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MILITARY GAZETTE



And Civil Service Record.

VOL. II.

QUEBEC 26TH JUNE, 1858.

NUMBER 24.

Local Advertisements.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the
TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.
Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

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

PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:—

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

In the year 1859 the Line will be weekly.

RATES OF PASSAGE.—

From Liverpool to Quebec.

CABIN, from £15 15s. to £18 18 0 Stg according to accommodation. (Children in proportion.)	STEERAGE, £8 8 0 "
7 years and under 12, £5 5 0 "	Children in the Steerage.
1 " " 7, £4 4 0 "	
Under 1 year, £1 0 0 "	

From Quebec to Liverpool.

CABIN, from \$66 to \$80, according to accommodation.	STEERAGE, \$30
Children in the Cabin	Children in Steerage.
7 years & under 12, \$50	
2 " " 7, 40	
1 " " 3, 30	
Under 1 year, 10	
	7 years & under 12, 20
	3 " " 7, 15
	1 " " 3, 10
	Under 1 year, 5

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

Berths not secured till Paid for.
A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof.
Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

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

Montreal Advertisements.

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

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

WM. HICKMAN,
HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER,

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

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

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

MCDOWALL & ATKINSON,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Military
Chacos, Forge Caps, &c.
No. 297, NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

J. CAMPBELL,
Merchant Tailor,
74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

GIBB & COMPANY,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,
Opposite Railway Station,
ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.

BY ROBERT EWING,
Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

Pic-Nic and Pleasure Parties supplied on the shortest notice.
St. Hyacinthe, 16th January, 1858.

Once known never forgotten.
THE PERSIAN BALM.

A most beautiful Toilet article, designed for cleaning the Teeth, Shaving, Champooing, Bathing, removing Tan-imples, Freckles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the skin. For the traveller in softening the skin, and soothing the disagreeable sensations consequent upon travelling, it cannot be excelled. No person can have a rough or chapped skin and use the Persian Balm at the Toilet. Sold by all Druggists.
S. S. BLODGETT & Co, Proprietors,
Ogdensburgh, N. Y.
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW-YORK SOREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY

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

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

And every alternate Thursday.
From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

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

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

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

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

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND THE

FARMERS GUIDE.

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

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

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

EARLY COPIES.

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

TERMS.

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

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

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for 29; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for D30; and so on.

SWORDS.

SAVAGE AND LYMA

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

Local Advertisements.

Colbourn United Service Magazine, and NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

Published on the first of every month, price 8s. 6d.
This popular periodical, which has now been established a quarter of a century, embraces subjects of such extensive variety and powerful interest as must render it scarcely less acceptable to readers in general than to the members of those professions for whose use it is more particularly intended. Independently of a succession of Original Papers on innumerable interesting subjects, Personal Narratives, Historical Incidents, Correspondence, &c.; each number comprises Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Officers of all branches of service, Reviews of New Publications, either immediately relating to the Army or Navy, or involving subjects of utility or interest to the members of either, full Reports of Trials by Courts martial, Distribution of the Army and Navy, General Orders Circulars Promotions Appointments Births, Marriages, Obituary, &c., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the month.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

This is confessedly one of the ablest and most attractive periodicals of which the British press can boast, presenting a field of entertainment to be general as well as professional reader. The suggestions for the benefit of the two services are distinguished by vigour of sense, acute and practical observation, an ardent love of discipline, tempered by a high sense of justice, honour, and a tender regard for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers and seamen.—Globe.

At the head of those periodicals which furnish useful and valuable information to their peculiar classes of readers, as well as amusement to the general body of the public, must be placed the United Service Magazine, and Naval and Military Journal. At numbers among its contributors almost all those gallant spirits who have done no less honour to their country by their swords than by their pens, and abound with the most interesting discussions on naval and military affairs, and stirring narratives of deeds of arms in all parts of the world. Every information of value and interest to both the Services is culled with the greatest diligence from every available source, and the correspondence of various distinguished officers which enrich its pages is a feature of great attraction. In short, the United Service Magazine can be recommended to every reader who possesses that attachment to his country which should make him look with the deepest interest on its naval and military resources.—Sun.

This truly national periodical is always full of the most valuable matter for professional men.—Morning Herald.
To military and naval men, and to that class of readers who hover on the skirts of the Service, and take a warm pains to inform themselves of all the goings on, the modes and fashions, the movements and adventures connected with ships and barracks, this periodical is indispensable. It is a repository of facts and criticisms—narratives of past experience, and fictions that are as good as if they were true—tablets and returns—new inventions and new books bearing upon the army and navy—correspondence crowded with intelligence—and sundry unclaimed matters that lie in close neighbourhood with the professions, and contribute more or less to the stock of general useful information.—Atlas.

HURST AND BLACKETT PUBLISHERS,
SUCCESSOR TO HENRY COLBURN,
13, great marbleway street.

AND PUBLISHING AGENCY, &c.

No. 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Es-

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

Prompt attention will be bestowed upon orders for such Periodicals as are not to be had immediately on demand anywhere in the City.

When News of great importance, local or foreign, transpires, the Proprietors of the above establishment will issue an extra; or else they will furnish their subscribers and regular customers from the office of one of the local Newspapers.

To persons wishing to make the PRESS their medium of communication with the public, whether in book form or otherwise, the above establishment will be enabled to offer every attainable advantage and facility.

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

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record,

W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

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

PRICES OF ADVERTISING:	
First Insertion, 6 lines and under	60 cents
" " 7 to 10 lines	50 "
" " " " " " " "	40 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.	

Agents—London (Catherine St., Strand) - Mr. Thomas.
Montreal - Mr. Constant.
Toronto - Wiman & Co.

Quebec: Printed for the Proprietor, by P. LAURENT Shaw's Buildings, Foot of Mountain Street.

Promotions in Regular Army.

WAR OFFICE, June 4.

- 5th Lt Drns—J A Dyer, Esq, late Paymaster, Lanarkshire Militia, to be Paymaster.
7th Lt Drns—Cornet the Hon C C Molyneux to be Lieut by pur, v Standish, ret.
9th Lt Drns—C Agnew, Gent, to be Cornet, v Pretor ptom.
Military Train—Cornet H Adams, from H P of the late Grand Transport Corps, to be Ensign, v Burslem, prom
Royal Artillery—Sec Capt and Bt Major John Spurway to be Captain, v Street, res, Lieut G J Stuart to be Sec Captain, v Surway, R H Crofton to be Lieut Col, v Bt Col Colcks; ret H P Sec Capt G R C Young to be Captain, v Crofton; Lieut H N Eden to be Sec Capt, v Young.
1st Foot—Lieut J J Heywood to be Adj, v Muller, prom.
2nd—To be. E signs without purchase—E G St. John, Gent, v Eman, from June 4. H J Harvey, Gent, vice Greene, res.
5th—E J Black, Gent, to be Ensign.
7th—Lieut C H Malan to be Capt by pur, v Hall, ret Ensign W L Beovne to be Lieut by pur, v Malan E Bridges, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Browne, June 4.
10th—W Malcolm, Gent, to be Ensign.
11th—V Williams, Gent, to be Ensign.
14th—Lieut W Dods to be Captain, by pur, v Spencer, ret.

Appointments.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Toronto, 19th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:
Charles G. Moore, Esquire, M. D., to be Associate Coroner for the City of London.
Edwy Joseph Agden, Esquire, M.D., to be Associate Coroner for the County of Halton.
Anthony Lefroy, of Goderich, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.
Ward Hamilton Bowly, of Toronto, Esquire, Barrister at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.
Thomas L. Helliwell, of St. Catharines, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.
John A. Gemmill, of Pakenham, Esquire, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.
Alexander Gordon, of Brantford, Esquire, to be a Surveyor in Her Majesty's Customs.
Thomas French, of Goderich, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
Alexander Begg, of Belleville, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Majesty's Customs.
William A. Beamish, of Waterloo, Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
William Flynn, of Percé, in a County of Gaspé Gentleman, to be a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to grant Licences to the following Gentlemen, to enable them to practice Physic, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, viz:
James McKey, of Embro, Esquire, M. D.
William Twining, of Toronto, Esquire, Surgeon.

SECRETARY OFFICE, Toronto 19th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen of the Parish of St. Rose de Lima, in the County of Laval, to be Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Montreal, viz:

- Léon Plessis Bélaire.
Cyrille Paquette, and
Isaie Gauthier.

His Excellency has also been pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Commissioners of Small Causes within Lower Canada, viz:

In the Parish of St. Pierre and St Paul in the County of Charlevoix:

- Messieurs Joseph Duchesné,
Boniface Cimon,
Louis Gauthier,

Beneqant Guay, and Etienne Boivin.

[Commission dated 7th January, 1851; revoked.]

In the Parish of St. Simon, in the County of Bagot:

- Messieurs François Xavier Cadieux,
Louis Benjamin Maurault,
Felix Gauthier, and
Narcisse Cusson.

[Commission dated 11th May, 1847, revoked.]

And in the Parish of St. Zephrin, in the County of Yamaska:

- Messieurs Moses E. Hart,
Guillaume Crépeau,
Louis Boisvert,
Timothy O'Grady, and
Alexis D. Belisle.

His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to appoint—

Fleurant Tremblay, to be Municipal Councillor for the Parish of Baie St. Paul, in the room of A. Gagnon, resigned.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to abolish, by Order in Council of the 4th June instant, the Court for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the Parish of St. Edouard, in the County of Napierville.

NEW BRUNSWICK DEFENCELESS.

But what has New Brunswick done in the way of self-defence, or in preparing for war? Nothing! We have no organized militia, no drill; no paid Adjutant or Quartermaster General; we have lots of fine arms in the armouries, but the saddles and the trappings are rotting, and the rifles, muskets, and swords are rusting; because there is no one employed to take care of them. We rely upon British arms to protect us, instead of contributing, as we ought to do, towards the common army of the Empire; and we rely on men-of-war lying in Halifax harbour, to prevent a ship from a hostile country, or even a pirate, sailing, or steaming up the Bop of Fundy and levying a contribution on the city of St. John, a thing so easily accomplished that we wonder no Russian commander thought of it during the late war. It is true, the defenceless state of St. John has not escaped the eyes of the British authorities, and fortifications are to be erected forthwith on Patridge Island; but no thanks to the Provincial Solons; they fold their arms, and look on with the gravity of Dutchmen. But who could expect anything from the character of the loyal men now in power? Since their late advent to power His Excellency the Lieut. Governor laid before them a Despatch received from the Colonial Secretary, hinting pretty plainly that war may be upon us when we least expect it, and that it is well to be prepared, and requesting that the Militia may be re-organized. Where is the response to this kind, parental advice? There is none. Government merely communicated the fact to the Legislature, and there allowed the matter to drop—they took no steps whatever to carry out the suggestion of the Imperial Government, and we still remain in a perfectly defenceless state.

