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# CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

VOL. I.]

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1857.

[No. 1.

## ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Colonel THE BARON DE ROTTEBURG.

Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL, C.W.

Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel DESALABERRY, C.R.

Aides-de-camp to the Governor General } Lt. Colonel IRVING.

Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel MACDONALD.

Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel ERMATINGER.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel DEXTER, comprising a squadron of horse of class A, and a troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.

The Rifle Companies of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel MacDougal, the Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada.

The Cavalry Troops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command of Lt. Colonel Sir William Eyre, G. C. B. the Commander of Her Majesty's forces in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bouchier, the Town Major of the garrison.

The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Captain Hogan. Brigade Major, Captain A. G. A. Constable, of the Battalion class B. The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel David. Adjutant, Captain Robert Lovelace.

The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Dyde. The Rifle companies are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylie. Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Company, is Musketry Instructor to the Active force. Adjutant, Captain Malliot.

The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonel Sewell. Brigade Major, Captain R. N. D. Legare of the Field Battery.

The squadron of Cavalry in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell. Lt. Col. Coffin, is attached to the Adj. Gen'l Department.

### UPPER CANADA.

### BROCKVILLE.

(One Subdivision.)

### ST. CATHARINES.

(2nd Company.)

### LONDON.

(1st Company.)

### PICTON.

(2nd Company.)

### Field Batteries Artillery

### Cavalry.

### LONDON.

### PICTON.

### ST. CATHARINES.

### OTTAWA.

### CORNWALL.

### ST. THOMAS.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

J. Baily Turner, captain, 27 Sept. 56

I. Dickenson, captain, 15 Feb. 56

I. Rivers, captain, 24 July 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. Clark, captain, 27 Sept. 56

A. Gay Farrel, 1st lieut. 14 Nov. 56

I. D. Wood, lieut. 15 Feb. 56

G. Hutchison, lieut. 21 July 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

I. S. Hewitt, lieut. 27 Sept. 56

Robert Farley, 1st lieut. 6 Dec. 56

I. Kewan, cornet, 15 Feb. 56

G. G. Mansford, cornet, 18 Dec. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. A. Clarke, captain, 27 Sept. 56

Alex. Workman, 2nd lt. 16 Jan. 56

W. H. Sweetman, captain, 25 Feb. 56

C. Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

I. G. Hedde, ensign, 29 Jan. 56

I. S. Hewitt, lieut. 27 Sept. 56

E. Van Cortlandt, surgeon, 16 Nov. 56

M. P. Perry, lieutenant, 25 Feb. 56

I. G. Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. W. Macdonald, capt. 27 Sept. 56

James Farley, the drill instructor.

M. P. Roblin, cornet, 33 April 56

I. G. Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. W. Macdonald, capt. 27 Sept. 56

### KINGSTON.

### NAPANACK.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

R. Johnson, captain, 20 Mar. 56

W. H. Sweetman, captain, 25 Feb. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

T. Drummond, 1st lieut. 21 July 56

M. P. Perry, lieutenant, 25 Feb. 56

I. G. Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. A. F. McLeod, 2nd lieut. 21 July 56

S. Howard, vet. surgeon, 23 Jan. 56

I. G. Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. A. Kirkpatrick, 2d lt. & adj. 21 July 56

### FRONTENAC.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

H. Yates, M.D., surgeon, 21 July 56

Max. Strange, captain, 20 Sept. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

### TORONTO.

### FRONTENAC.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

J. Stoughton Dennis, capt. 7 Feb. 56

I. F. Ruman, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

C. W. Robinson, 1st lieut. 20 Mar. 56

I. Hunter, cornet, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

R. L. Denton, 20 Mar. 56

J. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. D. Cayley, 2nd lieut. 20 Mar. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

W. Hallowell, M.D., sur. 20 Mar. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

### HAMILTON.

### FRONTENAC.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

Alfred Hooker, captain, 6 Dec. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

W. H. Gussaco, 1st lieut. 6 Dec. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. Harris, 6 Dec. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. P. O'Brien, 2nd lieut. 6 Dec. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

H. J. Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

Morton, drill instructor.

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

### LONDON.

### FRONTENAC.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

J. Shady, captain, 17 July 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. G. Horne, 1st lieut. 17 July 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

V. Crossin, 1st lieut. 17 July 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

E. Weston, 2nd lieut. 18 Dec. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

V. A. Brown, surgeon, 18 Dec. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

### FT. Artillery Companies.

### FRONTENAC.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

R. B. Denton, captain, 18 Nov. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. B. Turner, 1st lieut. 13 Nov. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

D. P. Joseph, 2nd lieut. 20 Jan. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

### DUNDAS.

### FRONTENAC.

### ESSEX.

### COBURG.

### BRITTON.

William Newman, capt. 12 May 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. S. Meredith, 1st lieut. 22 May 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

J. McEneaney, 2nd lieut. 17 July 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

Cap. 4 Nov. 56. Major 20 Nov. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

Cap. 9 Mar. 56. Lt. Col. 20 Nov. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

Cap. 22 Feb. 56. Major 20 Nov. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

I. F. Ruman, captain, 24 Jan. 56

I. E. Proctor, lieutenant, 24 Jan. 56

Cap. 20 Sep. 56. Major 20 Nov. 56

I. S. Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56

I. W. Callcut, ensign, 24 Jan. 56

**MARRHAM.**  
 W Hutton, captain, 17 July 54  
 J N Hutton, lieutenant, 18 Sept 54  
 J Bradburn, cornet, 18 Sept 54  
**GRIMSBY.**  
 C Teeter, captain, 11 Dec 54  
 J B Carter, lieutenant, 11 Dec 54  
 A M Patten, cornet, 11 Dec 54  
**DUNDAS.**  
 [2nd Troop.]  
 T Robertson, captain, 15 Jan 57

**Rifles.**

**METCALF.**  
 H Hanra, captain, 7 Aug 54  
 A Lawson, lieutenant, 7 Aug 54  
 J R Hanra, ensign, 7 Aug 54

**KINGSTON.**

[3rd Company.]  
 James Maeneer, captain, 27 Nov 54  
 [4th Company—Highlanders.]  
 D McIntosh, captain, 4 Sept 54  
 J J Whitehead, lieut., 4 Sept 54  
 E McLean, ensign, 22 Jan 57  
 F Fowler, surgeon, 22 Jan 57

**BRLEVILLE.**

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

**TORONTO.**

[4th Company.]  
 S D Campbell, captain, 18 Sept 54  
 J Stovel, lieutenant, 18 Sept 54  
 W H Miller, ensign, 18 Sept 54  
 J Tappan, M D Surgeon, 18 Sept 54

**[5th Company—Highlanders.]**

A M South, captain, 18 Sept 54  
 A T Fuller, lieutenant, 18 Sept 54  
 T Gardner, ensign, 18 Sept 54

**COLLINGWOOD.**

A R Stephen, captain, 13 Nov 56  
 W H Polard, lieutenant, 13 Nov 56  
 G M Berly, ensign, 13 Nov 56  
 A Francis, surgeon, 11 Dec 56

**ORILLIA.**

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

**HAMILTON.**

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

**DUNVILLE.**

H Malach, captain, 21 July 56  
 C Perry, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56  
 J Johnson, ensign, 7 Aug 56

**GRIMSBY.**

A Ranhill, captain, 7 Aug 56  
 DC MacMillan, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56  
 G Maxwell, ensign, 7 Aug 56

**LONDON.**

[3rd Company—Highlanders.]  
 J McFall, captain, 7 Aug 56  
 D McNeill, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56  
 J Urquhart, ensign, 4 Sept 56

**ST. THOMAS.**

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

**PORT DOVER.**

James Riddell, captain, 16 Oct 56  
 J Teale, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56  
 A Innes, ensign, 16 Oct 56

**LOWER CANADA.**

**Field Batteries Artillery.**

**QUEBEC.**

L B Gamache, captain, 21 Aug 53  
 M N Legros, captain, 11 Dec 56  
 E J Lamontagne, 1st lieut, 21 Aug 53  
 P Valliere, 31 Aug 53  
 D Lemire, 2nd lieut, 11 Dec 56  
 A Howard, surgeon, 16 Nov 56  
 W R Carpenter, vet. surg., 16 Nov 56

**MONTREAL.**

H Palmer, captain, 11 Dec 56  
 W M Sherman, 1st lieut, 21 July 56  
 W Robb, 11 Dec 56  
 R W Leach, 2nd, 11 Dec 56  
 E F Sawick, M D sur, 11 Dec 56  
 W H Kingston, Ass, 11 Dec 56

**Foot Companies.**

**QUEBEC.**

J Boomer, captain, 31 Aug 56  
 J Dufour, 1st lieut, 4 Sept 56

- Captain, 21st July 57
- Captain, 13th November 59
- Major, 20th November 54
- Capt, 14th Dec 52 this order is attached to the 3rd
- Sergeant, 14th November 53
- Major, 20th November 54

P W Harrow, 2nd lieut, 4 Sept 56  
 P Wells, surgeon, 4 Sept 56

**MONTREAL.**

A Stevenson, captain, 11 Dec 56  
 Ramsay, 1st lieut, 21 July 56  
 A Wand, 2nd lieut, 21 July 56

**Cavalry.**

**QUEBEC.**

W H Jeffrey, captain, 13 Nov 56  
 Fitzroy Kelly, lieut, 27 Nov 56  
 Wallace Scott, cornet, 27 Nov 56

**MONTREAL.**

[1st Troop.]  
 D S Ramsay, captain, 27 Sep 54  
 A W Ogilvie, lieutenant, 16 Jan 57

**[2nd Troop.]**

C J Courcel, captain, 17 Jan 56  
 G Lamotte, lieutenant, 17 Jan 56  
 Alfred Nelson, surgeon, 17 Jan 56  
 J Swinburne, vet. surg., 17 Jan 56

**ST. ANDREW'S.**

John Oswald, captain, 31 Jan 56  
 J Fuller, lieutenant, 31 Jan 56  
 J McMartin, cornet, 31 Jan 56

**COOKSHIRE.**

H H Pope, captain, 7 Feb 56  
 J H Cowie, lieutenant, 7 Feb 56  
 W Cumming, cornet, 7 Feb 56

**Rifles.**

**QUEBEC.**

[1st Company.]  
 C Cornet, captain, 21 Aug 57  
 Cornet, lieutenant, 17 Apr 57  
 J Couriel, ensign, 17 Apr 57

**[2nd Company.]**

T Burns, captain, 21 May 56  
 T Kimball, lieutenant, 8 May 56  
 Fitzgibbon, ensign, 8 May 56

**[3rd Company.]**

J Byrne, captain, 21 May 56  
 T Harsell, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56

**[4th Company.]**

A G Busselles, captain, 12 June 56  
 P Falardeau, lieutenant, 24 June 56  
 L L Dion, ensign, 26 June 56  
 P G Toussangeau, surgn., 29 Jan 57

**THREE RIVERS.**

T C Hart, captain, 16 Oct 56  
 C Duchesne, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56  
 R Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct 56

**SHERBROOKE.**

W E Robson, captain, 29 Jan 57  
 G H Loomes, ensign, 29 Mar 56

**GRANDY.**

J Galbraith, lieutenant, 26 June 56  
 G Miller, ensign, 24 June 56  
 G M Abbott, surgeon, 24 June 56  
 T Mackin, captain, 24 June 56

**MONTREAL.**

[1st Company.]  
 T Lynam, captain, 31 Aug 55  
 W C Hanson, lieutenant, 13 Nov 54  
 A Stewart, ensign, 13 Nov 54

**[2nd Company.]**

F Fletcher, captain, 27 Sep 54  
 J Lambert, lieutenant, 27 Sep 54  
 O McNaughton, ensign, 27 Sep 54

**[3rd Company.]**

A Bertram, captain, 21 May 56  
 S H May, lieutenant, 21 May 56

**[4th Company.]**

J Beech, captain, 21 May 56  
 E F Mullins, lieutenant, 21 May 56  
 J Gilles, ensign, 21 May 56

**[5th Company.]**

T A Evans, captain, 17 July 56  
 C H Hill, lieutenant, 17 July 56  
 J Boush, ensign, 17 July 56

**[6th Company.]**

E G Belle, captain, 30 Oct 56  
 O Leguire, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56  
 J O Laurence, ensign, 30 Oct 56

**ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.**

H Bellecroc, captain, 29 Jan 57

**Class B.**

**Cavalry.**

**QUEBEC.**

J R Forsythe, captain, 13 Nov 56  
 J Anderson, lieutenant, 27 Nov 56  
 J Patterson, cornet, 27 Nov 56

- 1st December 54
- Cap 18 Sep 53, Major 31 Nov 56
- Lieutenant, 23th September 52
- Cornet, 15th March 51
- Surgeon, 13th September 51
- Major, 20th November 54
- Lieutenant, 20th March 53

**MONTREAL.**  
 [3rd Troop.]  
 H Roy, captain, 48 Sept 56  
 G Stephens, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56  
 S Starnes, cornet, 16 Oct 56

**Rifles.**

**WEST FARNHAM.**

J Allsop, captain, 7 Aug 56  
 B McCull, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56  
 J H Masher, ensign, 7 Aug 56

**MONTREAL.**

[5th Company.]  
 W E Holmes, captain, 17 July 56  
 W H King, lieutenant, 17 July 56  
 S Pearce, ensign, 17 July 56

[8th Company—Highlanders.]  
 J Macpherson, captain, 10 Oct 56  
 D McDillon, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56  
 P Mour, ensign, 30 Oct 56

**SEMIANTIC.**

T Barwis, captain, 15 Jan 57  
 J H Hall, lieutenant, 15 Jan 57  
 J Burns, ensign, 15 Jan 57

**Montreal Artil. Batt.**

**Lieutenant Colonel.**

John Boston, 15 Jan 57

**Majors.**

R S Tylee, 15 Jan 57  
 Wm Edmondstone, 23 June 53

**First Lieutenants.**

Henry Weston, 23 June 53  
 G J S Mainland, 23 June 53  
 J Gilmour, 23 June 53  
 R Morgan, 23 June 53  
 H J Meyer, 1884 p56

**Second Captains.**

H E Scott, 23 June 53  
 S J Layman, 8 May 56  
 Edward Meyer, 8 May 56  
 A H McKay, 8 May 56  
 A G A Constable, 1884 p56

**First Lieutenants**

J Mitchell, 8 May 56  
 George Shaw, 8 May 56  
 S R Rattan, 8 May 56  
 J Fernier, 8 May 56  
 J Hae, 8 May 56  
 J V C Smith, 1884 p56

**Second Lieutenants.**

J Hall, 8 May 56  
 F W Kyle, 8 May 56  
 W Hobbs, 8 May 56  
 E Evans, 8 May 56  
 S E A Gahan, 8 May 56  
 A Miller, 1884 p56

**Adjutant.**

J J Meyer, 1884 p56

**Pay Master.**

George Fotheringham, Ap. 1884 p56  
 Quarter Master.  
 Thomas Evans, lieut., 26 Feb 17

**MONTREAL LIGHT INFANTRY**

**BATTALION.**

**Lieutenant Colonel.**

John J Young, 26 Oct 56

**Majors.**

Christopher Dunkin, 26 Oct 56  
 H H Whitney, 26 Oct 56

**Captains.**

Robert S Hyde, 26 Oct 56  
 I M Ross, 26 Oct 56  
 W Rodden, 26 Oct 56  
 Alexander McKenzie, 26 Oct 56  
 A Allen, 26 Oct 56

**First Lieutenants.**

E T Taylor, 26 Oct 56  
 E G Hemmings, 26 Oct 56  
 Walter Scott, 26 Oct 56  
 J O McKeown, 26 Oct 56  
 Alexander Walker, 26 Oct 56  
 Thomas John Loh, 26 Oct 56  
 A H McCannan, 26 Oct 56  
 Alexander Mitchell, 26 Oct 56

**Second Lieutenants.**

W L Doutney, 30 Oct 56

**Adjutant.**

First Lieutenant T J Lord, 30 Oct 56

**Pay Master.**

Captain A Morris, 30 Oct 56

**Quarter Master.**

Lieutenant W L Doutney, 30 Oct 56

**Surgeon.**

A Fisher, 30 Oct 56

• Major, 26th February, 47  
 • First Captain, 26th June, 53

An enthusiastic admirer of the Czar was repeatedly saying to a stranger, "The Czar is great." "Yes," was the reply, "but God is greater." "Ah!" exclaimed the Russian, "but the Czar is young yet!"

**VARIETIES.**

**AN ARTLESS COURTIER.**—A country youth came to town to see his intended wife, and for a long time, could think of nothing to say. At last a great sorrow falling, he took occasion to tell her that his father's sheep would be all widows. "Well," said she, taking him by the hand, "I'll keep one of them."

