens Ira Jimerson, C Smith Gent.

To be Ensigns: N Bissonnet, W Bartlett, Gent.
To be Asst Surgeon: W Herschel Foster, Gent.

To be Chaplain: Rev. D Lindsay.

First Batt Compton.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign J L French.
To be Ensigns: G Anderson, W Hunt, Gent.

First Batt Richmond.

To be Ensigns: R W Heneker, J Wilson, Gent.
By Command of His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief.

A. DE SALABERRY, Lt-Colonel, Deputy Adjutant Genl of Militia Lower Canada.

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record.

W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

Published every Saturday, at an annual Subscription of TWO DOLLARS—payable in advance.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

First Insertion, 6 lines and under 60 cents
" 7 to 10 lines 80 "
" Upwards of 10 lines, p. l. 7 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.

This Paper has now been established eighteen months, it commands a pretty general circulation throughout Canada, a being the ONLY MILITARY PAPER IN BRITISH

NORTH AMERICA, offers a suitable medium to MILITARY ADVERTISERS IN ENGLAND, and the United States.

The MILITARY GAZETTE numbers among its subscribers the following distinguished individuals.
H. R. H. F. M., the PRINCE ALBERT K. G. &c.
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF, His Excellency the Rt. Honbl. Sir EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES CANADA His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR of NEW BRUNSWICK.
Major General Trollope C. B. Commg. Forces N. S.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, CANADA.
The HONBLE. J. A. MACDONALD.
The HONBLE. COLONEL TACHE, Officers' Messes of the Royal Artillery.

" " " 18th Foot.
" " " 17th "
" " " 39th "

" " " Royal Canadian Rifles.
Serjeants' Messes of the Royal Artillery.
" " " 16th Foot.
" " " 17th "
" " " 39th "

No 1 VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLES, MONTREAL.
Highland " " "
Volunteer Company of Rifles, Sherbrooke.
Captain Ogilvie's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal.

Capt McKay's Comp. Vol. Foot. Arty., Quebec.
Volunteer Field Battery, London, C.W.

The MILITARY GAZETTE has now been in existence more than 18 Months; it is at this moment the only Military paper published in British North America. It is more especially the ORGAN of the VOLUNTEER Forces of Canada; for which object, and for the advocacy of their interests, those of the SEDENTARY MILITIA, and, collectively those of the COUNTRY, the Paper was started. The Editor and Proprietor of the MILITARY GAZETTE desires to continue the work, to improve the tone, scope, and appearance of the Paper, he desires to urge on the country, and on its representatives and Ministers, the necessity of further and more effectual organization of that Constitutional Force the MILITIA.

Such being his object, he hopes for the hearty co-operation of the OFFICERS of both divisions of the Militia, Active and Sedentary. He has had no reason to complain hitherto. As much support has been accorded as he has probably merited, and he gratefully acknowledges the many encouraging communications which he has received from estimable and active members of the Force generally. He has relied, and does still rely, mainly on the public spirit of the OFFICERS COMMANDING Troops, Batteries, and Companies, and it is with the object of suggesting to them individually, a means of promoting the permanent establishment of the MILITARY GAZETTE as a public organ of Canada, that he invites the concurrence of the Captains, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Batteries Troops and Companies in a proposition which has been already acceded to by several Commanding Officers and Men of various localities, viz:
The proprietor of the Military Gazette undertakes to send 10 copies of the Paper to each Troop, Battery or Company, for the use of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men only;—to such addresses as shall be designated by their Commanding Officers, on payment in advance of \$15; for 20 copies, \$28; for 30 ditto, \$40; the necessary deduction from each man to be arranged by the Commanding Officers. They will be pleased therefore, to read this Circular at their first convenient opportunity, to their men

and if generally supported, as there is every reason to expect, there is no doubt the paper may be made interesting, useful, and instructive to all concerned.

BRITISH ARMY.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS. (Corrected for Military Gazette.)

Where two places are mentioned, the one last named is that at which the depot of the Regiment is stationed.

- CAVALRY.—25th—Gibraltar; Pembroke. 1st Life Guards—Regent's Park. 2d do.—Hyde Park. Royal Horse Guards—Whitehall. 1st Dragoon Guard—Madras. 2d do.—Bengal; do. 3d do.—Bombay; do. 4th—Aldershot. 5th—Manchester. 6th—Bengal; Maidstone. 7th—Kurrachee; Canterbury. 1st Dragoons—Dublin. 2d do.—do. 3rd Light Dragoons—Newbridge. 4th do.—Aldershot. 5th do.—Newbridge. 6th Dragoons—Brighton. 7th Hussars—Bengal; Canterbury. 8th do.—Bombay; do. 9th Lancers—Bengal. 10th Hussars—Sheffield. 11th do.—Hounslow. 12th Linc.—Madras. 13th—Lt. Col. Dug. Bombay. 14th Hussars—Norwich. 16th Lancers—Edinburgh. 17th do.—Bombay. 18th Lt. Dra.—York.
- MILITARY TRAIN. 1st Batt.—Aldershot. 2d Batt.—China. 3rd Batt.—Shorncliffe. 4th Batt.—Carragh. 5th Batt.—Woolwich. 6th Batt.—Aldershot. Depot Horse Guards Barracks. Grenadier Guards. 1st Batt.—Windsor. 2d Batt.—do. Coldstream Guards. 1st Batt.—London. 2d Batt.—Dublin. Scots Fusilier Guards. 1st Batt.—London. 2d Batt.—do. INFANTRY. 1st Foot, 1st Batt.—Madras. Colchester. 2d Batt.—Natalton—Gibraltar. Belfast. 2d Foot—C. Good Hope; Deal. 3rd Batt.—Malta; Walmer. 2d Batt.—Corfu; Lim. 2d Batt.—Malta. 4th—Mauritius; Deal. 2d Batt.—Chichester. 5th—Bengal; Colchester. 3d Batt.—Aldershot. 6th—Bengal; Colchester. 2d Batt.—Aldershot. 7th—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Gib.; Aldershot. 8th—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Kinsale. 9th 1st Batt.—Sunderland; Limerick. 2d Batt.—Bradford. 10th—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Mullingar. 11th—Dover; Fermoy. 2d Batt.—Ashm. U. L. 12th 1st Batt.—Tasmania; Deal. 2d Batt.—Parkhurst. 13th—Caucasia; Fermoy. 2d Batt.—Winchester. 14th—Malta; Fermoy. 2d Batt.—Waterford. 15th—Aldershot. 2d Batt.—Preston. 16th—Carragh. 2d Batt.—Armagh. 17th—Canada; Limerick. 2d Batt.—Plymouth. 18th—Bombay; Buttevant. 2d Batt.—Enniskillen. 19th—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Exeter. 20th—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Gloucel. 21st—Malta; Belfast. 2d Batt.—Hamilton, N. B. 22nd—Sheffield. 2d Batt.—Preston. 23rd—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Newport. 24th—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt.—Dover.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

- Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding. Capt. W. H. Sharpe. P. O. Humphreys. P. O. Hibbert. Lieut. W. L. McVilvie. Ensign R. W. Barry. Surgeon John Maitland. Adjt. G. M. Innes, Lt. Quarter. Master A. Cook. Strength all Ranks, 292.
- AT KINGSTON. Lt. Major Fitzw. Walker, Commanding. Capt. R. M. Moffatt. Capt. W. H. Grange. Lieut. Weyland. Ensign W. P. Butts. P. O. C. C. Savage. Strength all Ranks, 293.
- AT NIAGARA. Lieut. W. F. Armstrong. Major Temporary Commanding of Volunteers.

PRESENTATION OF MEJDIE MEDALS.

On Saturday morning a full dress parade of the troops in this garrison took place on the Esplanade for the purpose of witnessing the public decoration of several officers with the Turkish order of the Medjidie. The weather was of the most favorable description, and a very large number of our citizens with a corresponding quota of the beauties of Quebec were present at the interesting ceremony, many however were disappointed in their desire to witness the spectacle as the parade and presentation took place a little earlier than the time mentioned in our notification; and the consequence was, that those who reached the Esplanade by 11 o'clock were just in time to see the troops marching off the ground. The respective regiments fell in at a past 10 o'clock on their private parades, and at a past 10 were marched off to the Esplanade, where they took up position in the following order: The 39th regiment was drawn up in quarter distance column, facing the buildings on the Esplanade; the Royal Artillery, also in column of quarter distance, formed up on the right, at right angles with the leading company of the 39th; and the 100th regiment, in the same order, formed up on the left of the same company; three sides of a square were thus formed, the front, towards the buildings of the Esplanade being left open for the Commandant, staff officers, and the public.

Colonel Munro, bearing on his breast the order of the Mejdie, then rode into the square, accompanied by Colonel Dalton R. E. Dr. Odell H. M. O., Major Knight, and other officers. Col. Munro then read the General Order for the decorations.