Here for the present we conclude. Our purpose, when we commenced writing these papers, was to bring before the eyes of the people, in a manner as vivid and concise as possible, the condition of the people of the Great Republic, and the probability of war at not very distant period. If we have succeeded in this, and can arouse the public to a proper sense of danger, (we do not mean a cowardly fear) so that they insist upon the re-organization of the Militia, and giving proper encouragement to volunteer companies, we shall have accomplished our object.—(Head Quarters)

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" " " Upwards of 10 lines, p. 1. 7 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.

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

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

The MILITARY GAZETTE numbers among its subscribers the following distinguished individuals.

H. R. H. F. M., the PRINCE ALBERT K. G. &c.
H. R. H. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.
His Excellency the Rt. Honbl. Sir EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA.

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

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, CANADA.
THE HONBLE. J. A. MACDONALD.
THE HONBLE. COLONEL TAGHE,
Officers Messes of the Royal Artillery.

- 16th Foot.
17th "
39th "
Royal Canadian Rifles.
Surjeants Messes of the Royal Artillery.
16th Foot.
17th "
39th "
76th "

No 1 VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLES, MONTREAL.

- Highland "
Volunteer Company of Rifles, Sherbrooke.
Captain Ogilvie's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal.
Capt McKay's Comp. Vol. Foot Arty, Quebec.
Volunteer Field Battery, London, C. W.

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

Such being his object, he hopes for the hearty co-operation of the OFFICERS of both divisions of the Militia, Active and Sedentary. He has had no reason to complain hitherto. As much support has been accorded as he has probably merited, and he gratefully acknowledges the many encouraging communications which he has received from estimable and active members of the Force generally. He has relied, and does still rely, mainly on the public spirit of the OFFICERS COMMANDING Troops, Batteries, and Companies, and it is with the object of suggesting to them individually, a means of promoting the permanent establishment of the MILITARY GAZETTE as a public organ of Canada, that he invites the concurrence of the Captains, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Batteries Troops and Companies in a proposition which has been already acceded to by several Commanding Officers and Men of various localities, viz:

The proprietor of the Military Gazette undertakes to send 10 copies of the Paper to each Troop, Battery or Company, for the use of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men only;—to such addresses as shall be designated by their Commanding Officers, on payment in advance of \$15; for 20 copies, \$28; for 30 ditto, \$40; the necessary deduction from each man to be arranged by the Commanding Officers. They will be pleased therefore, to read this Circular at their first convenient opportunity, to their men

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

BRITISH ARMY.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS.

(Corrected for Military Gazette.)

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

- CAVALRY. 25th—Gibraltar; Pembeked.
1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
2d do—Hyde Park.
Royal Horse Guards—Whitehall.
1st Dragoon Guard—Madras.
2d do—Bengal; do.
3d do—Bombay do.
4th—Aldershot.
5th—Manchester.
6th—Bengal; Maidstone.
7th—Kurrachee; Canterbury.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2d do—do.
3rd Light Dragoons—Newbridge.
4th do—Aldershot.
5th do—Newbridge.
6th Dragoon—Aldershot.
7th Hussars—Bengal; Canterbury.
8th do—Bombay do.
9th Lancers—Bengal.
10th Hussars—Sheffield.
11th do—Hounslow.
12th Lanc.—Madras.
13th—Lt. Drg. Dundalk.
14th do—Lt. Dg. Bombay.
15th Hussars—Norwich.
16th Lancers—Edinburgh.
17th do—Bombay.
18th Lt Drs—York.
MILITARY TRAIN.
1st Batt—Aldershot.
2nd Batt—China.
3rd Batt—Shorncliffe.
4th Batt—Carrugh.
5th Batt—Woolwich.
6th Batt—Aldershot.
Depot Horsefild Barracks.
FOOT GUARDS.
Grenadier Guards.
1st Batt.—Windsor.
2nd Batt.—do.
4d Batt.—do.
Coldstream Guards.
1st Batt—London.
2d Batt—Dublin.
Scots Fusilier Guards.
1st Batt—London.
2nd Batt.—do.
INFANTRY.
1st Foot, 1st Bat—Madras; 2nd—Cape G. Hope; 3rd—Colchester.
2nd Rattalion—Gibraltar; 3rd—Dublin; 4th—Hull.
2nd Foot—C. Good Hope.
2nd Batt—Malta; Walmer.
3rd 1st Batt—Corfu; Lim.
2d Batt—Malta.
4th—Mauritius; Deal.
2d Batt—Chichester.
5th—Bengal; Colchester.
2d Batt—Aldershot.
6th—Bengal; Colchester.
2d Batt—Aldershot.
7th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt—Gib; Aldershot.
8th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt Kinsale.
9th 1st Batt—Sunderland; Limerick.
2d Batt, Bradford.
10th—Bengal; Chatham.
2d Batt, Mullingar.
11th—Dover; Fermoy.
2d Batt Ashton. U. L.
12th 1st Batt—Tasmania; Deal.
2d Batt Parkhurst.
13th—Calcutta; Fermoy.
2nd Batt, Winchester.
14th—Malta; Fermoy.
2nd Batt, Waterford.
15th—Aldershot.
2nd Batt Preston.
16th—Carrugh.
2nd Batt, Armagh.
17th—Canada; Limerick.
2nd Batt, Plymouth.
18th—Bombay; Buttevant.
2nd Batt, Enniskillen.
19th—Bengal; Chatham.
2nd Batt, Exeter.
20th—Bengal; Chatham.
2nd Batt, Clonmel.
21st—Malta; Belfast.
2nd Batt, Hamilton, N. B.
22nd—Sheffield.
2nd Batt, Preston.
23rd—Bengal; Chatham.
2nd Batt, Newport.
24th—Bengal; Chatham.
2nd Batt, Dover.
25th—Gibraltar; Pembeked.
26th—Bermuda; Birm.
27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
28th—Malta; Fermoy.
29th—Bengal; Chatham.
30th—Dublin; Wick.
31st—Gibraltar; Penkroke.
32nd—Bengal; Chatham.
33rd—Bombay; Fermoy.
34th—Bengal; Colchester.
35th—Bengal; Chatham.
36th—Aldershot; Athlone.
37th—Bengal; Colchester.
38th—Bengal; Colchester.
39th—Quebec; Timplmre.
40th—Melbourne; Belfast.
41st—Jamaica; Jersey.
42nd—Bengal; Perth.
43rd—Madras; Chatham.
44th—Madras; Colchester.
45th—C. Good Hope, Parkhurst.
46th—Corfu; Timplmre.
47th—Portsmouth; Cork.
48th—Gibraltar; Cork.
49th—Barbadoes; Birm.
50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst.
51st—Bombay; Walmer.
52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
54th—Bengal; Colchester.
55th—Dublin; Jersey.
56th—Bombay; Colchester.
57th—Bombay; Cork.
58th—New Zealand; Belfast.
59th—Hong Kong; Athlone.
60th—1st Batt, Bengal.
2nd Batt, India.
3rd Batt, Madras.
4th Batt, Aldershot.
61st—Bengal; Chatham.
62nd—N. Scotia; Birm.
63rd—do.
64th—Bengal; Canterbury.
65th—New Zealand; Belfast.
66th—Madras; Colchester.
67th—Plymouth; Athlone.
68th—Madras; Fermoy.
69th—Madras; Fermoy.
70th—Bengal; Chatham.
71st—Bombay; Stirling.
72nd—Bombay; Aberdeen.
73rd—Cape G. Hope; Jersey.
74th—Madras; Aberdeen.
75th—Bengal; Chatham.
76th—Dublin; Birm.
77th—Hong Kong; Jersey.
78th—Bengal; Aldershot.
79th—Bengal; Dundee.
80th—Bengal; Buttevant.
81st—Bengal; Chatham.
82nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
83rd—Bombay; Walmer.
84th—Bengal; Chatham.
85th—India; Pembroke.
86th—Bombay; Buttevant.
87th—Bengal; Buttevant.
88th—Bengal; Colchester.
89th—Bombay; Fermoy.
90th—Bengal; Canterbury.
91st—Cephalonia; do.
92nd—Bombay; Stirling.
93rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
94th—Bengal; Chatham.
95th—Bombay; Fermoy.
96th—Aldershot; Isle of Wight.
97th—Bengal; Colchester.
98th—Bengal; Canterbury.
99th—Aldershot; Cork.
100th—Bengal; do.
2d Batt—Bengal; do.
4th Batt—Shorncliffe.
COLONIAL CORPS.
1st W Ind Reg—Bahamas, Chatham.
2d do—Jamaica; do.
3d do—Bermuda; do.
Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal Canadian Rifles—Kingston.
St Helena Regiment—St Helena.
Ri Newfoundland Companies—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.
Gold Coast Corp Const. Medical Staff Corps—Prompton, Kent.
Royal Engineers—do.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

- Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding.
Capt. W. H. Sharpe.
W. H. Humphreys.
F. G. Hibbert.
Lieut. W. L. Melville.
Ens. R. W. Farrow.
Surgeon John Matland.
Adj. G. M. Innes, Lt.
Quarter Master A. Cook.
Strength all Ranks, 202.

AT KINGSTON.

- Rt. Major Fitzw. Walker, Commanding.
Capt. E. M. Moffatt.
C. W. Grange.
Lieut. Weyland.
Ensign W. G. Butts.
R. C. G. Savage.
Strength all Ranks, 295.

AT NIAGARA.

Lieut. W. F. Armstrong. Now in temporary Commanding of Pensioners.

LETTER FROM AN OFFICER
OF THE 86th REGIMENT.

Palace Hospital, Jhansi, 27th April.