**BEYOND NOT.**—Nobody knows what strength of parts he has till he has tried them. And of the understanding one may truly say, that its force is greater generally than it thinks till it is put to it.—A persuasion that we shall overcome any difficulties that we may meet with in the sciences, seldom fails to carry us through them.—Nobody knows the strength of his mind, and the force of steady and regular application till he has tried. This is certain; he that sets out upon weak legs will not only go farther, but grow stronger, soon than one who, with a vigorous constitution and firm limbs only sets out.

**THERE** is a shop kept by a lady, in the window of which appears these words:—No reasonable offer refused."

**BEARD POTATOES.**—Landlord, said an exhorter, "can you enable me to realize from your culinary stores the pleasure of a few dulcet purples, rendered innocuous by ingenuous martyrdom?"

A **COURTIER** being asked how he knew a woman, of whom he had been complaining, was drunk, indignantly replied, "What could he else be, when he asked for a shoeman to put his hat on with?"

**GRATITUDE** is one of the noblest of the human feelings. The recipient is as much pleased as the giver. There is a divine harmony between them, the spiritual nature of both is elevated, and there is, consequently, a large contribution to the general stock of goodness; individual actions, whether of good or evil, are not confined to their immediate circle. Their effects permeate throughout society. Exhibitions of gratitude, therefore, operate by way of splendid examples.

**HAIR** in a child is at first like a spider's web—if neglected it becomes a thread or twine; next a cord or rope; finally a cable; and who can break it?

**LONG** life does not consist in many years, but in the period being filled with good services to our fellow beings. He whose life ends at thirty may have done much, while he who has reached the age of one hundred may have done little.

**LITTLE** men are capable of every meanness. They have neither the generosity to forgive, nor the sense to inquire before pronouncing an opinion. Having limited capacities, they are melancholy proofs that a little knowledge is really a dangerous thing.—This class of people may be distinguished by their presumption and coarse habit of dictation. Their manners are intolerant, and their offers of advice as opinions, that only the most believing and unphilosophical can be deceived by them. Such men should be avoided, for they cannot be trusted.

An Irish friend of ours, hearing of a gentleman's having a stone collar made for himself, exclaimed: "Be my soul, and that's a good one! A GENTLEMAN FROM ILLINOIS had a man who had a stone collar never come alone, and the greatest of all possible misfortunes is generally followed by a much greater."

**OSCEOLA** at table, Pitt was expatiating on the superiority of the Latin over the English language, and cited as an instance that two negatives make a thing more positive than one affirmative could do. "Then your father and mother," said Lord Thurlow, "must have been themselves two negatives to have introduced into the world such a positive fellow as you are."

The Editor of a paper, who was a great sufferer from toothache, made the following observation, after a violent attack: "The person who can write editorial while suffering with toothache, could kick up his heels over the grave of Hope, and snap his dying fingers in the face of Time and Sorrow."

**EXTRAORDINARY INNOCENCE.**—A man was lately arrested in St. Louis for stealing goods at a fire. On examination before a magistrate, he confessed the act, but urged in palliation of the offence, that he had been only a month in the country, and didn't know the rules.

There have been many definitions of a gentleman, but the prettiest and most poetic is that given by a lady. "A gentleman," says she, "is a human being combining a woman's tenderness with a man's courage."

"I will consent to all you desire," said a young lady to her lover, "on condition that you give me what you have not, what you never can have and yet what you can give me." What did she ask for? A husband.

"Boy," shouted an ill-tempered old fellow to a noisy lad, "what are you hollerin' for when I am going by?" "Well," returned the boy, "what are you going by for when I'm hollerin'?"

A **GENTLEMAN** said he should like to see a boat full of ladies set adrift on the ocean, just to see which way they would steer. "Oh replied a lady present, "that's very easily answered. They would all steer to the Isle of Man."

A **GENTLEMAN** being in company with a sprightly dandy of fifteen, was somewhat annoyed by her playful trickery. At length he exclaimed, "Now my dear girl, when is always sore to rub out something an air of importance, and retiring to a position of defence, she responded, "Girl, indeed! I'm as much of a woman as you are!"

"PAPA, how long does the legislature sit?" "Four or five months, my son." "Why what a set of green they must be; our green only sit five weeks!" "It's getting late, my son, I think we had better retire."

The late eminent Dr. Watson was introduced at an evening party to a rather pert young lady. "Oh doctor," she said, "I am delighted to meet you." "Well," said the man of science, "and pray what do you think of one now you have seen me?" "You may be very clever," was the answer, "but you are nothing to look at."

**THE "RE-OLTT" AND THE IRRE-OLTT.**—Britain intends imitating the generous example of America. She intends sending over to the Emperor Alexander one of the Russian ships taken in the late war, and to beg his acceptance of it—admiral, crew, and all.—The Admiral selected for the appointment has been Sir Charles Napier, and several of the most sensible electors of Southwark form part of the crew.

**OBSERVATIONS ON AND DIRECTIONS FOR THE PRACTICE OF BAYONET FENCING,**  
Arranged by CAPTAIN WM. McLEOD MOORE, (late Sixty Ninth Regiment), Commanding Pioneer Force in the Ottawa District.

**PART II.**

**ATTACK AND DEFENCE AGAINST THE SWORD.**

To acquire dexterity, and obtain a free facility of defending, and attacking with the Musquet and Bayonet, for single combat against the Sword, it will be necessary to form any number of files into two ranks; one rank with Practice Sticks, and the other with Musquet and Bayonets. (Fastening small pieces of wood to the latter to prevent accidents,) with a distance of about 4 paces between each rank and file. The Swordsman (who is supposed to have been instructed in the regulation cut and guard) will be directed to the 2nd, and recover to guard in the 2nd position.

COMMAND.	EXPLANATION.	
	Swordman	Bayonet
Right Engage.	Outside guard.	As before.
Left Check.	Cuts One.	First Guard.
Engage.	Inside Guard.	As before.
Right Check.	Cuts Two.	Fierce or 2d Grd.
Engage.	Outside Guard.	First Guard.
Wrist.	Cuts Three.	First Guard.
Engage.	Inside Guard.	As before.
Leg, —Outside—	Cuts Four.	Second Guard.
Engage.	Outside Guard.	As before.
Leg, —Inside—	Cuts Five.	First Guard.
Engage.	Outside Guard.	As before.
Right Side.	Cuts Six.	Second Guard.
Engage.	Hanging Guard.	As before.
Head.	Cuts 1 or 7.	First Guard.
Engage.	As before.	As before.

In the following practices, each movement is to be divided into distinct motions, numbered "One," "Two," so as clearly to show the intention and utility of each. The returns point from bayonet must be given cautiously, to prevent accidents; the swordsman recovering to the 2nd guard, as if he were recovering by any of the guards of the Regulation Infantry Sword Exercise; but it must be understood at the same time, that the experienced swordsman, in single combat, will of course adopt any system of defence or attack he may consider best.

COMMAND.	EXPLANATION.	
	Swordman	Bayonet
Engage.	Hanging, or Outside Guard.	As before.
One.	Cut one at left side of the head.	First guard, and return point.
Engage.	Outside Guard.	As before.
One.	Faint, cut one at left check.	Form 4th guard.
Two.	Cut two at right check, and return point.	Third guard, and return point.
Engage.	Outside Guard.	As before.
One.	Faint, cut at left side.	Form first guard.
Two.	Cut at right side, and recover.	Second guard, & return point.
Engage.	Inside guard.	As before.
One.	Faint, cut six at right side.	Form 2nd guard.
Two.	Cut five at left side, and recover.	First guard, and return point.
Engage.	Inside guard.	As before.
One.	Faint, cut four at right side.	Form 2nd guard.
Two.	Cut at left shoulder, and recover to guard.	Fourth guard, and return point.
Engage.	Hanging guard.	As before.
One.	Faint, cut at left side.	First guard.
Two.	Cut two at right check.	Third guard, and return point.
Engage.	Hanging guard.	As before.

**NOTE.**—By this practice, facility will be acquired in quickly changing from one guard to another, and returning to guard.

COMMAND.	EXPLANATION.	
	Swordman	Bayonet
One.	All over guard, and cut one.	Tarrows point.
Engage.	Hanging guard.	As before.
One.	Defend with 1st guard.	Point with short cut.
Engage.	Return cut six.	Defend with cut six.
Two.	Advance and cut.	Throw point.
Engage.	Defend or evade against.	Double by making a quick short cut, and turning point.

The whole of these practices should be well performed from the first engagement. The preceding instructions will be found sufficient to enable the soldier to use the musquet with facility, in all directions, and give him confidence in using it with advantage, whether engaged against one or more opponents.

**CONCLUDING REMARKS.**

To become expert bayonet fencers, using the musquet as a two handed point sword, an exercise both later stung and effective, the loose practice of the fencing schools must be employed for this purpose.

A blunt steel rod, the length of a bayonet, and about the thickness of a finger, should be fixed in the barrel of an old musquet, in which a steel wire cork screw spring is inserted, so as to admit of its springing in and out of the barrel when pressed.

Wire helmets, and masks for the face, with gloves, gauntlets and padded leather armor are to be used. Thus protected from accident, the blunt sabre or practice sword can be substituted for the stick, and both parties engage, as if in single combat; bringing into play any combination of these instructions, as their own judgment and dexterity may dictate.

Much depends upon the quickness of the eye, and the correct judgment of distance of the party using the musquet; keeping the point of the bayonet well in line of opponent's body, and taking care not to allow the swordsman to get within measure, shifting his own position to correspond with the movements of his opponent, endeavoring to land and cut on the sword with the shoulder of the bayonet, which will be applied to disarm him. Should he change from one side to the other, and endeavor to deceive with feints, follow his sword with the bayonet, and bring it back to the same position, as in the cut or counter parades in fencing.

Thus, if a faint is made at the left check when on the Right Engagement, it should be answered as if intending to form "4th guard," and as the swordsman changes to cut at the right side of the body, follow the blade by dropping the point of the bayonet under to the right, bringing the sword back again to the left, in the same manner, if the faint should be made at the right, and the cut at the upper left side of the body, answer the first as if about to form the "3d guard;" follow the sword by propping the point of the bayonet under to the left, and bringing it back to the same place, instantly delivering a thrust.

Care must be taken to make the fencers short, with the body well balanced, and upright, and musquet always held firmly with both hands. From the length of the musquet, the point of the bayonet will reach the opponent when he is out of distance, and by keeping a good opposition defend him from a cut at the time of thrusting, by raising or lowering the musquet to meet the blow. Should the swordsmen succeed in advancing to close measure, the musquet may be shortened by throwing it back behind the shoulder to the full extent of the arm, (hold the small of the butt) sling up; the barrel resting upon the advanced arm, and body leaning back, instantly striking out again with the point of the bayonet; this may be preceded by a short quick step back; or if the bayonet player points with a short Lunge, and swordsman

should defend with "5th guard," of sword exercise, at the same time endeavoring to seize the bayonet with his left hand, the bayonet player must disentangle his point, and spring back,) out of reach of a sudden return cut, at the same time thrusting, with a sling of musquet upwards, to form a position against the cut. This is done by bringing the advanced leg from Lunge position to the rear one, which is instantly thrown back to engage position.

Changing arms advancing and retiring, whilst it rests the arms, will tend to derange the opponent's place of attack, and a point can be readily given as the swordsman is advancing or retreating. Should a sentry be suddenly attacked in rear, the Engaging guard can be readily changed by at once facing about and coming to guard position. Thus, if in the position of Right Engage, turn on both heels, the left foot pointing to the left, and right foot and shoulder to the rear, changing hold of the musquet with the right hand grasping stock and barrel, and the left on small of the butt. This position being the Left Engage "About," in same manner change to Right Engage "About."

No great exertions can be laid down, as dexterity is only acquired by practice, and the judgment of the party using the bayonet, who will adopt such movements in attacking or defending, or by counter attacks, as his knowledge and experience of the exercise may point out.

**A GALE OF WIND ON THE CLURRACH.**—Tuesday evening, Dec 2.—For the last twenty-four hours this Military Camp, of about two years growth, which stands on the highest ridge of the Clurrah proper, about a mile to the south of the Grand Stand and the famous "run in," has been visited by a very severe gale from the south, and, on the whole, the wooden cantonment has, up to this time, most satisfactorily withstood the strength of the enemy. A few leas have shown themselves in the roofs, some doors have been broken in, and windows smashed. The temporary wooden stabling, near the first brigade Hospital, on the extreme left of the Camp, has a stered, and the whole of the south brick wall to the new large racket court which was in course of erection, has been forced in. This latter building was to have been covered with a circular iron roof, with skylight in centre, and the contractors had built the four walls up to within two feet of their proper height, allowing the interior to measure about ninety feet long and thirty-six feet broad. The damage already done to the court cannot be estimated at less than six to seven hundred pounds, and great anxiety is expressed as to the future safety of the three other walls, which the contractors have been propping up since this morning, when the crash took place. It was nearly about the same hour that the temporary stabling for the newly formed Corps, "Military Train," had its roof, measuring about 120 feet by 45, broken in the back, and its north side blown out—through there was no wooden side to the building on the south. Of course the wind soon blew away the north side, which caused the roof to fall in. In consequence of this accident, a detachment of the Military Train horses, under a Captain, has been sent to Newbridge, two miles and a half off, in which little town two Regiments of Cavalry—the Scots Greys, under Lieutenant-Colonel Clarke, and 1st H. Dragoons, with H. troops of R. H. Artillery, Lieut.-Col. Turner, G. H. are mustered—the whole under the command of Major-Gen. Paribby, 10th Hussars. The buildings that have suffered most in the Camp are the two large churches and several of the schools, particularly those in F and G squares, in fastening down the roofs of which several Sappers, or Engineers as they are now called, were employed. Several sentry-boxes have been blown over, and others laid down for safety, but the most amusing scene is to see and hear the Indians of the 2nd Brigade and the Grinew's of the 1st, grumbling at a small leak over their bed, or seriously lamenting over a little water that comes in at bottom of the door, for want, perhaps, of a weather-van. A consumptive patient at Brighton could not be more carefully attended to in this dreadful gale of a cold sharp wind from the south than our brave soldiers are in this Irish Camp.

### Ancient Remains in the Crimea.

We are indebted to the *Aristol Mercury* for the following notice of an interesting lecture, delivered in that city by the gallant Colonel of the 39th Regiment:—

On Thursday evening week Lieutenant-Colonel Munro delivered a lecture at the Philosophical Institution, on the subject of the remains of an ancient building, supposed to be an ancient temple, discovered near the British head-quarters in the Crimea.—The lecture was illustrated by drawings, and by an immense variety of specimens of ancient coins, fragments of vases, amphorae, cups, &c., found amongst the ruins, and which the gallant officer had brought with him. Colonel Munro remarked that he had brought home the relics to be deposited in the British Museum, in the belief that they would interest the inhabitants of the neighborhood in which he had spent many happy years of his life, as he wished the inhabitants to see them; and, it being suggested that he should say a few words upon them to the literary society connected with the institution, he readily did so. He had since been requested to exhibit them in the theatre, and he was there to comply with that request. The scene where the discoveries to which he should draw their attention were made was now well known through the world. Some years ago names too well remembered by many of them, such as Balaklava, Inkermann, &c., were comparatively unknown in England; but there could be no question that, from time immemorial the Crimea had been a notorious country. It was referred to by Homer in both his works, the *Odyssey* and the *Iliad*; there is no question that it was upon the opposite coast that the host of Xerxes was destroyed by the army of the Greeks, or that on its own shores some of the most famous events of remote history were transacted. After pursuing this portion of his subject, and referring to some mention by the early historians of the Diana of the Crimea, explaining that "Diana of Kherson," like Hecate, was a synonym of cruelty, the Colonel described, by a chart, the positions taken up by the allied armies, mentioning that Lord Raglan might have been led to make his descent upon Balaklava by his knowledge of ancient history. He then proceeded—After the allied armies had taken Sebastopol, on the 8th of September, they had a relief for a few days, the most peculiar feeling connected with which arose from the absence of noise. Instead of hearing the incessant roar of artillery, and the constant hissing of cannon balls, there was comparative silence, amidst which they had time to lament those who had been lost, and to indulge a hope that the services of those who survived would have met with a better and warmer reception at home. Colonel Munro expressed his disappointment at the criticisms which had been indulged in, and assured his hearers that the soldiers of England deserved the warmest thanks and deepest gratitude of the nation, (cheers.) Never were troops subjected to greater hardships, never did men manifest more devoted courage, more indomitable perseverance. For five nights a week would brave fellows go into the trenches, exposed to the enemy's fire, and the next day they would not have had time to cook their dinner meal before they went into the trenches again. The French might be, and were good soldiers, but they never could have stood the labor in the trenches as our men did. Our men had sometimes

only a night's rest in bed, while the French had eight nights in to one out. And then as to the Redan, he himself heard a French general say that he stood in dread lest the English should have made another attack, as the Russians were in such immense numbers behind it that there would not have been a man of the attacking force left. The gallant lecturer then explained the discovery of the remains. The men were employed in making roads, at which some 8000 soldiers were working, and, as they did not very well like the labour, it became necessary for the superior officers to keep amongst them. He had 400 men under him, one of whom in digging turned up a coin of Romanus; soon after another was found, and then, in excavating further, they came upon a large stone, which, finding that it was wrought on all sides, he knew must have been of some use and importance. In pursuing his researches, he traced out what he was convinced were the remains of a temple. It was an oblong walled inclosure and measuring 150 feet by 93 feet, and it had at one end a circular form. Its walls, which were 10 feet in thickness, comprised a cyclopean wall and an inner wrought wall. He (Colonel Munro) applied to the Commander-in-chief on the subject, and was told that he might have 50 men to pursue his investigation, and he accordingly chose some from his own regiment and went to work. He soon found a piece of sculpture, part of the lower legs of a figure, but it was far from being good: he also found a reclining figure, similar to those which were always found upon the tombs of persons who had died on the Bosphorus; it was of the rudest execution. After some days they found a well having traces of some painting, which was not sufficiently perfect to be made out. They then came to a stone having groves in it, as if for a liquid to run off, and he felt satisfied it had been a sacrificial stone. They also found sixteen vessels all having different capitals, and in all of which were different descriptions of soil, a few bones and more charcoal. Upon digging down to the building he found but at only some 2 feet beneath the surface, parts of a human skeleton, which was, doubtless, of much later date than the building. The vessels could not have held fluids, as they were most of them joined together with lead, and in every one of them he found what some had supposed to be weights, but what he believed were tesserae, a sort of invitation card, used upon visiting. One of these capitals was found sixteen feet below the level of the soil of the mound, so that it must have been coeval with the building. He also found a peculiar stone, with two holes worked out in it, and in which the victims probably placed their feet when the sacrifices were human. All around the building he found enormous quantities of amphorae, which were used by the ancients for carrying and storing oil, grain, &c. Those amphorae were long, vase-shaped vessels of coarse clay, peculiarly formed, having double handles; indeed he could find nothing exactly like them in the museums at London or Paris. From their shape and form they were probably of Assyrian origin, and most likely the temple was an outlying temple from Kherson. The gallant Colonel then exhibited various specimens of pottery, glass, beads, coins, &c., and proceeded to discuss the probable date of the temple, which he himself believed might have been dedicated to Diana, and whose date he ascribed, from the coins and other evidences, to from 350 to 450 B. C. He exhibited grotesque fragments of

incense vessels, iron remains of spear tops, and other matters, and also an exceedingly graceful Grecian female head in terra cotta, which Mr. Hawkins of the British Museum, and others who had seen, and pronounced to be one of the most beautiful specimens of Grecian art in Europe, if not in the world. This head, the gallant Colonel said had been presented to Queen Victoria in the name of the British army, and he had therefore only a permissive possession of it. It was found by a soldier, whose pickaxe happening to hitch in the mould hole on the head, brought it up without injury. The head was bound with laurel, and was probably that of Astarte, or of some deity. Colonel Munro also exhibited a number of fibulae which he had found in the walls, some flint arrow and spear tops, and a number of flints. He said he had also collected a large box of bones of the smaller ruminant animals, such as sheep, kids, &c., and which were probably the remains of sacrifices. The coins found by him were admitted to be of rare value, some of them unique. They bore effigies of Minerva, Pan, Apollo, Diana; many had letters forming part of the word "Kherson," and some a griffin, the emblem of Pantacapœum. The dates ranged from about 450 down to 330 B. C.; then there was a long interval, after which they ranged from 300 to about 950 A. D. On the handles of most of the vessels was the name of an officer who used to have charge of the fountains, drains, &c., which officer ceased to exist when the Greek cities ceased to be free. The gallant Colonel next called attention to some geological specimens he had brought home. People had been ready to cry out that roads were the first things that the armies ought to have made upon entering the Crimea, but he did not think that would say so. Nothing could be conceived harder than the stones which had to be worked through in making English trenches. The French were more fortunate, and got into a bed of sand, which enabled them to get close into the Malakoff; and the English had intended going nearer the Redan, but were prevented by the difficulties of the work. He had seen men work hard, without being able to get through more than 8 or 9 inches in a day. They worked without flinching, the shot flying over them, and even the Russians respected their unswerving courage and indomitable perseverance. The gallant Colonel went on to observe that no one could have foreseen the necessity for making roads, and said nothing could be more unfair or unjust than to accuse Lord Raglan for not having foreseen it. He also spoke of the failure of the attack on the Redan, which he said reflected no discredit on the British arms. The French might probably have done as well, but they could not have done better. Colonel Munro then exhibited the picture of the *Salvator Mundi* found in Sebastopol, and which we have already described as having been exhibited at the Graphic Society's soiree, and also a clock taken from one of the houses in that town; and he concluded by expressing a hope that from the discoveries he had been enabled to make, something had been learnt in history and geology.

A wicked wag of a lawyer, in one of our country courts, recently scandalized the bench by putting the following query to the professional brethren:—Why is Judge—, like necessity? The members of the bar then and there quickly answered, "Because he knows no law."



NOTES OF A LECTURE,  
DELIVERED TO THE  
OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.

SUBJECT:—The Military Machines of the  
Ancients.

By MAJOR BAILY TURNER, commanding the Battery.

It appears that the word Artillery, was applied in times past to all offensive weapons. This may be gathered from the English translation of the Old Testament Scriptures; for on reference to the Book of Samuel, we find that Jonathan gave his artillery unto the lad.\* It won't do to let ourselves be deceived by words. The learned men who translated the Old Testament into English often used words in English, to express the meaning in the original language, which would be understood by the people, but are not a correct translation of the Hebrew; thus it is said that "wine is ruddy in the glass," and we hear in Isaiah of the "looking glasses of the women," whereas we know that in that day there was no glass; when the Old Testament was translated glass was known among civilized nations, and the name of the material was given to the utensil. The word glass in the first quoted instance is, in the original "cup," and in the last "mirror,"—the cup may have been of metal, or of clay, or other material, and the mirror was of polished metal, the mirrors described in Exodus, as the "looking glasses of the women" which were given to Moses to be melted up for the great brazen laver of the Tabernacle.

It is not very certain what is the origin of the word "Artillery." It has been stated by a French writer to come from "Artiller," a word signifying to fortify, and now disused in the French language, but Vossius, a very learned man, on the origin of languages, gives his opinion that the word is simply a corruption of *Arcualia*, or machines in the form of, or on the principle of, the tow and arrow, the Latin name for Bow being "Arcus."

However this be, the fact is, that the word has been for many centuries employed to denote Engines or Machines of war, and though originally not understood as we now understand it, it was applied to cannon not long after their invention.

The object of the lecture to-night, is to give you some idea of what the engines were which were used in war before the application of the explosive composition known as Gunpowder, to the bronze, or iron tube, which we now call a gun or cannon.

The subject cannot be treated as I would wish to, for I am obliged to depend on memory, there being in Ottawa no public library containing works on antiquities, but I think I can give you a simple account of the principal engines, or, as the old Greeks and Romans called them, Military Machines, which you will readily understand, the more so that the most of my gunners are good mechanics.

But a few preliminary observations are necessary. In order to form a correct notion of the mode in which these engines were used, you must have some idea of the ancient method of fortification.

I am always fond of referring to the Bible, because, independently of its divine origin, it is the oldest historical record that we have, and we find that we do not go far into the sacred

record without discovering that fortification was of very early origin. In a very short time after the flood we find mention made of the erection of the City and Tower of Babel, and it may not be uninteresting to know that we have just received some information which leads to the conclusion that the Tower of Babel has been discovered in the plain of Arbela in Asia Minor. At least a ruined building has been discovered there of such height that it is visible at a distance of forty miles across the plain, and people who understand these matters are inclined to think that it is the remains of the mighty tower spoken of in Genesis.\*

In the same Scripture we continually hear of cities fenced, rude were they no doubt at first, but gradually improving, as man made progress in the arts, but the same architects who built the everlasting Pyramids of Egypt would have had no difficulty in constructing the walls by which a city should be fenced in.

Accordingly we find, as we descend the stream of time, that history records the fortification of great cities, records their sieges, their triumphant defence, or their disastrous capture.

The plan of fortification pursued with various but unimportant modifications for many ages, until the invention of gunpowder and cannon compelled an alteration, was to surround the place to be defended with a deep ditch, and a vast and lofty wall, built of the most solid masonry, with a broad top, or rampart, on which its defenders stood, and a parapet in front, towards the enemy, by which they were covered. It is not necessary to enter into details—to show how this wall was further defended by lofty towers arising far above its summit; of the gates, barbicans, bridges and other defences; I simply wish you to understand that the main defence was a very high wall. You will think of this hereafter when you are told in a future lecture that the wall which is to resist cannon can hardly be too low.

In order then to get into this place defended by a ditch, and lofty wall, flanked by high and projecting towers, it was necessary to fill up the ditch, and then either to scale the wall and get over it, or break it down and get through it.

There were several ways of doing this. If there was no ditch, which was often the case, the besiegers commonly tried to take the town by storm after this fashion. They sent out archers and slingers who tried to beat away the defenders of the wall from its broad summit by a shower of arrows and stones; by means of the machines which will be described hereafter they hurled great stones upon the ramparts, and vast iron pointed darts; they then formed themselves into a column; the men raised their large shields, four feet long and two and a half wide, over their heads, and so locked them together, that they formed a roof, perfectly impervious to missiles from the wall. The first party, some fifty files deep, thus covered by their shields, advanced to the foot of the wall, closely followed by another. The rear files then knelt down, all the files in advance stooping down from the rear towards the front until the covering of shields was sloped like the roof of a house. The second party then dashed forwards covered in the same way by their shields, and mounting over the others, in fact standing

\* BABEL.—BY THE WORDS OF THIS SCRIPTURE WE are informed, I had only just glanced at the account of the pretended discovery of the ruins of BABEL. On a close examination I believe the whole story to be "faby."

on their heads, came to a hand-to-hand encounter with the enemy on the wall. If they got in, it was well, other parties followed them in the same manner, and the rampart was won, if beaten back by the weight of the hostile weapons, they retired, still covered by their great strong shields, to re-form for another assault.

This mode of attack was called the *testudo*, or tortoise, from the resemblance of the column with its locked shields to the upper shell of the turtle, or tortoise species.

If a town was defended by a ditch, a more tedious process was used. The ancients understood military mining as well as we do, but having no gunpowder they were obliged to resort to a different expedient. They too, like us, sunk a perpendicular shaft into the earth, and from it drove a horizontal gallery towards the enemy's walls, till they penetrated beneath them. As the gallery was pushed on, the roof was supported by wooden props and planks.—When they had ascertained by computation that the gallery of the mine had passed underneath the wall, they filled the whole passage, around and among the wooden pillars, with faggots of light wood, and other fiercely burning combustibles, set fire to them, and as a natural consequence, when the props were burnt through, the weight of the wall brought it down into the chasm, a mass of confused ruin. The storming parties, who were held in readiness, rushed up the breach to the assault, just as we now do when the wall has been brought down by the fire of Artillery.

The next mode was to surround the town, or the attacked part of it, with a rampart of earth, either for the purpose of starving out the garrison, or as the first step in a more prolonged, and more scientific fashion of assault. This rampart which was covered by a ditch was generally at about 400 yards from the wall of the besieged town. It was further protected by rows of sharp sticks driven into the earth, and by holes dug in the ground and slightly covered over, to form traps for the enemy in case they sallied out.

The next step was to commence from the rampart of the besiegers a mound of earth, stones, faggots, and other available material, extending towards the wall, to which it was gradually advanced, and continually increased in height, until it equalled the height of the wall. This was done with comparative safety to the besiegers, because the head of the mound as it was advanced being its highest part, naturally covered the workmen. One of these mounds constructed by Julius Cæsar for the siege of Avaricum was 330 feet broad and 80 feet high. When the mound was completed up to the ditch, another process was commenced. A kind of frame of wood, mounted on wheels, and covered over with strong planks, was placed at the commencement of the mounds, in the besieger's lines, or several of them, according to the breadth of the mound, its front towards the enemy being also guarded by thick planks, and the whole affair further protected against fire by a covering of raw hides. Under the protection of this covering, workmen smoothed and levelled the top of the mound, while the garrison was kept in check by scattered archers and slingers. While the mound was in progress a huge wooden tower had been constructed by the artificers of the army. This tower moved on wheels, the motion being given to them by

handspikes placed in noies in the large and solid axes. These towers were of immense size. In the works of Vitruvius, one of the great architects of Rome, we find that they were never less than 90 feet high and 25 feet square. One was constructed one hundred and eighty feet high, and of thirty-four stories. In the lower part of this tower was placed the battering ram, to be described presently, and attached to the side next the enemy was a draw-bridge, proportioned to the breadth of the city ditch, and so constructed that when the tower reached the edge, the bridge was suddenly let fall, to the top of the rampart, and the besiegers passed over it to the assault.

It was always thought that if one of these towers could be brought thus, safely, up to the ditches' edge, the fortress was sure to be captured. The Greeks called it the "taker of cities."

The besieged party defended themselves vigorously. They replied to the fire of the besiegers by the discharge of similar missiles—they poured boiling water, seething pitch, scalding oil, and hot sand, on their heads; they hurled down great stones, and beams of timber, and one of their most horrid devices was to wind a quantity of tow soaked in pitch round an iron hoop, set it on fire, and drop it from the wall—the fiery circle often enclosed two or three men in its deadly embrace, when they perished miserably. This mode of annoyance was used by the Knights of St. John against the Turks at the siege of Malta in 1550.

Against the mines of the besiegers they made counter-mines, the hostile miners meeting in the subterranean galleries, in the most savage conflicts; they sometimes undermined the great round itself, and penetrated beneath the great tower, which, when the projs were fired, fell in with a horrid crash. If a breach was made in their wall, they raised a new wall behind it. In fact, considering the difference of the engines employed, the defence was conducted much on the same principle with that on which towns are defended at the present day.

We come now to the engines themselves, the Artillery of the olden time.

The most terrible and prominent of all these was the Arles or Ram. This was, simply speaking, a large and long beam of timber, like the mast of a ship; the end was armed with a huge head of iron, fashioned like that of a ram, whence its name. To give a familiar illustration, which an Ottawa man will readily understand; if you suppose one of our largest red pine spars, 100 feet long, and two feet in diameter, headed at its thickest extremity with a solid mass of wrought iron, for the ancients knew not cast iron—and fancy this huge piece of timber slung by several strong chains to a large beam that lay across a frame work of upright posts, and then further fancy this piece of timber with its iron head, furnished with ropes, at stated distances, drawn back, and then forcibly driven against the wall by the united force of two or three hundred men, continually reloaded, you can begin to appreciate the power of the ram.

The ram, therefore, though not properly speaking a projectile weapon like the cannon ball, answered the same purpose.

Anciently it was a beam of much smaller size, carried in men's hands. But as walls be-

gan to be more strongly constructed the ram was made of far larger size, and suspended by mechanical contrivances. Instances are mentioned in which it was mounted on wheels, and so driven against the wall.

It is said that the first use of the ram, in its simplest form, that is, borne in men's arms, was by the Carthignians at the siege of Cadiz in Spain; and that the mode of suspending it by ropes or chains was invented soon after by a Tyrian mechanic, Pephazomenos. Wheels were added by a Macedonian engineer, Polydas, at the siege of Byzantium, in the time of the great Philip, and a Chateedonian engineer first formed the idea of placing it under a proof covering to defend the men who worked it.

Some of these rams according to Vitruvius were a hundred and twenty feet long.

I wish you now to understand how the ram produced its effect upon a high and thick wall, so as to throw it down. The effect of the ram was due to vibration, or in other words, shaking. The continued strokes of the heavy weight made the wall tremble—this trembling of the whole structure, gradually loosened the connection, or adhesion between the stones and the cement, until the alteration in structure was so great that the wall finally tottered and fell. The action of the ram depended on precisely the same principle by which the strength of a suspension bridge is tried. If you march a regiment of soldiers across a suspension bridge, in the usual cadenced march, the bridge commences to rise and fall, responsively to their measured steps, and this motion continues to increase in violence, until the bridge gives way. A shocking accident of this kind took place in France a few years ago, by which a whole battalion in heavy marching order, was precipitated into a deep and rapid river, and an immense number of lives lost. It is for this reason that soldiers in passing over bridges are always ordered to break their step.

A curious calculation was made by Dr. Desaguliers, an eminent professor of mathematical science, that the power of a ram, 180 feet long, with a head of one ton and a half, the whole weighing 41,112 pounds and driven by the united force of 1000 men is only equal to that of a 32-pound cannon ball, fired at point blank range, or 330 yards. But in this calculation it is apparent that the learned Doctor has forgotten one very important thing, that is the size of the head of the ram: the cannon shot penetrates the wall, and so by repeated battering beats the stones to pieces, as will be explained in a future lecture, when we shall see how modern artillery makes a breach. The ram does not penetrate, it shakes; its head having a larger size its power in the blow is spread over a larger surface. Thus while its penetrating power is diminished its shattering power would be increased. Most of you have seen a leaden bullet discharged from a common gun cut a clean round hole through a pane of glass, but all of you know that a stone the size of the fist would shatter it into fragments. This is the best example I can give you of the difference between the effect of the ram and the cannon ball.

In the earlier periods the ram was advanced to the assault, under the protection of a shed, called a 'vinea,' formed of hurdles, covered with earth, or raw hides. In latter times it was worked from the towers of the great wood-

en tower, the ram head projecting towards the side of the enemy from a narrow opening, merely wide enough to admit the passage of its head, while the rear of the tower was open for the convenience of the men who manned it.

We have no precise record of the time which was occupied in making a breach by the use of the ram. That must have depended on the height and thickness of the wall. It is quite evident that the higher the wall the more easily was it shaken.

The great object of the besieged was to prevent its approach. Hence the first effort was to destroy the shed, or tower which protected it, as I explained before. If the ram commenced its work upon the wall, great stones were dropped upon its head, in the hope to break it off. Nooses of rope or chain were let down to entangle it—bags of wool, wicker hurdles, or masses of any yielding material were lowered from the wall by ropes to interpose between the ram and the masonry, thereby to deaden the violence of the shock.

I believe that the last well known and authenticated instance of the use of the ram, was in London, in the reign of Charles the Second, when the great architect, Sir Christopher Wren, employed it to shake down the walls of old St. Paul's Cathedral, burnt in the great fire of London, previous to the erection of the present structure, as it was thought dangerous to employ powder in the very heart of the great city.

I come now to the machines for casting projectiles. These were of various kinds and known by many names. Many of these engines were of Greek origin, and their use continued down to, and after the invention of powder, just as we know, that even in the civil war waged by the Parliament of England against Charles the first, the bow and arrow had not been entirely superseded by the musket of the period.

These machines are correctly described by several ancient writers, and drawings of them may be continually found. The two principal ones were the Balista and the Catapulta. The Balista threw stones, the Catapulta large arrows tipped with iron. Down to the time of the invention of powder these identical engines were used under other names; in the Chronicles of Froissart, Monstrelet and De Comines we find them mentioned as Mangonels, Trebuchets, and War-wolfs. There are many other names of engines, both among the Romans and Greeks, and in more modern times, but they seem to have been applied to smaller engines. I shall not trouble myself with them, as the principle on which they were constructed was invariably the same.

The best description to give of them is that they were gigantic cross-bows, and that the most powerful of them did not consist of a single bow or spring, but of two, the end of each elastic arm being inserted in the centre of a coil of rope strongly twisted, so that when the two ends of the arms were brought together a most violent recoil was produced, when the trigger was pulled. Some of these engines were so contrived that they threw a whole shower of heavy darts, in what we should call a volley, or baskets of great stones. Their use was to clear the wall of the enemy who defended it.

We find in Vitruvius all the calculations for the size of these engines, according to the

weight of the stone they were intended to discharge, in fact so perfect a description of the machine, that any workman in wood and iron could readily make one. The largest spoken of by Vitruvius is calculated to hurl to a distance of some hundred yards a stone of 200 lbs. weight. Hemingsford, an old English chronicler, says that Edward I. had engines of this description at the siege of Stirling Castle which shot stones of 300 lbs. weight.

Nor were stones and darts only thrown. The darts were often covered round with combustible material, for the purpose of setting fire to the enemy's towers—pots of liquid fire, baskets of quick lime, and vessels charged with suffocating compounds of unsavory odor, were hurled by these engines on hostile forts and camps.

Of the time in which these engines were first employed we know little. A thousand years before our Lord's birth, we are told that Uzziab, king of the Jews, "made in Jerusalem engines, invented by cunning men, to be upon the towers and upon the bulwarks, to shoot arrows and great stones withal. And his name spread, for he was marvelously helped till he was strong."

The invention has been ascribed to the Syrians by Pliny, but Diodorus and Plutarch say, that they were first made in Sicily about 300 years before Christ. But this does not accord with the statement made by the inspired writer of the Book of Chronicles, whoever he was, of the act of Uzziab, who furnished the walls of the Holy city of Jerusalem with these formidable engines, one thousand years before Christ's birth. The engines are mentioned as in common use by Holy writers, and particularly as employed by Titus at the most memorable siege of antiquity, that of Jerusalem.\*

That they must have been made in great numbers is evident from the fact that according to Appian 2000 of them were surrendered to the Roman Consul, Censorinus, by the Carthaginians.

We have no distinct evidence that the Romans or Greeks used these engines in the field, as we do our field artillery; at least I have never met with any. There is no doubt whatever but that the Roman armies when on the march against the enemy carried these engines, in case they had to undertake a siege. But owing to their great size and the nature of their construction, they must have been carried in separate pieces, over the roadless countries into which the Romans pushed their conquests. It is hardly possible to conceive that they could have been put together in sufficient time to be available for use in a general engagement. At a far later period, long after the Turks had taken Constantinople, one of the Sultans carried the metal wherewith to cast cannon, because it could be taken in small portions, rather than drag the heavy guns themselves, when it was proposed to undertake a siege.

There is an ancient story which we find in the traditions of the Romans, that the army of Regulus, on march against the Carthaginians, in Africa, encountered a huge serpent, which prevented the soldiers from approaching the watering place—that it destroyed many of the troops, and was only killed when the military machines

\* At the close of the lecture a further explanation was given of the construction of the Catapults and Ballistae, and some passages read from Josephus to illustrate the mode in which an ancient siege was carried on.

were brought up, by which it was battered to death. Its skin was said to have been brought to Rome, and preserved in the Capitol for many centuries.

It is said on the authority of an old English Chronicler, William of Hastings, that the Conqueror, Duke William of Normandy, used machines for discharging darts on the invasion of England, at Hastings, and we know from twenty authorities that they were in common use on board the war ships of the time.

This subject might be infinitely extended, but my object is to show you as succinctly as possible, what the machines were that the ancients used before I come to the artillery of the present day.

There is however one other missile, up to the present day among the mysteries of the world, and of which we shall, most certainly, never know more than we do, which was used from a very remote period and with a most terrible effect. I allude to the *Greek fire*.

The invention of this extraordinary projectile, which came, as it seemed, between the Old World and the New, between the machines of the ancients and the cannon of the moderns, is attributed to Callinicus, an engineer of the city of Heliopolis in Syria, in the seventh century—and was used to destroy the ships of the Saracens, which was done, and 30,000 men perished.

Colonel Chesney, and two scientific French officers, have made great researches into the facts connected with the Greek fire; and their opinion is that nitre was the chief-ingredient employed, and that explosive compounds were used from a very early age. An old author has collected from the works of the Greek and Latin writers many passages favourable to the opinion that gun powder was known to the nations of antiquity. He mentions the attempt of Salmonus to imitate the thunder of the gods, and attempts of like kind made by the Indian Brahmins, but the most interesting example is that from the life of Apollonius, in which it is shown that Alexander the Great was prevented from extending his Indian conquests, owing to the use of some combustible or explosive missile, by a people or tribe, whom he calls the Oxydracæ; I quote the whole passage from his history because it is curious. "These truly wise men (the Oxydracæ), dwell between the rivers Hyrathia and Gauges; their country Alexander never entered, deterred not by fear of the inhabitants, but as I suppose by religious motives, for had he passed the river Hyrathis, he ought doubtless have made himself master of the country around them; but their cities he never could have taken, for they came not out to the field to fight those who came to attack them, but these holy men, beloved of the gods, overthrew their enemies by tempests of thunderbolts, shot from their walls. It is said that the Egyptian Hercules and Bacchus, when they overran India, invaded this people also, and having prepared warlike engines, attempted to conquer them; they in the meantime made no show of resistance, but upon the enemy's near approach, they were repulsed by storms of lightning and thunderbolts hurled upon them from above."

In the old records of the Hindoos there is mention made of a missile named *Agucaster*, which is supposed to have been a kind of rocket.

But as to the Greek fire, it does not appear that it was known in Europe till the time of the Crusades. Fire machines for discharging a

burning fluid on the enemy are mentioned by an old Hindu poet, Chased, and he speaks of the missiles as having been projected to a distance of 1,445 English yards—from whence Colonel Chesney and others have come to the conclusion that an incendiary projectile was in use in the East about the year of our Lord 1200.

We know that the Greeks made great use of this means of destroying an enemy. The Princess Anna Comnenæ, a daughter of the Greek Emperor Alexis Comnenus, who wrote the history of his reign, about 1100 years A. C., speaks of the Greek fire, and distinctly says that it was shot from copper tubes, which had mouths like those of dragons. She also hints at some of the materials employed in its composition. Nitre is not one of these, but into the composition of the Greek fire I shall not enter, as another of our officers will lecture to you on explosive compounds.

De Joinville who wrote an account of the Crusade under Louis the 9th of France, commonly called St. Louis, describes the Greek fire thus, "it was thrown from a machine called a Peirary, and came forward as a large barrel of verjuice, with a tail of fire issuing from it, as big as a great swan, making a noise in its passage like thunder, and seeming like a dragon flying through the air, and from the great quantity of fire it threw out, giving such a light that one might see in the camp as if it had been day."

Now the Sergeant-Major will tell those of you who never saw the flight of a large military rocket through the air, that no more exact description could have been given. Standing in front of one coming towards you, it appears much larger than it really is—it makes a great noise—not exactly like thunder, but a rushing sound as of a great wind—it leaves a great trail of light, so bright that if fired at night all objects may be clearly seen. It is no objection that the Greek fire was a liquid fire, that is, that it poured out flames, which ignited all objects within its reach. Our own rockets when prepared with carcass composition do precisely the same thing. It is generally understood that the use of the Greek fire arose in the East, and that Callinicus, who first gave it to the Greeks of the Lower Empire, had obtained a knowledge of it from some eastern people. My belief has always been that the Greek fire was simply a rocket. It was with rockets without doubt that the Oxydracæ defended their city against Alexander, for since Europeans have known India and China, they have seen the rocket used. Colonel Symes in his narrative of his embassy to Ava says that the Burmese at a festival at which he was present made a display of rockets which was strikingly grand. The rockets were formed from the trunks of trees, bored out as we bore out trees to make the cylinder of a pump; 9 and 10 inches in diameter, and from 12 to 20 feet long, weighing from 1000 to 2000 lbs. Criminals were often put to death by being attached to one of these huge rockets, and shot into the air. Of course this is a mere question of curiosity, but I have ever had, since I thought of the thing at all, a confident belief that the Greek fire and the rocket are one and the same thing. The account of it may be somewhat tedious, but a correct description of the ancient machines of war could hardly be given without it.





## CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1857.

### NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### THE ARMS OF CAVALRY.

It is said that his ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has determined on the abolition of fire arms in the form of Carbines, in the Imperial army. It is to be presumed that the repeating Pistols of COLT, or some other maker will be adopted.

When under the recent organization the question of arming our Provincial Cavalry troops came up, it was determined to arm them only with the sabre and a Colt Revolver. This was to a certain extent correct in principle, because CANADA is no country for Cavalry action on a large scale; any firearm carried by a dragoon would be used for personal defence, at close

quarters, and but rarely for the annoyance of the enemy at a long range. The old fashioned carbine, even of the last pattern, was a perfect nuisance to carry, and its fire absolutely ineffective at a range of over 60 or 70 yards.

The COLT revolver issued to the Canadian Cavalry Troops is in fact a belt pistol, COLT's second size, and is worn in a holster attached to the waist-belt on the right side. This is the most handy way of carrying it, as it is accessible in an instant; a great improvement would be the attachment of a thong, about 3½ feet long to the butt, the other end being secured to the waist-belt, so that the dragoon, having his sword attached to the wrist by the sword knot, could seize his pistol, use it, and then without losing time in replacing it in the holster, throw it over his left shoulder, and catch up his sword.

These pistols are very costly, and should never be issued from the store of the Troop, except for service, or practise, when they should be immediately cleaned, oiled, and replaced in store.

All Cavalry, from time immemorial, have been divided into "Heavy" and "Light"—the "Heavies" are the Grenadiers of Cavalry; the "Lights" their "Light Bobs." "Heavies" form the Cavalry of close combat—it is their work to attack in mass; to pour themselves, squadron after squadron, against everything that stands in their way. To do this they must trust to their powerful and swift horses, the heavy weight, their strong arms and good swords.—The sword of the "Heavy" should be long and straight; the trooper should trust more to the "point" than the "cut"—indeed MARESCHAL SAXE proposed to the KING OF FRANCE, to give the heavy Cavalry long rapiers, in the bayonet fashion, with which they could not cut at all; and his pistol should be thought of only as a last resource, in some peculiar accident of the fight. In the Continental armies no Cuirassiers ever carry Carbines—they have a long, half basket hilted, straight sword (*pallasch*), with a cutting edge, it is true, but the blade very narrow and thick in the back; they have also one holster pistol; all these horsemen, in France, Bavaria, Belgium, Wirtemberg, Saxony, Spain, Prussia and Russia, are equipped with breast and back plates of steel, and steel helmets—in Austria alone, the Cuirassiers wear only the breastplate. Some of the defensive armour is bright steel, like that of HER MAJESTY'S Life Guards; some covered with an exterior plate of brass, and some with black Japan varnish. To Cuirassiers the Carbine is absolutely useless, for the butt constantly slips off the armour, if fired from the shoulder.

Light Dragoons have been classed as Lancers, Hussars, and Chasseurs à cheval, or Light Dragoons, as in England, but the true Chasseur à cheval of foreign armies carries a much larger carbine than the English Light Dragoon, in fact a long and light Fusil.

Lancers are now generally recognized as troops for the line of battle. They carry in most services, as in England, the lance, sabre, and pistol. It has lately been the fashion to recruit them from heavier men, and mount them on heavier horses. A great deal has been said pro and con as to the efficiency of the lance. Our own impression, (we have seen it used in action) is that there is, under certain circumstances, no more formidable weapon. The rush of a squadron or two of good lancers upon bro-

ken infantry is a disastrous affair for the latter. MARESCHAL MARMON in "The Spirit of Military Institutions" recommends that the front rank of all heavy Cavalry should be armed with the lance, and this system has been adopted in Russia. It has not yet been tried in battle, so we know not the result.

Hussars and Light Dragoons differ in no respect, except their dress. In England, though five Regiments are still called Hussars, they are so only in name; they have abandoned the slung Pelisse, and there is between them and the Light Dragoons, but a slight difference in the uniform. Both carry the sabre and carbine only. Pistols, except in the four Regiments of Lancers, were discontinued 16 or 17 years ago. We once heard a celebrated Cavalry officer, highly distinguished in the Peninsular war, affirm that he had never seen a pistol used, except by a vidette to fire an alarm, or by a farrier to shoot a glaucoured horse.

Still it is clear that if the Cavalry of foreign armies, that is, the skirmishing portion of the force, use fire arms of long range, the British Cavalry must do the same thing. During the advance of the British army across the Pyrenees a Regiment of our Hussars, we think the 15th—was detached to skirmish with some French chasseurs, across a small river. Our troopers had a short, large bored carbine—the French a long small-bored fusil. We could do nothing, and the Regiment was withdrawn and replaced by the 10th Hussars, who had rifled carbines, and soon gave a good account of the enemy.—As for all Cavalry pistols that we ever saw, they were nothing but a nuisance to carry.

The vast improvements made in these days, in rifling barrels; the invention of ignition of the charge by percussion, and above all, that of repeating or revolving fire arms, has completely changed the mode of warfare. We only now refer to the change which it necessitated in Cavalry; but it must be evident to every one that the small belt revolver will not compete with the SHARR'S carbine used by the Dragoons of the United States. This arm is not a repeater, but it loads at the breech, and primes itself; is of exceedingly simple construction, and carries an ounce picket ball with great accuracy, with one drachm of powder, from six, to eight hundred yards.

It is quite true, as we observed before, that CANADA is no country for the employment of Cavalry of the line. There is hardly a piece of level ground to be found, cleared of bush, on which a Regiment of horse would find room to charge. It is clear therefore that our Cavalry must be simply a Cavalry, for the duties of outposts, with a perchance occasional skirmish, patrols, escorts, and orderlies. Under these circumstances their present armament is certainly a good one. They have an excellent sabre, not too heavy, and with the square handle so strongly recommended by poor CAPTAIN NOZAN; and a revolver. At present, therefore, this seems to be sufficient. Improvements in fire-arms have evidently not yet reached their height—and it is well to wait a little; but it is our decided impression that it will be found necessary hereafter to obtain, for a portion at least, of the provincial squadrons, a weapon which will compete with the American carbines.

There is a mode of uniting the pistol and carbine, in a most efficient way, of which we shall say something at a future day, as well as of

cavalry equipments generally. In the meantime we recommend every officer of the active Cavalry force, who wants to know something more of his own arm of the service than the mere A B C, the "three right" and "three left," to procure the translation of BISMARCK'S work by CAPTAIN BRAMISH, and the little volume written by poor CAPTAIN NOLAN, who fell at BALAKLAVA.

**THE ARMY LIST.**—We observe that a few errors appeared in the "Army list," published last week. They are corrected to day. It is not a very easy matter to arrange a list of this kind for the first time, and therefore we hope that our friends will hold us excused.

#### THE RIFLE SHELL.

It is to be regretted that in OTTAWA there is no wood-cutter, except those who use a saw-horse and axe—there are plenty of them, and right hardy chaps they are, but we want just now an operator on box-wood, not a splitter of hard maple, and tools a little more delicate than an axe and a wood-saw. But *faut de mieux*, we must do our 'goodest' by description, when we can't get the wood-cutter.

COLONEL JACOB, an officer of the Bombay Horse Artillery, but now Commandant of the Scinde Irregular Cavalry, an officer well known in India, as one of the most gallant and enterprising of the host of brave men who uphold the banner of England in the East, and a scientific soldier to boot, has invented a RIFLE SHELL, which we now propose to describe.

The rifles from which these shells are fired are four grooved, 30 inches long in the barrel, 32 gauge, and with the sword-bayonet, weighing 10 pounds, or a little over. They were manufactured by SWINBURNE & Co., Birmingham.

The range of these rifles is very accurate up to 1800 yards, but the conical ball will attain, if not obstructed, a range of 2,500 yards. The shape of the ball, which is two and a half diameters in length, is exactly that of the ball fired from the Enfield rifled-musquet, except that the ball is provided with four projecting ribs which fit the four grooves of the rifle. So far for the leaden or ordinary ball.

But COLONEL JACOB has adopted a shell to fit these rifles. The shell is of lead, formed precisely like the ball, except that the point is made of steel, which gives a vastly greater penetrating power, and that within it there is a cavity, which is filled by a small copper tube containing half a drachm of fine powder, and a very small quantity of percussion powder, at the head. As the peculiar motion given by the grooves of the rifle, on the discharge, invariably sends the ball point foremost, the percussion powder is ignited by contact with any hard substance, and the shell explodes.

A series of experiments was made at KUNACHEE, in Scinde. The result we shall shortly describe. A cart containing four boxes, made and packed, just like those attached to the Field-batteries of the Royal Artillery was placed at a distance of 1800 yards, 40 yards over a mile. Four gentlemen including COL. JACOB opened fire on these carts with the rifle and shell, and before 30 rounds had been discharged, the carts representing an enemy's caisson of ammunition blew up with a loud explosion. The experiments were several times repeated with the same success at different ranges.

Another experiment was tried on a larger

scale. Five hundred pounds of powder packed between two layers of plank, were placed against a "butt," a high stone wall 14 feet thick at the base. The size of the mark was just 10 feet square, the range 1800 yards. We are not told how many shells were fired, but a shell fired from a rifle penetrated the thick planking, and exploded the powder with terrific force. The rifle shell as it seems from the description, penetrated 4 inches of timber, the explosion takes place at the moment the timber is struck, and the fire is carried onwards.

It is reported that one of the Rifles made by Sir Luburne will stand 200 rounds, without becoming inconveniently foul.

A sham battery of artillery was constructed of planks and placed in the same order that they would appear in the field, and was so much damaged after 15 minutes firing by half-a-dozen men at 200 yards, that, if a real battery had been placed there, it would have been completely disabled.

The use of these shells was perfectly well known to the British Government before the Crimean war. They were not used there, tho' they might have been, with good effect on many occasions. It is excessively likely that that wonderful department, the "Circumlocution office" was not consulted, and it is on the cards that the interests of the Barnacles may have been compromised; at any rate, seeing the conspicuous result of what is evidently a very famous invention, we can say, as a well known General officer is asserted to have said, having once come in contact with an official in the "Circumlocution," "I don't blame you, Sir, but damn your department!"

A circular from the Horse Guards to the commanding officers of Regiments, says, "In consequence of it's having been found that the practice of 'snapping' which was ordered by the Circular Memorandum of September 25, 1855, to be discontinued, on account of the injury caused thereby to the firelock, is of the utmost importance to the effectual carrying out of the position drill as prescribed by the 'Instruction of Musketry,' the late Field Marshal Commander-in-Chief, in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War, decided upon the adoption of snap-caps of a pattern which has been for some time under trial at the School of Musketry without any breakage of either cock, swivel or any other parts of the rifles with which they have been issued. A number of these new snap-caps being now ready, H.R. H. the Duke of Cambridge has entered into an arrangement with the War Department for their being issued to every Regiment and Depot at home and abroad, according to their establishment, and without the necessity of separate requisitions from Commanding Officers. The snap-caps will be attached to the musket by a small chain, or elastic band, and with every fresh issue extra leathers, in the proportion of twenty per company, will be supplied for the purpose of being fitted into the metal frame in lieu of others as they become worn out, an operation attended with no difficulty, and one which, it is stated, can be effected by any handy man in a company. In the event of a soldier losing his snap-cap, either wilfully or through neglect, the cost thereof, as fixed by the War Department—viz., threepence each, will have to be made good by him at his own expense.

#### VOLCANIC FIRE ARMS.

This extraordinary weapon has not yet reached this Ultima Thule, the city of the woods, but from what is said of it, it must surely be a "stunner." It is said to be a rifled barrel, finished with great exactness—can be loaded with from 7 to 24 balls, in from 4 to 10 seconds, and can be discharged, in any weather, 25 times in 50 seconds. There is neither cap, nor priming, nor lateral discharge. The ball is a loaded one on the Mink principle, water-proof, sure and safe.

It appears that the Volcanic repeating pistol, has been taken to England and tried by Colonel Hay, the Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe. It is said that Colonel Hay used a pistol of this description of 8-inch barrel, which discharges nine balls in succession. Colonel Hay fired 27 times, at an 8-inch target at 100 yards, and put 9 balls within the ring. He then moved back 200 yards more, and again fired 9 balls, putting in 7 of them. At 300 yards he again fired, and put 5 of the 9 balls within an 8-inch target, and 2 in the Bull's eye. We take it that this is shooting in a style which can hardly be come up to even by the "tallest shot among the crowd."

We believe that there is an agency for these arms somewhere in Toronto, and that they are not dearer than COLT'S arms. Not having seen them we can only speak from report, but if what is said is true, they must be far superior to the repeating weapons of COLT.

We trust that any officers of HER MAJESTY'S regular forces into whose hands this paper falls, will thoroughly understand, that when we devote our time and trouble to the publication of "small things," we do so, not for the benefit of men who make a profession of arms, and are consequently supposed "to know all about it," but for the information and instruction of men whose business does not lie in that direction, but who have, at the call of their country, donned the soldier's jacket, and given up their time in a great measure to learn a soldier's duty. *He Nugæ Seria Ducunt*; men must learn the small things before they learn the great ones, consequently that which we publish will in most cases be a merely thrice-told tale to the old soldier, but will be his first lesson to many a one among our raw recruits.

#### THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

The *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 3rd of January, says, it is rumoured that the corps of Royal Artillery which now consists of fourteen Battalions, and seven troops of Horse Artillery, is to be divided into sixteen Regiments, independent of each other, just as so many Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry of the line.

The Editor of that very excellent paper, says that although this system answers well with Continental armies, he cannot see how it will work with our Colonial service. It is perfectly clear that the Companies composing the "Regiments" will be just as much scattered about among the various colonial dependencies of the empire, as they are now, under the "Battalion" system. Formerly the duty was taken by Battalions, which were distinguished by different feathers, thus the fourth Battalion which had black feathers and were nicknamed, "the Rooks," were employed in India, before the H. E. I. C. had any Artillery of their own, but it seems that the system did not answer.

It may appear presumptuous in an officer of a Colonial corps to advance an opinion, but it has been our impression for years that if the present organization of the Royal Regiment of Artillery is to be altered at all, it should be re-arranged in four divisions; the Horse, or Light Artillery, to act with Cavalry; the Field Batteries; Garrison Artillery; and a Laboratory Corps. As at present constituted, the soldier in the Royal Artillery is a Dragoon, and learns the use of Sword and Carbine; a Foot soldier, and learns the use of a Rifled Carbine; a Gunner, and is taught to handle every description of ordnance used in the service, light and heavy; guns, mortars, cannon, rockets; he is also expected to be an artificer; to know how to make the various articles prepared in the Laboratory; he must be a groom, and understand well the care of a horse; there is no end to his duties. In fact, to be a gunner and driver, in the English Artillery service, is to be a very accomplished person indeed, if a man knows all that he is expected to know.

Why not take the youngest and most active men and use them for that part of the service, where youth and activity is required, that is, in the Horse Artillery, and Field Batteries, and then transfer them to that part of it, destined for garrison service?

It strikes us that in the organization of the Volunteer Force, our authorities have acted wisely in separating the functions of the corps. We have our field batteries, and our foot companies. Their duties are different on service, and it was a prudent step to separate them in peace. There is the greater chance that each corps will better learn its own peculiar duty.

**THE RIFLED CANNON.**

Mr. G. W. ARMSTRONG, a gentleman well known in England as the best hydraulic mechanic of the day, has invented a rifled cannon, with which a series of experiments have been lately made on Whitley sands. Two targets, nine feet square, and a solid block of elm timber, three feet thick, were fired at, from distances of 1,500 and 2000 yards, and the result showed the great power and accuracy of the gun.

The range having been tested by a few trial shots, the timber block, only five feet in breadth, was struck at every succeeding discharge. The gun is a five pounder only, and every shell either passed through the block, or lodged in it, within a few inches of the opposite side. Shells were fired horizontally, from the same gun, at 1,500 yards, at the nine-foot square targets; the shells had no fuses, but exploded by contact, that is percussion; only one shell failed to take effect.

It is perfectly clear that, as we stated in our last number, if the artillery cannot be improved so as to be a match for the Enfield Rifle it cannot be taken into the field at all. The gun of Mr. Armstrong would seem to be a move in the right direction.

**WELLINGTON SAVING NAPOLEON'S LIFE.**

The following passage from the memoirs of the late General V. Muffling, written by himself, under the title of "Aus meinen Leben," will perhaps at this moment be read with some interest. Muffling was the agent of all the communication between the head quarters of Blücher and the Duke of Wellington during the

march of the allies on Paris, after the return of Napoleon from Elba. "During the march (after the battle of Waterloo) Blücher had once a chance of taking Napoleon prisoner, which he was very anxious to do; from the French commissioners who were sent to him to propose an armistice, he demanded the delivery of Napoleon to him as the first condition of the negotiations. I was charged by Marshall Blücher to represent to the Duke of Wellington that the Congress of Vienna had declared Napoleon outlawed, and that he was determined to have him shot the moment he fell into his hands. Yet he wished to know from the Duke what he thought of the matter; for if he (the Duke) had the same intentions, the Marshal was willing to act with him in carrying them into effect. The Duke looked at me rather astonished, and began to dispute the correctness of the Marshal's interpretation of the proclamation of Vienna, which was not at all intended to authorize or incite to the murder of Napoleon; he believed, therefore that no right to shoot him in case he should be made prisoner of war could be found in this document, and he thought the position both of himself and the Marshal towards Napoleon, since the victory had been won, was too high to permit such an act to be committed. I had felt all the force of the Duke's arguments before I delivered the message I had very unwillingly undertaken, and was therefore not inclined to oppose them. 'I, therefore,' continued the Duke, with my friend and colleague to see the matter in the light I do; such an act would give our names to history stained by a crime, and posterity would say of us, they were not worthy to be his conquerors; the more so as such a deed is useless and can have no object, of these expressions, I only used enough to dissuade Blücher from his intention."

There are three despatches given by Muffling in the appendix to his memoirs, in which the execution of Napoleon is urged on the Duke of Wellington by Blücher, they are signed by Gneisenau, and leave no doubt of the determination to revenge the bloodshed of the war on the cause of it, had he fallen into the hands of the Prussian commander. Blücher's fixed idea was that the Emperor should be executed on the very spot where the Duc d'Enghien was put to death. The last despatch yields an unwilling assent to the Duke of Wellington's remonstrances, and calls his interference "dramatic magnanimity," which the Prussian headquarters did not at all comprehend. Probably but few Frenchmen are aware of the existence of this correspondence, or that it is an historical fact that Napoleon's life was saved by his rival, when it cost no small exertion to save it.

**HEAD QUARTERS.**

Toronto, 15th January, 1857.

**MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS, ACTIVE FORCE.**

No. 1.—The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

**CLASS B.**

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, LOWER CANADA.**

One Volunteer Rifle Company in the County of Megantic, to be styled The First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Megantic. The number of Privates to be sixty-three. To be Captain: Thomas Barwis, Esquire. To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Ira E. Hall, 1st Battalion Megantic. To be Ensign: James Burns, Gentleman.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA.**

One Troop of Cavalry, in Dundas, County of Wentworth, to be styled The 2nd Volunteer Militia Troop of Cavalry of the County of Wentworth. To be Captain: Lieutenant Thomas Robertson, 4th Battalion Wentworth.

**PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.**

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, LOWER CANADA.**

First Troop Volunteer Militia Cavalry of Montreal.

To be Lieutenant: A. W. Ogilvie, Gentleman, vice Morin, who is transferred at his own request to the Sedentary Cavalry of Montreal with the rank of Captain.

Cornet Loranger, of this Troop, is transferred at his own request, to the Sedentary Cavalry of Montreal, with the rank of Lieutenant.

Montreal Artillery.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major John Boston, vice Maitland, placed on the Unattached List.

To be Major: First Captain Robert Smith Tylee, vice Boston.

Montreal Light Infantry.

To be second Lieutenant, retaining the office of Quarter-Master:

Quartermaster William Lane Doughty, taking rank and precedences from 30th October, 1856.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.**

Second Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Ottawa.

The number of Privates in this Company is increased to seventy-five.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.**

Kingston Highland Volunteer Rifle Company.

To be Surgeon: Fife Fowler, Esquire, M. D.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.**

First Troop Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the County of York.

To be Lieutenant; and to command the Troop until further orders:

Lieutenant George T. Denison from the Second Troop.

Second Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the County of York.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Edward Charles Colley Foster, vice Denison.

To be Cornet: Sergeant William Trudgeon, vice Foster.

**SEDENTARY FORCE.**

**No. 2. MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.**

First Battalion, Renfrew.

To be Majors: Captain William Morris, Henry Aikin.

To be Captains: Captain Archibald Patterson, from 2d Renfrew, taking rank and precedences in the Battalion from the 16th July last, Thomas Patrick French, Esquire.

To be Lieutenant: Thomas Brady, Gentleman.

To be Ensigns: Matthew Jamieson, Gentleman, George Brown, senior.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.**

Fourth Battalion, Dundas.

To be Captains: Lieutenant and Adjutant Solomon Down, retaining the Adjutancy, Lieutenant Charles Fox, vice G. Loing, permitted to retire retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenants:  
Ensign John Fitchell,  
" John Garrow.

To be Ensigns:  
John Elliott, Gentleman,  
David A. Summers."

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE,  
UPPER CANADA.**

*Third Battalion, Prince Edward.*

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant David B. Solmes.

To be Lieutenants:  
Ensign James Houlter,  
" Samuel Stanley Howell.

To be Ensigns:  
George Kingsley, Gentleman,  
George Allison, "  
Joseph Allison, "  
Benjamin Rowe, "

To be Quarter-Master:  
Richard Morden, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:  
James Ford Curlett, Esquire.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE,  
UPPER CANADA.**

*Third Battalion, York.*

To be Ensigns:  
John Hockridge, Gentleman,  
George Secur, "  
Frank Hillawell, "  
Alexander Muir, "  
George Chester, "

To be Surgeon:  
Lorenzo Cosson, Esquire, M. D., vice Carson,  
left the country.

Captain Charles Cornell, of this Battalion, is  
permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

*Fifth Battalion, York.*

To be Major:  
Lieutenant George Pennock Dickson, of late  
Second North York.

To be Captains:  
Ensign Charles M. Keller, of late Third North  
York.

Captain C. M. Keller, will take rank and precedence  
in the Battalion next above Joseph  
Martin.

Lieutenant William G. Hingston,

" Mathew Teedy,  
" Thomas Armstrong, from First  
Toronto.

Ensign Joseph Keller, vice W. Armstrong,  
permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Lieutenant:  
Ensign Robert Marsh.

*Eleventh Battalion, York.*

His Excellency the Governor General is  
pleased to direct that an additional Battalion  
of Militia shall be formed in the County of York,  
the limits of which shall comprise the sixth,  
seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh, or  
more Concessions of the Township of Markham,  
late forming part of the Fifth Battalion York.

The 5th Battalion of York shall comprise  
only the first, second, third, fourth and 5th  
Concessions of the Township of Markham, as  
heretofore.

The following appointments are made to the  
11th Battalion of York, viz:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:  
Captain Abner Arrows, from 5th York.

To be Major:  
Captain Benjamin Millikin, from 5th York.

To be Captains:  
Lieutenant Benjamin Marr, from 5th York,  
" John Anderson, "  
" David Reesor, "

Ensign George Pringle,

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX,  
UPPER CANADA.**

*Second Battalion, Perth.*

To be Major:  
Captain Sebastian Fryfogle, of late 4th  
Huron.

To be Captains:  
Captain Andrew Helmer, of late 4th Huron,  
" Thomas Serpieri, "  
" James Rankin, "

Lieutenant Peter Fryfogle, "  
" Alexander Grant, "  
" John Stinson, "  
Sebastian Fryfogle, Junr., Esquire,  
John Fryfogle, Esquire.

To be Lieutenants:  
Lieutenant Samuel Rutherford, of late 4th  
Huron,

Ensign James Woods, Junior, "  
" William Patterson, "

Major Brown, Gentleman,  
John Helmer, "  
John Bell, "  
Edward Stinson, "  
Christian Detrick, "  
John Dainton, "

To be Ensigns:  
John Caplin, Gentleman,  
John Kerby, "  
Henry Carroll, "  
Henry Estine, "  
John Burns, "  
Alex. McTavish, "  
Richard Bell, "  
John Vilker, "

To be Adjutant:  
Lieutenant Major Brown.

To be Quarter-Master:  
Mathew Gibson, Gentleman.

To be Surgeon:  
John Fyru, Esquire.

The following Officers from the late 4th Bat-  
talion Huron are permitted to retire, viz: Lieu-  
tenants John McDermid and Duncan Kappan.

*Sixth Battalion, Perth.*

To be Captains:  
James Reed, Esquire,  
Moses McFadden, "  
Samuel Whealey, "  
Thomas Moss, "  
James Boulton, "  
Robert Sadder, "  
William Wardman, "

To be Lieutenants:  
John Gillespie, Gentleman,  
Uriah McFadden, "  
George Jackson, "  
Stewart Follis, "  
George Hamilton, "  
Hugh Richardson, "

To be Ensigns:  
Robert Armstrong, Junior, Gentleman,  
Robinson Hamilton, "  
Samuel Ritchie, "  
William Himsforth, "  
William Hamilton, "  
Joseph Bourke, "

*Fourth Battalion, Huron.*

Erratum in General Order of 11th December  
last, read, "To be Captain and Adjutant,  
Frederick Muet, Esquire, Lieutenant, Royal  
Marines," instead of "Frederick Black."

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT,  
UPPER CANADA.**

*First Battalion, Oxford.*

To be Captains:  
Lieutenant James Barr,  
" Garry V. De Long,  
" John Wallace, from 1st Huron,

Ensign Jacob Hingham,  
Lieutenant Thomas Wallace,  
" John G. Williams, late of 2nd Norfolk,  
Ensign John W. Nisbet, of late 7th North  
York.

To be Lieutenants:  
Ensign Charles Pickle,  
George Walker, Gentleman.  
Ensign Sentes Pitcher,  
William Carol, Junior, Gentleman,  
William James, "  
Ensign Edward Burgess,  
Augustus Brearly, Gentleman,  
Ensign Linderman Sackrider, vice G. Bing-  
ham, permitted to retire,  
Ensign Charles Sackrider, vice J. Dennis,  
permitted to retire,  
Joseph Hapwood, Gentleman, vice C. An-  
drew, permitted to retire.

To be Ensigns:  
Stephen B. Cameron, Gentleman,  
Sutherland Griffin, "  
George Barr, "  
Truman Valrak-aburgh, "  
Albert Tims, "  
Francis Clate, "  
John Brown, "  
Isaac Mott, "  
Hugh McKee, "  
Peter De Long, "  
David Bandal, Gentleman, vice H. Smith,  
permitted to retire.

Robert Lang, Gentleman.  
To be Assistant Surgeon:  
A. J. Park, Esquire, vice G. L. Beard, per-  
mitted to retire.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE,  
LOWER CANADA.**

*First Battalion, Megantic.*

To be Captain:  
Lieutenant Michael Vallee.

To be Lieutenants:  
Francis Besudciu, Gentleman,  
R. McKeage, "  
To be Ensign:  
Charles Fontaine, Gentleman.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR,  
LOWER CANADA.**

*Fourth Battalion, Nicolet.*

To be Assistant Surgeon:  
Louis Philippe Brasard, Gentleman.

To be Ensign:  
Francis William Des Rivieres, Gentleman.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN,  
LOWER CANADA.**

*Eighth Battalion, Quebec.*

To be Ensigns:  
William McLiment, Gentleman,  
Andrew McLiment, "  
Henry Dinning, "  
William Ellis, "

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT,  
LOWER CANADA.**

*First Battalion, St. Maurice.*

Captain John Grant, is permitted to retire  
with the rank of Major.

**MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE,  
LOWER CANADA.**

*First Battalion, Two-Mountains.*

Captains Gregoire Ferre and J. Ste. Paquin,  
are permitted to retire with the rank of Major  
respectively.

*First Battalion, Two-Mountains.*

The resignation of Captain E. Piche and  
that of Lieutenant John Kelly, which appeared  
in General Order of 31st December last, did not  
take place.

*Sixth Battalion, Two-Mountains.*

The following Officers are permitted to retire:  
Captains Michel Phelan & Patrick Purcell,  
retaining their rank, and Lieut. Rogers, with  
rank of Captain.

*Fourth Battalion, Fandreville.*

To be Captains:  
Lieut. & Adjt. By. The Griffin,  
" Amable LeDuc, Jr.,  
" Finney Hagles.

To be Lieutenants:  
Ensign Joseph Cregan,  
" Jos. Edouard Castonguay,  
" Antoine Seguin.

To be Ensign:  
L. J. A. McMillan,

To be Surgeon:  
Assistant Surgeon H. Seguin, M. D.  
The following Officers are permitted to retire:  
Captains A. W. Stikeman, William Treadle  
and Peter Scully, with rank of Major respec-  
tively, and Lieutenant John Stikeman, with  
rank of Captain.

*Sixteenth Battalion, Montreal.*

To be Ensign:  
Joseph Finglan Armand, Gent.

## Further News by the "ARAGO."

## THE SWISS QUESTION.

## THE PERSIAN WAR.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from New York and Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 19th, and the *Canada*, from Boston and Halifax, on the 13th.

The Neuchâtel question may be regarded as settled. England and France have proposed terms to the Federal Council which that body considers acceptable. The envoys of Switzerland have also come to an understanding with the French Government. Switzerland will set at liberty the prisoners on the assurance of the mediating Powers that Prussia will acknowledge the independence of Neuchâtel, and at once put a stop to all military preparations.

Private telegraphic dispatches received in England, in anticipation of the overland mail, bring the accounts from Canton down to the 24th of November. Those advices state that hostilities continued, that the Americans had also engaged in the struggle, and that trade remained consequently at a stand still. This much is known for certain. Rumor adds, in explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese Governor for the heads of the English, led to some heads of Americans being sent in, in mistake for those of Englishmen.

Sir John Bowring is said to be seriously ill in China.

No news had been received of the Persian Gulf expedition. The force under Brigadier Chamberlyne had nearly reached Cabul.

Intelligence from the Cape of Good Hope to the 11th of November was satisfactory, and of a pacific character, and the colony throughout was tranquil and improving.

A message from Rome had arrived at Madrid. Every difficulty between the Holy See and the Court of Madrid is said to be at an end.

The snow storms in the Asturias had been so violent that all communications, and even the mails had been interrupted for several days.

A letter in the *Independence Belge* announces the marriage of M. de Morny with a daughter of the Princess Troubetskoi.

The French Government has received accounts from Senegal, dated Dec. 5, announcing the death of Mohammed Sidi, Chief of the Bracknas, and one of the most determined enemies of the French domination.

The funeral of the murdered Archbishop of Paris took place on the 10th inst., in the cathedral of Notre Dame, with great pomp, and amidst throngs of people. The trial of the assassin is expected to take place about the 25th of the month.

The commercial advices brought by the *Tyne* are satisfactory. Trade of Buenos Ayres and Montevideo was good. The Rio money market was tight. At Pernambuco there was an active demand for sugars.

Accounts from Constantinople of the 5th of January state that the British squadron had been apprised of its approaching departure; nevertheless, it will continue to sojourn in the Black Sea until the Austrians evacuate the Danubian Provinces. For that reason Lord Lyons has sent to Malta for provisions.

The British fleet in the Persian Gulf is hastening its operations, in order to have them terminated before three months, the period of the excessive heats. The English are exciting the Governors of the provinces to separate from the Shah. The Shah is making great preparations for a defence, notwithstanding the penalty of his finances and the fear of revolt. The Persian army had taken possession of all the towns situated on the road to Caudahar.

The English money market was firmer on the 13th instant, owing to speculative purchases and a cessation of money sales.

Consols for money were 93½, 83½ and 93.7-8, 94 for the account. New 8 per cents, 93.7-8 to 93. Exchequer bills firm at par to 4s premium. Foreign stocks rather more active. Railway share market rather active but prices flat.

A very strong feeling prevails in London against the exclusive manner in which the At-

lantic Telegraph Company has been got up, and the exclusive machinery with which it is clogged, and another company is being organized with the intention of going direct to the shores of the United States, instead of passing through English colonial possessions. This will place England and America on equal footing in a political point of view, and it is hoped that both the government and the people of the United States will give the new company the best support.

The Russian flotilla in the Caspian Sea had already landed troops in the Perzel Islands, all going to ancient treaties of alliance between Russia and Persia.

The Russian ambassador Annikoff, had quitted Teheren, it was said really charged with a mission to demand assistance for Persia at St. Petersburg.

The *Paris Patrie* of the 13th inst. announces on the authority of a letter from Kalisch, that the troops of the late Russian Polish levy but 1, have received orders to leave immediately for the Caucasus. It is believed that they are to reinforce the corps of observation of 40,000 men, which it is asserted is assembled on the frontier of Persia. It appears, adds the *Patrie*, that serious operations are expected in the beginning of spring, to counterbalance the probable results of the English expedition in the Persian Gulf.

A hurricane was experienced at Malta on the 4th instant, during which some ships sank, and 300 boats were dashed to pieces against the quays.

The English residents at Java have transmitted the sum of 4,525 francs for the relief of the sufferers by the inundations in France.

The Royal Naval Female School at Richmond, England, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 11th instant. No person was injured.

The last number of the *Journal Pratique d'Agriculture* states that for the first time during the last three years it is able to announce that there has been a fall in the corn markets of France.

An account of Sir Charles Napier's Baltic campaign from the Admiral's own pen, is, it is said, about to be published.

The captain and crew of the *Northern Belle* an American vessel, were saved from destruction during a fearful gale off the coast of Kent, on the 6th instant, by thirteen resolute boatmen belonging to Broadstairs. Their heroism has called forth the warmest eulogies from all quarters, and a subscription among American residents in England has been commenced by Mr. Crosby, the American Consul at Southampton, who was presented a check of £50, to provide a fund for rewarding their bravery. Considerable sums have already passed to Broadstairs, through the office of the *London Times*.

The *Tyne* steamer, belonging to the West India Royal Mail Company, ran ashore about five miles west of St. Alban's head, on the coast of Dorset, between three and four o'clock on the 17th instant, on her voyage home from the Brazils. The weather was very thick and a heavy sea on. The passengers and mails were safely landed, but the vessel, it is feared, will not be saved. She was one of the finest and strongest of the company's fleet.

The *Monteur de la Flotte* contradicts a statement made in the *Independence Belge* to the effect that the French Government had resolved to abandon the occupation of Tahiti.

The *Courier du Havre* of January 13, says:—A conference in relation to the Sound Dues took place on the 8th of January in Copenhagen. It seems certain that the suppression of the toll has been agreed upon. It will be suppressed from the re-opening of navigation, that is to say, in April next. All the interested States have agreed to indemnify Denmark, but it remains to be decided if the capitalization amount will be paid in at once or by instalments.

The *London Times* of January 19, says:—The Arctic ship *Resolute* remains moored off Chatham dockyard in nearly the same state as when handed over by the American government, the only persons allowed to go on board being those connected with the dockyard. Yesterday preparations were commenced for removing her

stores into Chatham dockyard. The *Resolute* was officially inspected by a party of English engineer officers at Chatham on the 13th inst.

## THE WAR IN CHINA.

TEN DAYS LATER FROM CANTON. SEVERAL AMERICANS WREHEADED. THE ENTIRE COHORTS OF THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN FORCES.

[From the London Mercantile Gazette of January 13.]

It appears, from intelligence fourteen days later than that already received from Canton, that the fighting had continued up to that date, and that the American force has been co-operating heartily with that under the command of Sir Michael Seymour. It will be remembered, of course, that High Commissioner Yeh replied to the last demand of the British authorities for an apology, or, at least, an explanation of his conduct, by offering a reward of thirty dollars for the head of any Englishman, and that the British Admiral thereupon directed the bombardment of the town. The Chinese, it appears, in their eagerness to carry out Yeh's command, and to strike terror into the "foreign devils"—the complimentary phrase by which they distinguish our people—decapitated some American persons in mistake for Englishmen, and stuck their heads upon the city walls. A mistake of this description was not likely to improve the relations of the foreigners generally, and of the Americans in particular, with the Chinese authorities. It will hardly occasion wonder that the Americans—who showed every disposition from the first to strengthen the hands of the British authorities—should have made common cause with us after this wanton act of barbarity. It was also reported, at the time the last account left China, that Shanghai had been attacked by the Chinese rebels, and that the town had fallen into their hands. The rumour, if continued, would seem to indicate that the insurgents availed themselves of the opportunity afforded by the present collision to secure an advantage which they hope with our assistance to turn to account. But the policy which the British government should pursue has no reference to the internecine struggle which has so long raged in the Chinese Empire. It is with sincere pleasure we perceive that the East India and China Association have addressed Lord Clarendon on the present crisis in China, and press upon the government, in language at once respectful and convincing, the necessity of seizing the occasion which now presents itself of putting our relations with China on a settled footing, and securing by means of a new treaty, those commercial advantages for which we have already stipulated in vain, and which are demanded by the vastly increasing extent of our trade with that country. The reply of Lord Clarendon leads us to believe that Her Majesty's government are quite alive to the importance of the opportunity pointed out by the Association, and are every way desirous to avail themselves of it. If so, we fancy that the recent bombardment of Canton is but the starting point of a new era in our trade with China; perhaps also a new era for that singular country and people.

## IMPORTANT NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

## WALKER'S CAREER BROUGHT TO A CLOSE.

We glean the following from the columns of the *New York Tribune*. On Tuesday last, it published a letter addressed to a private gentleman in New York, dated at Castillo, Jan. 1, 1857. It is probably from a Mr. Spencer, a somewhat desperate Yankee sailor, who, it is alleged, went out as one of the agents of Com. Vanderbilt. There have been, it seems, two lines of steamers on this route from New York for San Francisco,—one owned by Vanderbilt & Co., and one of which Morgan & Co. are agents. Morgan & Co. have been playing into Walker's hands and rendering him every assistance,



and he in turn has aided them at the expense of their rivals. Thus, perchance, one New York Steamship Company has destroyed a filibustering political power which another had built up, commercial rivalry doing that which the power of the United States failed to do:—

"DEAR SIR,—We have about 700 fine fellows from the mountains of Costa Rica now in Fort San Carlos. They have two 24 pounders, two brass 12 pounders, three brass 4 pounders, plenty of ammunition and provisions, and firm resolution to hold the river or perish to a man. We have all the steamers except the San Carlos, which I expect will be over with the passengers in a few days. We have a strong garrison at Sarapique, with cannon, &c. Also at Castillo, where Costa Rica has inaugurated a Governor. Last night General Mora and three hundred more men were placed in Fort San Carlos, that place having been taken by us the night before without firing a gun. We have accomplished a complete and rapid succession of surprises until we are in possession of the whole river from Point Arenas to Fort San Carlos. There was not a gun fired except at Sarapique, and I believe but three or four shots at that place, for we went in with the bayonets lashed to the rifles. In capturing the La Virgen we found on board all the Muzzle howitzers and cartridges, pack saddles, &c., lately shipped by the George Law; the letters and all by the bark Gov. Hubbard, have fallen into our hands. You may make up your minds, Walker is now 'gone in.'—More men and munitions of war will proceed up to Fort San Carlos in the morning. The plan of operations is such as to ensure that Walker will desert the country or fall a victim to starvation in less than three weeks. General Montenegro is in Chontales, about 40 miles above San Carlos, with a thousand well-armed men. I assure you, should Walker hear of us before the passengers come over, and come himself with 3,000, it would be the destruction of the entire party, for our position is about impregnable. Walker has about 700 well men and 400 sick; but I feel well assured he can get no information of our doings, and that the San Carlos will come as usual with her passengers."