During the reading of this order, and as their names were mentioned, the several officers stepped out of the ranks and placed themselves in front of Colonel Munro. The order having been read, the first officer decorated was Lieut. Col. Gordon, 17th regiment—Colonel Munro having previously received the medal—Colonel Dalton dismounting and attaching the medal to his breast, while Colonel Munro handed him the diploma of the order; the same ceremony was gone through in succession with Major Hudson, Captain Thackwell, and Lieut. Smyth, all of the 39th regiment. Major Burrie, of the same corps, had been decorated with the order at Horse Guards, when on leave of absence in England. There was a good deal of chattering amongst the juveniles who were congregated in our neighbourhood, and our hearing of Colonel Munro's speech, after decorating the officers, was occasionally rendered rather difficult; but, so far as we could make out, he spoke to the following effect:—He could not, he said, allow the present opportunity to pass without congratulating the officers he had just decorated, on the very distinguished honor which had been conferred upon them; this honor also was attended with a certain amount of novelty, in so far as it came from one—the Sultan of Turkey—who had at all times been considered one of the bitterest enemies of Englishmen, until in the late war we aided and defended, victoriously too, his cause and his country against the enemy who had striven to subdue and subjugate both; and the transmission of those honors proved how much the Sultan appreciated the valor shown in his defence. The duty he had just performed was peculiarly gratifying to every officer and every man who had borne the hardships and shared in the dangers and the glory of that campaign, and that they felt as proud to see those officers decorated as if they had received a similar honor themselves. The 100th regiment would, doubtless, look upon the present spectacle with feelings of admiration and ambition to gain similar distinction. He had no doubt that, at no very distant day, they, too, would be called upon to form parade for the purpose of witnessing the decoration of their own officers and their own men with the honors which bravery and good conduct are always sure to command. Even now, although Colonel Gordon might be said to be its commanding officer, the 100th regiment had a gentleman at its head—Major Dunn—who wore on his breast the highest and most distinguished badge of honor and valor which our Queen and country could bestow upon any man—the Victoria Cross. Colonel Munro mentioned that he had recommended Lieut. Smyth, who had just been decorated, for that distinguished badge, the Victoria Cross; but, as the act of bravery on which his application was

founded had not been a personal one on the part of that gentleman, his application was unsuccessful; he was very sure, however, that every one in the regiment would have been proud to see Lieut. Smyth decorated with that distinguished badge. (Gazette).

THE ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY RESIGNATIONS.—The paragraph which has been going the rounds of the papers respecting the numerous resignations that have been sent in to Sir Colin Campbell, is variously interpreted, and perhaps requires a little explanation. The number has probably been exaggerated; all stories, delight in round numbers but, make what deduction we may on this score, there will still remain the fact that more Officers desire to part with their commissions than consists with the healthy condition of the Service. When first the information reached us, it was accompanied by the remark that men did not like the idea of going to school again, and would not submit to the examination requisite to entitle them to advancement. We were subsequently told that the Officers were disgusted with the severity of the Service, and felt they could not stand it. We accept the latter explanation.

When Regiments have gone to India hitherto, they have been placed in very comfortable Barracks or cantonments, and have soon become partakers of all the enjoyments of life in India, such as they are. They have had their comfortable messes and book clubs their balls, private theatricals, races, and all the ordinary characteristics of a lively Garrison town. After a time, they have felt Anglo-Indian life a little monotonous, and sighed for change and especially field service. No troops ever went more freshly and zealously against an enemy than the Indian Army, especially the European branch thereof. But the Regiments which have been despatched to India in the last year have had no such pleasant variety. Arriving at the Presidency, they have been encamped for a few days only, hourly expecting to move; then they have been despatched up the country in jolting bullock hackeries, exposed to a burning sun and much privation; and as soon as they have reached their destinations, all the trials of war have burst upon them—forced marches, tedious watches, desperate battles with overwhelming numbers. All this, of course, has told upon the mind and the constitution, and the Officers, with the best will in the world, have succumbed. Let justice be done them. They stand by their colours while they can, and, at the last, content themselves with asking permission to retire. No one dreams of going unless his Commander can spare him.—U. S. Gazette.

LIEUTENANT HAVELOCK AND THE SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.—A return has been made to the House of Commons of certain documents having reference to the telegraphic despatch of General Havelock, in which the conduct of his aide-de-camp, Lieut. Havelock, at the combat at Cawnpore, was favorably reported to the Commander-in-Chief in India at the expense of the 64th Regiment. The despatch was so worded as to make it appear that the late Major Stirling, who afterwards became a lieutenant-colonel, was not properly leading his regiment—such at least, says Sir C. Campbell, in a letter to the Adjutant-General of the Forces, is the opinion of the officers of the 64th—and he proceeds to observe:—“Lieut. Col. Bingham, in the name of those officers, while he deprecates the idea of refusing just credit to Captain Sir H. Havelock, maintains in the most positive manner, that the late Lieut. Col. Stirling then commanded the 64th Foot, as he did on all such occasions, most nobly and gallantly; and that he was on foot at the time, because, in consequence of a shell bursting, his horse had become unrideable. In short, he infers that it is very painful to the regiment that the memory and reputation of their late gallant commanding officer should have been so unfairly tampered with. I confess to have a strong feeling of sympathy with the officers of the 64th Regiment, and it would be a matter of great satisfaction to me if you would have the goodness to move his Royal Highness to give a gracious expression towards the memory of the late Lieut. Col. Stirling, for the benefit of the 64th Regiment. This instance is one of many in which, since the institution of the Victoria Cross, advantage has been taken by

young aides-de-camp and other staff officers to place themselves in prominent situations, for the purpose of attracting attention. To them life is of little value as compared with the gain of public honour; but they do not reflect, and the general to whom they belong also do not reflect, on the cruel injustice thus done to gallant officers, who, besides the excitement of the moment, of action, have all the responsibility attendant on this situation. We know that the private soldier expects to be led by his regimental officer, whom he knows and recognises as the leader to whom he is bound to look in the moments of the greatest trial and danger, and that he is utterly regardless of the accidental presence of an aide-de-camp or other staff officer who is an absolute stranger to him. There is another point, also having a great importance. By such despatches as the one above alluded to, it is made to appear to the world that a regiment would have proved wanting in courage, except for an accidental circumstance. Such a reflection is most galling to a regiment of British soldiers; indeed almost intolerable, and the fact is remembered against it by all the other corps in her Majesty's service. Soldiers feel such things most keenly. I would, therefore, again beg leave to dwell on the injustice sometimes done by general officers when they give a public preference to those attached to them, over old officers, who are charged with the most difficult and responsible duty. The Adjutant-General expresses the Duke of Cambridge's opinion as follows:—“His Royal Highness enters fully into the feelings of Lieut. Col. Bingham, who has in vindication of the character of his late commanding officer, and of the 64th Regiment, so honourably appealed to your sense of justice, and he has much gratification in now recording his entire satisfaction with the whole conduct of Lieut. Col. Stirling, and of the excellent regiment which he commanded with so much credit to himself, and advantage to the service.”

The Times returns to the question of the great naval arrangements going on in France and says that all the assurances in the world cannot do away with the impression this is likely to produce. England is just the country to suffer by a razzia. Let her take care that a third tempest shall not find her unprepared as in India and the Crimea.

The Lyons papers give an account of the ceremony of degrading Lieutenant de Mercy, who has been tried by court martial, and found guilty of the murder of one of his brother officers, but whose sentence has been commuted to transportation. The proceeding took place on the 16th at Lyons. De Mercy was led from the military prison on the 5th, in presence of the court-martial that had tried him, in order to hear read the letters of grace which saved him from the extreme penalty of death, but at the same time degraded him from his military rank. The Imperial Commissioner addressed him in these words:—“de Mercy, you owe your life to the Empress, whose noble heart, good among all, feels for all who suffer. Pray, and repent. Your sword is to be immediately broken, and the fragments cast at your feet. Who knows but that hereafter, when purified by a long and painful expiation, you will not be able to grasp another sword, and employ it in honour in a distant land?” De Mercy, it is said, wept on hearing these words. The ceremony of degradation was then performed in the public square, in presence of the troops of the garrison, and in front of his own regiment, the officer commanding saying, “Louis Charles Edouard de Mercy, you are unworthy of serving in the French army. In the name of the Emperor I degrade you.” The senior sergeant then proceeded to remove his military Cap, the gold lace from his coat, his epaulettes, the buttons from his tunic, and drawing his sword, broke it into pieces, and flung the fragments on the ground. The troops then marched past the prisoner, who was afterwards conducted under a guard to the civil prison.

At a Court of East India Proprietors on Wednesday next, the Directors intend to propose a pension of £2,000 a year for Sir Colin Campbell, and £1,000 Sir James Ogilby.

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JULY 3, 1858.

100TH OR PRINCE OF WALES ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

The *March* of this Regiment, composed by C. Sabatier, for the piano, patronized by the *Officers*, and DEDICATED to HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE of WALES; will be published in a coming number of the *Military Gazette*. *Gratis* to subscribers, or to nonsubscribers, price 20 cents (forwarded by post free on receipt of 4 letter stamps,) and at the following stores.

Mr. Sinclair, St. John Street, Quebec.
Mercury Office do do.
Mr. Constant, 22 Great St. James Street, Montreal.
Messrs. Wiman & Co. Toronto.
Mr. Duff, Kingston.

THE MILITIA ESTIMATES.