Many thanks my dear Ned for your kind letter of 20th January. I suppose you will have heard by this time of my having been wounded on 3rd instant at the storming of this place. I am nearly well now and expect to be able to travel to Bombay in two or three weeks. I will now give you fuller particulars of the fight than I was able to send to Papa by last mail. On the evening of the 2nd there was a report in camp that we were going to attack the town of Jhansi at 12 o'clock that night, went to bed at 9 and about 12 I heard an Orderly Dragoon from the General's camp trot into our lines and ask for the Colonel: I immediately got up and awoke Mr. Kingir and Henry who lived in the tent with me, and we dressed while you could say Jack Robinson and went out to our parade ground, the men were silently and quickly falling in and by and bye, the Brigadier came up with the 25th N. I. and told us off into two parties with the 25th as support, we were now marching rapidly in the direction of the town when Cochrane the Adj. rode up to me and told me to ride like fun to an advance post and bring in 50 of the Grenadier company. I turned my horse's head and went off like a shot. I never enjoyed a gallop so much. I had about 2 miles to go, and as I wanted to get back in time for the assault you may be sure I did not lose much time, I soon arrived at the outpost, gave my orders to the officer in command, and back à la fine course, I just arrived as one of the parties was moving off with the ladders, so I dismounted and turned my horse loose never expecting to see him again. The officers of this party were Major Stuart, Dartnell, and Fowler and Robbin R. E. The enemy opened a very heavy fire from the wall and several of the men carrying the ladders were killed and wounded. When we got to the wall and were putting up our ladders, the niggers kept throwing down huge stones on us, besides firing briskly with their matchlocks and rockets, I am sure I don't know we escaped being spiffigated to a man, I got my ladder up in good time but the brutes knocked it down again with a long piece of bamboo and at the same time smashed nearly all the rungs out of it with a huge piece of rock, Dartnell was more fortunate and he was the first man over the wall. I went up his ladder and was in four or five, he was very much cut up, 5 desperate cuts on his left arm and hand, one on his right leg and a bullet wound in the stomach, it was fired so close to him that his clothes were singed, but fortunately the ball was turned by his sword belt and only inflicted a flesh wound; he will lose the use of his left hand. The General has recommended him for the Victoria Cross. We soon drove the enemy from the wall and they retreated to the fort fighting every inch of the ground. When we got to the fort we were exposed to a tremendous fire from both flanks and front, an officer who had been in the Crimea said he never saw heavier fire even before Sebastopol. We had now done all that was expected of us viz: driven the enemy into the fort but Darby placed himself at the head of the men and actually made a rush at the gate of the fort, this was unfortunate as the fort could never be taken by infantry. It has five different walls and gates one inside of the other. The Niggers came out in thousands, and we were obliged to retire on our reserves, and we then drove them back at the point of the bayonet. Here I was wounded and carried back to camp, there was nothing more done that day but in the night they got up a couple of mortars and soon made the fort too hot for the fellows inside, so they evacuated

it, and tried to escape to Calpee but they were cut up by the 14th Drags. as soon as they got down into the plain. The right attack did not succeed so well as ours, the two officers who led the storming party were killed, and nothing went right, the Regiment was the 3rd Bombay European. They gave up and came up by the breach after a party of the 86th. We had 4 officers in our Regiment wounded, and poor Stack the Surgeon killed, the next day it was reported that there were 40 or 50 desperadoes in a large house outside the town, so a party was sent out to dislodge them, they had got into a dark place under the house all arches, and it was a very nasty place to get into, as one could not see. Lewis of ours got about twenty of our men and made a rush in, but a big Nigger jumped up behind him and gave him a frightful cut on the back, dividing the shoulder blade and two ribs, the men drove the fellows out and they were soon disposed of. We got a good deal of prize here in jewels and cloth of gold &c. &c. They say the Sub's share will be about £500, so if I get the Dhar prize money as well, I will be pretty well off, it is £300 more. The Doctors say all we wounded fellows will have to go home as soon as we can stand the fatigue of the journey to Bombay, if we do I hope the Regiment will come home before we have to come out again. We expect 6 companies of the 71st here to-morrow, Simpson, and Bonham and a lot of fellows I knew in Quebec are with them, Dartnell and I are very snug here. We have got a room all to ourselves, but the heat my dear Ned is something awful, it is about 100 here and in the camp 113, the 1st Brigade marched the night before last to lick a lot of rascals about three marches out, I don't know whether they will go on to Calpee, there is a large force of the enemy there, but I dare say Sir Colin will do for them: I have got as mementos of Jhansi, the model of a gun field piece, a small brass God, native sword, and a handsome English spangiel, he must have belonged to some of the unfortunate people who were murdered here 1st June, 4 of our Lieutenants have been promoted by last Gazette, so I am now nearly certain that I have got my Lieutenancy.

My horse found his way back to camp all right, and I sold him to Coates for £15 he was worth £30 but there were so many horses taken as prize and sold cheap that I could not get more for him.

The Rance's father and Prime Minister were caught the other day and hung. We took several elephants here, one was an enormous brute, said to be 150 years old he had bars of pure gold on his tusks valued at £500: he was in a great state of excitement when I saw him, owing I suppose, to the noise, firing, he was breaking great branches off of the trees about him and throwing them at our men. We have had 7 officers and 50 men killed and wounded in the 86th. The Niggers fight very well behind walls and in houses but in the field they only wait to fire a few rounds and then bolt like fun. I must now close this letter, and with best love to all at home, believe me my dear Ned,
Your very affectionate brother,
S. W. SEWELL.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS.

"When we landed in the Crimea, 26,000 strong, as fine a body of men as ever trod the earth, yet helpless without God's arm, there were but five chaplains with the Force; and, before the winter of 1854 had well set in, two of them were dead and one invalided: indeed, shortly after the battle of Inkerman, it seemed as if the ministrations of the Church would become almost unknown to our Army. Who was it stepped in at that critical moment, and raised our stricken band to a goodly body of sixty-five able, and,

I think I may say, faithful Chaplains? None other than the warm-hearted people of England. The tale of dying hundreds and spiritual destitution became the topic of every newspaper of the land; the letters of our Soldiers imploringly asked for ministers of God; an urgent appeal was made to the society for the Propagation of the Gospel to increase its mission to an afflicted Army; the Minister of War was besought to send out more Chaplains; leading articles in *The Times* eloquently and earnestly pleaded in a holy cause; in a word, one general was heard, "Give to our suffering heroes the consolations of Religion." Sir, we, as a nation, have our faults, but certainly we are not fickle. The same heart that beats so truly to British Soldiers in '54, beats as truly to them now. I say, then, you need not fear opposition in carrying out any moral reform in the Army: the House of Commons, which is but the people in action, will heartily supply all that is really necessary for the spiritual discipline of our Troops."

This latter sentiment is strictly in accordance with our own view, and it cannot too frequently be repeated. To the credit of Lord PANMURE the list of Military Chaplains was much augmented, and we hear the best and accounts of the effect of their employment. But the increase had no reference to India. It is in respect to the Regiments in that country that Mr. Wright addresses General PEEL, as, we think, with great, we wish we could have written, irresistible force:—

"The spiritual advantages now possessed by a Regiment at home, only make it feel more keenly the want of a Chaplain, on its embarkation for the East. Here, then, let me respectfully ask you, Sir, to carry on the good work, now so well begun, by appointing a Chaplain to every Regiment immediately it is ordered on foreign service—at least, to every Regiment which, for the time to come, shall be stationed in India. Viewed simply as a moral policeman, a sensible earnest-minded clergyman, walking daily among a thousand men, each of whom, on Indian soil, is worth at least £100 to the State, would be a source of gain instead of expense to the Treasury. I know the stereotyped answer to my proposition, "Oh! that will never do; it was tried for a long time, and found a great failure." But the hasty objectors forget, that, when, under the old régime, every Corps in the Service had its Chaplain, that Chaplain was generally appointed without any consideration whatever as to his qualification. In those days, Chaplaincies, like Esignities, Lieutenancies, and companies, were disposed of without the smallest regard to the fitness of the parties applying for them. Being the especial patronage of the Colonels, they were not unfrequently put up for sale. As to the duties, they might be performed by deputy, or they might not be performed at all; or if the principal attached himself to the Corps on the strength of which he was borne, the chances were that the arrangement proved to be the most mischievous of the whole. It was generally found, that the charms of the mess-table, rather than any desire to exercise a moral influence over the conduct and opinions of the Soldiers, kept the Chaplain at Head Quarters." Such a state of things, or any approach to it, could not exist now: it would not be tolerated for a single moment. Our youngest Officers would despise the minister of the Gospel who could talk of godliness from the pulpit, and pass an ungodly life out of it; while Officers commanding Regiments, supported by a Commander-in-Chief determined to show no favour to high or low, would soon adopt means to be relieved of so heavy an infliction. Again, if we consider the position and pay of a Military Chaplain, the authorities can, if right means be adopted, always secure a faithful clergyman to be a pattern to all ranks of the service. With a few alterations in the warrants bearing upon Chaplains I feel assured that a body of clergy may be attached to the Army, which shall be a blessing to our Soldiers, a bright example before the heathen, and an honour to our country.

I am afraid, Sir, we have not, as a nation, properly considered the condition of our Soldiers during their long years of service in India. There they are, at all times exposed to the dangers of a passing war, or the violence of a sweeping epidemic, or the temptation of a lasting idleness; they, therefore, require every support that can be given them, especially that of a Chaplain, who, dwelling in the midst of them, may day by day encour-

age them, while honest and true towards their earthly sovereign, not to forget Him who is King of kings and Lord of lords. Who can tell the benefits resulting from the regular ministrations of the Church, upon the bodies and souls of men exposed to the depressing influence of a tropical climate? We can doubt the intense comfort afforded to our Soldiers by a faithful minister of God, during those awful visitations of cholera and fever which, from time to time, visit our Indian cantonments."

Nothing that we could write would add strength to this appeal. But lest it should be supposed that Mr. Wright only contemplates an augmentation to the number of Protestant Chaplains, he says in a truly catholic tone:—

"I know the delicate question which will at once present itself: "What, is to be done for the Presbyterians and Roman Catholics?" I answer, they must be dealt fairly with; honesty will be found the best policy. Give to every Highland Regiment its Presbyterian Chaplain, and the Roman Catholics a body of priests in proportion to the number of Roman Catholics in our Army. Taking the average amount of all our Corps for a period of 25 years at 145,000 men, the division by creeds would stand nearly as follows: 107,000 Church of England; 30,000 Roman Catholics, and 8,000 Presbyterians. If, therefore, the Church of England require 92 Chaplains, which, considering our home and foreign stations, would be about the necessary number; then the Presbyterians should have eight, and the Roman Catholics 25. In this statement I am not at all casting aside the privileged position of the two Protestant bodies—maintain it, I ask, to the letter, but at the same time be just to all. As a Clergyman, zealously attached to the Church of England, I wish that our Troops could do without a single Romish priest; but, as an honest man, I am bound to say, that if the Roman Catholics are received into our Army, and fight manfully with it, we must, in justice, give them their fair share of spiritual care. In vain shall we try to evade the duty; sooner or later that duty must be done; and "if well 'twere done, 'twere well if 'twere done quickly." When the fight becomes fierce and bloody, there is no cry, "Presbyterians and Roman Catholics to the rear," but the one universal shout is, "Forward! forward!" I say, therefore, to continue the present system; that of confining Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains to the Church of England, is an injustice to thousands of brave Soldiers, and a severe injury to that Church, of which I daily thank my God I am a member. Feeling, then, that the principle I am maintaining is a thoroughly sound one, viz., that every Government is bound to see to the moral and religious care of the army; that absolutely controls, I appeal to you, Right Honourable Sir, as one who desire every good for the Soldier: and I earnestly beseech you to give, to all creeds in our ranks, that spiritual care, which, as Christian Troops, borne whither they know not, and carrying their lives in their hands, they can most justly demand."

We most heartily echo every syllable of the foregoing, and trust that the Secretary of State for War will seize an opportunity of bringing the subject before the House of Commons in a separate motion. Whether or no, every Soldier, of whatever persuasion, must feel that the Rev. Mr. Wright has established a new claim to the gratitude of the Army. (*U. S. Gazette.*)

The *Nouveliste*, of Marseilles, of the 28th of May, states that at five in the morning of the preceding day, two non-commissioned officers of the 58th infantry, fought a duel on the high ground near where the Imperial Palace is being built. The weapon used was the sword. One of the combatants was killed on the spot, and the other slightly wounded in the abdomen. After the survivor's wound was dressed he was committed to the new military prison at Marseilles.