Previous advices had announced that Gen. Henningsen had destroyed Grenada, and effected a junction at Rivas with Walker, — that the filibusterers were receiving, by each vessel, further reinforcements and supplies of food and munitions of war. So they professedly were in fine feather, and full of hope for the future. Yet, it had reached the ears of passers-by, that out of the force under the command of Walker and Henningsen, more than one-half were sick or otherwise disabled from doing duty. On Wednesday morning the *Illinois* arrived from Aspinwall, bringing news down to the 10th instant.

The *Panama Star and Herald* of Jan. 16, contains the following account of the plan of the Costa Rican expedition referred to in the above letter:—

It appears that the Costa Rican Government, in addition to the army it had sent to co-operate with the allied forces against Walker in Nicaragua, resolved upon organizing an expeditionary force for the purpose of possessing itself of the River San Juan, wisely judging that the efforts made to dislodge Walker would be prolonged, if not rendered futile, as long as he possessed facilities for receiving supplies and reinforcements by every steamer from the United States. On the 16th of December this force

set out, not by the Sarapique River, as was publicly received and believed, but by the San Carlos, another tributary of the San Juan which enters that river about half way between the lake and San Juan del Norte. This was done for the purpose of misleading a detachment of Walker's forces who were posted at Hipp's Point, at the mouth of the Sarapique. As this route is very little if ever used, the Costa Ricans experienced great difficulty in a landing, having to cut their way through the forest along a track where mules could not be used, and along which all the provisions and munitions of war had to be borne on men's shoulders. Six days were spent on the march, during which the rain fell incessantly. At last, the "embarcadero" was reached, and a few canoes were hastily constructed, and rafts made of the trunks of trees rudely lashed together with vines and twigs. Thus these enterprising men, most of whom had never before beheld a boat on a navigable river, boldly embarked on December 16, to float down an unknown stream, to its confluence with the river San Juan, and thence to Greytown itself. It was indeed a perilous undertaking. Had these frail rafts, upon which 120 men had ventured, met one of Walker's steamers coming up or going down the river, the slightest contact would have been fatal to them. On the morning of the 23d, the expedition was halted in a creek near Hipp's Point, to refresh the men, previous to attacking Walker's post of 50 men and 2 cannon. At that moment a steamer was heard coming down the river. The men were made to lie down on the rafts. It was a perilous moment. The steamer passed without any one on board having seen or suspected the lurking danger. A road or track was soon cut toward the flank and rear of Walker's post, which they silently reached. The signal (a single shot) was given. The Costa Ricans rushed with their bayonets with horrid yells upon their surprised foes, and in half a minute resistance was at an end. A panic had seized them. Some were bayoneted—the rest sprang off the bank into the deep and rapid river. One brave officer (Capt. Thompson) did all that mortal man could do to rally the men, but in vain—the onslaught was too sudden and overpowering to admit of a resistance. Captain Thompson only ceased his exertions after he received a second severe bayonet wound. His very enemies, admiring his signal gallantry, liberated him subsequently at Greytown, where also they did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings. One man beside Capt. Thompson was saved from the river, and five escaped into the forest. The rest are said to have perished. A sufficient force having been left to guard Hipp's Point, the rest of the adventurous band again committed their lives to the precarious chances of the river upon the same rafts, which had now become rickety and insecure. They arrived close to Greytown about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 24th. Here again fortune favored them, for a steamer was just getting up steam to ascend the river. She was immediately taken with three others. Had the expedition been delayed an hour later in its descent, it must have perished. It would, indeed, have been "touch and go;" the slightest touch from the steamer would have separated the slightly-bound pieces of the rafts, and sent the Costa Ricans instantaneously to a watery grave. By dawn of day the steamers were taken without loss, and the Costa Ricans also in possession of Punta Castilla (or Punta Arenas), which they have always claimed as belonging to their country. At the same time the inhab-

itants of Greytown became aware of the presence of this unexpected invasion. The place was soon in confusion and commotion; one party, the most numerous, threatening violence to the foreigners in the place (mostly Americans), under the cry of "Viva Costa Rica." However, the officers commanding the expedition discouraged any and every hostile attempt against the inhabitants of Greytown, and by the place next morning in the captured vessels. In the meantime the United States Consul made an application to the officer commanding the British squadron at Greytown "to protect the property of Capt. Joseph N. Scott, agent of Messrs. Chas. Morgan & Son of New York, from a forcible seizure by a force of Costa Ricans under the command of Col. Joaquin Fernandez." To this, Capt. John C. Erskine, senior officer, replied from on board the *Orion*, dated Dec. 21, 1856, that he had "taken steps, by landing a party of marines from one of her Majesty's ships, to protect the persons and private property of Capt. Joseph Scott, his family, and all citizens of the United States of America; and the officer of the Costa Rican force, now at Punta Arenas, also assured him they should be placed in no peril." Then as regards the capture of the steamers, Capt. Erskine, in continuation, very judiciously expressed himself as follows:— "To prevent all misapprehension, I think it, however, right to state that the steamers and other property belonging to the Accessory Transit Company, being at this moment the subject of a dispute between two different companies, the representatives of which are on the spot, and one of them authorizing the seizure, I do not feel justified in taking any steps which may affect the interests of either party. With respect to the participation of a force of Costa Ricans in the seizure and transfer of steamers alluded to, I must observe, that these steamers having been for some months past employed in embarking at this port and conveying to the parties with whom Costa Rica is now carrying on active hostilities men and munitions of war, it appears that as a non-belligerent I am prohibited by the law of nations from preventing that execution of such an operation by a belligerent party.

"I have the honor, &c.,

"JOHN E. ERSKINE,

"Capt. and senior officer.

"To B. S. Cotrell, Esq.,

"U. S. Consul at Greytown.

"December 21, 1856."

On ascending the river (when off the mouth of the River San Carlos, which, as before stated, is a tributary of the river San Juan,) one of the steamers was despatched to ascertain if General Jose Joaquin Mora, brother of the President of Costa Rica, had arrived at the embarcadero with the main body of the expeditionary army; and it so, to report the success of the expedition to Greytown, so that measures might immediately be taken for carrying promptly into effect the second part of the plan of the operations. On proceeding up the San Carlos five men, placed on a raft as videttes, became so frightened by the noise and appearance of the approaching steamer (never having before seen or imagined the like), plunged into the river and were drowned in the attempt to reach the bank. The steamer then landed two men to cut their way through the forest to the embarcadero, in order that general Mora might receive timely notice that the steamer was no longer an enemy, so that the probability of his firing upon her might be removed. General Mora was found at his post, with 800

men, followed by a rear guard of 300, who have since also arrived. In addition to these, two transport corps of 600 men are alternately employed in carrying provisions, ammunition, &c., from the interior to the embarkadero. Having now the four river steamers at command, the *Castillo Rapido* and the steamers *John Ogden* and *Ruth* were soon taken by General Mora. He then moved up to Fort San Carlos, which, with the large steamer and detachment of men there, was also taken by stratagem.—Then the two lake steamers, *San Carlos* and *Virgin*, not aware of these occurrences, came across the lake with passengers from California, and were also taken by General Mora, who generously sent the passengers on to Greytown in the captured steamers.—Thus the second part of the plan of operations was completely successful. The third and last part of this well contrived campaign is as follows:—General Mora, having now 1400 men (exclusive of the land transport corps), expected 500 more at the embarkadero of San Carlos, who doubtless have arrived long since. The river was to be occupied by 800 of these, backed by artillery and breastworks, and supported by the steamers, while General Mora was to move up to La Virgin with 1,100 men, and occupy the transit route. Meanwhile, Gen. Canas, having retired from Rivas upon Massaya, (where the allied Generals have been inspending both time and opportunity in dissensions), Rivas was occupied by Walker. His forces are estimated by his friends at 1,200—by his enemies at 800; in either case it is well known that about 300 are on the sick list. By last official accounts, Gen. Canas was nominated commander-in-chief of the allied forces. He was on his march back to Rivas with 1000 men (leaving the remaining allied forces to follow as occasion might require), where he would arrive just about the same time when General Mora would reach La Virgin, near Rivas, with 1,100 men and the steamers.

We add the following proclamation issued by the President of Costa Rica to Walker's men, in which they are offered most favorable terms, and there is no reason to doubt that Costa Rica will not carry them out faithfully and fully:—

**The President of the Republic of Costa Rica to the Soldiers of Walker's Army:**

Impressed with a well-founded belief that the greater number of foreigners who are now in the ranks of the Usurper have been deceived, and aware that they are now fighting in a bad cause, against a people who have given no cause of offence and who are only defending their country, their rights, liberties and their home-steads, from the criminal attempts of an unprincipled adventurer, to subvert all that freemen revere; and convinced that many, if not all, who are now aiding that scourge of humanity would willingly quit his discredited service, if only assured of protection and support to reach their native country.

Now I, President of the Republic of Costa Rica, pledging my honour, hereby offer to any and all of the officers and soldiers of Walker's army, now in Nicaragua, a free and safe passage to Greytown, and thence per steamer to the City of New York.

Given at the National Palace at San Jose, Dec. 10, 1856.

JOHN R. MONA.

The correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Aspinwall Jan'y 19, says:—

The British mail steamer *Thames* has arrived with dates from Greytown, River San Juan, to the 15th instant. She brought

thirty-five of Walker's men, who were immediately transferred on board the *Granada*, which steamer left this day for Greytown, to receive on board and convey to New Orleans the filibusters brought out by the *Texas* and *James Adger*. It was calculated that most of the filibusters would leave by the *Granada*. Walker has evacuated or been driven out of Rivas, and was at St. George, surrounded by the allies, who had offered him terms of surrender; and as he had no means of receiving supplies of provisions, &c., it was hourly expected that his followers would ground their arms. The remnant of 7000 men, sent at various times from the States to Walker are now reduced to 500. Walkerism in Nicaragua has ceased to exist.

The Panama correspondent of the same paper, writing under the same date, thus describes the operations of the allied Central American army against Walker and his apparently best officer Henningsen:—

At the commencement of the siege of Granada, Henningsen had with him five hundred men, and not four hundred as has been stated. The allied army numbered seventeen hundred, under command of Gen. Belioso. As regards the manner in which the siege should be conducted, he differed from the opinion of Gen. Zavala, who commanded the troops of San Salvador, numbering about seven hundred. After the refusal of Henningsen to surrender, in obedience to the demand of the allies, Zavala wanted to take the place by storm, Henningsen's force at the time having been reduced by disease and killed to one hundred men. Belioso refused to allow an assault, which resulted in a quarrel between the two generals, and Zavala called in General Canas, the commander of six hundred Costa Rican troops at Rivas, to arrange the differences. In the mean time, Belioso retreated with 1,200 troops, leaving Zavala at Granada with but 400 to 500 to continue the siege. Matters were now at a stand-still, when the recruits under the command of Col. Waters, which left the United States during the last of November, were landed by Walker to release Henningsen—Walker himself remained in the steamer. These cut their way through the forces of Zavala and rescued Henningsen and his party, now reduced to only 60 men! while the loss of Col. Water's command in the rescue was 57. Walker and his troops then retreated to Virgin Bay, where the cholera, fever and black vomit broke out among them with fearful violence, and starvation only added to the horrors of their situation. With the remnant of his forces, now numbering less than five hundred men, he retreated to St. George, where he still was at the last accounts, the Costa Ricans then having possession of the San Juan River. No person here believes it possible that the possession of the San Juan can be recovered by parties sent to Walker's assistance, even though they were to attempt to force a passage up the river with a thousand men. At Hipp's Point, situated at the mouth of the Serapique, the navigation of the river has been purposely obstructed by filling it with logs for a distance of half a mile, and the Point is defended by a force of three hundred Costa Ricans, under the command of Col. Baillier, a Zouave formerly in the French service, and an able engineer and experienced officer. At Castillo Rapido there are two hundred troops, and at San Carlos three hundred, and at all the defensible points, they are well supplied with artillery. At the last accounts, Gen. Mora, a brother of the President had arrived at Virgin with

eleven hundred troops, making an aggregate at these four points of nineteen hundred. The two lake steamers, the *San Carlos* and the *Virgin*, under the command of Capt. Cauty, an Englishman, have also a hundred troops each in them. Every day brings us fresh evidence of the villainous deception practised by Walker's agents in the United States to fill up his army, decimated by disease and fighting. One poor fellow who belonged to Waters' command informed me that nearly all the persons who left New Orleans with him, went on with the intention of getting farms and settling down on them immediately. Thirty of them carried out their wives and families. No other thought was entertained by them until they arrived at Virgin Bay, when Walker ordered the women and children to be put ashore, while he pressed every man into his service, that he might attempt the rescue of Henningsen. About two hundred deserters from Walker's army are in Costa Rica, and they have been treated with the strictest kindness and humanity. Those who were sick were cared for, and most who were able to work were furnished with employment, and many have determined to remain in the country. Mr. Corwin the United States Consul at Panama, informed me the other day that he had mentioned these facts in his dispatches to Mr. Marcy. The Government of Costa Rica, a few days since, forwarded \$10,000 to pay the American engineers and others employed on the San Juan. Mr. Harris, the agent of Morgan, it is stated, applied without success to the commander of the United States sloop of war *Cyane* to interfere in behalf of his employers, to re-take the steamers from the Costa Ricans. He then went to Panama, with a request to Commodore Mervine to demand their restoration of the Costa Rican Government, at Punta Arenas, on the Pacific side. His errand, however, was unsuccessful, as Com. Mervine refused to act in the premises.

## PERSIA.

### MILITARY RESOURCES OF THE EMPIRE.

In 1834 there appears to have been in Persia 11,000,000 of inhabitants, nine of whom were Tajiks or bona fide natives, and two of wandering tribes, consisting of Turks, Arabs, and Kurds. The military force was then composed of—

Infantry drilled in European manner..	10,000
Regular cavalry.....	4,000
Artillery.....	850
Irregular cavalry.....	80,000
Militia.....	150,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>244,850</b>

Austrian officers have instructed the Persian troops, and it has been said that one of the great objects of Russia of late years has been to have these instructors replaced by Muscovite officers. The Persian army at the present time is composed of two distinct parts; the regular army (*zouman*), and the irregular (*loufend*). The former, in time of peace, consists of 50,000 men, increased when war has broken out to 70,000. Two regiments of infantry form a brigade, two brigades a division, and four divisions a *corps d'armee*. The *sercis*, (general of Brigade,) and the *serda* (general of division), answer to the same rank as in European armies. The regiments bear the name of the town or district in which they were raised and have their depot.—The artillery, which is partly organized on the English system, consists of three regiments of nine batteries each, of an effective force of 4,000 men, including 160 officers, and 5,000 horses and 1,000 camels. The engineers are composed of 120 men; and the waggon trains of 1,200 men. The regular army, properly so called, has no cavalry, but a body of 10,000 men are

been detached from the irregular forces and annexed to the guard. The cavalry (Korolom asvare) comprises, in addition to the 10,000 horsemen of the guard, (100,000) men, who constitute the numerical force of the Persian army. They are excellent shots, but use the sabre too little, which circumstance renders them far inferior to European cavalry. Thus the whole Persian force set down on paper gives the following numbers:—

Irregular army.....	50,000
Militia.....	20,000
Irregular army—	
Cavalry of the guard.....	10,000
Ordinary.....	100,000
Infantry.....	90,000

Total.....360,000

Here, then, is a state of 11,000,000 of inhabitants, with a nominal army of 360,000 men—an amount out of all proportion with so small a population. But even reducing the above number to 200,000, the disproportion between the small amount of infantry and the immense number of cavalry is so great, that Persia could not possibly offer any effective resistance to a European army. To be able to fill a respectable position as a military power the Persian army ought to be organised in the following proportions:—

Infantry.....	100,000	in place of.....	50,000
Regular cavalry.....	30,000		
Artillery.....	15,000	(with 300 guns)	4,000
Engineers.....	3,000		120
Wagon train.....	2,500		1,200
Reserve infantry.....	50,000		

Total.....202,500

The Persian army has at present this great drawback, that its pay is doled out most irregularly, and that frequently the equipment and uniform are allowed to fall into a most wretched condition. The European officers are not numerous, and scarcely sufficient distinction has been shown them by the Shah to bind them to his service. From all these considerations it is easy to come to the conclusion that Persia could not resist the English for a single campaign if the latter were to invade that country with a force at all adequate to the occasion. What appears most in favour of Persia at the present time is her distant position, and the difficulty which her adversary must experience in conveying troops and warlike stores to the scene of action. Still, even with that drawback, there cannot be the slightest doubt that the English must be ultimately the victors.

### Stations of the British Army.

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

#### CAVALRY.

- 1st L. Gds.—Windsor.
- 2nd ditto.—Regent's Park.
- R.G.H.—Hyde-pk.
- 1st Dragoon Gds.—Exeter.
- 2nd do.—Dublin.
- 3rd do.—Dublin.
- 4th do.—Sheffield.
- 5th do.—Pierhill.
- 6th do.—Bengal; Maidstone.
- 7th do.—Manchester.
- 1st Dragoon reg.—Newbridge.
- 2nd do.—Newbridge.
- 3rd Light do.—Hounslow.
- 4th do.—Brighton.
- 6th Drags.—Shorncliffe.
- 7th Hus.—Aldershot.
- 8th do.—Dundalk.
- 9th Lanc.—Bengal; Maidstone.
- 10th Hussars.—Birmingham.
- 11th Hussars.—Canterbury.
- 12th Lanc.—Madras; Maidstone.
- 13th Lt. Dragoons.—Cahir.
- 14th Light Dragoons.—Bombay; Maidstone.
- 15th Hussars.—Dorchester.
- 16th Lancers.—Kilkenny.

17th do.—Dublin.

#### FOOT GUARDS.

- Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—Portman bar.
- Do. 2nd Battalion.—Dublin.
- Do. 3rd bat.—Weyington Barracks.
- Coldst. Gds., 1st bat.—Lower.
- Do. 2nd battalion.—Windsor.
- Scotch Fusilier Gds., 1st Battalion.—St. George's Barracks.
- Do. 2nd battalion.—Aldershot.

#### INFANTRY.

- 1st Foot, 1st battal.—Canagh; Glasgow.
- Do., 2d bat.—Malta; Glasgow.
- 2nd Foot.—Cape of G. Hope; Colchester.
- 3rd ditto.—Corta; Mullingar.
- 4th do.—Dublin; Colchester.
- 5th do.—Mauritius; Pembroke.
- 6th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Colchester.
- 7th do.—Aldershot; Pembroke.
- 8th ditto.—Bengal; Chatham.
- 9th do.—Canada; Lunerick.
- 10th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
- 11th do.—New South Wales; Battevant.
- 12 do., 1st Battalion.—Tasmania; Colch.
- 2nd Battal.—Cape of Good Hope; Colch.
- 13th Foot.—C. of G. Hope; Colchester.
- 14th do.—Malta; Fermoy.
- 15th do.—Gibraltar; Parkhurst.
- 16th ditto.—Canada; Lunerick.
- 17th do.—Canada; Lunerick.
- 18th do.—Canagh; Brr.
- 19th Foot.—Aldershot.
- 20th do.—Portsmouth; Chichester.
- 21st do.—Malta; Glasgow.
- 22nd do.—Portsmouth; Chichester.
- 23rd do.—Aldershot.
- 24th ditto.—Bengal; Chatham.
- 25th do.—Manchester.
- 26th do.—Bermuda; Chatham.
- 27th ditto.—Bengal; Chatham.
- 28th do.—Malta; Fermoy.
- 29th ditto.—Bengal; Chatham.
- 30th do.—Gibraltar; Isle of Wight.
- 31st ditto.—Malta; Winchester.
- 32nd do.—Kussowine; Chatham.
- 33rd ditto.—Dublin; Colchester.
- 34th ditto.—Edinburgh; Parkhurst.
- 35th do.—Burmah; Chatham.
- 36th do.—Jamaica; Cork.
- 37th do.—Ceylon; Chatham.
- 38th do.—Canagh; Fermoy.
- 39th do.—Montreal; Battevant.
- 40th do.—Melbourne; Chatham.
- 41st ditto.—Shorncliffe; Walmer.
- 42nd ditto.—Dover; Stirling.
- 43rd do.—Bengal; Chatham.
- 44th ditto.—Shorncliffe; Walmer.
- 45th do.—Cape of G. Hope; Colchester.
- 46th.—Corta; Emu-kitten.
- 47th.—Malta; Fermoy.
- 48th.—Malta; Fermoy.
- 49th.—Shorncliffe; Walmer.
- 50th.—Belfast; Colchester.
- 51st ditto.—Canagh; Pembroke.
- 52nd ditto.—Lacknow; Chatham.
- 53rd do.—Fort William; Chatham.
- 54th do.—Dumfries; Winchester.
- 55th do.—Gibraltar; Isle of Wight.
- 56th ditto.—Canagh; Pembroke.
- 57th do.—Malta; Fermoy.
- 58th do.—New Zealand; Templemore.
- 59th do.—Hong Kong; Athlone.
- 60th do., 1st battal.—Meerut; Chat.
- 2nd bat.—Cape of G. Hope; Jersey.
- 3d battal.—Dublin; Jersey.
- 61st do.—Wuzerabad, Ben; Chatham.
- 62nd ditto.—Nova Scotia; Brr.
- 63rd ditto.—Nova Scotia; Brr.
- 64th do.—Belgaum; Chatham.
- 65th do.—New Zealand; Templemore.
- 66th do.—Plymouth; Winchester.
- 67th do.—Trinidad; Athlone.
- 68th.—Ceplalonia; Mullingar.
- 69th do.—Barbadoes; Weymouth.
- 70th ditto.—Perezepore; Chatham.

- 71st do.—Malta; Fort George.
- 72nd do.—Guernsey; Fort George.
- 73rd do.—Cape of G. Hope; Colchester.
- 74th do.—Jackatalla; Chatham.
- 75 do.—Rawat Hooce; Chatham.
- 76th do.—New Brunswick; Brr.
- 77th do.—Dublin; Colchester.
- 78th do.—Pookah; Chatham.
- 79th do.—Canterbury; Stirling.
- 80th ditto.—Cape of G. H. Colchester.
- 81 do.—Lahore; Chatham.
- 82nd do.—Aldershot.
- 83rd do.—Deesa; Chatham.
- 84th do.—Madras; Chatham.
- 85th do.—C. of Good H.; Nest-on-Tyne.
- 86th do.—Colaba Bm.; Chatham.
- 87th do.—Peshawur; Chatham.
- 88th do.—Aldershot; Templemore.
- 89th do.—C. of Good Hope; Colchester.
- 90th do.—Aldershot.
- 91st ditto.—Prens; Berwick.
- 92nd do.—Gibraltar; Fort George.
- 93rd do.—Dover.
- 94th do.—Canagh; Pembroke.
- 95th do.—Dublin; Fermoy.
- 96th do.—Gibraltar; Isle of Wight.
- 97th do.—Port-mouth Chichester.
- 98th do.—Soefield; Fermoy.
- 99th do.—Cork.
- 100th do.—1st bat.—Aldershot; Winch.
- 2nd bat.—Aldershot; Winchester.
- 3rd bat.—Aldershot; Winchester.

#### COLONIAL CORPS.

- 1st West India Regt.—Jamaica; Chatham.
- 2nd do.—Demerara; Chatham.
- 3rd ditto.—Jamaica; Chatham.
- Ceylon Rifles.—Ceylon.
- Cape Mounted Rifles.—C. of G. Hope.
- Royal Canadian Rifles.—Kingston.
- St. Helena Regt.—St. Helena.
- Royal Newfoundland Corp.—Newfound.
- Royal Malta Fencible Regt.—Malta.
- Gold Coast Corps.—Cape Coast.
- Milit. Tram.—Bristol.
- Medical Staff Corps.—Brompton, Kent.
- Royal Engineers.—Brompton, Kent.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE ARISTOCRACY OF NEW YORK.—Gambling has become a fashionable vice, and has extended to the ladies. In all clubs, play, though forbidden by rule, runs high; and we have heard of one where the amusement of "poker" being tabooed, the amateurs at that athletic exercise met in a secret place detached from the main establishment. There are, it is said, very exclusive gambling places, where women play at the French games which have ruined some of the richest ladies in Paris. Gambling in this metropolis, increases privately and publicly; and this fact is the answer to the often repeated enquiry as to where does all the money go. It goes over the green cloth into the pockets of the sharper, who may be found almost as often in the Fifth avenue as on the Five Points. The present generation bids fair to exceed in frivolity and extravagance any that has ever preceded it since the foundation of the republic. Let it not be forgotten that the effeminacy of a people is the surest forerunner of the decay of a nation.—*New York Herald, Jan. 3.*

The Portland State of Maine says that the ladies of the city are adopting the comfortable and Canadian habit of wearing fur caps during the cold and inclement winter, and adds that the neat and jaunty air which they give, and the warmth they possess, must render this a favorite style with all who like to combine prettiness and comfort in dress.

## Poetry.

## OLD CHURCH BELLS.

Ring out merrily,  
Loudly, cheerily,  
Blithe old bells from the steeple tower.  
Hopefully, fearfully,  
Joyfully, tearfully,  
Morrow the bride from her maiden bower.

Cloud there is none in the fair summer skies,  
Sunshine flings benison down from on high,  
Children sing loud as the train moves along,  
"Happy the bride that the sun shineth on."

Knell out drearily,  
Measured and wearily,  
Sad old bells from the steeple gray.  
Priests, chanting lowly;  
Solemnly, slowly,  
Passeth the scene from the portal to-day.

Drops from the laden clouds heavily fall  
Drippingly over the plume and the pall;  
Murmur old folk as the train moves along,  
"Happy the dead that the rain raineth on."

Toll at the hour of prime,  
Matin, and vesper chime,  
Loved old bells from the steeple high—  
Rolling, like holy waves,  
Over the lowly graves,  
Floating up, prayer-fraught, into the sky.

Solemn the lesson your lightest notes teach  
Stern is the preaching your iron tongues  
preach;  
Ringing in life from the bud to the bloom,  
Ringing the dead to their rest in the tomb.

Peal out evermore—  
Peal as ye peal'd of yore,  
Brave old bells, on each Sabbath day,  
In sunshine and gladness,  
Through clouds and through sad-  
ness,  
Bridal and burial have both pass'd away.

Tell us life's pleasures with death are still  
safe;  
Tell us that Death ever leadeth to Life;  
Life is our labour, and death is our rest,  
If happy the living the dead are the blest.

**THE MALCOLMS.**—Few names shine with such lustre in the annals of India as that of Malcolm. It is not a star but a constellation. From a remote place in Scotland came the four brothers, who, in different employments; won fortune and distinction on the fields of battle or diplomacy of British Hindostan; men who, starting in life without any advantages of high birth or influential connexions, achieved distinguished reputations and honourable positions by the sheer force of their energy and talents.—About the middle of the last century George Malcolm, the son of a minister of the Scotch church, obtained a lease of the little sheep farm of Burnfoot, in Eskdale, Dumfriesshire, to which he added that of an adjoining farm; and, having married Margaret Pasley, of Craig, sister of Sir Thomas Pasley, he settled down to agricultural pursuits. In the course of time he had a large family, no less than ten sons and seven daughters. It was not an easy matter to support them upon the slender

profit of a small farm, and George Malcolm consequently entered into speculations to increase his means. The result was failure, and the sale of the whole of his little property to meet his debts. To this apparently inauspicious opening may be directly ascribed the whole of the subsequent prosperity and advancement of the family. In the adversity of George Malcolm, who appear to have been a man of the strictest integrity, there were not wanting friends to come forward with offers of service. One of Mr. Malcolm's brothers was a physician at Madras, another was a merchant in London, and both were able to help in providing for the family. Through their assistance, and by the aid of other friends, the oldest son, Robert, received an appointment as a writer in the East India Company's Service, which yielded him in a few years an income of £1,000 a-year; James, the second son, afterwards Sir James, was placed in the Marines; and Pulteny, the third son, afterwards Sir Pulteny, obtained a Midshipman's berth in a man-of-war. John, the fourth son, was taken to London, where he was put to school, by his uncle, Pasley, the merchant. John, born on the 2nd of May, 1769, was not at all remarkable for the studiousness of his habits; but he was distinguished by intelligence, fearlessness, and activity.—According to the domestic tradition, he was the scapegrace of the family, and was always ready for mischief. The earliest note recorded of his character is an observation of the old Eskdale schoolmaster, who used to say, whenever any wild pranks were committed, that 'Jock was at the bottom of them.' Jock never quite lost this character to the end of his life; but he lived to be at the bottom, not only of a great deal of enjoyable mirth, but of some of the gravest affairs that happened in his time. In London he seems to have in some degree retrieved his reputation for ill-nature, by displaying so much assiduity in his studies that the schoolmaster to whom his uncle confided him deplored his early removal so much as to offer, if it were connected with pecuniary considerations, to educate him gratuitously. It was necessary, however, to put him out in the world, and a nomination to the Military service of the East India Company having been procured for him, he was taken to Leadenhall street; but, being only twelve years of age, nobody expected he would pass the ordeal. The incident is a key to the qualities and life of the man. "Towards the end of 1781, John Malcolm was taken to the India House, and was, as his uncle anticipated, in a fair way to be rejected, when one of the Directors said to him, 'Why, my little man, what would you do, if you were to meet Hyder Ali?' 'Do sir?' said the young aspirant, in reply, 'I would cut with my sword and cut off his head.' 'You will do,' was the rejoinder, 'let him pass.'

**AWFUL COLD WEATHER.**—We have had a touch of the climate of Greenland of late. Very severe, dry, cold frosty weather, with now and then a little snow and comparative mildness. On 22nd, at the Toronto Observatory, the thermometer was, at 6 in the morning, 12 degrees below zero; at 2 afternoon 11½; at midnight 19½; at 8 a.m. 23rd, 17 below zero. This is a fair specimen of other days; and at that cold place, Albany, the thermometer went down to 26 degrees, and at Montreal to 30 degrees. During the terrible weather Kane met in the northern regions the mercury was at one time down to 59 degrees. The weather is now far more moderate.

## MILITARY EXECUTION AT VINCENNES.

The now rare spectacle of a military execution took place on Monday at Vincennes, in the presence of at least 6,000 troops, marched from different quarters of Paris.—A number of Prussian, Bavarian, and Belgian officers in uniform, were remarked on the ground. The criminal, a private of the 51st of the line, named Sureau, was condemned for a foul murder upon an old woman who kept a wine shop at St. Maude. He was the last customer in the house late at night on the 29th of May last, and as he was already half drunk the landlady refused to give him more brandy, and urged him to go away. Thereupon Sureau, who was alone in the house with her, knocked her down, dragged her to the cellar stairs, threw her down among some bottles, and then picked up her bleeding body and strangled her deliberately with a rope. He afterwards went up stairs, broke open a tin box, and taking what money he found, amounting to thirty or forty francs, made off. He was captured shortly afterwards, found guilty, and sentenced by a court-martial to be shot. On the morning of the execution he repeatedly warned his comrades against "brandy and bad women," which he said had brought him to that end. On descending from the cellular wagon in which he was brought to the place of execution he started greatly on seeing the firing party of four soldiers, four corporals, and four sergeants, drawn up in readiness to shoot him. But he soon recovered his courage. He twice refused a handkerchief offered to bandage his eyes. He deliberately took off his waistcoat, and placing his hand upon his heart, he said, "My friends, I am an old soldier, like yourselves; take aim and fire here. Spare my head." He repeated several times the injunction to aim well at his heart, but the men did not succeed in obeying it, for although he fell pierced by twelve balls he was found not to be dead, and a sergeant in reserve marched up to his body, and applying the muzzle of the musket close to the ear, gave him the coup de grace by shooting him through the head.

The number of gas works in Great Britain at the present time, is stated to be seventy-six, employing collectively a capital equal to \$62,500,000, on which an average annual dividend of five per cent. is paid.—The number of persons employed in the manufacture is about 54,000. The quantity of gas annually produced in these works is 10,000,000,000 cubic feet, requiring for its production the consumption of 1,350,000 tons of bituminous coal. Owing to the greater cheapness of coal and labor in Great Britain, the gas is furnished to consumers at one dollar per 100 cubic feet.

**A NEW FRENCH FASHION.**—A Paris correspondent of the New York News, says a singular robbery was recently committed on one of the French railroads. The following is a synopsis of the *modus* of the thing: A stranger enters into a familiar conversation, takes a dram from the cup of his drinking flask, begs pardon for not offering you a "horn" first, and turns out another; the cup has a secret compartment filled with drugged liquor. You drink and go asleep; the rogue takes your money and goes off the train at the next station.

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