The supply for the Militia Force of the Province has been voted, after less discussion than usual. It was natural that this year there should be some objections, but if anything we think there was more on the Ministerial side than on that of the opposition. The reduction of five days' pay for the drill of the Artillery—a petty saving of some £1400, might well have been dispensed with. But we are convinced the Volunteer Force will still shew its patriotic zeal, by exhibiting the same alacrity at turning out for drill, notwithstanding the reduction. *Volunteers* in fact should not accustom themselves to look for pay for such services. So long as their actual extraordinary expenses are met, they should be satisfied. And we believe that such is the feeling generally. It is in fact a disputed point in the Force whether it would not be better to discontinue anything in the shape of pay to the Volunteer Militia. Many Captains are of opinion that it would be better for the Province to provide clothing and Equipments of every kind for the Men, without the issue of pay. Good Uniforms of excellent quality could be furnished, at the rate of £4 per man, for the sum of £12,000 per annum, that is admitting that the Uniform lasted two years, which with the most ordinary care it would do. There would thus be a considerable saving on the Estimates, which could be applied to a very essential purpose, that of relieving the individual on whom the greatest trouble, responsibility and expense falls—to wit, the Captain of the Company. Under this system he ought to be given a Contingent Allowance, varying according to the average number of his men throughout the year, say of two dollars per man—on a certificate signed by himself and Inspecting Field Officer, that the drill of the Company had been attended to, and their knowledge of military movements, and of the use of their arms warranted the claim. We think that, under this arrangement, what is called *Class B* could be done away with—and that would be a great object gained, for the existence of such a class, we take to be a serious defect in the Militia organization, causing a great deal of needless jealousy and hearthurning. There are those who prefer the present plan of issuing pay to the men. It has its advantages undoubtedly, one of which is that it ensures a certain amount of drill. And there are those who believe that many men are induced to serve with the prospect of this advantage, trifling as it is.

We are lovers of simplicity—a man must be either a *Volunteer* or a pressed

man.—There is an old saying that one of the former is worth any two of the latter—but this applies to those who are really heart and soul willing. A volunteer who serves for the miserable advantage held out by the ten days' pay, is a mongrel, who is not worth much, and whose services could well be dispensed with. Still we could not make the change compulsory. We would leave it to the Companies themselves to decide, and we think that if they understood their own interests, simply in a pecuniary sense, they would gladly accept such a proposition from the Government. They would not suffer—and we are convinced that the service generally would gain universally by such an arrangement as that above proposed. The appearance of the Force would be improved—and both Men and Officers would be relieved of a great deal of trouble.

In short, it is a simple and intelligible arrangement. The Uniforms and Equipments would be the permanent property of the Company, and if a man chose to leave his duties he would be compelled to leave behind him what would equip another to take his place.

We would be glad to see the arrangement submitted to the Companies generally. With those which concurred it could be acted on at once. A great deal of trouble, of useless internal discussion, and of petty demands on the individuals of each Company would be obviated; and the experiment would not be very long in force before all would see the benefit of such a system.

We trust these remarks may be the means of eliciting the opinions of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and the men on this subject, we shall gladly devote a portion of our space to its discussion—and from their more intimate acquaintance with the details, further light will be thrown on it. We feel pretty sure however that discussion will all go to establish the benefit of the change suggested.

THE VOLUNTEER PIC-NIC.

We take from the *Mercury* a portion of its account of this Military *Fete*, regretting that our space will not allow us to give it in full. The addresses to Sergeant Gracey and Colonel Sewell we defer to our next number.

Meantime we add our testimony to the very agreeable character of the day's proceedings. The appearance of the Force, as a Military body, was excellent. On future occasions however of a like kind we think they might as well dispense with the Arms; we cannot see what possible use they are on such occasions, with the exception of the Artillery for salutes. The *Mercury* has omitted to mention that the Artillery Force was inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Thorndyke in the morning prior to departure on their pleasure trip. We have heard that this gallant officer is spoken of as a candidate for the vacant appointment of Inspecting Field Officer for Lower Canada.

PICNIC OF THE QUEBEC ACTIVE VOLUNTEERS.

In company with several prominent citizens, and several brethren of the press, we broke from the moibonous duties of the city on Tuesday, to accept the invitation of the officers of the Active Force, and to join the citizen soldiery in their first combined celebration of an annual festive day.

The turn out for the day made a force of two hundred and fifty, composed as follows, two companies only being unrepresented:

The artillery BAND, (under M. Belleau.)
CAVALRY.

Lt-Col. commanding, Alex. D. Bell;
First Troop.—Captain and Adj. T. F. Kelly; Cornet W. W. Scott.

Lieut. J. Anderson (acting Brigade Major.)

ARTILLERY.

MOUNTED FIELD BATTERY, (with 2 guns.)
Captain, E. Lamontagne; Lieut. E. Valiere; 2d Lieut. C. Panet.

FOOT BATTERY.

Major John Boomer, Commanding;
Adjutant, Lieut.; J. W. Barrow.
1st Company.—Captain, John Lindsay, Lieut. R. Winfield, and Lieut. J. Shaw.
2nd Company.—Capt. W. McKay, Lieut. D. Morgan, Lt. McGreevy, Lt. W. Power.

RIFLE REGIMENT.

Lieut. Col. John Sewell, (commandant of the Quebec Active Force) Commanding.
No. 1 Company.—Captain C. Corneil; Lieut. S. Corneil, Ensign Jas Courtney.
No. 2 Company.—Captain Thos. Burns, Lieut. Meagher.
No. 5 Company.—Captain T. J. Murphy, Lieut. Murphy.

At the wharf, an immense concourse of people had assembled to witness the embarkation. The Grant Trunk Railway ferry steamer, was the finest boat on the river for the accommodation of so large a party. She was decked with flags from end to end, and was liberally adorned with trees, to increase the shade and add to the general effect. At five minutes past ten. The Boat left by uncovering the Battery, with their field pieces in the bow, now thundered out a parting salute on the city.

At ten minutes to eleven, the troops landed, and then the guests, in all a party of over five hundred, as we now discovered. Civilians as well as military, proceeded *ensemble* for a few acres along the nicely gravelled road, till an open plateau was reached fronting the river and the city. Here the force halted and underwent the form of inspection by Colonel Thorndyke, R. A., commanding the Active Volunteer Artillery in Canada East. This gentleman, who had come down from Montreal, expressly to be present, is a son of Colonel Thorndyke, R. A., well known to our citizens during his sojourn in the garrison some years back: the present officer has retired from the regular army, and chosen Canada for his future abode, having purchased property at Chambly. Colonel Thorndyke was, after the inspection, saluted by the battery with the honor due to his rank.

The inspection over, the troops marched off the main road, guided by flags that floated from the most prominent trees, until they came to a charming glen, at the further side of which, tables fully laid for a large party, were the first objects to meet the eye, an indication of the mindfulness and promptness with which the managing Committee had worked before the host of guests arrived. The men piled arms on the highest part of the rendezvous ground, and all were now free to stroll and ramble whether they chose. Some followed the paths that led into the woods all around, for the field was skirted on three sides with a grassy carpeted forest and trees of all heights, sizes and kinds, from hazle bush to hawthorn, and from trembling poplars to waving pines. Some steered for the bluffs along the river's edge, and others took to the main road; to look at, and make the acquaintance of, the *habitants*; while the greater portion altered themselves over the pretty plain where the chief movements of the day were to be carried on. And, let us add, with the great choice to be made in this district, no sweeter spot could have been chosen for a *rele Champetre*.

In a short while, symptoms of rain appearing, up went a dozen military tents on all sides of the field, and last though not least a marquee in the centre, with a floor for dancing. The weather, however, continued dry and pleasant, and Quadrilles proceeded in open air enlivened by the choicest music of the band, which attracted many lookers on. Cricketers too, had planted their wickets on the plateau, near the river, for a "scratch march," the player scoring the greatest number to carry off the ball,—and a tightly contested game of two hours' duration,—"Military against Civilians?"—resulting in J. Peacock of the Foot Artillery, winning the ball, by 36.

The dejeuner, or dinner, was announced to be ready at half-past one. Colonel Bell of the Cavalry occupied the head of the table, Colonel Thorndyke, R. A., of Montreal, and the Commandant, Colonel Sewell, being

the chief guests on his right, and also A. C. Buchanan, Esq., T. C. Lee, Esq., J. W. Henry, Esq., Professor Andrew, J. Dunbar, Esq., Capt. Kirk, and other professional gentlemen and merchants with their lady friends.

The Committee of Arrangements, it is but justice to mention, were Lieut. Anderson of the Cavalry, Captain Corneil of the Rifle, Lieut. Panet of the Field Artillery, and Lieut. Power of the Foot Artillery.

Colonel Bell had been invited to take the command for the day, as well as to preside at the board on the occasion; but he delicately gave way in the former respect to his senior, Colonel Sewell.

(At this stage of the proceedings a Watch was presented to Sergeant Gracey by Capt. Lindsay's Company of Foot Artillery, and an address to Lieut. Col. Sewell.)

At half-past five, the gaily decked steamer, have in sight on her return to convey the party home, and in an hour after, the gallant volunteers, having fully earned the many warm compliments bestowed on them by their guests for their bounteous hospitality, again embarked with their numerous friends. All found the jaunt as agreeable as it had been in the morning, and after a fraternizing talk and more music, then a final salvo of heavy guns, the disembarkation took place before seven o'clock, every one returning home with the most favorable impressions of the VOLUNTEERS' FIRST PIC-NIC.

TESTIMONIALS TO MAJOR FLETCHER.

This afternoon, at 4 o'clock, Major Fletcher, who for so many years has resided in Montreal, takes final leave of his friends, to assume his command in the 100th Regiment, and the wing still in this country sails for England in the *Nova Scotian* on Saturday next. Last evening, at the Mechanics' Hall, the Caledonian Society, of which he was President, presented him with a silver goblet, having an appropriate inscription, and a purse containing \$60. Major Fletcher made an appropriate reply. Soon after its conclusion a similar transaction took place at the City Concert Hall. Chief Engineer Bertram presented Major Fletcher with a purse of about \$300, from the Fire Department of this city. An appropriate and feeling reply was made by the Major, and short addresses were delivered by Messrs. Lyman, Spiers, &c. The Artillery Band was present, and discoursed sweet music. We cordially wish Major Fletcher success in his new profession, and we are sure he carries with him the good wishes of a large number of our citizens. (*Pilot*.)