The French protectionists, and particularly the ironmasters, are straining every nerve to obtain a prolongation of their monopoly.

The *Morning Herald's* Paris correspondent says several hundred students have sent a round robin to *Figaro* and other newspapers, conveying a challenge to the subaltern officers of the army. The authorities have interfered.

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JUNE 26, 1858.

MILITARY EXPENDITURE.

We observe that our Finance Minister takes credit to himself that he has succeeded in reducing the Militia Estimates by some £16000 this year. It is nothing to boast of, but as we presume that reduction is the imperative order of the day, we suppose we must not be too hard on Mr. Oayley, who appears to have difficulties of no ordinary kind to contend with.

There are some people who object to any Military expenditure. We may be accused of urging it on the old "nothing like leather" principle, but we do not contend for anything in these columns for which we cannot give reasons. We differ from the opinion of so called, *Philantropists*, so abounding in these degenerate days in regarding man as a combative animal. We don't pretend to give "the reason why," it is sufficient for us to know that he is physically and morally constituted to be so, and any attempt to alter that condition is hopeless. You must pull out his teeth; eradicate his desires, quench his fiery passions, feed him on pap like an infant, or treat him to the mild hermit like diet of sparkling spring water and the fragrant root, and what then? Why you would succeed in producing not a *Man*, but a miserable *Philantropist*, an emasculated member of the Peace Party! God has willed it so. We are taught indeed to control and restrain the passions, such as ambition, lust of conquest, love of glory, but do we do so? and if we were to do so, would others? "Ay there's the rub!"

We answer no, they would not, they do not. History past and present gives the lie to that supposition. A peace loving, and unarmed people will bear the same character among the comity of nations as the *good natured man* does in the ordinary relations of this wicked world; that is, as a nunny to be laughed at, and taken advantage of on every fitting occasion. But in proportion as the aggregate exceeds the individual, so do the consequences of mistakes become serious. It is now universally admitted that the late Russian War is directly attributable to the English "Peace Party." And there is no doubt that the insolent tone of the U States towards England of late years has been pampered up to the verge of unendurance by the knowledge that such conduct could be indulged in with impunity. This is now threatening war, not the worst of calamities. Yes! it is openly boasted that unless the British Cruisers will permit the *Slave Trade* to be carried on under the shelter of the *Pirate Flag* of a nation lost to all principle, all decency, all honor, all religion, War will be forced on her. Thanks to the *Philantropists* for that pass. We trust that War may be avoided, but not at the expense of principle, or the natural honor, and these will be sacrificed if the counsels of the infamous Paper "The Times" are allowed to sway English minds. Thank God they do not, and so our American neighbours had better undeceive themselves, or they will find themselves in the thick of a war which may do us infinite mischief, but won't do them much good. We shall be glad to turn out false prophets, but we greatly apprehend war. It is possible—that our Statesmen must admit; but whether they do so or not, our people feel uneasy, and they naturally desire to be prepared for it, be the possibility ever so contingent and remote. In the face of such danger, we protest against any reduction of Military expendi-

ture, for a simple reason, quite intelligible, we presume, to those who are open to no other kind of reason, viz: that the expenditure of a few thousand pounds now may save millions of *filthy lucre*, to say nothing of our homes, our families, property, religion, and, summing up all these in one word, INDEPENDENCE. In this protest we shall be sustained by those who really reflect, and really love their country; and so fortified, we are content to accept the sneer of *practical men*, the opposition of journals, ephemeral in character, unfixed in principles, and the objections of mistaken though well-intentioned economists.

THE 100TH REGIMENT, OR ROYAL CANADIAN REGIMENT.

The manner in which this corps has been officered must satisfy the most prejudiced observer that a just and generous spirit dictates the preferment of Regimental Officers. Six Captancies and nine Lieutenancies are announced in the *Gazette* of Tuesday last, and from the selections made it is very evident that a design exists on the part of the Horse Guards to give the new Corps the advantage of the services of Officers who have done their duty and acquired for themselves a good reputation in other Corps. One Captain, Weguelin, is from the Half Pay—he has served 22 years, and is a Brevet Major. Captain Ingram is from the 97th, and has been unfortunate in his own Corps, his two seniors having nearly four years less service than himself—Captain Lake has thirteen years Full Pay service, and was junior but two in the 2nd West India Regiment. Captains Cook, Clery, and Browne have been drawn from the Lieutenants in the 32nd—the Regiment which immortalised itself at Lucknow. Captain Cook is a peculiarly gallant Officer, and was honourably mentioned during the siege by Sir J. Inglis. The three last have not been taken in the order of seniority, because it is customary to give to some Officers the chance of an early promotion in their own Regiments, and to select others because of their longer service though they may not stand the highest on the list. As for example, in the case of Lieutenant Stabb, who has been passed over by Lieutenant Browne, an Officer of three years' standing,

The 100th Regiment will soon be in full training, and, under so old and experienced an Officer as Colonel De Rottenburg, will quickly rival the best Regiments in its general efficiency. (*U. S. Gazette.*)

MILITARY BLUNDERING IN INDIA.—The hot-weather campaign has commenced with a reverse, which we owe to the rashness and folly of General Walpole. We want to know how long the patience of the public is to be tried by the impunity allowed to such misdeeds. Are the reproaches of conscience and the anxiety caused by defeat to be the only penalties of bad generalship; are the errors and follies of leaders to be palliated and excused under such pleas as age, untoward circumstances, bravery, and the like? We don't advocate that form of punishment which was so common in the days of the French Convention, when partial success was considered failure, and ill-fated generals paid the penalty on the scaffold. But, while we should deprecate undue severity, we do advocate the necessity for punishment in some form. It is not sufficient to mark official displeasure merely by removing a rash or incapable general from active service in the field, and depriving him of prospective honors from bravery in action. Lenity begets disaster. We see the result in the case of General Walpole. We feel confident that if the supineness of General Hewitt at Meerut, which led to the fatal massacre of Delhi, had been visited by some more marked symptom of dissatisfaction than is to be discovered in the mere act of sending him home, the lesson would have served to deter other generals from similar inactivity. Can it be doubted that if slowness and incapaci-

ty had been held to constitute a grave offence in the case of General Hewitt we should not have had to deplore the disaster of Dinapore? That disaster, which we owe to the age, incapacity, and gouty legs of General Lloyd, has not ceased as yet to yield melancholy fruits. Eight months have elapsed since the "fighting Sepoys," as they call themselves, marched out of cantonments unopposed, and they are still in the vicinity of the Ganges, harassing our troops, besieging towns and holding difficult passes against our bravest soldiers. Will any one say General Lloyd's removal was a sufficient example to deter other from imitating his cruel errors? Hewitt's and Lloyd's are faults of inaction. Others have erred through the contrary fault. General Windham commits a breach of orders and an error in judgment at Cawnpore. Is it a grave mark of dissatisfaction to send him to enjoy the ease of the garrison life in Sirhind? When the Colonel of the 2nd Bays makes an imprudent charge at nothing at all, as at Chinput, and gets his regiment well peppered from stone walls which he should never have approached, the bravery that prompted the foolish act saves him from reprimand.

We know of one instance only where inattention to orders was visited with any reproach. General Franks had orders to use heavy artillery when he could do so with advantage. But his contempt of danger made him despise those orders. He took light pieces into action, substituting the bayonets at close quarters for distant cannonade. The consequence was the loss of valuable lives, and Sir Colin, instead of instructing the trans-Goomtee column to General Franks, gave it to Sir James Outram. But even this example was insufficient to act as a check to the headlong ardour of General Walpole, who with the contempt of a Wheeler for his enemies, attacks stone walls skirmishing order, and a jungle without a previous cannonade. (*Bombay Gazette.*)

THE STATE BALL.—The Court Journal supplies its readers with the following bit of Court Gossip:—"The state ball at Buckingham Palace, on Monday, was far more numerous attended than the ball given in honour of the nuptials of the Princess Royal and much more brilliant. The noble apartments are fully equal to accommodate 2,000 guests with ease; but at a state ball all the visitors crowd round where Her Majesty sits or dances, and consequently the spacious and magnificent new ball-room was not large enough, of itself, to accommodate the numbers that thronged into it. Her Majesty sat on the *haut-pas*, with the youthful, pretty, and charming young Queen of Portugal by her side. Seats were placed for all the members of the Royal Family, the Prince of Hohenzollern, and the Princess Anna of Saxe-Weimar. The seats of the Queens were marked on the *haut-pas* by a footstool, a distinction which was omitted with the other members of the royal family. The royal bride danced frequently during the evening in quadrilles with the Prince Consort, the Duke of Cambridge, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar. In noticing the arrival of the Duc de Malakoff, we remarked, upon his "agile step;" and it is a great confirmation of the fact that not only did the Queen of Portugal, but our own gracious Sovereign, select the duke as a partner for a quadrille. The gallant marshal was a little taken aback when the honour intended by our Queen was first intimated to him, but the nevertheless acquitted himself with grace, and after each dance conducted his royal partner to her seat with true French gallantry. The duke wore the full uniform of a Marshal of France, but paid us the compliment of displaying the Ribbon of a Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, without any other decoration. The places of the Queen and the Queen of Portugal, at the supper, were opposite to that famous work of art in the precious metals, "Horses at the Fountain," and immediately on their Majesties' approach the fountain commenced playing and throwing off the grateful odours of eau-de-Cologne. The shield presented by the King of Prussia to the Prince of Wales, the Prince of Wales's epergne, and the South American silver were also displayed on a buffet, placed opposite to the seats of the two Queens. Although the Queen of Portugal had a long day's travel before her on Tuesday she remained with the Queen in the ball room till two o'clock, dancing with the Duc

de Malakoff immediately after supper. The dancing continued with unabated vigour until the Queen left the ball, and by ten minutes past three o'clock the last of the guests had departed from the palace."

THE CANADIAN RIFLES.

The *Argonaut* (sailing vessel of course) left England on the 3rd instant, with 200 men, 300 women, and 400 children! as a reinforcement to the Royal Canadian Rifles.

CAVALRY DRILLS.

We have great pleasure in giving insertion to the annexed account of the York Volunteer Cavalry Drill, under, we should say, about the best Cavalry Officer in the Militia, Lieut. Col. G. T. Denison, who has been 20 years at the work, having learnt his drill from the 1st Dragoon Guards in 1838.

A creditable feature in regard to this Volunteer parade was the strength, in which they turned out, Captain Denison's troop having every man present, and through the drill had an average of 46 the ground. The other troop turned out admirably, the whole of the few days in which they were together, the two troops having drilled separately for a week.—We trust that Officers Commanding will favor us with accounts of their drills from time to time.

THE YORK YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

On Thursday, the 17th instant, the York Yeomanry of class A, comprising Capt: Denison's Troop No 1 and Capt McLeod's Troop No 2 after being inspected by Col Macdougall, the inspecting field officer for Upper Canada, who having counted the men, found that No 1 had every man present, 50 in all and 2 officers, and that No 2 had 46 men and 3 officers after the inspection, the Troops being formed with Squadrons; in single ranks, were put through the following parade and field movements by Lt Col, George Denison, who commands the mounted Force of that County viz:

PARADE MOVEMENTS.

1. The general salute and the inspection.
2. March past by Squadrons.
3. Rank past by Single files.
4. Rank past by Threes.
5. Trot past by Troops.

Then re-forming on the Parade line they performed the *Sword Exercise*, viz the *Exercise*, 1st Division, 2nd Division and the *pursuing practice*, then having front formed ranks. Executed the following.

FIELD MOVEMENTS.

- 1st. Change front half right.
2. Change front half left back.
3. The line will retire, threes about and halt front.
4. Change front to the left.
5. Advance in Column of Troops from the right.
6. Form line to the front.
7. Column of troops from the right, in succession by the rear.
8. Form line to the rear on the rear troop.
9. Inverted line to the rear by the wheel-about of troops.
10. Advance by threes from the right of squadrons.
11. Front form.
12. Column of troops from the right of squadrons to the left.
13. Form close column.
14. Column will charge by troops in succession, each retiring by threes outwards and re-forming in the rear.
15. Advance by troops in open files performing the "pursuing practice" on the gallop and retire and re-form in same manner.
16. Advance in open column.
17. Form divisions—and in column of divisions proceed to the parade line.
18. Advance in line—taking order and saluting.

Col: Macdougall then rode up to the Commanding officer and expressed himself as agreeably surprised at the manner in which every thing had been done. He said he had no idea they would have made such progress in their drill in such a few days—he also was pleased at their turning out so strong.

To Correspondents.

The Letter dated 22nd June, has been received. The writer of the article had not intended to transmit the copies of the *Military Gazette* to the parties referred to, but some typographical errors having occurred in the first edition of the paper, which might have caused misapprehension in the minds of those for whom he has a high respect, (and whose labours in that particular are known to and fully appreciated by him,) he considered it his duty to show the true spirit of the article, and is glad to find that he has not been misunderstood.

ST. JEAN BAPTISTE.

On Thursday the Patron Saint of Canada was celebrated. From early morning the French Canadian population was on the *qui vive*. A more respectable, more orderly, and better clad population, it has never been our lot to witness. Let us add, also, that in appearance, a happier and more contented looking people is not to be found on the earth. We pray that French Canadians may rest content with such a felicitous state of things—recollecting the fable of the foolish dog which exchanged the substance for the fleeting image of the brook. The Society, with various emblems—among which were the rather too famous "*Drapeau de Carillon*"—attended mass at the cathedral, which was finely adorned with flags for the occasion. We suppose that it was as an indication of peace and good will that the American flag was also conspicuously displayed.—We do not know whose handy work that was, but we will take it on ourselves to affirm that not one man, or woman, present wished to see that flag hoisted or complimented. A nation which does not recognise right from wrong, and has no christian principles, should have no place for its flag in a holy edifice—let it adorn the deck of the Pirate and Slaver—that is its place.

The Soiree at the Music Hall was extremely well got up, and well attended. We observed there our gallant Commandant, Colonel Munro, C.B., and Lt. Colonel Sewell, Commanding the Volunteer Forces of the city.

We wish our French Canadian friends many happy returns of the day.—*Vive Jean Baptiste!*

ERRATA IN OUR LAST.

The article *Canadian Politics*, by the ingenuity of composers was made to have quite an opposite meaning to what was intended, we therefore produce it corrected.

CANADIAN POLITICS.

Public affairs are in a more frightful condition in Canada than at any period of its history, and we fear the most alarming results. What are the Catholic Clergy about? Are they blind?—do they want to see anarchy? If not, let them mark with the severest reprobation those signs of the Catholic Church who, in Parliament, have supported fraud and iniquity unparalleled. We must plainly tell *Messieurs le Clergé* that this conduct does not do much credit to their teaching, and that their Protestant brethren are not indifferent to these crimes. The late Election frauds were justly denounced from the Pulpit of the Protestant-Cathedral on Sunday last.

The name of the gentleman named in our leading article, entitled "*Canadian Regiment*," in last number, should have been *Philip* instead of *Pierre* Huot. It is not a matter of much consequence. There are plenty of French Canadian gentlemen in Quebec willing and able to raise men for a Canadian Regiment.

Extract from the speech of the Honble. R. C. Winthrop to the Boston Light Infantry.

(On their return from New York.)

Certainly, gentlemen, the danger which the citizen-soldier is emphatically called on to guard against, is a danger which is to be found at home. It is the domestic violence, the internal disorganization, incidental to a state of Republican freedom, which creates the necessity for the perpetual preparation of the Volunteer Militia of our land. How suddenly and how frequently, of late, have we witnessed such a necessity in all parts of our wide-spread country! But yesterday it presented itself at New Orleans. Not long before it had been manifested at Washington, at Baltimore, at Philadelphia. Just a year ago to-morrow, the noble Regiment whose hospitalities you have so recently shared, was summoned out from that memorable march to Bunker Hill, with the governor of New York at its head, to unite in preserving the public peace amid the very scenes you have so lately left. I need not say, too, that we know such occasions among ourselves. Indeed, the whole history of our Commonwealth and country, from the days of Shay's rebellion to the present day, bears continuous testimony to the vital necessity of a well organized, well disciplined, patriotic Militia, as a part of our Republican system. (Sensation.)

Brave old John Adams, who once said of himself, "I am John Yankee, and as such I shall live and die,"—and who certainly knew as well as any man what constituted the ingredient of the Yankee character,—that distinguished patriot and statesman, during whose Presidential administration, and in support of whose Presidential policy, this very corps was originally organized, just 60 years ago, and whose blood is at this moment to be found in your ranks and his inherited name upon your rolls, made a memorable entry in his diary while he was in London, as the first ambassador from the United States of America. When asked as to the origin of the peculiar characteristics of New Englanders, he reports himself as having replied "the meeting-house and school-house and training-field are the scenes where New England men are to be formed." And the remark is a true now as then. We must have them all, if New England men are to be sustained. There must be spiritual training, and there must be moral and mental training. But there must be physical and military training also. The love and the fear of God must be inculcated in the church. Human learning and languages and sciences and arts must be disseminated through the schools. Religion and education must go along side, promoting the spirit of peace and may the day be hastened when they shall have exercised every other spirit and rendered vain and futile every other art! But until that millennial triumph shall have been accomplished, there must still be found behind them both, and around them both, the strong arm of flesh, nerved and disciplined to wield the sword and bayonet in defence of civil order and against foreign aggression. Christian citizenship, Christian scholarship, Christian statesmanship, Christian soldiership, we must have them all; and upon this point I would give more for the character and example of the heroic Havelock than for all the abstract disquisitions of those who have been accustomed to denounce the profession of a soldier as inconsistent with that of a Christian.—(Great cheering.) We must have them all—we need them all—for the protection of property, for the defence of our homes, our churches, our hearth stones and our altars, for the execution of our laws and the maintenance of civil and religious liberty. (Renewed applause.)

These were the principles, Mr. Commander and gentlemen, which I adopted and cherished in my earliest manhood, when I first accepted a commission in this corps, and I am not sorry of an opportunity to avow them, unchangeable, now that I am fairly and willingly enrolled both on the political and military retired list. I am glad of an opportunity to command them to you, young men of the rank and file, not singly to be chosen between, but jointly to be supported together. The meeting house, the school house, the training field, sustain them all, identify yourselves with the support of them all, and camp, you will go forth in the fear of God, in the love of your fellow men, as Christian patriots, armed for defence and not

for conquest, for vindication and not for vengeance, in the very spirit in which our own Washington, eighty-three years ago this day, accepted the appointment, under which he led the army of Independence to victory.

Notice to Companies Subscribing to this Paper.

Companies, Batteries, and Troops, subscribing to the *Military Gazette*, have the privilege of having the inserted Appointments of the NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS. It is therefore requested that Officers commanding will notify to the Editor, APPOINTMENTS and PROMOTIONS of NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

The name of HIS EXCELLENCY the COMMANDER of the FORCES has been accidentally omitted from the Patrons of the *Military Gazette* (E. B.) published in the two last numbers.

On the 3rd page will be found a Letter from Mr. Sewell, 86th Regt., describing the attack on Jhansi—the reader will remark a simple fact—that though *his own* ladder was destroyed, he was fourth or fifth up another.

If anybody is sceptical about the corruption and degraded character of the English Press let them just read the *Times*, the *Illustrated London News*, and the *Liverpool Times*, on the Yankee dispute, and that will satisfy them. The *Illustrated* boldly says that England must yield the point in dispute,—that the sooner it does it the better.—That is, that England has assumed a position which she and all the world have solemnly recognised by treaties to be just and right; and because half a dozen owners of *Slave ships* have the power to get up a cry against England, she must at once sacrifice duty. Yield then!—receive another kick—that won't be the last—They'll quarrel with you for all that.—(E.M.G.)

COLT'S REVOLVERS.

We draw attention to the advertisement of Colonel Colt's weapons, which have, as it were, revolutionised war. He has already supplied several hundred of these arms to the Volunteer Cavalry, to whom they are too familiar to require particular observation. The weapon is now taking precedence of everything far and near. We hope our Yankee cousins do not mean to quarrel with us—if they do, let us be well supplied with these perfect firearms; and then we may say with the poet,

"When *Colt* meets *Colt*, then comes the tug of war."

RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT ROUTES.

The indefatigable Mr. Lovell has been good enough to forward to us a work with the above title, (price \$1.25,) containing an immense amount of information useful to Tourists, Travellers, and their hosts—Hotel Keepers. We recommend the work to our readers: it contains, in addition, an excellent Map of Canada, and parts of the adjacent States.

THE MILITIA PIC-NIC.

We are requested to state that the arrangements for this excursion are as follows.

The Volunteers taking part in it will assemble at the Armory, St. Lewis Street at 8 A. M. The parade on the Esplanade at 9. They embark at a quarter to ten. (See advertisement) Other parties participating in the Pic-Nic, are requested to be on board at half-past 9. It is expected that the disembarkation on the Island will be complete at 11 A. M.

THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES.

We learn with great regret that Sir Wm. Eyre has been seriously indisposed; the state of his health necessitates a change of climate, and accordingly His Excellency proceeds to England on Saturday next in the *Nova Scotian*.

There will be a Full Dress Parade of all the Troops in Garrison, on Saturday next the 29 inst., at 11 o'clock, a. m., to distribute to several Officers the Medjijie medal.—(Gazette.)

Military Gazette Office, 11 A.M.

At the above Parade Major and Brev. Lieut. Colonel Gordon, 17th Regt., and Major Hudson, 39th Regt., were presented with the Mejidie Medal.

Mr. Langevin will please accept our thanks for the return of Statement relative to Militia Companies, from which it appears that there were Applications to form companies of Volunteers rejected, in Upper Canada 85; and in Lower Canada 42, for the rather vague reasons given as follows:

Ground of such rejection

The General reasons for the rejection of applications to form Corps have been:

1st.—That there were no vacancies in Class A, and the applicants being unwilling to organize in Class B.

2nd.—That, in respect to applications to form Artillery Corps, no Guns were available for their armament.

3th.—In some instances, no means were available at the times of the applications for arming the Corps.

4th.—In other cases the application was not persisted in on a nominal Roll of the Volunteers being called for.

5th.—In some other instances, it was not considered advisable to authorize too large a number of Corps in particular localities.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,
Adjutant General.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. Cayley, our Finance Minister, has had no very pleasant duty this year. We knew that the critical position of money matters would be a severe strain on the Government. There is nothing like "taking the bull by the horns,"—a Loan should have been announced at the beginning of the Session. However, we can forgive the Ministry much, since they have had the manliness to eschew Protection, as a principle. What the details of the Tariff may be we cannot anticipate; if duties are to be increased for Revenue, they must not be excessive, or they will defeat their object. While on this subject, we must refer to that remarkable piece of legislation called the "Reciprocity" Treaty—"Iucus a non lucendo," under the privilege of which the Americans can import into Canada goods at 5 per cent., which cannot be imported from Canada to them for less than 33 per cent. We believe they are the losers by this system; still we think a pretty strong hint should be given that we do not quite approve their legislative tricks.

Truly, England is governed in a strange way. In spite of every remonstrance, the present government reduced ten regiments of Militia. Now we see it announced—only six weeks having elapsed—that more Militia is to be called out!

In the same way, My Lord Palmerston ordered eight of the finest Line of Battle Ships in the British Navy, and 6,000 trained, and excellent seamen, to be reduced at the moment when France was assuming a most arrogant tone towards England, and his government—"theres something rotten in the state of England" The country is betrayed!—Who are the traitors?

MAJOR RAMSAY'S LECTURE.

At the request of the officers of the No. 1 Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Major Ramsay delivered a lecture on Cavalry tactics at the Mechanics' Hall, on Monday evening. The Hall was well filled—chiefly by the officers and men of the Volunteer Force. Col. Dyde, commanding the Brigade, occupied the chair, and after a few words of introduction explaining the purpose and object of the lecture, gave place to Major Ramsay. We have only space to day for a part of the interesting discourse; but the remainder will be given hereafter. The lecturer said:—

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen,—What strikes one perhaps most, reviewing the history of Cavalry, is the extreme brilliancy of its victories at one time, compared to its comparative nullity or inefficiency at others. But it must be recollected that it is the most difficult arm to bring to a state of perfection; it requires the highest degree of courage and discipline, and a talent and heroism in its leaders, not always to be met with.

If cavalry has in some actions, nay during whole campaigns, only performed a very second rate part, it is at the same time undeniable, that to charges of this arm, when conducted by leaders possessing the necessary energy and spirit, the most decisive successes must be attributed.

If, however, we consider the numerous occasions on which cavalry, from not being properly led, or from not having attained a proper state of efficiency, has failed in producing great results; and if we consider at the same time the great expense of maintaining this arm of the service, it is, perhaps, not to be wondered at that cavalry should at many periods have been much neglected. It is the greatest commanders, nevertheless, both in ancient and modern times, that have paid cavalry the greatest attention, well knowing what masses of horse could do when wielded by the hand of genius.

It is far from my intention to place cavalry above infantry; it is the latter, which, acting in much greater numbers, that has, in most cases, to stand the brunt of the battle, and is, veritably, the mainstay of the army. Cavalry cannot act on the defensive—or rather I should say, its only means of defence consists in a vigorous attack; unsupported by infantry it is utterly unable to hold a position. If, however, in war it is infantry which combats in the greatest masses; if on the field of battle it is generally infantry which plays the principal part—it is, at all events, decisive. Without cavalry, the enemy is never really beaten, but retreats in good order, take up a new position, and is soon in readiness to renew the combat.

At Alma, it was owing to the absence of a sufficient force of cavalry, on the side of the Allies, that the Russians were enabled to make good their retreat with comparatively little loss, carrying away with them nearly all their artillery. The total destruction of the French army after the battle of Waterloo, was owing to the vigorous pursuit made by bodies of Prussian cavalry, eager to avenge the many defeats they had suffered.

It is, gentlemen, ignorance alone of military history which induces one arm to despise another. An acquaintance with the annals of warfare shows that great commanders—such men as Alexander, Cæsar, Hannibal—and in modern times, Marlborough, Frederick the Great, Napoleon, Wellington, and many others—have known how to draw the greatest advantage from a judicious employment of these different arms. How very unreasonable it would be to decry artillery, cause on a retreat it is generally more cumbersome than useful; to despise cavalry, because it is not generally of much service during a siege; or to look reproachfully down upon infantry, because it cannot reach the decisive point, or fall upon the enemy's flank with the same destructive velocity as cavalry. Why, gentlemen, a carpenter might as well despise a bricklayer because he is not skilful in the use of the plane; or the bricklayer the carpenter, for not knowing how to lay bricks; or the plasterer assume an air of superiority over both, because his aid is necessary to the completion of the building.

Did the limited length of a lecture admit of it I should gladly have spoken of some of the great cavalry achievements of ancient times; but as the length of a lecture only admits of my referring to a very few examples, I prefer citing some of the most recent. I have two reasons for making this choice; first,—that examples taken from modern his-

tory are clearer, especially as regards the minutest details, often of much importance; and secondly,—that by taking instances of a recent date there is a greater similarity with the warlike means actually in use.—As I remarked a little while ago, the strength of cavalry consists in a vigorous attack: it should never await the assailant, but should always anticipate offensive measures, by a bold and dashing charge. As an example of the fatal effects of cavalry awaiting a charge I shall cite an instance given by Colonel Beamish, in his commentary on the uses of cavalry in war.

During Sir John Moore's famous retreat to Corunna, the fatigue undergone by the troops of all arms, but especially by the cavalry, was immense; for in such circumstances as these it is on the courage and vigilance of the cavalry at the outposts and rearguard that the safety of the army depends. The British had crossed the Esla, and orders were received by the Hussars of the King's German Legion, which formed the rearguard, and was much fatigued, to unsaddle and put up their horses for the night. Fortunately, however, Major Von Linsingen took upon himself to modify this order. At day break 500 French Chasseurs were observed fording the river, which they were obliged to do, by swimming their horses across, the English having destroyed the bridge. Col. Otway, who was on the spot, determined, with 60 dragoons of the outlying piquet, to arrest the advance of the hostile cavalry, and so to prevent a surprise; he accordingly took up a position where the mud walls of some gardens afforded protection to his flanks; there, he was joined by 60 men of the inlying piquet, and thus reinforced, he quietly awaited, in this position the approach of the Chasseur. Col. Otway having observed that one squadron had halted, considerably in advance of the rest, resolved to take advantage of this disposition by charging the body thus advanced. The French squadron awaited the charge, and was completely routed; the officer commanding it being killed on the spot; but the rear squadrons coming up, the British were obliged to retire to their former position. Again reinforced by about three troops, another attack was made; the French again awaiting the charge, but owing to the deep, clayey nature of the ground the allied cavalry had to pass through, they did not make the same impression as on the former occasion; great havoc however, was done by the British sabres, and the two cavalries becoming intermixed, scene of the desperate individual conflict ensued. However, owing to the foresight of Major Von Linsingen, reinforcements were continually arriving from the British rear-guard, and soon, Lord Paget, who commanded the English cavalry, arrived on the ground, re-formed the squadrons, and drove the French into the river; and here many of them became easy marks to the carabines of their pursuers. Arrived on the opposite bank, the French horsemen wheeled bravely about, and succeeded in wounding some men by firing across the river; but, meantime, two pieces of British horse artillery had unlimbered close to the bank, and the first shot falling in the midst of those who had rallied, soon decided their retreat.

I shall now, gentlemen, call your attention to a remarkable instance, where a great battle was decided by a small body of cavalry, commanded by an able leader, who knew how to strike at the decisive moment. Many of you are well aware how important to the fate of the world was the famous battle of Marengo, which, gained by the French after a long and doubtful struggle, secured Napoleon on the consular throne he had so recently mounted, and thus placed in his hands the absolute control of the whole military resources of the France people, so necessary to the carrying out of his daring scheme of universal dominion.

In the early part of the day, after a desperate struggle, success seemed about to crown the Austrian arms—victory, indeed, appeared certain. The French squares were broken, the plain covered with fugitives, and the cry of "tout est perdu! sauve qui peut!" was heard on all sides from the French ranks. At this moment, General Desaix, with 6,000 men, arrived on the scene of action; but although the Austrian advance was thus somewhat checked, the reinforcement seemed still insufficient to change the fate of the day. General Desaix received a wound, while leading on his men, which brought him to the ground, and the Austrian column continued

to advance. At this critical juncture the aspect of affairs was completely changed by a charge of French cavalry. A body of Cuirassiers, 800 strong, under the command of General Kellerman, were stationed in an orchard, beyond which the Austrian column had advanced, thus exposing its flank to the French cavalry, concealed by the festoons of vine leaves, which hung from the branches of the trees. Kellerman perceived his advantage, and at the decisive moment dashed forward, making a vigorous charge on the flank of the Austrian grenadiers; pierced the column in two, the sabres of the cuirassiers making at the same time havoc among the crowded ranks of the Austrians; till, at length, pressed on all sides, the Austrian General Zach, and 2,000 grenadiers, were obliged to lay down their arms and yield themselves prisoners.

The head of the column thus cut off, Zach a prisoner, despair seized the ranks of the Austrians. There was no one left to direct; as Melas, General-in-Chief, had retired to Alexandria to despatch to his sovereign the earliest news of the supposed victory, which Kellerman and his cuirassiers so suddenly changed into a disastrous defeat. General Melas might well regret that he had, a short time before, sent away 2,000 dragoons to protect the rear of his army against a body of French, much too distant from the scene of action to have come up during the battle. Two thousand five hundred dragoons, thus held aloof, if brought on the scene of action, would have decided the day in favor of the Austrians. Alison pretends that the favor conferred, on this occasion, by Kellerman on Napoleon, was too great to be acknowledged. Kellerman, by his charge of cavalry, had secured Napoleon's throne, and thus changed the fate of Europe. The learned historian relates that when Kellerman was presented to the First Consul after the battle, the latter coolly remarked, "You have made a pretty good charge this evening"; then turning to one of the officers present, he said, "The Guard has covered itself with glory." "I am glad you are pleased," replied Kellerman, with military frankness, "for it has placed the crown on your head." Kellerman was promoted, like the other Generals, but received no special mark of favor.

After the rupture of the peace of Amiens, in 1805, Napoleon had nearly the whole of Europe in arms against him. Austria, Russia, England, Hanover, Sweden, Naples, set armies in motion amounting to half a million of men. In the North, a Russian army, 16,000 strong, was being formed at Revel, to be transported by sea to Stralsund, there to be joined by an army of 12,000 Swedes. From thence, the united Russian and Swedish army was to march to Mecklenburgh, and was there to be still further reinforced by 16,000 English troops, disembarked by way of the Elbe. A Russian force was being organized at Wilna; the Emperor Alexander in person commanded another army on the Vistula which, it was hoped, would draw Prussia, still neutral, into the coalition. Another Russian army, under General Kutusof, was marching by way of Galicia into Moravia; and, by following the valley of the Danube was to arrive in time to support. General Mack, who had imprudently advanced to Ulm, where he occupied an encamped position of great strength, its front resting on a small stream called the Iller, and still further protected on the same side by the Swabian Alps and the Black Forest; and on either flank by the Danube and the Mountains of Tyrol: a position which, however impregnable it appeared, was, as the event proved, capable of being turned.

One hundred thousand Austrians, commanded by the Archduke Charles, were in Italy; and the passes of the Tyrol were guarded by 25,000 Austrians, commanded by the archduke John. These were indeed formidable preparations, but the allies had yet to learn the value of time in war.

"Trust to me," said Napoleon to one of his highest officers of State, Cambaceres, "trust to my activity: I will surprise the world by the rapidity of my strokes." We shall see how Napoleon carried these words into effect.

Two armies of 20,000 men each, one of them stationed in Holland and the other occupying Hanover, received orders to march to the south by different routes towards the Danube; injunctions to march rapidly across France from west to east, were also dispatched to the army which for two years had been held in readiness at Boulogne, and at

other places along the coast of the British Channel, for the projected descent on England. Such was at this time the high state of discipline and fine condition of the French armies, and the absolute power exercised by Napoleon over the whole resources of the country, that these plans, conceived by his extraordinary genius, were carried into execution with to a promptitude and secrecy truly wonderful, and with such exactness, that these various armies, converging from remote districts, reached the points indicated with the utmost precision; and to the great surprise of all Europe, and the utter consternation of General Mack, 168,000 French soldiers suddenly appeared on the banks of the Danube, and in rear of the Austrian position at Ulm; while the Russian and Austrian armies, marching to his support, were still hundreds of miles distant.

It would be wrong, however, to suppose that this bold stroke of Napoleon was unaccompanied with danger.

Napoleon had, previous to this, made a new division of his forces; leaving to each corps d'armée a body of horse no more than sufficient for its actual wants; he had formed the great body of his cavalry, that is 22,000 out of 33,000 sabres, into a separate corps of reserve which he placed under the command of his brother-in-law, Prince Murat. The most dangerous duty devolved on the cavalry under Murat, that of protecting the extreme right of the French army, which had to pass transversely along the front of the defiles, which communicated across the Black Forest, from the right of the French line of march to the Iller, the French cavalry succeeded on concealing from the observation the Austrians the immense hosts which were, by rapid marches, converging towards their rear; and by cutting off reports which might otherwise have reached the Austrian headquarters, and by circulating instead false rumors, succeeded in completely bewildering General Mack as to the plans and intentions of Napoleon.

During this anxious march, Murat was constantly on horseback, galloping at the head of his cavalry; in case, despite all this vigilance, the Austrians should become apprised of what was passing, and issue forth in overpowering numbers from the defiles of the Black Forest, Napoleon was ever ready with the Imperial Guard, and the corps of Lannes and Ney—that is, with 50,000 men from the centre, to fly to the support of the right. Another danger to the success of Napoleon's schemes was, that the Austrians should take the alarm, and escape before they were completely enveloped by his forces. Soon however, the extreme left of the French army—that is Bernadotte's corps—had crossed the Danube, and reached Wurtzburg where the presence of so large a body of troops, at once, decided the Elector of Bavaria, who had at his command an army of 25,000 men, and arsenals well filled with military stores to declare in favor of the French. The auxiliary force raised Napoleon's army to nearly 200,000 men. Before, however, this mighty host had completely cut off the retreat of the Austrians, several sharp cavalry engagements took place, especially at Wurttemberg. As Lannes and Murat were passing through an undulating and woody country, intersected by small streams, the dragoons marching at the head of the column—a numerous body of the enemy were perceived, posted round a considerable town called Wurttemberg. It consisted of 6 battalions of grenadiers, 3 battalions of fusiliers, and 4 squadrons of cavalry, sent forward to reconnoitre by General Mack, who had begun to receive alarming reports that a great French army was actually on the banks of the Danube. In front of the town of Wurttemberg was situated the hamlet of Hohenreiten, guarded by several hundred Austrian infantry and cavalry. Protected by the houses of the hamlet, these troops commenced a galling fire on a regiment of dragoons which had reached the scene of action. Cavalry, unsupported by infantry or artillery, is not exactly the sort at force to assail troops placed behind stone walls; but one of Murat's aide-de-camps, an officer of cavalry, named Excelmans, had just come up; and immediately devised a scheme by which to overcome the difficulty. He caused 200 dragoons, armed with carbines, who volunteered for the service, to dismount, and placing himself at their head soon drove the enemy from the

carriet; and some additional detachments of dragoons having by this time arrived, the whole advanced rapidly upon the flying troops, and penetrated after them into Wurtemberg. On reaching the town, however, they perceived on an eminence, at some distance beyond it, a body of Austrian infantry, consisting of 9 battalions, drawn up in one solid square, and protected on its flanks by artillery and cavalry. It is at all times a bold attempt for cavalry to attack disciplined infantry drawn up to receive them, and unbroken by a previous discharge of artillery; but more especially is this the case should the square, as in the present instance, be protected both by artillery and cavalry.—The French horsemen had, however, learned to think there was nothing they could not accomplish and a charge was instantly made; but although the dragoons displayed the greatest courage, it was found impossible to penetrate the compact mass of the enemy. Excelmans had a horse killed under him, and Colonel Maurepetit fell pierced by a bayonet. Murat, however, soon came up with a strong body of cavalry: the attack was renewed, and the Austrians were seen to give ground. In the meantime, a body of grenadiers came up, and began to occupy a slope of woodland which ran along the rear of the Austrian position. Had the grenadiers arrived a few minutes sooner, probably the whole Austrian force would have been made prisoners; as it was they accomplished their retreat, but not without leaving several pieces of artillery, some standards, and 2,000 prisoners in the hands of the French. Murat wishing to reward the bravery of Excelmans, commissioned him to bear to the Emperor the tidings of the first considerable success gained over the Austrians. The Emperor received the news at Donaunorth; and in order to give greater eclat to the first honor accorded during this campaign, he conferred the decoration of the Cross of the Legion of Honor on this brave young officer in presence of his whole staff. After a few more such spirited engagements as the one I have just described, the Austrians were at length cut off from all means of retreat.—Some detached corps, indeed, attempted to make their escape, with more or less success: The Archduke Ferdinand succeeded in passing the French lines during the night, with six or seven thousand cavalry and a body of infantry; and joined by General Werneuh and his corps, he attempted to escape into Bohemia, thus depriving Mack of 20,000 men. Pursued, however, for several days by Murat at the head of an immense body of horse, Dupont's division and Oudinot's grenadiers, the whole retreating infantry and artillery, and a part of the cavalry, were obliged to lay down their arms and surrender themselves prisoners. The Archduke, saved by the fidelity of a soldier, who gave him his horse, made his escape followed only by two or three thousand horsemen.

The unfortunate Mack, completely hemmed in by the French, was obliged, with what remained to him of his army, that is about 30,000 men, to lay down his arms. On that memorable occasion, Napoleon stood on a slope, at the foot of the Mecklenburg mountains; behind were ranged the French infantry, so as to form a half circle and in front the cavalry were deployed in line, facing the Emperor; Thus forming a sort of amphitheatre through which the Austrians could defile after depositing their arms. The Austrian General advanced the first grief was depicted in his countenance; and as he presented his sword to Napoleon, he said, "You see before you the unfortunate Mack!" Napoleon received him and his officers with the greatest courtesy, and they took their places on either side of the conqueror. Furious at the humiliation of giving up their arms, the Austrian soldiers flung them away, before they arrived at the place where the Emperor stood; and as they passed by they seemed to regard with the utmost curiosity the terrible conqueror who, by the rapidity of his marches, had surprised and surrounded them in their stronghold.

Napoleon, in one of these stirring addresses he knew so well how to make thus describes his successes—not entirely, be it remarked, without exaggeration:—

"Soldiers!—Of 100,000 men who composed the Austrian strength, 60,000 are our prisoners. I promised you a great battle, but instead we have the results of a great victory, and have only lost 1500 men. Sol-

diers!—This success is due to your confidence in your Emperor;—to your patience in supporting fatigue and privations of every kind—and to your intrepidity. But we have not done; you are impatient to re-commence a second campaign.

"That Russian army which the gods of England has transported from the extremities of the universe still exists; we have yet to deal with it as we have done with the Austrians."

It would be tedious to continue any further the events of this campaign; suffice it to say, that the French army, with Murat and his cavalry and grenadiers leading the way, drove the Russian and Austrian armies before them, till at length, by the ardor and dexterity of Murat, the bridge across the Danube was surprised, and the French cavalry and grenadiers poured into the Capital of the Austrian Empire.

This campaign terminates with the Battle of Austerlitz, when Napoleon gains a decisive victory over the Austro-Russian army, commanded by the two Emperors in person: three Emperors being thus present on the field. The battle of Austerlitz is remarkable for several brilliant cavalry engagements, which, however, I have not time at present to describe to you, but which are well worthy the careful perusal of every one desirous of becoming acquainted with cavalry tactics.

We have spoken so much of Prince Murat, that I am tempted to give you the character of this singular personage, as drawn by Napoleon himself. The following quotation is taken from O'Meara's voice from St. Helena: "Murat, said Napoleon was a most singular character. He loved, I may rather say, he adored me. With me, he was my right arm; without me, he was nothing. Order Murat to attack and destroy 4,000 or 5,000 men, in such a direction, it was done in a moment; leave him to himself, he was an imbecile without judgment. In battle, he was, perhaps, the bravest man in the world; his boiling courage carried him into the midst of the enemy, covered with plumes and glittering with gold; how he escaped was a miracle, for from being so distinguished a mark, every one fired at him—Every day, Murat was engaged in single combat with some of them, and returned with his sabre dripping with the blood of those he had slain.—He was a Paladin in the field, but in the cabinet destitute of either decision or judgment."

You all remember the gallant feat of arms performed by the light cavalry brigade, led on by Lord Cardigan, at Balaclava; useless because unsupported, but showing the extraordinary valour and irresistible force of the British sabre.

To the cavalry no opportunity of distinction had yet occurred; at the Alma the allied horse took little or no part; and on the occasion to which we now allude the heavy brigade alone, had been engaged, and had, among the earlier part of the day, won laurels, by defeating a much superior force of Russian horsemen. A noble emulation was felt by men and officers of the light brigade; and this feeling was naturally enough participated in by a brave officer of Hussars, Captain Nolan, attached to the Quarter Master General's staff, and in that capacity entrusted with orders for Lord Lucan, the commander of the British cavalry; and which, in a mistaken but noble zeal, he misunderstood or misinterpreted. I will give you an account of what followed, as related by the graphic pen of the Times' correspondent:—

"When Lord Lucan received the order from Capt. Nolan, and had read it, he asked, we are told, 'Where are we to advance to?' Capt. Nolan pointed with his finger to the line of the Russians and said, 'There are the enemy, and there are the guns, Sir, before them; it is your duty to take them,' or words to that effect, according to the statement made since his death. Lord Lucan, with reluctance, gave the order to Lord Cardigan to advance upon the guns, conceiving that his orders compelled him to do so. The noble Earl, though he did not shrink, also saw the fearful odds against him. The only support our light cavalry had, was the reserve of heavy cavalry at a great distance behind them, the infantry and guns were far in the rear and there was a plain to charge over, before the enemy's guns were reached, of a mile and a half in length.

At ten minutes past eleven our Light Ca-

valry brigade advanced. The whole brigade scarcely made one effective regiment, according to the number of continental armies; and yet it was more than we could spare. As they rushed towards the front, the Russians opened on them from the guns in the redoubt on the right, with volleys of musketry and rifles. They swept proudly past, glittering in the morning sun in all the pride and splendour of war. We could scarcely believe the evidence of our senses! Surely that handful of men are not going to charge an army in position? Alas! it was but too true—their desperate valour knew no bounds, and far indeed was it removed from its so-called better part—discretion. They advanced in two lines, quickening their pace as they closed towards the enemy. A more fearful spectacle was never witnessed by those who, without the power to aid, beheld their heroic countrymen rushing to the arms of death. At the distance of 1200 yards the whole line of the enemy belched forth, from thirty iron mouths a flood of smoke and flame, through which hissed the deadly balls. Their flight was marked by instant gaps in our ranks, by dead men and horses, by steeds flying wounded or riderless across the plain. The first line is broken, it is joined by the second, they never halt or check their speed an instant; with diminished ranks, thinned by those thirty guns, which the Russians had laid with the most deadly accuracy, with a halo of flashing steel above their heads, and with a cheer which was many a noble fellow's death-cry, they flew into the smoke of the batteries, but ere they were lost from view the plain was strewn with their bodies and with the carcasses of horses. They were exposed to an oblique fire from the batteries on the hills on both sides as well as to a direct fire of musketry. Through the clouds of smoke we could see their sabres flashing as they rode up to the guns and dashed between them, cutting down the gunners as they stood. We saw them riding through the guns, as I have said; to our delight we saw them returning, after breaking through a column of Russian infantry, and scattering them like chaff, when the flank fire of the battery on the hill swept them down, scattered and broken as they were. Wounded men and dismounted troopers flying towards told the sad tale—demi-gods could not have done more than that we had failed to do. At the very moment when they were about to retreat an enormous mass of Lancers was hurled on their flank. Col. Shewell, of the 8th Hussars, saw the danger, and rode his men straight at them, cutting his way through with fearful loss. The other regiments turned and engaged in a desperate rencontre. With carnage too great almost for credence, they were breaking their way through the columns which enveloped them, when there took place an act of atrocity without parallel in the modern warfare of civilized nations. The Russian gunners, when the storm of cavalry passed, returned to their guns. They saw their own cavalry mixed with the troopers who had just ridden over them, and to the eternal disgrace of the Russian name, the miscreants turned a murderous volley of grape and canister on the mass of struggling men and horses, mingling friend and foe in one common ruin. It was as much as our heavy cavalry brigade could do to cover the miserable remnants of that band of heroes as they returned to the place they had so lately quitted in all the pride of life. At thirty-five minutes past eleven not a British soldier, except the dead and dying, was left in front of these bloody Muscovite guns.

"Captain Nolan was killed by the first shot fired, as he rode in front of the Hussars, cheering them on. Lord Lucan was slightly wounded.

"While this affair was going on, the French cavalry made a most brilliant charge at the battery on our left, which was firing on our men, and cut down the gunners; but they could not get off the guns without support, and had to retreat, with the loss of two Captains and fifty men killed and wounded, out of a little force of 200 Chasseurs."

A gallant Canadian gentleman, then a subaltern in the 11th Hussars, took a distinguished part in this desperate and heroic charge of the light brigade.—I allude to Lieut. Dunn, lately, most deservedly recommended, by the Governor General, to a majority in the Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment. Officer and manned,

almost exclusively by natives of this country, I hope the 100th will soon have an opportunity of proving that the good old stock has not degenerated in Canada.

Although the heroic charge at Balaclava led to no results, as regarded the fate of the day; and from the needless sacrifice of so many brave fellows, must forever be a subject of regret; it at all events affords a brilliant proof of what cavalry is capable of accomplishing, when skill and valor combine to direct its movements.

The rapidity of this arm is a great protection to it; when advancing to the charge it has little to fear from artillery, not yet from the fire of musket or rifle; except, in the case, when charging a line of infantry sufficiently brave and disciplined, coolly to reserve its fire till the horsemen are "about portaut," and then, to take a cool and steady aim: in such circumstances the fire of infantry is of course very destructive.

At Balaclava; however, the attack was not made against a line of infantry, but on a battery of artillery, situated a mile and a half off; the attacking force having twice to run the gauntlet of all this distance, under a tremendous cross fire of artillery and rifles: one battery bore on its right; another on its left; and as the horsemen approached the guns they were advancing to attack; they rained also an oblique fire from the rear, and were thus surrounded as they galloped onwards by a complete circle of fire.

The brigade, it is true, returned a mere skeleton of its former self; but it is clear that had a body of infantry attempted such a mad feat, they could never even have reached the battery, which the light cavalry succeeded in capturing.

It has often been a question, whether cavalry could overthrow infantry?

I confess I think the greater proportion of examples, particularly since infantry tactics has reached its present high state of perfection, go to prove that steady and resolute foot, formed in square, can hold its own against any charge of cavalry. At Quatre Bras and Waterloo, the French Cuirassiers, although a braver and finer cavalry never existed, failed, after repeated efforts, to break the ranks of the sturdy British infantry; at the battle of the Pyramids, 7,000 Mameluke horsemen bore down on the French squares, with the utmost bravery, but in vain.

On the other hand, the utter destruction of infantry is generally the result; when, by shifful manœuvres, hidden by natural objects, or concealed by the smoke of the battle field, cavalry suddenly falls on the rear or flank of devoted foot, while occupied in making a formation, or distracted by the fire of the enemy. Such opportunities frequently occur; and it is then that a skilful general of horse seizes the decisive moment, and descends on his prey with the speed of the whirlwind.

At the battle of Albuera, General Stewart finding that the enemy could not be shaken by the fire of his brigade, ordered a charge with the bayonet; but while deploying for that purpose, three regiments of French cavalry, concealed by a mist, rushed suddenly and unexpectedly on the rear of the British. The 31st and 66th regiments, the Buffs, and the 2nd battalion of the 46th were instantly pierced through, and almost all slain or driven forward into the enemy's lines and made prisoners.

The English commander, Lord Beresford, only escaped by his great personal courage and strength. Separated from assistance, he was attacked by a lancer, who made a thrust at him with his weapon, which Beresford succeeded in parrying, and then dashed his assailant to the ground.

Another example, of the formidable force of cavalry, occurred at Waterloo, when a French column under Ney, disordered by the fire of Pack's brigade, was completely overthrown by the charge of Gen. Ponsonby's cavalry, which, concealed behind a hedge, approached at the decisive moment, and rushed impetuously upon the French: two thousand prisoners were taken; and by cutting the traces of the artillery horses, and otherwise disabling them, 80 pieces of cannon were rendered useless for the remainder of the day.

But yet more decisive results were gained by the charge of Vivian's cavalry against the flank of Napoleon's Old Guard, which was engaged, in front and on the reverse flank by British infantry, consisting of the Guards and troops of the line.

On the success of this final charge depended the last hopes of Napoleon; and when the French soldiers saw the French cavalry bear down upon the serried mass of the old guard, piercing it through and hurling it backwards on the French centre, which was thus thrown into irretrievable confusion; a cry of 'La garde recule! tout est perdu,' was heard from the French ranks.

The charge of Vivian's horse, aided by a simultaneous attack of British infantry, had sealed the fate of Napoleon; who, perceiving that every thing was lost, observed to Bertrand, "Tout à présent est perdue; savons nous," and turning his charger in the direction of France, galloped from the field of battle.

We have now in Lower Canada five troops of Volunteer Cavalry, and in Upper Canada there are nine; making in all 14 Troops, under class A; besides several others in class B. If I may judge of the other corps, I have not seen, from those I have seen, that is our two corps in Montreal—it is a force that would certainly compare most favorably with the best specimens of yeomanry at home. No better material, I feel persuaded, could be found anywhere for a service where courage, vigilance and intelligence are required. High personal qualifications, I believe, are more essential to the efficiency of cavalry skirmishers, than to any other troops. Besides other duties, they have to protect and cover the march of the army, to carry despatches, to act as foragers, and as guides; to cut off the enemy's scouts, to fall upon his communications, to disperse over the country, so as to gain the most precise information, there is any means of attaining, of the disposition and movements of the hostile force.

These are duties which require no ordinary qualities, and which I think I am not mistaken in asserting would be better fulfilled by our Volunteers, after a few months' practice, than by any regular cavalry in the world.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the kind and indulgent manner in which you have listened to this, I fear, very prosy lecture; but as it is the first I have ever had the honor of delivering, I hope you will accept the will for the deed, and kindly overlook its many imperfections.



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By order,

THOMAS A. BEELY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 16th February, 1855.

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Post Office Department,
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LEWIS TAPPAN,

New York, 16th January, 1858.

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The Company provides deep water Wharves for Ocean Ships and Lake and River Craft, with suitable Storage for Flour, Grain, Ashes, Timber, Iron, Coals, Salt, &c., &c., in immediate communication with the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Point Levi.

The Establishment is situated between the Passenger and Goods Depot of the Railway, affording all the security of enclosed Docks and Warehouses.

The Company have four thousand feet River frontage, with a Timber Cove capable of holding six millions feet in the Raft; where vessels of any class can moor in safety out of the influence of the strong tides, sheltered from the effects of those periodical easterly gales, which so frequently cause damage to Shipping on the North side of the St. Lawrence.

Railway Turntable and sidings on the Company's property, will enable Goods and Produce to be transferred direct from the Railway Cars and Shipping, and vice versa. Steam Elevators, Cranes, &c., &c., will also be provided for the expeditious and economical loading and unloading of the same.

The site is so commodious as to leave no reasonable doubt that the undertaking will yield a high remunerative return.

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

Quebec, April 10, 1858.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

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

By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Commissioner of Customs