TARGET PRACTICE.—The *Gazette* says yesterday afternoon, at Logan's Farm, the Highland Rifle Company contested for a splendid medal, presented by their Captain, which was won by Sergeant Stonehouse. They were accompanied by the Rifle Band. After returning from Logan's Farm, they marched through town, and in the evening dined at Bonsecours Hall.

The 100th Regiment.—We are informed that the left wing of the 100th Regiment or Prince of Wales' Own, consisting of 435 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, will embark to-day, between one and two o'clock on board the steamship *Nova Scotian*, which sails to-morrow morning for Liverpool. The officers accompanying this division are Lieut.-Colonel Gordon, 17th foot; Lt. Fogs, 22nd foot; Capt. R. C. Price, and Lieutenants Casault, Fletcher, and Ryckert.

COLONEL JOHNSTONE

Lord Bannure, asked what had been the result of the investigation made in India into the alleged misconduct of Colonel Johnstone, of the 87th Regiment, during and after the mutiny of the sepoy at the station where he was in command? He understood the inquiry had fully cleared Colonel Johnstone of all the charges made against him.—Lord Hardinge confirmed the statement that the inquiry had completely acquitted that officer of all blame.

We have seen at Mr. Wallace's establishment a very massive and elaborately embossed silver Tankard, which bears the following inscription: "Presented to Robert Smyth, Esquire leaving the 17th Regiment by his friends—*Limerick Chronicle*."

SAVE ME FROM MY FRIENDS.

LEFT THE EDITORIAL CHAIR.—From a late number of the *Quebec Chronicle* we learned that Mr. Dunbar, for several years joint, and for the last two we believe, sole editor of that leading daily, has abandoned the toils of journalism to seek, not repose, but as we presume, more satisfactory returns in the pursuit of law. We regret the removal of this talented young gentleman from the brotherhood of the Press; since his uniform observance of all the amenities of our profession, and his strong regard for the right had marked him out as a safe public instructor. Then there was a raciness in the writings of our confrère which contrasted favourably with the productions of more pretentious pens and although we find an old hand has resumed charge of the paper, we cannot help thinking but that the readers of it have suffered a serious loss. Of course we wish Mr. Dunbar success in his new vocation, but knowing as we do that a man who has written five years for the Press cannot easily divorce himself from its excitements, we shall not at all be surprised to find him in journalistic type on future occasions.

The above puff, from the *Montreal Pilot*, is really amusing, from the extraordinary ignorance it displays of Mr. Dunbar's real standing in this city. We presume that Johnson is sufficient authority for the definition that "flattery is false praise," and when the writer of the above has the impudence to assert what he knows to be false, he becomes something worse than a flatterer, the more so as anybody can recognize, from the graces of style, peculiar to Mr. Dunbar's walk of literature, that the above paragraph was penned in Quebec.

It is not a little remarkable that the obscuration of this literary luminary, this "talented young gentleman," does not appear to have affected his brethren of the *Quebec Press* to the same extent that it has done his friend of Montreal, a circumstance which is probably due to something other than his uniform observance of the amenities of his profession. It is sufficient for the *Pilot* to be informed that the members of the Press generally in this city do not recognize this Mr. Dunbar. There is not one among them whom he has not, in the course of his discussions, most unwarrantably and gratuitously insulted, (as far as such a contemptible cur could insult gentlemen,) and during the period he has had charge of the "leading daily!" it has been made a vehicle for the gratification of personal ill feeling exhibited in the most vile, scurrilous and obscene language. To such an extent has this proceeded that the proprietor of the Paper, Mr. St. Michel, found it necessary to interpose his authority in order to prevent the loss of character which the paper was sustaining. All this was carried on with an amount of self sufficiency and pretention, felt to be insufferable by those who were aware that this "talented young gentleman" had neither the capacity, education nor information to fit him for the discharge of those duties which he pretended to perform. We do not suppose the *Pilot* is ignorant that Mr. Dunbar did not, even on Mr. Andrews' retirement, write half the articles for the *Morning Chronicle* of Quebec, and those even this "talented" young man would be ashamed to have pointed out, for as compositions they were utterly contemptible, devoid of sense, grammar or point, and in point of fact this "talented young gentleman" was dependant on a clique of "literary rowdies," who have, with his connivance, reduced the Press of this City to a point of degradation so low that it is here deemed an irreparable misfortune for a man's character to be a *Quebec Editor*. The next time the *Pilot* wants to praise, let it select a worthy object, and not seek to raise a pretentious and forcible understrapper into a rank to which he has no claim.

We will furnish the *Pilot* with a good test of the sincerity of its opinions of this "talented young gentleman," let it promise him the next vacancy in its editorial chair, and then, perhaps, we may believe them! At all events nobody in Quebec will ever again entrust him with similar responsibility.

It is with the utmost disgust that we allude to such subjects, and such individuals at all, but it is one of the painful responsibilities of our position to be forced into the public arena to confront these "wild beasts" of literature. We rather think that we have not been entirely unsuccessful in the conflict. It was not probable that we could make them blush, but we have made their employers ashamed of them, and that is enough for us!

There is now, thank God, a chance of the *Quebec Press* resuming its ancient respectability.

BANQUET TO GENERAL WILSON.

On Wed 2d June the members of the Oriental Club entertained Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, K. C. B., the conqueror of Delhi, in their banquetting hall, Hanover square. General Sir R. Vivian presided. In acknowledging the toast proposing his health General Wilson thus referred to the operations of the force under his command before Delhi. That force, he said, for four months of the most trying and unhealthy season endured such fatigue and exposure as were probably never known by soldiers before, and although they were reduced daily in numbers by the continual attacks which they had to repel, and though one third of their available strength was paralysed by sickness, yet they bore every hardship with the greatest patience, and the only difficulty was to restrain their ardour till the moment arrived when they could be let loose on the enemy with some chance of success. Not the least noble part of their conduct, in my opinion, was, that though flushed with victory, and their blood roused to the highest pitch, they still obeyed the call that was made upon them, and not a single woman or child was ill-used or ill-treated either by a European or a native soldier belonging to our force. It has been stated in the public prints, and also, as I am told, in Parliament that such was not the case, and that women had actually been recklessly murdered. That I most emphatically deny. Not one single instance, I repeat, of my woman or child having been ill-treated ever came to my knowledge, and I took great pains to inquire into this matter.

A duel was fought on Wednesday June 2d between M. Odier, the son of the banker and a brother of Madame Cavaignac, and a fashionable man about Paris, named Sicot. The quarrel arose at the Café Foy, where the parties were dining together with some friends. In the course of a discussion upon a subject of no importance, M. Odier expressed a difference of opinion with M. Sicot, in terms which the latter thought offensive. A challenge ensued. The duel was fought with swords. M. Sicot speedily received a wound in the arm, but it was not severe enough to prevent him from continuing the combat, and he subsequently wounded his adversary in the body in three places. M. Odier is confined to his bed, but his state is not thought to be dangerous.

SHIPS ORDERED HOME FROM THE EAST INDIES.—The following ships belonging to the East India Squadron have been ordered home:—*Sans Pareil*, 70; *Shannon*, 51; *Nankin*, 50; *Pelorus*, 21; *Pearl*, 20; *Hornet*, 17; *Nimrod*, 9; *Roebuck*, Assurance, *Mohawk*, and *Belleisle*.

At Pembroke dockyard every possible exertion is being made to complete the *Orlando*, 50-gun steam frigate, so as to ensure her being launched, on the 12th inst. All the force of the arsenal is being devoted to this object. Many other vessels on the stocks are in a forward state. The following is the programme for the financial year:—*Eowe*, 120 guns, *Windsor Castle*, 100 guns, 500-horse power, to launch; *Revenge*, 90 guns, 800-horse power, to launch; *Defence*, 90 guns, 800-horse power, to be laid down; *Zea-lous*, 90, to be laid down; *Immortale*, 50

guns, 600-horse power, to be advanced; *Aurora*, 50 guns, 400 horse power, to be advanced; *Tweed*, 50 guns, to convert; *Orlando*, 50 guns, 1,000-horse power, to launch; *Pelican*, 16 guns, 200-horse power, to put in frame; *Greyhound*, 16 guns, 200-horse power, to launch; *Perseus*, 16 guns, screw, to convert; *Esper*, 5 guns, screw, to launch if possible; *Nimble*, 5 guns, screw, to convert.—(*Hampshire Telegraph*.)

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

Some discussion followed on the militia estimates.

Mr. Powell said that the Rideau Canal was assumed before the militia bill was passed, and must be kept open, whether there was any militia system or not?

Col. Playfair was in favour of keeping up the British flag as well as the stars and stripes.

Mr. Brown was quite of the same opinion as the hon. member for Lambton. He thought it was ruining many very respectable young men. In the cities it no doubt had a certain popularity, and there had been many very respectable young men who had joined these corps; but many of these were getting tired of it.

Mr. Short moved to fix the salaries as follows:—1st clerk \$1200; 2nd at \$900; three at \$600; \$500; and the messenger \$300. He thought these were as high as were paid in this city for duties quite as arduous. Lost. The original motion was then carried.

The second item of \$3,207 for two inspecting field officers was carried.

The third item for Provincial Aide-de-camp, \$1,000 was also carried.

After Mr. Mackenzie had spoken for some time, the motion to go into committee passed without division.

On the first item being proposed of \$6,950 for militia clerks.

Mr. Dorion said he would oppose this large sum of money for people playing at soldiers.

Atty. Gen. Macdonald thought the hon. gentleman could not be serious. The country had pledged itself to the Imperial Government to keep up the militia, inasmuch as it had received a very large property from the Imperial Government, which was already being used for juvenile reformation at Isle and Noix, and several other places.

Hon. M. Cameron would certainly vote against the item, he had been always opposed to it, and always would vote against it. It did no good, and it was going to crowds of the most promising young men in the country. They never heard that there was any contract with the Imperial Government.

Mr. Dorion said the Attorney General's speech would do very well, if it was heard for the first time; but every year it was the same thing. The Ordnance lands were to pay the cost. Now among these lands were the Rideau Canal, which cost £10,000 a year, and the management of the land had cost £5000 more than was received. There were, therefore, £15000 of cost not of these lands to be set against the profits, of which not a farthing had yet been received.

Several items of the Estimates having been agreed to, and an intention having been expressed by the ministry to push through the whole of them before the House rose, the members of the Opposition determined to resist so high-handed a proceeding. The sitting, therefore, was protracted through the whole night, without any progress being allowed to be made.

All the items were voted on Thursday night after considerable opposition.

OBITUARY.—Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., Surgeon-General to the Forces in Ireland, died on Thursday, at his house in Merrion square, Dublin. For half a century he was at the head of the profession, and at the time of his death had reached his eighty-fifth or eighty-sixth year. He succeeded in the baronetcy by his eldest son, Sir J. F. Crampton, K. C. B., British Minister at the Court of St. Peterburg. There will be no successor appointed to the office of Surgeon-General of the Forces, as the place, in fact, was abolished many years since, the title being only retained by Sir Philip Crampton as a matter of form.

At Sorel, on the 13th June in the 22nd year of his age, Lieut. W. H. J. Disbrowe, 17th Regt., A. D. C. to General Sir Wm. Eyre, K. C. B.

THE "RUFFIAN" PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Thibeaudeau (Member for Portneuf) is represented as saying, a few nights ago in Parliament that "the House was regarded as little better than a set of ruffians," and at the same time claimed for the Lower Canadian Members a higher standard—a sort of exemption from the censure. We must profess ourselves to be monstrously obtuse, for we cannot see the grounds on which these Members found their claims to superior morality. It is all very fine to talk, but we, and the public, judge of men by their votes—and we have not forgotten Mr. Thibeaudeau's vote on the infamous Russell Election case.

DEFECTION.

The *Colonist* of Toronto is stated to have gone over to the enemy. Rather late in the day, this. However, nobody can be surprised at it. The wonder is to see any paper supporting the Government, they are treated in a scurvy manner merely as regards matters of business, and we can testify, from personal experience that the ordinary courtesies of society are dispensed with by some of our great men in their personal intercourse with Editors. The effect of this remains to be seen!

THE RIGHT OF SEARCH OR VISIT.

This question appears to be settled, by England giving way, of course. Very satisfactory this, to—the Americans! But why was the right ever claimed or exercised? Why are the English people thus to be made the laughing-stocks of the world?

THE 100TH REGIMENT.

The second division sail this day. Presentations, and complimentary addresses have been the "order of the day," or at least of the week, one of each nationality being the subject—Captain (!) R. C. Price, and Lieutenant A. Casault. They are both fine young fellows, good specimens of their respective nationalities, and will, at fitting time, show their mettle, if our good wishes are of any use they are most heartily welcome to them.

By the way we hear a rumour of a second Battalion to the Regiment. We believe that if Lieutenant Colonel Ermatinger and Lieutenant Colonel De Salaberry were permitted they could raise the one an English, the other a French Battalion in a month.

The French Fleet of 12 Line of Battle Ships passed out of the Mediterranean sea, on the 9th June, on their heels is the British Mediterranean Fleet of 5 Liners. "L'Empire c'est la paix!"

The printing of the thirty-third and thirty-fourth Congress cost the United States government over \$6,000,000.

\$40 Reward!

WHEREAS a scandalous, false, and anonymous libel was in the month of March last circulated against me in the shape of what is called a "broad leaf," bearing the assumed title of a MEMORIAL to His Excellency Sir EDWARD HEAD. The above reward of Forty Dollars is offered to any person (except the actual author or authors of such libel) for such information as may lead to the conviction of the parties concerned. And I hereby pledge myself that if such information be freely accorded, not only the above reward shall be paid, but every person concerned (except only the actual authors or writers of the said libel) shall be held safe from any legal proceeding in respect thereof.

W. A. KIRK.

Literature.

THIERS' HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE.

(Continued from No. 23.)

The whole of this statement is full of daring assertions. Apart from the testimony of Nelson or Jomini of the relative condition of the two fleets, their position shows that the fire had ceased of necessity, as between the British ships and the mainland, when the British fleet and the land batteries precluded the flag of truce was sent on shore. The intervention of the Danish ships between the British fleet and the land batteries precluded the interchange of shots except through the very ships. These intervening ships were at once British prizes filled with Danish subjects, for the Danish fleet, as Jomini himself acknowledges, had mostly struck before Nelson had sent the flag of truce. Denmark was not more willing to fire on her own countrymen than Nelson on his own prisoners. Lord Nelson's letter to General Lindholm conclusively refutes M. Thiers' view; that his transmission of a flag of truce was a politic manœuvre. The commodore answered Nelson: "seems to exult that I sent on shore a flag of truce. Men of his description, if they ever are victorious, know not the feelings of humanity. You know, and His Royal Highness knows, that the guns fired from the shore could only fire through the Danish ships, which had surrendered; so that if I fired at the shore, it could only be in the same manner."

Turn next to Nelson's attack on Boulogne, and to M. Thiers' extravagant assertion that its failure produced the peace of Amiens. He states that there were two attacks on that port—on the 4th and 16th of August, 1801. The first—which, according to Nelson, was a mere reconnaissance, resulting, nevertheless, in the sinking or grounding of eleven out of twenty-four assailable vessels, without involving any injury to ourselves—is described by M. Thiers as a bombardment during sixteen hours, without causing any injury to the French.

Of the second attack M. Thiers says: "The English saw themselves everywhere repulsed; the sea covered with their floating corpses; and a good number of their boats were either lost or taken." (Vol. iii. p. 174.)

Æschylus is more descriptive of the battle of Salamis than M. Thiers of the battle of Boulogne. When the Greek wrote the description of the Persian disaster which M. Thiers appears to have adopted for the English action,

"Philon
Alidona somata polubuphe
Kathanonta leges pheresthai
Plaghtois en' diotakassin."

he asserted what was probably no more than literally true. But if we refer to Nelson's despatch, we shall find, not only that none of our boats were taken at Boulogne, but that the total of our killed (few of whom probably fell overboard in the action) was forty-four.

It would be an abuse of argument to notice the assertion that the ill-success of this attack induced us to sue for peace; further than to observe that, whereas this action was fought on the 16th of August, the detailed proposition of a peace, arranged between M. Otto and Lord Hawkebury, is dated the 23rd of July. He must be a bold advocate who will fortify an egregious misconception of a naval action by an equally glaring anachronism.

Take one other instance in this period. It shall be Trafalgar, the greatest perhaps of all the achievements of our arms. Here M. Thiers, after an elaborate depreciation of a victory which even his ingenuity cannot quite distort into a defeat, draws great solace from the reflection that Trafalgar was obliterated by Ulm, a victory won on the previous day in the heart of Europe, and therefore generally known during a considerable period before the 'forgotten' battle was made public.

The French historian's narrative forms a succession of distinct assertions, each more inaccurate than the preceding one.

1. "Moreover," he says, although the English had twenty-seven ships and ourselves thirty-three, they possessed the same number of guns, and therefore an equal force. It appears, on the contrary, from the last volume of the 'Nelson Despatches,' that the

guns of the English fleet were 2148, and the guns of the combined fleet 2634. According, therefore, to M. Thiers' own estimate of force, the allies were more powerful in a nearly exact proportion to the relative number of their ships. The British, moreover, who captured twenty-four out of their thirty-three line-of-battle ships, were better judges of the number of guns on either side than the allies, who did not board one of ours.

2. M. Thiers' next position is, that at any rate the allies were inferior in the engagement, since ten French ships, forming the van, remained inactive, while the British fleet was almost simultaneously concentrated. The northern column, commanded by Nelson, came up twenty or thirty minutes after that of Collingwood. (P. 153.) Now it happens that only four out of these ten French ships escaped uninjured; and that while the author himself acknowledges that the action, on the part of Collingwood's column, began at eleven (p. 150.), our own official despatches assert that the 'Victory' did not open fire till one. Nelson, they inform us, was six miles distant when the action began, and the wind meanwhile entirely sank. The disproportion, therefore, of the British, during a great part of the action, was by much greater than even their total disproportion on the sea.

3. M. Thiers next takes refuge in single combats. He tells us that the French 'Buccant' was simultaneously attacked by four ships; and he does not tell us that the 'Royal Sovereign,' which bore Collingwood's flag, sustained reception of the allies, unsupported by any ship within a mile. He asserts that the defeat of the French fleet was heroic, perhaps, without an equal in history, and deserved to be cited beside the triumph of Ulm; but he has already cited Ulm as the triumph by which the 'victory' itself of Trafalgar is to be tested and obliterated.

4. M. Thiers yet more widely misconceives the dastardly conduct of Dumanoir, whom he represents as making with his four ships for the rear-guard, where sixteen French and Spanish ships were engaged with Collingwood's column.

Discouraged by the fire which threatened his division, and consulting prudence more than desperation, he did nothing. (P. 165.) What he did is recorded with invincible circumstantiality. The continuance of the engagement, and therefore Dumanoir's scheme of sharing it, is an entire error. The allied ships in question, according to every testimony, had already struck. Dumanoir poured his broadsides into friend and foe; and the Spanish prisoners were permitted to return his fire. M. Thiers adds, that he made his escape through the Straits. The vanishing point is happily chosen. M. Thiers has perhaps forgotten that his whole squadron was captured in the Mediterranean by Admiral Strachan.—(Bay of Biscay E. M. G.)

5. The author's view of the results of this battle is still more inaccurate. "The allied fleet," he observes, "lost six or seven thousand killed, wounded, and prisoners." (P. 172.) Lord Collingwood asserts that he took 20,000 prisoners alone. The author adds, that we made one admiral prisoner: we made three, Villeneuve, Alava, and Cisneros. He says, that our losses were 3000: they were 1690. He applauds the heroic escape of the "Algeiras," she rose upon her captors after her surrender. He asserts that of the seventeen ships which we capture, nearly all escaped us in a storm. It is obvious that the sinking of ships already half wrecks, which is gracefully designated as an 'escape,' involved no appreciable diminution of success. He speaks of sixteen ships as remaining to the allies. An analysis of their fleet drawn from Collingwood's despatches—which accounts for twenty burnt, wrecked, or taken at Trafalgar, four afterwards taken by Sir R. Strachan, two escaped after capture, dismantled, and three entire wrecks escaped to Cadiz—leaves four available ships of the two nations as the results of the battle of Trafalgar.

These criticisms suffice to indicate the degree of accuracy with which M. Thiers describes our naval victories. We might pursue the inquiry in regard to other actions if it were necessary, with the aid both of public authority and of private testimony.

We now pass to the second of these four periods, that which is presented by the years 1806-7.

No student of European history in the age of the empire can have failed to perceive that the year 1806 formed a distinct era in the ge-

neral system of the Continent and in the domestic and external politics of this country. The dissolution of the German Empire, and the creation of the Rhenish Confederacy, followed the battle of Austerlitz and the Pressburg. The fall of Prussia, in the same year, finally established the military and commercial dominion of France over Germany. The battle of Trafalgar, at the close of 1805, had nearly extinguished the maritime contest which had endured since the year 1793. Thus, since the institution of the Consulate, France and England, each upon her own element, rose from certain superiority to uncontested power. But while the maritime ascendancy of England had sprung from a contest for domestic independence, the military ascendancy of France had sprung from a contest for foreign supremacy. The success of France was, therefore, temporarily more productive than that of England; and her conquest created alliances which the ocean did not yield. The perils of England were not, therefore, allayed in proportion to the extent of her conquests by sea. As she triumphed on the ocean she became isolated by land; and the western continent was gradually moulding itself into a military empire, which received from Paris its alliances and its commercial laws.

Such was the state of Europe when Mr. Fox acceded to power in January 1806, after an exclusion of twenty-two years, and reverted to that scheme of peace with France which had been the dream and the ambition of his life. Between a French alliance and continental isolation it was already probable that no alternative was left to this country. The disasters of 1805 had swept away the element of military confederacies abroad: Austria had received the law from France; the doubtful faith of Russia soon passed into open hostility; and the relations of the king of England with Prussia were unhappily the result of that scandalous act of bad faith—the occupation of Hanover. The restoration of an Anglo-French peace, under a government both conciliatory and firm, was now the greatest problem of the day. No passage of our modern history has, however, been more widely misapprehended.

It was the foreign policy of Lord Grenville's Ministry neither to pursue the principles adopted by Mr. Pitt; as M. Thiers has represented it, nor to abandon the Continent, as Sir A. Alison has chosen to repeat. The Cabinet of 1806 decided either to negotiate a general peace, or to prosecute the war with extraordinary vigour. But its prosecution was marked by this difference, that English treasure was to be reserved for English military equipments, rather than lavished in disastrous subsidies to Powers whose sagacity we had always questioned, and whose good faith we saw plainly disproved.

M. Thiers appears to labour under the strange misconception that, while Napoleon in 1806 was earnestly desirous of restoring peace with England, his views were defeated by the triumph of an alleged war-party in Lord Grenville's Cabinet, after the death of Mr. Fox. We will take these two broad assertions singly. Their tendency is to throw into paradoxical contrast the aggressive designs of England and the pacific dreams of Buonaparte. M. Thiers thus describes the views of the Emperor:—

"This proposal charmed Napoleon, who thoroughly desired a reconciliation with Great Britain; since it was from that country that all wars sprang, like a stream from its source; and there were few direct means of conquering her, one alone excepted, very decisive but very doubtful, and for Napoleon alone practicable—that of the invasion. He displayed a lively satisfaction with this grand overture, and received it with the greatest eagerness." (Vol. vi. p. 442.)

That Napoleon was really desirous of peace, at the outset of the negotiation, was not questioned by Lord Grenville's Cabinet, and has rarely been questioned since. But in the following passage, a doubt is thrown by M. Thiers himself on the good faith with which Buonaparte designed to conduct the negotiation:—

"Napoleon clearly saw that in not precipitating negotiations, and in hastening on the other hand, the execution of his projects, he would attain his double aim, of constituting his empire as he wished; and of consolidating it by general peace." (Vol. vi. p. 458.)

He here implies that Buonaparte designed to renew, during the negotiation, the Conti-

mental aggressions which he practised between the preliminaries and the peace of Amiens.

The conduct of Napoleon, in entertaining the English negotiation, was probably a consistent link, intervening between his naval confederacies and his continental system, in the policy of subjugating the Continent by first paralysing the influence of this country. His original scheme, to invade England during a temporary maritime supremacy—

"Such deep designs of empire doth he lay
Over them whose cause he seems to make
in hand,

And prudently would make them lords at sea
To whom, with ease, he can give laws by land"

had just vanished at Trafalgar. He now therefore designed not 'general peace' upon equal terms—but the separation of England from the Continental Powers, whose hostility to France such a separation would soon extinguish. But while this peace jointly with his separation was the aim of Buonaparte, a peace without a separation was the aim of Mr. Fox and of the Grenville Ministry. This difference is implied, if only in the desire of Buonaparte to negotiate with England singly, and in the resolution of Mr. Fox to negotiate jointly with Russia. The negotiation, on the part of the British Government, thus arose:—

A member of Lord Grenville's Cabinet called upon Mr. Fox during the afternoon of the day in which an impudent offer to assassinate Buonaparte had been made to him by a refugee. "Something has happened this morning," said Mr. Fox, to his colleague, "which may tend towards an understanding with France." Mr. Fox then detailed to his visitor the affair of the assassin. He added, "whether we have any chance of peace or not, I cannot do otherwise than send word of this to Buonaparte; but (he pursued) while confining my remarks to this subject, I may treat it in such a manner as to lead him to suppose that he is mistaken as to the sentiments of hostility which he imagines to exist towards him in this country."

The negotiation which thus originated M. Thiers has fallen into perhaps not unnatural inaccuracies in delineating. The Earl of Yarmouth (afterwards Marquess of Hertford), who had been a prisoner of war under the harsh edict of Napoleon in 1803, and had meanwhile become a friend of Talleyrand, was chosen by Mr. Fox to conduct the negotiation, which he afterwards vested virtually in the Earl of Lauderdale. M. Thiers, in strict adherence to his normal bias, praises Lord Yarmouth and depreciates Lord Lauderdale. The truth is that the former greatly exceeded his instructions; and Mr. Fox, unwilling to disgrace the original envoy, sent Lord Lauderdale to Paris, ostensibly as his colleague, while he invested that nobleman in fact with the entire control of the negotiation. Lauderdale, therefore, when he reached Paris, was viewed by Talleyrand as an interloper who had thwarted the intrigues of the French Government. Hence, apparently the odium which he encounters from M. Thiers. The author's view of Lord Yarmouth possessed much shrewdness, and was a master in that knowledge of the world which no doubt, is of greater value than genius without social experience: but has he no equal to Talleyrand.

But the two principal distortions in this history, which gloss over the conduct of Napoleon, so far as the negotiation itself is concerned, are—first, that no understanding could be arrived at with the English Government in regard to Sicily; and secondly, that Napoleon was justified in demanding that England and Russia should negotiate separately. These are quickly disposed of. The author describes Sicily as being "throughout the insoluble question." That question was insoluble simply through what Mr. Fox himself describes, in his despatches of the 3rd and 4th of August, as the 'tergiversation of France.' It is on record in those despatches that the surrender of Sicily to Naples was distinctly conceded by Talleyrand to Lord Yarmouth at the phrase of 'uti possidetis,' and that the concession was afterwards repudiated. The second position—that of joint negotiation with Russia, is thus stated:—

To be continued.

RIFLE PRACTICE. By Colonel John Jacob, C. B., of the Bombay artillery.

(From the North British Review.)

"Over earnest shooting," says Roger Ascham, who, at Cambridge, taught Greek in the days of King Henry VIII., "surely I will not over earnestly defend, for I never thought shooting should be a waiter upon learning, not a mistress over learning."

"Yet this I marvel not a little at that ye think a man with a bow on his back is more like Robin Hood's servant than Apollo's seeing that Apollo himself, in Alcestis of Euripides, in a manner glorifieth, reaping this verse—

'It is my wond always my bow with me to bear.'

Therefore, a learned man ought not too much to be ashamed to bear that sometimes which Apollo, god of learning himself was not ashamed always to bear. And, because ye would have a man wait upon the Muses, and not at meddle with shooting; I marvel; that ye do not remember how that the nine Muses themselves, as soon as they were born, were nurse to a lady called Euphemis, which had a son named Erotus, and whom the nine Muses, for his excellent shooting, kept evermore company withal, and used daily to shoot together in the Mount Parnassus; and at last it chanced this Erotus to die, whose death the Muses lamented greatly, and fell all upon their knees before Jupiter, their father, and at their request, Erotus, for shooting with the Muses on earth, was made a sign, and called Sagittarius, in heaven. Therefore you see that if Apollo, and the Muses, either were examples imitated, or only fained of wise men to be examples of learning, honest shooting may well enough be companion with honest study."

So says honest Roger Ascham, who also praises shooting in the following terms:—

"Therefore, to look on all pastimes and exercises, wholesome for the body pleasant for the mind, comely for every man to do, honest for all other to look on, profitable to be set by of every man, worthy to be rebuked of by no man, fit for all ages, persons, and places, only shooting shall appear wherein all these commodities may be found."

"My choice," says a hold soldier of the time of Charles I., "in the day of battle, and leading a storm, or entering a breach, with a light breast-plate and a good head-piece, being seconded by good fellows, I would choose a good half-pike to enter with."

"Man," says Colonel John Jacob, C. B., "has been called a tool making animal and it is certain, that the perfection of tools and machinery is a clear and certain mark of advancing civilisation, of the progress of the rule of mind over matter, of the development and operation of these laws by which the working of the human brain makes the force of one civilised man equal that of the stalwart limbs of thousands, or even millions, of untaught and ignorant barbarians."

"If such the value of the tools employed in the arts of peace, those used in war must be even of greater importance. On success in war often depends the power to follow peaceful pursuits; on the high state of the art of war, the practice of all other arts may depend."

"Whatever state," says the clear headed Robins, writing a hundred and ten years since, "shall thoroughly comprehend the nature and advantages of rifle pieces, and having facilitated and completed their construction, shall introduce into their armies their general use, with a dexterity in the management of them, will by this means acquire a superiority which will almost equal anything that has been done at any time by the particular excellence of any one kind of arms, and will, perhaps, fall but little short of the wonderful effects which histories relate to have been formerly produced by the first inventors of firearms."

"The nation," says a writer of the present day "that takes thoroughly to the rifle is impregnable."

To national impregnability, which means national independence, they are three military requisites: the first, the weapon that shoots far; the second, the half pike, or short spear, for the close thrust; the third, the union of these two into a single weapon. That weapon is the rifle. The rifle, with its bayonet, with no man can handle like the British man, is, in fact, the symbol of the national union which made a United Kingdom out of two independent monarchies. The bow was the national weapon of England, the spear

the national weapon, to Scotland. The two combined in the bayoneted firearm; and the bayoneted firearm is now the rifle, which, without a shadow of doubt, is the most powerful and most practical weapon ever placed in the hands of a soldier.

On the present occasion, therefore, we propose to offer a few cursory observations on rifles, neither scientific nor historical—though both might be interesting in their way—but actual. We shall inquire neither into expansions nor contractions, angles nor curves, parabolic hypothesis nor alarming mathematic symbols, which hitherto have not shed much greater light on the practice of rifle-shooting than they did on the cognate problem of ship-building. Nor shall we ask when the long-bow, which, with its cloth-yard shaft, has such a marvellous record of battles fought and won, first came into use in England; whether it be to the East, and came with the Norman, who—we have a theory—was of Eastern origin; nor how it fell into the hands of the English Saxon; nor of the English Bowman, who was known, as some say, at the distance of a mile, by the size of his great right arm, was the Saxon Englishman, and won the battles of England, while the Norman still sat on horseback and handled sword and spear. Nor struggling for the mastery, till they came into a union, even though Colonel Jacob revives the memory, and tells us that, "as Flodden, even men naturally equal to ours would be absolutely powerless before skilful English soldiers so armed (with the rifle), and trained both to independent and combined action." Nor need we point out to the gallant Colonel that he should have taken Falkirk rather than Flodden, for it was there that the Chiltrons, with their eighteen feet long spears, were shot down where they stood by the English arrows; or how, at a later battle, not far from Stirling, all the chivalry of England surged uselessly against the spears, and the archers being by "Schy Robert of Keyth, stekand' dispitously," and "scalyt' ever ilk ane," the spear of defence routed, for the time, the bow of attack, and founded a long historic story, that finished at last "like the end of an old song." Into science or lore we enter not save cursorily—we wish to know that the rifle in the present day, and what it can do, Colonel Jacob shall tell us.

To enable the uninitiated reader to understand the advance made by the rifle, in its recent form, over the old smooth bored musket, which was the ordinary weapon of our infantry down to the year 1852; and over the rifle, which was practically used in the service down to the same period, we may state broadly, that the fire of the musket was not usually considered of avail beyond the distance of 250 yards—or say, at the outside, 300 yards. Of course, the range or distance to which the ball could be driven was much greater, but the weapon failed in accuracy; no one could tell where the bullets would go to. Nor were the rifles very much better—as they were used. The two grooved rifle in the service in 1852, called the Brunswick rifle, shot so inaccurately at 500 yards, that no angle of elevation could be assigned for that distance. The great fault in that case was in a shape of the bullet. With a properly shaped bullet the same piece would certainly have ranged upwards of 1000 yards, with considerable accuracy. We must note, however, that the Buunsveck rifle was far inferior in its design to the old poly-grooved pieces, constructed for an ordinary spherical ball, and answering their purpose remarkably well at the limited range that the spherical ball can attain. We need not pretend to determine the exact date of the recent improvements, because various claimants have asserted their priority; but it is tolerably certain that down to a very recent period, 200 yards was esteemed the distance at which even an approach to accuracy could be obtained. Let us then contrast that statement with the following:—

"At a distance of 700 yards, on a windy day, an experiment, requiring forty-eight rounds, to be fired from different barrels set at different angles, was made, without a single shot missing the target."

This statement is from Colonel Gordon's account of the experiments made at Enfield in 1854, but it sinks into comparative insignificance when brought into the proximity of Colonel Jacob's doings in India:—

"The 24 gauge balls, of the increased length of two and a half and three diameters, proved admirably effective at ranges up to 2000 yards, which had never before been

attained."—(Rifle practice, p. 26.)

"A guage ball, of the diameters in length, with thin iron point, is perfectly effective up to ranges of 2500 yards or more."—(P. 28.)

"Regular practice a further range than 2000 yards, I have not tried; but from what I have seen of the effect at that distance, I am convinced that, with these balls, which I am now using, a moderately light and perfectly handy rifle may be made to possess as much effectual power, at a distance of 3000 yards, as the old two-grooved rifle with the round ball, at 300."

It was in the year 1852 that the conclusive experiments carried on at Enfield, induced, or it may almost be said, necessitated the introduction into the army of the government rifle, termed officially, the *new Enfield musket*. Previous to that time, the *Minie* bullet had been tried, with a certain amount of success. Its principle was to make the bullet expand by means of an iron cup, which was intended to be forced into the lead to the explosion of the powder. The object to be gained was to enable the soldier to load easily—the difficulty of forcing down the ball having been the practical objection to the rifle as previously employed. The iron cup, however, instead of being driven into the lead, was frequently driven through it—the iron cup was discharged, and the lead remained in the form of a ring in the barrel, rendering the piece more or less unserviceable. The principle was correct, but the mode of application was unsuccessful, and the iron cup disappeared from the service. The *Minie* rifle was the pattern of 1851, and the diameter of its ball, in decimals of an inch, was 702. The *Enfield* rifle, which followed the *Minie*, originated in the experiments made at Enfield, where the government factory is situated. Some of the most eminent English gunmakers had been invited to send in such patterns of rifles as in their estimation would be found suitable for the military service of the country. The invitation on the part of the authorities appears to have been given in good faith, and with a candid desire, not only to discover the most serviceable weapon, but to do impartial justice to all parties forwarding their guns for trial or competition. The invitation, it must be confessed, was not met by the gunmaking community with the same spirit of candour. There were reservations, alterations, and a fear that their weaknesses might be discovered; some were too late, some appeared to have sent the wrong pieces or the wrong bullets, and, on the whole, the exhibition was not particularly creditable to the trade. Mr. Wilkinson formed the exception. He sent in his articles, stood to his patterns and singularly enough, the recent tendency seems rather to approach the conclusions in which Mr. Wilkinson differed from his fellow competitors. The gunmakers who forwarded rifles were, in addition to Mr. Lowell, inspector of small arms—Mr. Lancaster, Mr. Purdey, Mr. Westly Richards, Mr. Wilkinson, and Mr. Greener. The regulation *Minie* was also brought into competition, and the Brunswick two-groove.

The specification of the guns was as follows, beginning with the largest bore:—

Guns.	Bore in decimals of an inch.
Brunswick, or two groove,	704
Regn Minie,	702
Purdey,	650
Lovell,	635
Greener,	621
Richards,	577
Lancaster,	540
Wilkinson,	530

Many experiments were made with these muskets; and the mode of ascertaining their respective merits, was by firing at various distances a certain number of shots from each barrel when fixed in a frame, and set to an angle of elevation, and the firing twenty shots from the same barrel, when mounted in its stock, from the shoulder of a good marksman, who fired with a rest. Every care was taken with the mechanical adjustments to make the experiments were on the whole highly satisfactory, with one exception. There appears to have been no intelligent apprehension that the shape of the bullet might be the most important element of the whole investigation. No principle appears to have presided over this part of the inquiry. There was evidently no conception, either on the part of the gun-makers, or on the part of the officers, that the form of

the projectile to be driven through the air was of incomparably more importance than the number of grooves by which the rotatory motion might happen to be communicated, or the greater or less calibre which might happen to be selected. The number of grooves, provided the rifle bullet be made to spin properly, is a matter of comparative indifference. It may be two, or it may be twenty and the gun may shoot well in either case. And the size of the bore is a mere matter of convenience, the smallest bore being selected that is found fully efficient for ordinary military service. But the shape of the bullet is the one radical and essential consideration which surpasses all the others. It is the bullet that has to move through the air, the rifle being merely the implement for communicating the motion and one of the most remarkable facts in the whole history of arms, is this very fact, that the shape of the bullet should have been neglected down to our own day. Even at Enfield, in 1852, there scarcely seems to have been even a gleam of suspicion that the form of the projectile must be suitable to the velocity with which it was to move, and the medium through which it was to be propelled. The very slow growth of an intelligent understanding of this point will ever remain a marvel in the history of the scientific art of gunnery. Neither officers, nor gun-makers, mathematicians, nor artillerymen, the sound practical men who trust unlimitedly to their own judgment, nor the theorists, who have an equal reliance on the infallibility of abstract truth—neither the one nor the other appear to have had the smallest real insight into the consideration which, next to that of making the rifle bullet spin, is virtually the crucial point of the whole matter. We shall endeavour to explain this, after describing the Enfield rifle.

After the experiments had been concluded and out of the materials which had been furnished in the course of the experiments—two rifled muskets were made at the Royal manufactory at Enfield. The whole question of designing a pattern arm being a question of the compensation of advantages, and the adjustment of proportions and degrees, the authorities in the construction of the new muskets, endeavoured to assemble the most useful and most serviceable qualities according to the results that had been brought out in the course of the trials. They produced two muskets, not exactly similar to any that had been offered for trial, but combining, to the best of their judgment, the merits that that had been before apparent. These muskets, up to 800 yards, shot better than any that had been tried: These were the new Enfield rifles, and their specification was as follows:—

Weight, with bayonet,	9 lbs. 3 oz.
Barrel weight,	4 lbs. 2 oz.
Length,	2 ft. 3 in.
Bore, cylindrical,	577 in.
Grooves, three—one turn in,	6 ft. 6 in.
Charge—Powder,	2½ drachms.
Bullet length,	960 in.
Diameter,	568
Weight, grains,	520

The bullet was made with a cavity at the butt to make it expand, but without an iron cup, and for this bullet, the inventor, or presumed inventor Mr. Pritchett, received, if we mistake not, a gratuity of £1000 from Government. Since then, however, a modification has taken place. It has been found that the cupped bullets, when made small enough to load with sufficient ease for military purposes, do not expand with certainty and, consequently, do not take hold of the rifling, in which case they are projected out of the barrel without the spinning motion, and tumble "head over heels." Instead of going straight forward—or as straight as the continued action of gravity would allow—they perform extraordinary curvatures in the air, and are not particularly safe when they go astray. To remedy this defect, a plug of hard wood has been introduced into the cavity, and it seems to answer its purpose tolerably well. Such is the rifle now employed in the service, called the Enfield Rifle, or pattern of 1853; and of this pattern, 272,000 were supplied by the private gun trade of the country, down to March 1857.

For the manufacture of this gun by machinery, so as to make the various parts of the gun interchangeable and fit each other universally, the Enfield Factory has received a number of ingenious machines from America.

(To be Continued.)

Appointments

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 23rd June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint—
Thomas Ross, Esquire, to be his Deputy for signing and authenticating Marriage Licenses in the province of Canada.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto 26th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:—
Alexander Wood, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be County Attorney for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.
Thomas Parlee, the Younger, of Kingston Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to grant a License to Alfred Ernest Ecroyd, of the City of Toronto, Esquire, Surgeon, to enable him to practise Physic, Surgery, and Midwifery in Upper Canada.
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 26th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace in and for Lower Canada, viz:—
In the District of Montreal,
Messrs. Antoine Come Cartier, Romuald Marchessault and Amable Benjamin Archambault, all of St. Antoine, in the County of Vercheres.

John Hackett and Wyndham Aruce Austin, both of Chambly, in the County of Chambly.
In the District of Kamouraska,
John Fraser, of St. Marc de Cournoyer, in the County of Vercheres.
In the District of Gaspé,
Antoine Etienne Panchaud, of Cap Rosier in the County of Gaspé.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be Commissioners for the Trial of Small Causes, viz:—
William Whinfield, John Crawford, and Alexander Beauchamp, to be Commissioners of Small Causes for the Township of Greenville, in the County of Argenteuil. [Former Commission dated 23rd July, 1854, revo Fed.]

THOMAS MAXWELL,
Shipping, Commission, Insurance,
Custom House and Steamboat Agent.

Consignments Solicited Remittances prompt
Canal Basin, and 19 St. François Xavier Street.

REFERENCES:

Honbls. J. Ferrier and L. Renaud; William Molson, William Workman, David Terrance, Johnson Thompson, and Joseph Levey, Esqrs. Messrs. Chamberlin & Thompson, Morland & Co., and Joseph McCay & Brother.
Montreal, Feb. 18, 1858.

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Montreal, May 7, 1858.

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The favourite-size PISTOL for Officers is the 7 1/2 inch rifle barrel. In case complete also 37 5/8 and 6 inch Barred Pocket Revolvers: also
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UPPER ST. LAWRENCE TUG SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders addressed to the Undersigned, will be received at the Office of PUBLIC WORKS, until **WEDNESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, AT NOON,**
For the establishment of an efficient line of

TUG STEAMERS,
To ply between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston. To consist of SIX VESSELS; to perform the service of towing for term of three years, from the **FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.**

Persons Tendering will state the amount of the annual bonus which they will accept from the Government, in addition to the rates to be paid by the Vessels Towed; also the names of the Steamers to be employed in the Service, and their Horse Power.
All further details, with the rates to be allowed for Towing, &c., can be known on applying to this Office.
Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of the Contract.
Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders Towing."
By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLEY, Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 16th February, 1858.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-masters Gen., and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock Noon, on **SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF MAY** next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Once per week each way between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay, on and from the **FIRST day of JUNE** next.

The conveyance to be made in a Carriole during winter, and on Foot or on Horse-back during Summer.
The computed distance between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay is Ninety miles.
The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same; should he consider it advisable so to do: To leave Chicoutimi with the Mail each Monday at noon, and to arrive at Murray Bay on the Thursday following at 10 a. m. — to leave Murray Bay on the Friday following immediately on the arrival of the Quebec-Mail, and to arrive at Chicoutimi on Sunday evening following, or at latest on Monday morning at 8 o'clock.

The Contract, if satisfactory executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding two years: the Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the two years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.
Each Tender to state the price asked in works at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded, — undertaking also to become bound by the due performance of the service. One hundred pounds of Tender may be obtained at the Post-Office at Murray Bay, Grande Baie, Chicoutimi, Sagoville, Ste. Irénee, and Port au Persil.
Tenders will be received from Murray Bay, or Chicoutimi, at the convenience of the Contractor.
W. H. GRIFFIN,
Depy. P. M. Genl.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 20th March, 1858.

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W. E. IBBOTSON,
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Honorary Secretary C. A. A.
132, Craig Street, Montreal.

Inquiry about a Father

A SLAVE named **HARRIS**, who was owned by Robert Heidd, of Missouri, ran away some twenty years since, after his wife was sold far away, and is supposed to be in Canada. His wife's name was Lucy and was owned by one Cornwell. Their children were Betsy, Jane, Patsy, Eliza and Samuel. One of Harris' children (he son) now about 25 years of age, a very strong and stout man, with an honest face and pleasant manners, is very desirous of knowing where his father is—having heard that he is alive and in Canada, called **HARRIS**, or some other name. Should this notice meet the Father's eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate his Post Office address to the undersigned.
LEWIS TAPPAN,
48, Beekman Street, New York.
New York, 16th January, 1858.
Editors throughout Canada, are respectfully requested for humanity's sake, to give the above one or more inser-
tions.

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Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company in **QUEBEC**; or at their Agencies in **MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, and CHICAGO.**
Quebec, April 10, 1858.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 4th of December, 1856, has been pleased to order and direct that Cloth and other Materials required for making up Military Clothing for the use of the Provincial Militia, be admitted free of Duty of Customs, upon the Approver, or other competent person, ascertaining the value for duty of the Cloth or other Materials imported and used in Regimental Uniforms, for the Private as well as the Officer, and that the Duty thereon be ascertained and allowed to each Company through the Adjutant General of Militia in charge of the Company, upon the oath of the party that said Cloth and other Materials had paid Duties of Customs on their importation, which had not been refunded.
By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs