

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from:/
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires: Parts of pages [209] - 212 are missing.
There are some creases in the middle of pages.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

VOL. 11

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1917.

and Kerry L. 14
General Eden.

ARMY LIST

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1917.

Commander in Chief—His Excellency the Governor General.

Adjutant General—Johanna the Baron de Byrnesburg.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel Macdonnell, C.W.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel Desjardins, C.E.

Adieu-de-camp to the Governor General } Lt. Colonel Irvine.
} Lt. Colonel Duchesnay.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel Macdonnell.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel Ermatinger.

The Cavalry of the Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. George T. Dixon, comprising a squadron of horse of class A, and a squadron of light battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.
The Cavalry of the Army of the North West is under the command of Lt. Colonel J. D. Duggill, the Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada.
The Cavalry of the Army of the North West is under the command of Lt. Colonel J. D. Duggill, the Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada.
The Cavalry of the Active force of the 3rd Military District U. O., is under the command of Lieut. Col. M. W. Strange.
The Cavalry of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lieut. Colonel Dredge; Brigade Major, Captain George Smith. The Cavalry troops are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Dredge. The Artillery force is under Captain Hogan. The Cavalry of the Active force is under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wood. A Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, Brigade Major, Major Flaherty.
The Cavalry of the Active force is under the command of Lt. Colonel Wood. A Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, Brigade Major, Major Flaherty.
The Cavalry of the Active force is under the command of Lt. Colonel Wood. A Lieutenant Colonel Maitland, Brigade Major, Major Flaherty.

- UPPER CANADA.**
- Class A.*
- Field Batteries Artiller.**
- OTTAWA.**
- J. Gully, major, 21 Nov. 5
 - A. Guy Forest, 1st lieut., 14 Nov. 5
 - Robert Farley, 6 Dec. 5
 - Alex. Workman, 2nd lieut., 10 Jan. 5
 - Jas. Forsythe, lieut. adjt., 12 Mar. 5
 - R. Richardson, master, 12 Mar. 5
 - F. Van Cortlandt, surgeon, 11 Nov. 5
 - Jas. Martin, asst. surgeon, 12 Mar. 5
- KINGSTON.**
- R. Jackson, lieut. col., 2 Nov. 5
 - T. Drummond, 1st lieut., 3 Aug. 5
 - A. F. M. Leal, 31 Dec. 5
 - A. S. Kirkpatrick, 21 Dec. 5
 - H. Yates, M. D., surgeon, 23 July 5
- TORONTO.**
- J. S. Dennis, major, 20 Nov. 5
 - G. W. Robinson, 1st lieut., 20 Mar. 5
 - R. L. Denison, do
 - J. D. Cayley, 2nd lieut., do
 - W. Hallowell M. D., sur. do
- HAMILTON.**
- Alfred Booker, major, 20 Nov. 5
 - W. H. Glasco, captain, 23 April 5
 - J. Harris, 1st lieut., 6 Dec. 5
 - J. P. Gibbs, 1st lieut., 23 April 5
 - W. J. Coop, 2nd lieut., 23 April 5
 - H. J. Sidley, surgeon, 17 July 5
- LONDON.**
- J. Shanly, captain, 17 July 5
 - J. G. Horne, 1st lieut., do
 - W. Gowen, do, 21 July 5
 - T. Mackie, 2nd lieut., 13 Dec. 5
 - V. A. Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept. 5
- Ft. Artillery Companies**
- TORONTO.**
- R. B. Denton, major, 2 April 5
 - W. L. Turner, 1st lieut., 17 Nov. 5
 - D. F. Jessopp, 2nd lieut., 29 Jan. 5
- DUNDAS.**
- Wm. Norman, lieut. col., 20 Nov. 5
 - S. M. Mitchell, 1st lieut., 17 July 5
 - M. McKenzie, 2nd lieut., 17 July 5
- KINGSTON.**
- Class B.*
- E. W. Palmer, captain, 21 April 5
 - R. M. Wilkinson, 1st lieut., 23 April 5
 - W. G. Ford, 2nd lieut., 23 April 5

- BROOKVILLE.**
(One Squadron.)
- Thomas Hume, captain, 18 Dec. 5
- AMHERSTBURG.**
- N. Peck, captain, 12 Mar. 5
- Cavalry.**
- CORNWALL.**
- Dixon, major, 21 Nov. 5
 - W. Wood, lieutenant, 1st lieut., 23 April 5
 - W. Wood, lieutenant, 2nd lieut., 23 April 5
- NAVANET.**
- V. H. Swetman, captain, 23 Feb. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 5
- FRONTENAC.**
(1st Troop)
- Ray, sergeant, 1st lieut., 31 Dec. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 11 Nov. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 11 Nov. 5
 - H. Perry, lieutenant, 11 Nov. 5
- CODORG.**
- P. H. Boulton, capt., 6 Mar. 5
 - M. Clark, lieutenant, 23 Nov. 5
 - V. Dally, 1st lieut., do
 - A. Bouswell, 1st adjt., do
- YORK.**
(1st Troop)
- T. Demson, captain, 22 April 5
 - H. Boulton, lieutenant, do
 - H. Campson, cornet, do
- WENTWORTH.**
- M. Reekman, captain, 20 Dec. 5
 - H. Hill, lieutenant, 20 Dec. 5
 - J. J. Savary, cornet, 16 Oct. 5
 - V. Apperath, cornet, 13 Nov. 5
 - S. Strully, cornet, 13 Nov. 5
 - A. Atway, vet. sur. 16 Oct. 5
- ST. CATHERINES.**
- H. Bate, captain, 27 Sep. 5
 - C. H. R. G. G. G. G., 6 Dec. 5
 - W. C. Martin, lieutenant, 6 Dec. 5

- LONDON.**
- Rivers, captain, 21 July 5
 - Hutchinson, lieut., 21 July 5
 - G. Maitland, cornet, 18 Dec. 5
 - Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept. 5
- ST. THOMAS.**
- Thompson, captain, 29 Mar. 5
 - G. H. Maitland, 1st lieut., 23 Feb. 5
 - G. H. Maitland, 2nd lieut., 23 Feb. 5
 - G. H. Maitland, 3rd lieut., 23 Feb. 5
- ESSEX.**
- W. G. G. G., 6 Mar. 5
 - H. Wilkinson, lieut., do
 - J. McKee, cornet, do
- Rifle Companies.**
- OTTAWA.**
(1st Company)
- Patterson, captain, 3 April 5
 - W. G. G. G., 3 April 5
 - W. G. G. G., 3 April 5
 - W. G. G. G., 3 April 5
- BROOKVILLE.**
- W. G. G. G., 20 Nov. 5
 - J. A. J. J., 20 Nov. 5
 - W. G. G. G., 20 Nov. 5
 - W. G. G. G., 20 Nov. 5
- PRESCOTT.**
- H. D. Jessup, 1st lieut., 20 Nov. 5
 - H. D. Jessup, 2nd lieut., 20 Nov. 5
 - G. L. G. G., 21 Jan. 5
 - Jessup, paymaster, 29 Jan. 5
 - Young, quartermaster, 20 Jan. 5
 - Armstrong, ensign, 21 July 5
 - H. Evans, M. D. sur., 23 July 5
- WILLIAMSBURGH.**
- C. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 5
 - G. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 5
 - C. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 5
- KINGSTON.**
(1st Company)
- Shaw, captain, 11 Nov. 5
 - V. H. B. G. G., 21 Apr. 5
 - W. G. G. G., 23 Apr. 5
- (2nd Company)**
- H. D. Jessup, 1st lieut., 17 July 5
 - G. G. G. G., 21 Dec. 5
 - S. G. G. G., 27 Dec. 5
- PICTON.**
- Webster, captain, 15 Feb. 5
 - C. G. G. G., 15 Feb. 5
 - B. G. G. G., 15 Feb. 5

- CODORG.**
- J. F. R. G. G., 20 Nov. 5
 - H. G. G. G., 21 Jan. 5
 - V. G. G. G., 23 Jan. 5
- BRIGHTON.**
- Davidson, captain, 3 April 5
 - E. G. G. G., 23 April 5
 - G. G. G. G., 11 Feb. 5
- SHARONVILLE.**
(1st Company)
- Brooke, captain, 15 May 5
 - H. G. G. G., 21 May 5
 - V. G. G. G., 21 May 5
 - G. G. G. G., 21 May 5
- (2nd Company)**
- H. G. G. G., 14 Sep. 5
 - G. G. G. G., 14 Sep. 5
 - G. G. G. G., 14 Sep. 5
 - G. G. G. G., 14 Sep. 5
- WOODSTOCK.**
- W. G. G. G., 8 May 56
 - A. W. G. G. G., 8 May 56
 - A. Hamilton, ensign, 8 May 56
- PATRIE.**
- M. G. G. G., 20 Nov. 56
 - H. G. G. G., 26 June 56
 - V. L. G. G. G., 26 June 56
- CHATHAM.**
- H. G. G. G., 3 April 56
 - H. G. G. G., 3 April 56
 - H. G. G. G., 3 April 56
- PORT SARNA.**
- W. G. G. G., 17 July 56
 - A. W. G. G. G., 4 Sept. 56
 - V. G. G. G. G., 17 July 56
 - H. G. G. G., 11 Feb. 57
- ELFELINGHAM COH.**
(1st Company)
- V. G. G. G., 22 April 57
 - H. G. G. G., do
 - S. H. G. G. G., do
 - H. G. G. G. G., do
- Class B.*
- Cavalry.**
- FRONTENAC.**
(2nd Troop)
- W. G. G. G., 21 Aug. 56
 - W. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 56
 - M. R. G. G., 16 Oct. 56
 - K. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 56
- WILLIAMSBURGH.**
- W. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 56
 - A. W. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 56
 - G. G. G. G., 16 Oct. 56
- MARKHAM.**
- V. G. G. G., 17 July 56
 - H. G. G. G., 18 Sept. 56
 - H. G. G. G., 18 Sept. 56

- ST. CATHERINES.**
- A. Clarke, major, 20 Nov. 56
 - L. Hallowell, vet., 27 Feb. 56
 - W. McDonald, ensign, 27 Sept. 56
- LONDON.**
(1st Company)
- V. G. G. G., 20 Mar. 56
 - V. C. G. G. G., 27 Feb. 56
 - H. G. G. G., 27 Feb. 56
- (2nd Company)**
- H. G. G. G., 20 Mar. 56
 - V. G. G. G., 27 Feb. 56
 - H. G. G. G., 27 Feb. 56
- WOODSTOCK.**
- H. G. G. G., 8 May 56
 - A. W. G. G. G., 8 May 56
 - A. Hamilton, ensign, 8 May 56
- PATRIE.**
- M. G. G. G., 20 Nov. 56
 - H. G. G. G., 26 June 56
 - V. L. G. G. G., 26 June 56
- CHATHAM.**
- H. G. G. G., 3 April 56
 - H. G. G. G., 3 April 56
 - H. G. G. G., 3 April 56
- PORT SARNA.**
- W. G. G. G., 17 July 56
 - A. W. G. G. G., 4 Sept. 56
 - V. G. G. G. G., 17 July 56
 - H. G. G. G., 11 Feb. 57
- ELFELINGHAM COH.**
(1st Company)
- V. G. G. G., 22 April 57
 - H. G. G. G., do
 - S. H. G. G. G., do
 - H. G. G. G. G., do

MILITARY DISTRICTS.

UPPER CANADA.

- No. 1. Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson, Perth. Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jas. Bell, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do. Cornwall. No. 2. Colonel Alexander McLean, do. Asst. Adj. Gen. Major Jno. MacDonell, do. No. 3. Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major W. H. Griffin, [Island. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Innis, Kingston. No. 4. Colonel Hon'ble George S. Boulton, Cobourg. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major R. D. Chatterton, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. A. Burnham, do. No. 5. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. G. Hard, Toronto. No. 6. Colonel James Webster, Guelph. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Alex. Smith, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Hand, Guelph. No. 7. Colonel Hon. Sir Allan N. M. Yab, Bart., Hamilton. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Jasper T. Gilkison, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catharines. No. 8. Colonel John R. Askin, London. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thomas. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Henry Bruce, London. No. 9. Colonel Arthur Rankin, Sandwich. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Paul J. Satter, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg.

LOWER CANADA.

- No. 1. Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspé. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major P. Vihert, New Carlisle. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. LeBoutillier, Gaspé. No. 2. Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. N. Nadeau, Cap St. Ignace. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. Béchard, Kamouraska. No. 3. Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Marie. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major T. G. Taschereau, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. N. A. Fortier, do. No. 4. Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. S. W. Woodward, Nicolet. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Jonathan Robinson, do. No. 5. Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hilaire. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Thos. Valiquet, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. K... No. 6. Colonel Prime (de Hartigny) Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L... Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. J. N... No. 7. Colonel Charles Panet, Quebec. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major J. T. Taschereau, do. No. 8. Colonel William Berczy, Daillebout. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Levesque, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major O. Cuthbert, Berthier. No. 9. Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal. Asst. Adj. General—Major J. R. Spong, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Major F. Pene, do.

Class B. Cavalry.

QUEBEC.

[2nd Troop.] J. B. Forsyth, captain, 13 Nov 56 J. Anderson, lieutenant, 27 Nov 56 G. Paterson, cornet, 27 Nov 56

MONTRÉAL.

[3rd Troop.] R. R. St. Pierre, captain, 49 Sept 56 G. St. Pierre, lieutenant, 14 Oct 56 E. Sturges, cornet, 16 Oct 56

MONTINGDON.

M. MacLuson, captain, 11 Feb 57 D. McMillan, lieutenant, 11 Feb 57 J. O'Leary, cornet, 11 Feb 57

Rifles.

WEST FARNHAM. J. Allsup, captain, 7 Aug 56 B. McGorrigill, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56 J. H. Masler, ensign, 7 Aug 56

MONTRÉAL.

MONTREAL. F. Barwis, captain, 15 Jan 57 B. Hall, lieutenant, do J. Burns, ensign, do

Montreal Artil. Batt.

Lieutenant Colonels. R. S. Tyler, 11 Feb 57 First Captains. Henry Weston, 23 June 53 E. J. S. Malin, do do do do J. Gilman, do do do do R. Morgan, do do do do H. J. Meyer, do do do do

Second Captains.

H. E. Scott, 23 June 53 S. J. Lyman, do do do do E. Ward Meyer, do do do do H. McKay, do do do do

First Lieutenants.

J. Mitchell, 8 May 56 George Shaw, do do do do S. R. Evans, do do do do J. Ferrier, do do do do G. F. C. Smith, do do do do

Second Lieutenants.

W. Hall, 8 May 56 W. Kyle, do do do do W. Hobbs, do do do do E. Evans, do do do do S. F. A. Evans, do do do do M. Abbott, do do do do

Pay Master.

H. J. Meyer, 18 Sep 56 George Frothingham, Ap. 18 Sep 56

Quarter Master.

Thomas Evans, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57 W. Sutherland M. D., 26 Oct 56

MONTRÉAL LIGHT INFANTRY BATTALION.

Lieutenant Colonel, Hon. J. Young, Major, Christopher Dunkin, 23 May 56 H. H. Whitney, 2 May 56 Robert S. Hyde, 2 May 56 W. M. Ross, 26 June 56 W. Rodden, 23 Apr 57 Alexander McKenzie, 23 Apr 57 A. Allen, 17 July 56 C. T. Taylor, 17 July 56

First Lieutenants.

G. Hemmings, 17 July 56 W. A. Walker, 29 Jan 57 G. G. McKenzie, do do do do Alexander Walker, do do do do Thomas John Lord, do do do do A. H. McCulman, do do do do Alexander Mitchell, do do do do

Second Lieutenants.

Wm. Milner Freer, 26 Feb 57 Frederick Thos. Brady, 26 Feb 57 Adjutant, First Lieut. T. J. Lord, 20 Oct 54 Pay Master, W. A. Lambe, 20 Oct 54 G. M. L. W. J. Douney, 20 Oct 54 Surgeon, A. Fisher, 2 April 57 J. W. Hopkins, do do do do J. G. Gilchrist, do do do do

MONTRÉAL.

W. A. Ramsay, captain, 2 April 57 W. Wood, lieutenant, do W. Francisson, 2nd lieutenant, do

Cavalry.

QUEBEC. [1st Troop.] W. H. Jeffrey, captain, 13 Nov 56 Fitzroy Kelly, lieutenant, 27 Nov 56 Wallace Scott, cornet, 27 Nov 56

MONTRÉAL.

[1st Troop.] D. S. Ramsay, captain, 27 Sep 55 A. W. Ogilvie, lieutenant, 15 Jan 57 W. W. Ogilvie, cornet, 23 April 57

[2nd Troop.]

C. J. Courtois, major, 21 Nov 56 H. McE. Desjardins, lt. 23 April 57 A. McNeil, lieutenant, 17 Jan 56 G. Swaburn, vet. surg., 17 Jan 56

ST. ANDREWS.

John Oswald, captain, 31 Jan 56 R. Fuller, lieutenant, 31 Jan 56 D. McMartin, cornet, 31 Jan 56

COOKSHIRE.

J. H. Pope, captain, 7 Feb 56 H. Cook, lieutenant, 7 Feb 56

Rifles.

QUEBEC. [1st Company.] C. Corneil, captain, 31 Aug 55 S. Corneil, lieutenant, 17 Apr 56 J. Courtenay, ensign, 17 Apr 56

[2nd Company.]

T. Burns, captain, 2 May 56 T. Kinross, lieutenant, 8 May 56 R. Meagher, ensign, 11 Feb 57

[3rd Company.]

J. B. Vigne, captain, 2 May 56 T. F. H. Scott, 30 Oct 56 S. J. Lyman, 12 Mar 57 E. Ward Meyer, 12 June 56 M. H. Gault, 26 June 56

TRENT RIVERS.

T. C. Hart, captain, 16 Oct 56 O. Rocheleau, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56 C. Dugre, ensign, 16 Oct 56

SHERBROOKE.

W. E. Ibbotson, captain, 29 Jan 57 John Smith, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57 John Short, ensign, 26 Feb 57

GRANBY.

I. Galbraith, lieutenant, 26 June 56 J. Miller, ensign, 26 June 56 M. A. Abbott, 26 June 56

MONTRÉAL.

[1st Company.] J. Lamou, captain, 31 Aug 55 W. H. Mason, lieutenant, 13 Nov 56 J. Stewart, ensign, 13 Nov 56

[2nd Company.]

J. Decher, captain, 27 Sep 57 Lambert, lieutenant, 27 Sep 57 McNaughton, ensign, 27 Sep 56

[3rd Company.]

S. H. May, captain, 23 April 57 H. Devlin, captain, 23 May 56 F. J. Mullins, lieutenant, 23 May 56 J. Gules, ensign, 23 May 56

[4th Company.]

W. P. Barley, captain, 26 June 56 H. Buchanan, lieutenant, 18 Sep 56 J. McKeon, ensign, 23 April 57

[5th Company.]

T. A. Evans, captain, 17 July 56 C. F. Hill, lieutenant, 17 July 56 Bronson, ensign, 17 July 56

[6th Company.]

W. F. Holnes, captain, 17 July 56 W. F. King, lieutenant, 17 July 56 S. Pearce, ensign, 17 July 56

[7th Company.]

O. E. Belle, captain, 30 Oct 56 J. Deguire, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56 Wm. Milner Freer, 30 Oct 56

[8th Company.—Highlanders.] J. Macpherson, captain, 10 Oct 56 J. McMillan, lieutenant, 30 Oct 56 J. M. L. W. J. Douney, 20 Oct 54 Surgeon, A. Fisher, 2 April 57 J. W. Hopkins, do do do do J. G. Gilchrist, do do do do

[10th Company.] L. A. Latour, captain, 2 April 57 S. Beaudry, lieutenant, do X. Lanthier, ensign, do

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL. H. Bellefleur, captain, 29 Jan 57 J. Loyer, lieutenant, 26 Feb 57 Louis Loyer, qr.-master, 26 Feb 57

ST. MARTIN. L. A. Lahaie, captain, 12 Mar 57

MONTMAGONY. W. Ross, captain, 2 April 57

GRIMSBY.

C. Foster, 7th Lt. J. B. Carter, 1st Lt. A. M. Patten, 2nd Lt.

DUNDAS.

[2nd Troop.] T. Roberts, captain, 15 Jan 57 WENTWORTH. [2nd Troop.] T. D. Thomas, 1st Lt. G. M. Smith, cornet, 11 Feb 57

YORKVILLE.

[1st Troop.] C. J. Clark, captain, 23 April 57 A. M. Clark, lieutenant, do C. P. Jarvis, cornet, do G. De Blaquiere, cornet, do

Rifles.

NETCALF. H. H. [Redacted] 7 Aug 56 A. [Redacted] 7 Aug 56 G. Swaburn, 7 Aug 56

STONINGTON.

[3rd Company.] James Macnee, captain, 27 Nov 56 S. Millar, lieutenant, 2 April 57 James Focht, ensign, do

[4th Company.—Highlanders.]

D. McIntosh, captain, 4 Sept 56 J. J. Whitehead, lieutenant, 4 Sept 56 E. McEwen, ensign, 4 Sept 56 F. Fowler, surgeon, 29 Jan 57

BELLEVILLE.

A. A. Campbell, lieutenant, 11 Dec 56 J. S. Farrell, ensign, 11 Dec 56

TONONTO.

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

COLLINGWOOD.

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

ORILLIA.

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

DUNVILLE.

S. Andersen, captain, 29 Jan 57 John Johnson, lieutenant, 23 April 57 C. Stevens, ensign, do

GRIMSBY.

A. Randall, captain, 7 Aug 56 D. G. MacMillan, lieutenant, do O. Maxwell, ensign, do

ST. THOMAS.

W. Ross, lieutenant, 17 July 56 C. Roe, ensign, 17 July 56

PORT DOVER.

James Riddell, captain, 16 Oct 56 J. Train, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56 A. Lanes, ensign, 16 Oct 56

FRISCO.

B. White, captain, 11 Feb 57 John Ford, lieutenant, 2 April 57 James Portrie, ensign, do J. McDonnell, adjutant, do

LINDSAT.

T. A. Hadeneth, captain, 12 Mar 57 T. C. Patrick, lieutenant, 2 April 57 W. Rogers, ensign, do J. Walsh, qr.-master, do T. Benson, M. D. surgeon, do

LOWER CANADA.

Field Batteries Artillery

QUEBEC. L. S. Gamache, major, 20 Nov 56 L. N. Lagarde, captain, 11 Dec 56 B. Lamontagne, 1st lieutenant, 31 Aug 56 P. Valhère, 31 Aug 56 L. Lévesque, 2nd lieutenant, 11 Dec 56 C. Panet, 2 April 57 A. Bouchard, surgeon, 14 Nov 56 W. H. Carpenter, vet. sur., 14 Nov 56

MONTRÉAL.

A. A. Stephenson, captain, 2 April 57 W. Maclellan, 1st lieutenant, 3 July 56 W. Robb, 11 Dec 56 Wm. Almour, 2nd lieutenant, 2 April 57 E. Fenwick, M. D. sur., 11 Dec 56 W. H. Hingson, Asst., 11 Dec 56

Foot Companies.

QUEBEC. J. Homer, captain, 31 Aug 56 J. Lindsay, 1st lieutenant, 4 Sept 56 T. W. Brown, 2nd lieutenant, 4 Sept 56 P. Welch, surgeon, 4 Sept 56

PROVINCIAL MILITARY STOREKEEPERS

Quebec. Major Garnock, Montreal Brocton, Major Turner, Hamilton, Major Booker, Kingston, Lieut. Sutherland, London, Sgt.-Major Starr, Toronto, Lieut. Godwin.

THE BETTING BOOKS AT WHITE'S AND BROOKS'S.—In these singular volumes, which still exist, may be found bets on all conceivable subjects—bets on births, deaths, and marriages; on the length of a life, or the duration of a ministry; or a rascal's risk of the halter, or a placeman's prospect of a coronet; on the chances of an election, or the sanity of the king, or the shock of an earthquake, or the last scandal at Ranelagh, or Madame Cornely's, or man dropped down at the door of White's, he was carried into the house. Was he dead or not? The odds were immediately given and taken for and against. It was proposed to bleed him. Those who had taken the odds the fact the fairness of the bet. Walpole has a good story of a parson, who, coming into White's on the morning of the earthquake of 1750, and hearing bets laid whether the shock was caused by an earthquake, or the blowing up of a powder-mills, went away in horror, protesting they were such an impious set, that he believed, "if the last trump were sound, they would bet puppet-show against judgment." One Mr. Blake betted £1,500 that a man could live twelve hours under water; hired a desperate fellow, and sunk him in a ship by way of experiment. Neither ship nor man re-appeared. "Another man and ship are to be tried for their lives," adds Walpole, who is our authority for this story, "instead of Blake, the assassin." There is a glut of Circassian girls now in the Constantinople market, and the price of handsome ones has come down from \$500 to \$25.

BRAVE MEN REWARDED.

The English Army and the French Military War Medal.

A supplemental list has appeared of non-commissioned officers and soldiers selected for commendation to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to receive the decoration of the French military war medal.—

4TH REGIMENT OF DRAGOON GUARDS—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Joyce, Sergeant Richard Cooke, and Private Patrick Hogan.

5TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Acting Regimental Sergeant-Major J. Russell—Served during the whole Eastern campaign from May, 1854, until the end of the war, and was never absent from his duty for a single day. At the battle of Bala Clava, he had his horse killed under him, but procured a second, and immediately rejoined the regiment. He was also present at Inkermann, and during the whole war exerted himself in every possible way for the good of his regiment.

TROOP SERJEANT-MAJOR S. GRIFFITH—Served throughout the whole Eastern campaign from May, 1854. While the regiment was in Bulgaria, and cholera raging to a fearful extent, he was most indefatigable in attending to the wants of the sick. Never absent from duty during the whole period of the war.

TROOP SERJEANT-MAJOR WILLIAM STEWART—Served from May, 1854, until the end of the war. Was present at the battle of Bala Clava, on which occasion he had two horses killed under him, but still continued to act, procuring a third horse and remaining in action with his regiment. Was never absent from his duty a single day throughout the war.

6TH DRAGOON GUARDS—Regimental Sergeant-Major William Lyons, and Private Thomas Edwards.

1ST DRAGOONS—Troop Sergeant-Major John Norris—At Bala Clava, defused himself against four Russian Hussars, one of whom he killed, and whose horse he captured; Troop Sergeant-Major Matthew Bailey, and Private John Savage.

2D DRAGOONS—Regimental Sergeant-Major John Greene, Troop Sergeant-Major George Tisley, and Private Andrew Wilson.

4TH LIGHT DRAGOONS—Regimental Sergeant-Major James W. Kelly, Sergeant John Andrews, Privates Thomas Guthrie and George McGregor.

6TH DRAGOONS—Troop Sergeant-Major T. J. Wakefield, Troop Sergeant-Major Andrew Morton, Trumpeter Thomas Monkes.

8TH HUSSARS—Troop Sergeant-Major John Pickworth, Sergeant Charles Macaulay, Corporal James Donoghue, and Private John Martin.

10TH HUSSARS—Troop Sergeant-Major William Finch.

12TH LANCERS—Corporal J. W. Cazzings, and Trumpeter John Earsoc.

13TH LIGHT DRAGOONS—Regimental Sergeant-Major Thomas G. Johnson, Sergeant Richard Davis, Privates George Dearlove, and John Fen-ton.

17TH LANCERS—Regimental Sergeant-Major Charles Wooden, Sergeant John Shearingham, Sergeant James Nunnerly, and Private Charles Watson.

3D FOOT—Sergeant William Heres, Private William Brown—The first man of the regiment who entered the works at the assault on the Great Redan on the 5th Sept. With covering party. Privates John Connors, John Eagan, John Hall, and John Walsh.

9TH FOOT—Sergeant George Watson, Sergeant Ezekiel Firmin—Exposed himself to great personal risk on the 18th of June, 1855, in order to succor Lieut. Col. Lowth, 38th Regt, when wounded. Private D. McMahon—Exposed himself and rescued a wounded comrade in the trenches on the 18th of August, 1855, when the working party to which he belonged was driven back by the destructive fire of the enemy. Privates Christopher Farrell, and John Redmond.

17TH REGIMENT—Corporal Philip Smith—Distinguished himself by going out on the glacis of the Great Redan several times on the 18th of

June, 1855, after the assault, under very heavy fire, and bringing in several wounded men on his back. Never missed a duty. Present during the whole time. Privates John Davis, and Richard Hogan; Private Thomas Lawless—Distinguished as one of seven men who went out on the glacis of the Great Redan at the assault on the 18th of June, 1855, under very heavy fire, and brought in the dead body of their captain, John Croker; and Private Benjamin Vaughan.

39TH REGIMENT—Private Michael Boyle, Colour-Sergeant James Garrett—While under medical treatment, and with an unhealed blister on him, he joined his regiment on the 18th of June, knowing that an important attack was assigned to the brigade to which he belonged, and was obliged to go into hospital immediately on his return.

Private Lawrence Lind—On the evening of the 18th of June, when a party of the 39th were stationed in the trenches overlooking the Cemetery, which that day had been taken possession of by the brigade, and Sir William Eyre, cries and groans of a wounded man attracted attention. Lieut. Smyth, asked for volunteers to accompany him and ascertain the cause. Lind, Martin Lyons, and McCluskey, cheerfully volunteered to accompany him, and they brought in a wounded sergeant of the 39th Regiment, who had been lying for 15 hours at some distance from the cemetery in advance. The party attracted the attention of the enemy, and had to perform the duty under a heavy fire, and approached very close to the Russian sentries. On another occasion, Lind volunteered his services to go out in advance of the ordinary sentries, under trying circumstances. Sergeant George Pegram, and Private Michael Ryan.

62D REGIMENT—Sergeant William Reilly, Privates Michael Brophy, James McKee, Thomas Carney, John McCarthy, and Drummer Thomas Finnigan.

63D REGIMENT—Sergeant-Major R. M. Hughes—Distinguished himself in the trenches before Sebastopol, 31 of Oct., 1855, being with a company of the regiment far in advance to cover a working party, and the company being exposed to a cross fire, he showed great coolness and intrepidity, keeping the men steady and firm, and subsequently the colours of the regiment having been brought from the camp by a company left to guard the colours, and afterwards ordered out, he took one of the colours, and carried it under a heavy fire. He was wounded at Inkermann, but, notwithstanding, was very instrumental in defending an officer of the regiment who had been severely wounded. He continued with his regiment throughout the whole war.

Colour-Sergeant James Ward—When in the trenches on a sortie of the enemy, which excited some alarm, immediately went round the sentries, and posted himself with the most advanced one, and took a prominent part in repulsing the enemy.

Colour-Sergeant William Morris—At the battle of Inkermann, finding himself far in advance, with a number of men, he collected them, took the command, and, though attacked by superior numbers, he maintained his post, repulsing the attacking parties.

Sergeant William Ahern—During the battle of Inkermann a portion of the regiment in their ardour having gone beyond their position, and on their return it being known that Ensign Clutterbuck was killed, and that his body was left on the field, Sergeant Ahern instantly volunteered to fetch it, and, being accompanied by a private, he went far in advance, and brought in the body. On the same day, the only officer of his company not being wounded, he took the command of the company, and held it during the charge, maintaining discipline and conduct.

Private John McGowan—At the battle of Inkermann behaved in a particularly gallant and bold manner, charging, forwarding, and being the first to clear a breastwork in pursuit of the enemy. In the trenches he exhibited a cool and dauntless bearing on every occasion of danger.

Private Daniel Sullivan—One of his comrades being made prisoner at the battle of Inkermann by fire of the enemy, he rushed at them, killed three, and rescued his comrade. He was in the

battle, and on every occasion, whether in the trenches or in the open field, was distinguished for his valor and spirit.

71ST REGIMENT—Colour-Sergeant James Hughes; Privates William Don, Roger Martin, and Alexander Rattray—For distinguished conduct.

Total	73
List already printed	327

Distributed in the Crimea—total 400

One Hundred French Military War Medals have also been given to gallant soldiers who had returned home previous to the Distribution of the above Declaration in the Crimea.

Army and Navy Intelligence.

Major-General Manrol resigns the command of the Cork, Limerick, Clare, and Kerry district and is succeeded by Major-General Eden.

It is understood to be Her Majesty's intention to distribute the Victoria Cross in person to those appointed to receive the decoration, of which due notice will be given by the authorities of the War Department and Admiralty.

The appointment of Major to the Tower of London, vacant by the demise of Major Erlington, has been conferred by Viscount Combermere on Colonel Whampar, a meritorious soldier who, in consequence of severe wounds received at the battle of the Alma, has been rendered unequal to active service.

During the past month there have been no fewer than thirty-five retirements from the army by the sale of commissions, and ten resignations from the service, while three officers have been superseded, and Her Majesty has dispensed with the service of a fourth. As almost all these vacancies are amongst the captains and subalterns, the supernumeraries will soon be absorbed.

REGIMENT OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY—Instructions have been received at Woolwich from the Commander-in-Chief, ordering a still further diminution to be progressively made in the number of the artillery regiment by reducing 172 sergeants, 2,400 rank and file, and 1,000 horses. The companies thus reduced are to be continued as supernumeraries in reserve until absorbed by the corps. All recruiting for the service is consequently to be suspended for the present.

IMPORTANT EXPERIMENTS AT WOOLWICH ARSENAL—On the 15th of the month, the Duke of Cambridge, Lord Pembroke, Lieutenant-General Sir W. Codrington, Admiral Eden, and Mr. Monseil, accompanied by the Persian Ambassador, Ferook Khan and suite, arrived at Woolwich for the purpose of witnessing a series of interesting experiments which were carried out at the Government practice range, Royal Arsenal. The distinguished visitors were received by Sir W. F. Williams. The experiments commenced with a trial of shells filled with molten iron, which were fired against an immense erection of timber-work, resembling the bulkhead of a vessel with masts. The second shell pierced completely through the bulkhead, and ignited the timber, which burst into flames. The next experiment was against an immense target, faced with iron plates 4 inches thick, with 68-pounders, from a range of 400 yards, when several of the plates were damaged. The second discharge was at a range of 800 yards, and the iron plates were splintered and crushed. The experiments concluded with a trial of Captain Boxer's newly-invented signal parachutes. His royal highness and party left Woolwich for London, in open carriages at 4 o'clock p.m.

A DREAM AND ITS INTERPRETATION—It is reported in Paris that the Emperor dreams every night that he sees three rats—one fat, one lean, and one blind. The following very curious interpretation of this dream is said to have been given by a personage who was invited to speak frankly.—"The interpretation of your dream, Sire, is plain; the fat rat signifies the capitalists who bask in the sunshine of your favor; the lean rat is the people, who find the necessaries of life dearer and dearer every day; and the blind rat is yourself, who do not see that the lean rat will soon eat up the fat one and the blind one too."

An English View of the Newfoundland Question.

[From the London Times.]

The Newfoundland Legislature is up in arms against a Convention just agreed on between the English and French Governments on the subject of the Fisheries. A Report of the Committee of the Legislative Council is half pathetic, half rebellious.—The mother country is charged with the deliberate abandonment of the rights and interests of the Colony, and a preference of the foreigner to her own offspring. She is almost, in terms, called *injusta nocera*. "We should be either more or less than men if bitterness were not added to our disappointment, when we now find that the parent which would not stretch out her hand to help will do so to despoil her own household, and would fain take her children's bread to give it unto strangers."—Their politeness stops short of the exact quotation.

The state of the case appears to be this: The Fisheries of Newfoundland have been from the first discovery of the island, mainly in the hands of the French. Before an English colony had settled in the place, a French establishment at Placentia was already working the Newfoundland coast, and, on the principle of the right of the first comer, was already in rightful possession of the Fisheries of Newfoundland. The two great wars between this country and France were terminated in the peace of Utrecht, deprived the French of all right to the territory of the island, but they still clung to their Fisheries, and that peace guaranteed them the exclusive privilege over the larger part of the coast. The peace of 1763 continued the same privilege. By the peace of 1783 the French exclusive right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland was to commence on the east coast at Cape St. John, and thence to extend round the Strait of Belle Isle, including all the western shore as far as Cape Ray. That is to say, the exclusive fishing over the Newfoundland coast was secured to them. The revolutionary war, of course, deprived them for the time of the privilege, but it was regained at the peace of 1814.—The sovereignty, however, over the Newfoundland waters had not been enjoyed all this time by the English colonist without producing some feelings of proprietorship, and from the peace of 1814 to the present time the exclusive rights of the French fishermen have been a constant grievance to the English colonist and a subject of dispute. He has never acquiesced in them, and, if we are to trust the statement in this report, his arguments have at times influenced the Colonial office, and obtained language from it discrediting the French right. However, the French right has never been formally disallowed, but has, with this under-protest and murmur against it, gone on to the present time. Inasmuch, however, as any permanent dispute on such a subject whatever might be the rights of it, was disadvantageous, and led to collisions between fishing parties, and angry feeling generally, it was thought best a short time ago to review the whole question, and the result of this question between the French and English Governments was the Convention which is exciting, just now, so much indignation in Newfoundland.

This Convention confirms the French privilege of exclusive fishing secured by the Peace of 1814, and to the extent laid down in the treaty of 1763, which the peace of 1814 recognized,—that is to say, from

Cape St. John, on the east coast, to Cape Ray, on the extreme south west corner, i. e., half the east and the whole of the west coast of Newfoundland. But, this being the general principle of the Convention, a modification is made, by which the French give up a certain part of the west coast, i. e., the part between the Hunter and Cape Ray, about 10 miles, to English fishing exclusively, in exchange for 80 miles' fishing on the coast of Labrador, to be enjoyed by them in common with the English. It must be added, however, that from the line of coast given up to exclusive English fishing, five fishing ports, with a neighborhood of three miles, coast attaching to each, is excepted, and retained exclusively by the French.

Now, this being the arrangement, our first impression certainly would be that the English side had the best of the bargain.—The confirmation of the French privilege will, of course, disgust those who have disputed its right, but if that privilege is matter of treaty this part of the present Convention cannot be helped. We have no alternative but to confirm it. The only part of the Convention which was optional is the matter of exchange, and here, as we say, we seem at first sight to have the best of the bargain. A hundred and fifty miles of coast, with the exception of five fishing ports and three miles attaching to each, are transferred from the exclusive use of French to the exclusive use of the English fishermen, while, in exchange for this total transfer, the French are only admitted to an equal share with the English of 80 miles of the coast of Labrador. This transfer is indeed called by the Legislative Council of Newfoundland, "the retention by the British of the exclusive use of our own coast," which being considered the orthodox aspect of it, of course the Council "thanks you for nothing." But what does the Council mean by "our own coast?" If they mean our own for ordinary inland purposes, nobody denies that, because the coast for such purposes of course, was always the possession of the territory of the island; but such a proprietorship of the coast as this is wholly irrelevant to the present question.—If they mean by "our own coast," our own coast for fishing, that is not true. The Council of Newfoundland proceeds upon the tacit assumption that, as lords of the territory of Newfoundland, the coast of Newfoundland naturally belongs to them, with its Fisheries and everything appertaining to it. But that is the very distinction which those successive treaties acknowledged at the Peace of 1814 made.—They separated the Fisheries of Newfoundland from the territory. It must be confessed that such an arrangement is an awkward one. Every squire likes to have the fishing of the river which runs by his estate. The land and the water go together in our natural ideas. But arrangements by treaty, however artificial they may be, must be observed.

It is no wonder that, assuming so high a ground of proprietorship, the Council of Newfoundland grumbles at this Convention. But independently of this fundamental blot upon the Convention, that it recognizes French right, the Council also finds fault with the particular bargain made, and pronounces itself much the loser in the exchange of a share of the Labrador Fisheries for the exclusive use of half the west coast of Newfoundland. The exception of the five fishing ports from this latter transfer is pronounced to depreciate the value of the concession so much that it is hardly worth accepting. These five fishing ports,

they say, "are the only ports along the shore to and in which a vessel of any size can approach or fire," while "the concurrent rights" in Labrador will "operate to the prejudice if not the extinction of British interests." They draw an alarming picture of "codfish diverted from migration" by the enormous "Seins" and "Bullocks" of French fishing; they complain of the permission given to "take" "herring" and "caplin" as bait; they appeal to the bounty given by the French Government, 50*l.* for each man of the crew when the fish are dried at Newfoundland, and 30*l.* when the fish are taken to France undried, as giving the French fishermen an unfair advantage, against which the English cannot compete.

We are unable, of course, in the absence of proper local information to decide upon the details involved in such a convention as this. The exception of the five fishing ports from the line of coast given up to the English may be a great drawback from that concession for anything we know to the contrary; and we are aware that in such arrangements French diplomacy has before now shown itself more skilful than our own. But the first impressions which these complaints from Newfoundland certainly raise, is, that what they are really angry with is the fact that the Convention has recognized at all, or to any extent, the French exclusive privileges of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, April 24, 1857.

Mr. Hayter has issued his mandate.—Hon. members are invited in a royal sort of a way, equivalent to a command, to be present at the opening of Parliament on the 30th. The Ministry are girding up their loins. Four of their number are without seats, namely, Mr. F. Peel, Admiral Berkeley, Viscount Mounck, and Mr. J. Hall, Under-Secretary for the Colonies. The two last are said to have resigned their appointments, as they can render no service unless they are in parliament. Mr. Peel retains office, and it is hoped that a vacancy may be found for him. In fact it is announced that General Williams will vacate his seat for Calne, in order to make way for the Under-Secretary for War. It is not absolutely essential that Admiral Berkeley should be in the House, and he may therefore retain his seat at the Admiralty Board. There has been a misunderstanding between the Premier and the Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Horsman. It seems that the latter, instead of going over to Ireland after his return for Stroud, went to Scotland to look after his own affairs, the consequence of which was that "the Irish elections were mismanaged." This is the report, though one can hardly see how the Secretary for Ireland could influence the constituencies in any legitimate way in the choice of representatives. Any how, "the usual good temper of Lord Palmerston" was riled.—Mr. Horsman was called upon for an explanation, and the consequence was the resignation of this gentleman. For a time it was confidently stated that Mr. Bernal Osborne, the Secretary to the Admiralty would have the vacancy, but it is now rumored that the differences for the present have been arranged. There is much gossip as to the ministerial intentions. Some declare that nothing of importance will be attempted this year on account of want of time. Others declare that Lord Palmerston is ready with a Reform Bill, which will seek to please both the Liberals and Conservatives, or

country party, by giving more representatives to the counties. And lastly it is said that the Cabinet has discussed the point of a possible Reform bill, and intends to set them aside in favor of measures of administrative and social improvement. The public may choose for themselves as to the most probable of all these courses. Palmerston is in the country fortifying himself for the coming campaign with his old remedy, Port. Lord John Russell is more probably engaged upon such a project, as it is well known that the noble Lord intends to reassert his claims upon the liberal party and the country at large. The fight for office in reality will not be between Palmerston and Derby, or Disraeli, but between Palmerston and Russell. These ancient opponents, always rivals, always friends, are the men most interested in the present state of the political world.

The movements of the discarded men, the gentlemen doomed to agitate outside the House, are becoming very interesting. It is now quite certain that this looked-for agitation will be organised, and therefore powerful. It is not likely that Cobden, Bright, Gibson, Chay, Layard, Walmley, Mill, and such men will remain quiet.—These men will be heard in or out of the House, and their opinions loudly expressed will still have weight with the people, and what is perhaps more important still, they will be entirely free from the influence of official pressure or the fascinating powers of a Whipper-in. Every general Election gives us new men, and we have always to regret the absence of some man of note whose compulsory retirement is a loss to the nation, but no change has ever been so great as this one. Never have we had to deplore the loss of so many men deserving well at our hands, and whose names will be handed down by history as those of the age's celebrities. There is comfort to be had, however, in the very extent of the affliction, for the struggle will be the shorter. If Lord Palmerston meets Parliament with a determination to give the people a full measure of Reform, these men may remain outside the doors and the public will not murmur, but should he oppose all liberal measures as he has done hitherto, then the people will forcibly sympathise with the excluded men, and the result may easily be prognosticated. Mr. Hayter has set aside all doubt as to Mr. Evelyn Demison's election to the high office of Speaker of the House of Commons. Mr. Demison is the government candidate, and, as if fearing opposition, the government whipper-in invites members to reply to his circular in which he makes the announcement, and inform him if the government may depend upon their presence and support. Rumors are afloat as to another candidate to be brought forward by the opposition. These have no foundation, and we believe it is not the intention of the Conservatives or the Independents to offer any serious opposition to the election of Mr. Demison.

The ninth child which has blessed the union of her Majesty and Prince Albert is well, the Queen is convalescent, and no more bulletins will be issued. This news will be received with joy by all loyal Englishmen and Englishwomen. The particulars of her Majesty's confinement have appeared, and possess some interest. Chloroform was administered for about three hours before the birth, and the symptoms from the first and throughout were most satisfactory. Some amusement has been created by the fact that, in spite of the equerries, grooms in waiting, and plentiful resources as regards horses and carriages which people are

accustomed to associate with Royalty, a hack cab hired from the nearest stand conveyed Dr. Crook from Herford-street to the palace, and was afterwards despatched to Dr. Snow. By the way, Dr. Crook has obtained a speedy reward for his services, as a gold medal on other similar occasions, but Friday's *Gazette* notified his creation as a baronet. The doctors have recommended her Majesty to take a trip to Osborne as soon as she is strong enough to travel, and this it is expected she will be able to do at the end of the first week in May. The opening of Parliament by the Queen in person is now of course given up.

The Princess Mary, Duchess of Gloucester, whose 81st birthday is on the 26th inst., is seriously ill. The Duchess is the last surviving child of George III., and has long been confined to the house. The other members of the Royal Family are constant in their enquiries and visits, and the little prattlers from the Royal nursery at Buckingham Palace are often sent to see and amuse their aged grand-aunt.—Prince Albert is to open the Art Treasures Exhibition at Manchester on the 5th of May, and great preparations are being made to receive him there. Every body concurs in thinking that the exhibition will be something unique,—a collection of artistic treasures which have never before been gathered together, and may perhaps never be again. Their money value is estimated at between £4,000,000 and £5,000,000; but the fact is that most of them are priceless, and cannot be represented by money's worth. In order that the exhibition may pay, it is necessary that 2,500,000 shining visits should be paid to it. Both Her Majesty and the Prince pay a lively interest in the success of the undertaking. Prince Albert will stay two or three days in Manchester, during which time he will open the palace and examine its contents, inaugurate a statue of the Queen in Peel-park, Salford, visit the library and museum established in that park, together with an exhibition of paintings by local artists, and be present at an evening concert in the Free Trade Hall. An amusing story is told in connection with this last affair. The Prince expressed a desire to see the interior of the hall; it was resolved to have a concert there, in order that it should be seen to the best advantage; but then it was found that the hall had been let to Professor Anderson for a month. The Wizard of the North, finding out how urgent the matter was determined to drive a hard bargain, and eventually got £310 for the use of the hall for a rehearsal and concert, being at the rate of £170 a night, instead of the ordinary charge for hiring it, which is £20.

Much has been said of an approaching visit to England by the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia. This is now contradicted on what seems competent authority.—The relations between the two courts are not such as to warrant an interchange of courtesies. On leaving France his Imperial Highness will proceed to Belgium, and thence to Holland, returning to Russia via Hanover and Prussia. It seems probable, however, that another Russian celebrity, General Todleben, now in Paris, will visit London, and in that case the Royal Engineers have determined to entertain him to a grand banquet. The General has presented Louis Napoleon with a copy of his diary kept during the siege of Sebastopol, day by day. It is written in Russian and French. There are two distinct reports as to the statements of Todleben on a point of considerable interest. One report represents him as stating, in answer to the Emperor of the French, that Sebastopol might

have been taken without any difficulty had the Allied armies marched straight on the place after the Armistice. Another report is that the General, when in Germany, distinctly negatived this assumption, maintaining that the place could only be taken by a long and costly siege, and that the Allied armies would have been repulsed, and would have been one of the most unjustifiable acts of military folly ever committed.

THE BATTLE OF THE MOSKOW OR BOROJNO, SEPT. 1812.—At length the sun sank on this terrible scene which is without a parallel in the annals of humanity. The cannonade gradually subsided, and the opposed Forces thoroughly exhausted, permitted themselves to indulge in some repose. Our Generals withdrew their Divisions far enough to be out of reach of the enemy's fire, and posted at the foot of the heights which had fallen into our hands, being perfectly convinced that the Russians would not attempt to recapture them. Napoleon victorious, entered his tent in the midst of his Lieutenants, some of whom were full of discontent at what he had left undone, whilst the others declared that he had been wise to remain satisfied with the result which he had obtained, that the Russians were, in fact, destroyed, and the gates of Moscow were open to the French Army. But none of that unmanly ostentation of joy and admiration which had burst forth at Austerlitz, Wagram, and at Friedland, were heard that evening in the Emperor's tent. That night the French and Russian Armies slept side by side on the battle field, and as day-break awoke to a horrid scene, which sufficiently manifested the terrible sacrifice of human life which had taken place on the previous day. Ninety thousand men, a number of human beings equivalent to the population of a great city, covered the battle field dead or wounded. Four divisions to a score thousand horses stretched on the ground or wandering about, uttering the most frightful cries, from three to four hundred gun carriages, and an infinite amount of every species of ruin, completed a spectacle which smote the heart, especially in the neighbourhood of the ravines, whither a species of instinct had led the wounded to seek shelter from fresh wounds. And there they lay in heaps without distinction of nation. Happily—it, indeed, the spirit of patriotism permits us to make use of an expression which is in this case almost inhuman—happily, our share in this mournful spectacle was less than that of the enemy, for whilst we had about nine or ten thousand killed, and about twenty or twenty-one thousand wounded, altogether thirty thousand men *phew hors de combat*, the loss of the Russians amounted, according to their own admission, to no less than sixty thousand. In this battle, we had taken five, where, in former battles, by skillful manoeuvres, we had taken prisoners. Amongst our losses, and the numbers would appear incredible were they not attested by authentic documents, were forty-seven Generals and thirty-seven Colonels, killed or wounded, and the Russians had lost about as many. A convincing proof of the energy displayed by the leaders on either side, and of the close quarters at which the troops had fought.—After this frightful duel our Army numbered, taking into account the Italian Division Pino, and the Division Delaborde of the young guard, which arrived after the battle, about one hundred thousand men; whilst the Russians, on their side, could not have placed in line as many as fifty thousand. But they were in their own country, and we were eight hundred leagues from ours! They were engaged in a war to which they had been forced, and we were engaged in a war into which we had been plunged by a spirit of ambition. And at every step we made in advance, when the goddess of Fortune left no room for reflection, we blamed in our inmost hearts the Chief whose dazzling fortunes we were following.—Thiers.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

CHINA PREPARING FOR WAR.

ANOTHER GRAND ATTEMPT TO POISON THE BRITISH.

The *Moniteur de la Flotte*, of Paris, publishes some further details relative to the war in China:—"The Chinese, it is said, are making formidable military preparations. Since the attack on Canton, the Chinese have executed enormous works on the Pei-ho, a river which falls into the Yellow Sea, and by which a communication is maintained with Peking. That river is now barred in 22 different places by dams built of stone, which intercept the navigation. These works are regarded as a curiosity. Moreover, the three branches of the Pei-ho, canalised by the Emperor Kia-Kang in 1817, are cut, and the course of one of them, the Hu-ho, has been turned off into the Lake of Hoho-tchi. When an army invades the Chinese empire the principal means of defence is to let the waters of this lake overflow the country. This system of defence, efficacious against an enemy, but most disastrous for the country, was first used against the insurgents in 1852. The city of Peking is considered safe from an attack either by land or sea, and the Emperor will be protected by the fanaticism of the people, who will stop at no means to destroy foreigners. The British ships proceeding to Canton have been in the custom of taking fresh water at Whampoa from a small river which falls into the Tchioukiang. It was remarked that the sailors using this water lately have been attacked with cholera, and it was discovered that the water was poisoned by the Chinese. They employed for this purpose the trunks of certain trees, which, after being prepared for the occasion, impart a deadly poison to the water. The Chinese are naturally malignant, and their wickedness is still increased by their fanaticism, which is beyond description. There is but one way to subdue them, and that is to act on their senses, and to terrify them by a display of force and by a maritime demonstration on a grand scale, such as is about to be accomplished by the British government."

It appears, moreover, that some of the wealthiest mandarins in the empire propose to revive the Commercial Company founded in 1759 by Taong-Yoo. These great dignitaries, through personal interest, are highly favorable to an arrangement with the English, notwithstanding their warlike manifestations, and as they are in direct communication with the members of the Nuy Ko, or cabinet council at Peking, they can bring their influence to bear directly on the Emperor's advisers. The revival of the company founded in 1759 will render impossible in future for the Chinese government to violate at will its treaties with foreigners. The *Moniteur de la Flotte* concludes that an arrangement of the difficulties at present existing between the Chinese and English is perfectly possible. For this purpose the British government have merely to adopt the only means efficacious with the Chinese character, which is to make a formidable demonstration on the coast of the Chinese Empire.

THE POISONINGS AND ALARM AT HONG KONG.

HONG KONG, Feb. 14.—(Extract from a private letter).—You heard by the last mail of the horrible attempt that has been made to poison the whole community of Hong Kong by a rascally Chinese baker, who attempted to administer arsenic to us in successive batches of his bread. Allum has undergone the form of a trial, but has been acquitted; and the opinion of all the Chinamen is, either that we were afraid to hang him, fearing that the Chinese might rise against us, or that we have no law to punish poisoners. Between 400 and 500 human beings partook of the poisoned bread—myself amongst the number. I escaped the worst symptoms, and did not vomit, but suffered much pain at the pit of my stomach, and a tightness of the head, as though it were being pressed between two byrds. Many who partook of the bread were fearfully ill, and the medical men seem especially to have suffered. We owe our deliverance from a horrible death to the circumstance of the prisoner having put double or treble the

quantity of arsenic in the bread which would have been necessary to destroy life, in consequence of which the food did not remain on the stomach. Everybody—even many of the Chinese themselves—consider Allum guilty, and so did the jury, but they sheltered themselves by declaring that, in their opinion, there was not sufficient evidence he had done the deed. The mandarins at Canton are offering rewards of 200 dollars for our heads; and they have sent a number of braves into the colony with orders to fire the town and massacre all the inhabitants they can lay their hands on, promising that, if they can accomplish their bloody purpose, they will be rewarded liberally, but if they fail, disgrace and punishment may be expected. The reward for the massacre of the crew of the *Thistle* steamer was 7,000 dollars and a mandarin's blue button. It is generally believed that Allum was concerned in this transaction. It is well known that he chartered the steamer of its owners, and that some of his own servants were on board when the massacre took place."

THE GLASGOW POISONING CASE.—Miss Madeleine Smith, the young lady who was apprehended on the suspicion of having administered poison to her sweetheart, a young French gentleman named L'Angelier, has been formally committed to stand her trial on the charge of murder. The result has been arrived at after a consultation with the Crown authorities in Edinburgh. So far as motive is concerned, the grounds of the charge are understood to be that Miss Smith was anxious to cast L'Angelier off in consequence of having received and accepted an offer of marriage from a gentleman who occupies a much more elevated position in society so far as wealth is concerned. L'Angelier was resolved to maintain his ascendancy, and had some power of blasting the young lady's reputation in the event of her marrying his rival. Hence the catastrophe. That the young lady procured arsenic about the time of L'Angelier's death, that he died from the effects of arsenic, and that there is no reason to believe he committed suicide, are matters undoubted. The event has created much excitement in Glasgow.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

During the elections we presented in detail the result of the "appeal" which was made by the Government on the Chinese question. The Ministerial "gain" and "loss" were stated where either occurred, and it is therefore unnecessary to occupy space with a re-publication of the list. The result is a gain of 73 votes to Ministers, equal to 158 votes on a division involving the Ministerial policy. The loss is 13 votes, which will count 28 on a similar division. The analysis presents the following results:—

	Liberal	Conservatives	Conservatives
England and Wales	284	53	179
Scotland	37	3	12
Ireland	60	10	33
Total	361	66	224
Total number of members returned	631		
Double return for Huntingdonshire not included	1		
Leitrim County (election not taken place)	2		

ELECTION OF SCOTCH REPRESENTATIVE PEERS.

The election of sixteen Peers to represent the ancient peerage of Scotland in the Parliament of the United Kingdom took place on Tuesday at the Palace of Holyrood. The following were elected:—The Marquis of Tweeddale, Earls of Morton, Home, Strathmore, Leven, and Melville, Orkney, Seafield, Selkirk, and Airlie, Viscount Strathallan, Lords Grey, Sinclair, Elphinstone, Colville of Calsop, Blantyre, and Polworth.

IRISH ELECTION RETURNS DURING THE WEEK.

ANTRIM COUNTY.—Col. Pakenham, and Mr. Macarty.
CLARE COUNTY.—Lord F. Conyngham, and Mr. Calcott.
DUBLIN COUNTY.—Mr. J. H. Hamilton, and Col. Taylor.
TIPPERARY COUNTY.—The O'Donoghue and Mr. Waldron.
LONGFORD COUNTY.—Col. White, and Col. Greville.

WICKLOW COUNTY.—Viscount Milton, and Mr. W. F. Hume.

DOWNS COUNTY.—Lord A. Hill, and Col. Forde.
KILKENNY COUNTY.—Hon. A. Ellis, and Mr. Green.

GALWAY COUNTY.—Sir T. Burke, and Mr. Gregory.

KING'S COUNTY.—Messrs. O'Brien and Bland.

THE DEMANDS OF PRUSSIA DECIDEDLY OPPOSED.

A letter from Berno in the *German Journal* of Frankfurt says:—"The news that in the conference Dr. Kern has decidedly opposed the demands of Prussia is confirmed. In conformity with his first instructions he declared that Switzerland declined the payment of any pecuniary indemnity to the Crown of Prussia, and that she would do nothing more than pay the expenses caused by the occupation of Neuchâtel, and the calling out of the troops. Switzerland also refused to recognize in any manner whatever the rights of sovereignty to which Prussia pretends. The instructions of Dr. Kern not permitting him to recognize the right of the King of Prussia, nor of any member of his family, to bear the title of Prince of Neuchâtel, he has protested in advance, in the name of Switzerland, against all pretensions which may hereafter be based on that disputed title. We are assured that the Ambassador of England supports Dr. Kerne."

The annual grand Swiss rifle match will be held this year at Berno.

A BRITISH MAIL STEAMER BOARDED AND ROBBED BY PERUVIAN REVOLUTIONISTS.—The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *New Granada* had arrived at Huanchaco from Valparaiso, on her way to Panama, with the semi-monthly mails for Europe. The mails for Huanchaco were sent ashore in a boat. The boat was intercepted, and the mails and cargo put on board the *Soa*, a steamer belonging to the revolutionary party. After a remonstrance, the captain of the *New Granada* proceeded on his voyage. He was followed by the revolutionary steamer, and at the next port the *New Granada* was boarded by sixty armed revolutionists from the Peruvian war steamer, and they demanded money, arms, ammunition, which they said were on board the *New Granada* for Castille's party. The captain of the mail steamer refused to give anything. The revolutionists took by force what they demanded. They then broke open the treasurer's room and took away thirty thousand dollars.

MALTA, MARCH 28.—Her Majesty's ship *Sphinx*, which left Malta for England on the 25th, conveys a present from the Sultan to Queen Victoria of an ancient and most beautiful brass gun, about 15 feet long, and throwing a shot of about 29 lbs. His morning Major Erskine, Captain King, and some other officers of the 21st, went to bathe at Ricasoli. It blowing fresh, Captain King was sadly beaten against the rocks and drowned.

GENERAL MANSEL, K.H.—A very large and massive piece of plate was presented to the gallant General at his residence, Tivoli House, on Thursday last, by some friends, as a token of their esteem and regard for his character as an officer and a gentleman. After a suitable address on the occasion the party partook of an elegant collation, at which the healths of the General and Mrs. Mansel and family were proposed and warmly acknowledged.

THE MILITIA.—The Earl of Lucan, Lieutenant of Mayo, has intimated, through the Clerk of the Peace, to the Colonels, of the North and South Mayo Militia Regiments, that the intention of the Government to call out their regiments for drill in the month of May has been abandoned, and that these regiments will not be called out until September next. We may add that whilst this postponement is most desirable, as far as agricultural purposes are concerned, it looks to us somewhat like the first step in the "national retrenchment," and simply means that the Militia are in future only to be a figment, a name, but no reality.—*Mayo Constitution*.

ENGLAND AND PERSIA.

The Treaty between England and Persia has arrived at Teheran. The ratification will not take place for five or six weeks.

ABDICATION OF PRINCE DANILLO.

Accounts from Cattaro mention a report that Prince Danilo was about to abdicate, on receipt of a pension, in favour of his nephew, the son of Vice-President Mirku. The young prince referred to, now seventeen years of age, is at present with Prince Danilo in Paris.

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON'S PEACE-MAKING.

Our Paris intelligence represents Louis Napoleon as a successful mediator between Spain and Mexico, and between Turkey and Persia, and as endeavouring, in conjunction with the United States, to prevent the English contest at Canton from abstracting the commerce of other nations. Between Austria and Sardinia, too, French negotiation is at work in a spirit friendly to both. As for the Neufchatel dispute, it is still apparently remote from settlement, but it can never lead to actual war. The European prospect may, therefore, be considered as extremely pacific.

TAXATION AND REVENUE IN FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a tabular statement of the revenue from direct and indirect taxation, from which it appears that the revenue of the first quarter of the year 1857 exceeds by 14,202,000 francs the revenue of the corresponding quarter of last year; and it is estimated that the increase would have amounted to 16,886,000 francs but for the accident of the year 1856 having been leap year; the increase for the month of April amounts to 7,170,000 francs, as compared with the same portion of April last year.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S JOURNEY TO HUNGARY.

The journey of the Emperor into Hungary is announced by the preparations, which are being made on a grand scale. His Majesty's departure is fixed for the 3rd of May, and his return for the 20th of June.

AUSTRIA.

THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS PLAYING AT HUMILITY.

On the 9th, the ceremony of "The Washing of Feet" took place at the Austrian Court. At nine o'clock in the morning twenty four old people—twelve men, and as many women—who were dressed in the ancient German costume, were conducted to the "Hall of Ceremony" of the Palace. On their arrival the men were placed on one side of a long table, and the women on the other. As soon as the seniors had taken their seats, their Majesties entered, and placed before them a number of dishes which were brought in trays by the imperial servers. The Emperor handled the "crockery" in a masterly manner, but the Empress required the assistance of her ladies. After the dishes had been set on the table, they were removed and placed in twenty four large baskets, which were sent to the rooms occupied by the paupers in the almshouse. At ten o'clock the washing of feet began in the chapel of the palace. The Emperor performed the ceremony on the above-mentioned twelve old men, and the Empress on the women. His Majesty received from the hands of his Lord Steward a gilt ewer, and poured from it a few drops of water on one of the feet of each of the men. After a towel had been pressed once or twice on each of the wetted feet, and a little bag containing thirty-two silver groats had been hung round the necks of the old people, the ceremony was at an end. Her Majesty, who was attended by her Lord Steward, acted in exactly the same way as her imperial consort.

News by the "EUROPA."

A numerous meeting of merchant and manufacturers had been held at Manchester for the purpose of forming an association for the promotion of the growth of cotton all over the world, to be called the Cotton Supply Association; to encourage by all practical means the growth of cotton in colonies, and other countries, by diffusing information, supply of machinery, and possible removal of legislative impediments.

At a special meeting of the European and American steamship company, the report stated the total cost of the eight steamships recently purchased was 4,400,000, of which had been provided £227,000, and a resolution was passed at the meeting to raise the balance of £4,180,000 by issue of 200,000 £3 shares.

A fire at Liverpool destroyed 2,500 bales of cotton, belonging to J. & D. McComson & Co., Henry Moore & Co., B. J. Babcock & Co., and F. Lyon Bros.

A letter from J. Hall, Under Secretary for Colonies, informs the Geographical Society that the British Government had agreed to propose to Parliament a vote for the Northwest American exploring expedition. The expedition would proceed in about a fortnight, under Mr. Palliser, to its starting point, west of Lake Superior, for the purpose of surveying the vast tracts of British North America, particularly the country watered by the affluence of the Saskatchewan, and with a view of examining the southern portion of the Rocky Mountains in the British territories, and possibly of discovering a new and practical passage to Vancouver's Island. The expedition would be accompanied by Dr. Hector, a geologist, naturalist, and surgeon, and Lieut. Blackstone to take magnetical observations, and by a botanist.

FRANCE.

The Grand Duke Constantine had a great reception at Yvillon. A review of 50,000 troops will be given at Paris about May 6th in his honour.

The Council of State has commenced the examination of the bill against the usurpation of titles of nobility.

The *Moniteur* publishes the convention concluded between France and the Grand Duchy of Baden, in Feb. last, relative to the strengthening of the banks of the Rhine.

Ferouk Khan is just now engaged in settling with the Sardinian Ambassador, the draft of such a treaty between Persia and Sardinia.

SPAIN.

Another interview has taken place between Marshal Serrano, the Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and Senor Lafragua, the Mexican Plenipotentiary, and as its result, Marshal Serrano will leave for Madrid to receive the Senor Lafragua's reception at the Spanish Court.

The treaty settling the frontier between France and Spain, is to be laid before the Cortes, at their first meeting.

"Progressistas" and the members of the liberal Union were labouring to effect a coalition. Government, apprehending disturbance, at Logrono, Burgos, Vittoria, and all Cataluna, had taken measures of precaution.

The troops destined for Cuba are to be despatched from Cadiz at the end of this month.

DENMARK.

There is no farther news concerning the Ministerial crisis at Copenhagen, except that the Danish Envoy at the Germanic Diet has been sent for. This circumstance shows that the quarrel with Germany enters as an important element into the present complication.

Andrae, the late President of the Council, who was deputed by the King to fill up the vacancies caused by the withdrawal of Scheele, has been unable to do so, and Rail, hitherto Minister of Public Worship, has, as was anticipated been entrusted by the King with the formation of a Ministry.

NEUFCHATEL.

The Prussian and Swiss Plenipotentiaries have accepted the propositions of the mediating powers, *ad referendum*, for the approval of their respective governments.

PRUSSIA.

The proposition to substitute legal, instead of police supervision, over printing licenses, in Prussia, which was carried in the Prussian Chambers on Monday by a majority of one, was rejected next day, government having collected its force.

AUSTRIA.

Baron Bach's vast plan of communal organization for all the Empire, which has been for some time under examination of the Supreme Council of State, is, it is said, considered too liberal with a request that it may be so modified

as to be placed in conformity with arrangements in vogue before the invasion of liberal ideas in 1848. Each is disengaged, and its rents are to be 250.

TURKEY.

The commission for the regulation of Russo-Turkish frontier in Asia, as instituted by article 30 of the Treaty of Paris, and which has to consist of two Turks, two Persians, one Englishman, one Frenchman, will assemble at Kara May 13.

MONTENEGRO.

A despatch from Paris announces that the difference between Austria and Montenegro, appears to be in a fair way of settlement.

Prince Danila has released a prisoner, and Austria has ordered that the Montenegrin refugees shall be removed to the interior.

CHINA.

Despatched by telegraph from Trieste, give dates from Hong Kong, March 15, Calcutta 21st, and Bombay April 2.

The Europeans on board the British steamer *Queen*, under the Portuguese flag, had been murdered by Chinese passengers, and the crew of the steamer, with a valuable cargo, were carried off. The government contractors' storehouses at Hong Kong had been burned down by incendiaries, and 700 barrels of flour destroyed.

The Chinese in Satawak, Borneo, had risen on Feb 17, and massacred several Europeans. Sir James Brooke saved his life by swimming across a creek. One of the Borneo Co.'s steamers subsequently arrived at Sarawak, and with the aid of Sir James at the head of the body of Malays and Dyaks avenged the destruction of the settlement by killing 2,000 Chinese. A war steamer was sent over by the Dutch authorities, but her services were not required.

The latest dates from Bushire are to the 6th of March. They bring no intelligence of fresh operations in the Persian Gulf.

Exchange at Bombay, 2s 1½d. Money was plentiful, and the Bank had lowered the rate of interest. There was little change in the import market.

At Calcutta the Import market was rather dull. Money had improved. Exchange, 2s 2½d. At Madras Exchange was 2s 2½d.

The total value of tea from China to Great Britain to the 30th of Feb. 1857, 70,000,000 lbs.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4s 9½d. At Shanghai the price of Silk had advanced. Settlements 74,000 bales. Exchange, 6s 7½d to 8s.

PERSIA.

The Persian accounts of the recent battle of Bushire are published. They state the English advanced until meeting with the main body of Persians. They set fire to their (British) camp equipage, and retreated towards Bushir, where, being reinforced, the battle began and lasted four hours, both parties retiring in consequence of torrents of rain, which fell the whole time, rendering the ground unfit for cavalry. The Persians left some guns in the mud, but afterwards recovered them.

The Persians estimate the British loss at 1000, and their own at 400.

LATEST.

FROM THE TIMES.—The news by the overland mail shows how fully justified the government and people of England have been in promptly supporting their officers in China. Certainly our troops, our frigates, and our gunboats have not been despatched an hour too soon. We are evidently engaged in a momentous conflict, which it will require the utmost vigor, courage, and decision to bring to a close. The diplomatic labors of Lord Elgin must be delayed until the sterner tasks of the military and naval chiefs have been effectually completed. There is an end for a time of missions and negotiations.

THE RUSSIAN RAILWAYS.—The only notice of this scheme is contained in the following paragraph from the *Daily News* city article.—"The shares in the Russian railways remain nominally quoted at 1 to 2 premiums, but there is scarcely a transaction going forward in them."

Cape of Good Hope news is to Feb. 13. Robbery and violence were on the increase in British Kaffraria.



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1857.

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—Our readers will see that we have made an alteration in the form of our "Army list," by placing the title of the present rank held by Field Officers opposite their respective names, and omitting the dates of the former commissions, which were inserted as notes, at the bottom of the different columns. This we have been obliged to do, on account of the great trouble and expense entailed on us by the continual alterations rendered necessary by the frequent promotions, changes, and gazettes of new Corps. Still, it appears to us that this change of little consequence, as the officers who have preserved their files, can readily ascertain their rank according to seniority by referring to them. If there be any mistakes now existing, which is possible, we shall feel obliged by a notification of the fact, either from the office of the ADJUTANT GENERAL, or from Officers commanding Corps.

We beg the indulgence of our friends for any recent short-comings, either in the lack of editorial matter, or in the irregularity with which the paper has reached. We had hardly obtained the use of the right hand, after a very painful and tedious affair, a sprain of the wrist, when we were obliged to attend the sick-bed of our nearest relation in Canada, who still continues seriously ill.

We will write to Capt. Stephens, Collingwood, in the course of a day or two; there has been a blunder somewhere, which we shall try to find out.

To Major Stoughton Dennis, we will say our thanks for his last letter. We supposed that all the Toronto officers were supplied by Mr. Campbell of King Street; we immediately ordered ten sets of the C. M. G. to be sent to Mr. Campbell, in order that officers who have missed any of their back numbers may be supplied.

We received on the 25th a printed Circular bearing the Toronto Post-mark of the 24th, inviting us to attend a meeting in that City on the 24th itself, the Circular being dated the 22nd. We give a copy of it below. We are not aware that any one of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this Circular belongs to the Active Force, or has ever troubled himself very much about it. For our own part, as Commandant of a Corps, which has been pronounced a very efficient one, we are very nearly satisfied with things as they are, under the present system, as it is conducted by the Adjutant

General, and are strongly of opinion that if Parliament would vote sufficient money to double the days of drill, in each arm of the service—give a few permanent horses and drivers to the Field Batteries—and make an allowance for clothing—with a small sum to each corps for incidental expenses, which are now necessarily defrayed by the officers themselves, the efficiency of the different corps would be very much increased.

What we say may be too late to have any effect at present, and we can only speak of that of which we have a personal knowledge. We never made a minute examination of the harness issued to other Field Batteries, but we know that that belonging to the Ottawa Field Battery, is not by any means what we call serviceable. The heavier straps, such as breeching, &c., is new and strong, but the bridle heads and smaller straps are continually breaking, though the horses are harnessed up with the greatest care, under the immediate superintendance of the Adjutant of the Battery, Lieut. Forsythe, than whom, we venture to say, there is no better practical Artillery-man in Canada. There is also a great deficiency in the straps with which the various implements of the battery, and its equipage, are buckled to the carriages. More than a hundred straps, of different lengths, would be required in addition to those on hand, were the Battery to be turned out with its full complement of guns, carriages, horses, and men, in heavy marching order. The collars for the horses are anything but good; most of them are new but they are only covered with painted paper. The new collars are much required to enable the Battery to march to any distance; which we shall not speak of to avoid the risk of being voted a bore.

The Cavalry, as we said in a former number, can never be worth anything, until they are provided with proper saddlery, cloaks, and valises; they also require haversacks, corn sacks, forage cords or nets, water bottles, and nosebags; without all these they could not make a day's march, to take the field. Moreover, the department of the Quarter-Master General would have to provide picket-posts, ropes and mauls, to say nothing of tents, &c.

The Rifle companies have, or can have, knapsacks, and mess tins—they require haversacks and water bottles. Nothing has yet been done to furnish the different companies with the materials for target practise, as indicated in the admirable book of instruction in musquetry issued by the Adjutant General.

We mention these things, not in any spirit of fault-finding, but simply that Parliamentary gentlemen, and the country generally, may know, that though much has been done, still more remains to do, before the Active force can be considered efficient for service. The Adjutant General cannot work without the means, and if the House of Assembly would vote in aid of the Mili-

tia, the large sums of money, annually voted in aid of Institutions, by the score, that ought to be supported from the resources of individuals, or Societies, he could then effect the most important improvements both in discipline and equipment. There are far too many begging wallets eternally open in Canada, and vast sums of public money go where they never should go.

The whole Active Force is waiting with anxiety to see what Parliament intends to do for it, for as yet we have no evidence that anything will be done.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned, Colonels Commanding Military Districts, and Lieutenant-Colonels Commanding Battalions, request your attendance at a meeting of Militia Officers to take place on Friday morning next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of considering the propriety of recommending certain amendments in the Militia Law, with a view to placing the active force of Canada on a better footing than it is at present.

A. N. McNAW, Bart.,
R. MATHESON,
GEORGE BOULTON,
ANDREW BANKIN,
WILLIAM RICHES,
S. BELLINGHAM,
JAMES WEBSTER.

The meeting will assemble in the Railway Committee Room, Legislative Assembly, on Friday, 24th instant.

TORONTO, Wednesday, 22d April, 1857.

We received from Toronto the day before yesterday the following paper, being a memorial addressed to His Excellency, the Governor General, on the subject of the Active Militia Force. It is quite needless for us to say that the suggestions are good, for they neatly coincide with those which we have made ourselves, repeatedly. It is somewhat strange that among the signatures to this memorial there does not appear the name of one officer of the Active Force!

The undersigned Officers of Militia beg leave respectfully to submit to the Provincial Secretary for the information of His Excellency the Governor General, the following expression of their views as to certain measures which in their opinion would materially conduce to the development of the Militia Force of the Province:—

That in view of the marked success with which the organization of the active Militia Force, notwithstanding the many defects of the law, has been so far carried on, and of the consequently favorable state of the public mind in respect thereof, it is desirable that no time should be lost in so amending the Militia laws as to place not only that Force, but also the Sedentary Militia, on as thoroughly efficient a footing as possible.

That provision ought to be made for an immediate increase of the paid Active Force, at least to the extent recommended by the Adjutant General's Report lately laid before Parliament, and hereafter for its increase beyond those limits, as occasion shall require.

That the distinction of the Force into "class A" and "class B," inasmuch as it is suggestive of the idea of inferiority as attaching to the unpaid Force, and tends to throw difficulty in the

way of its organization and maintenance, might with advantage be abandoned, and the Corps of both classes placed on the same nominal footing as for raising one and the same force with no other distinction between them than such as must result from the fact that some of them would be unpaid and that others, would be paid for the whole or part of their strength according to circumstances.

That while it is impossible to lay down by law any precise rule that should be invariably followed, as regards the local apportionment of the Corps to be wholly or partly paid, it will be requisite in practice to divide them as fairly as possible, between the town and country populations of the several sections of the Province.

That the law ought so to be amended as to afford the utmost possible facilities for the organization of the several Corps whether paid, partly paid, or unpaid, into Battalions and Brigades, and to insure their discipline as so organized.

That the limitations now imposed by law as to number of officers and non-commissioned officers should be declared to have reference only to the number that may be borne on the pay roll of their Corps: so as to make it clear that any advisable number of unpaid supernumeraries may be allowed.

That whenever it may be at all practicable and most especially in all Cities and Towns where there may be any considerable Force, enrolled, it is of the last importance that sufficient and secure premises should be furnished by Government to serve at once for an armoury and for a drill-room, and that the system of giving out arms and accoutrements to be kept elsewhere than in such armoury, should be put an end to.

That the arms and accoutrements furnished to the Active Force ought all to be of the best quality; the issue (as actually in great measure resorted to,) of mere percussion muskets with worn out or old accoutrements, now that the most improved Rifle in the hands of men well accustomed to it, and the best accoutrements can alone be relied on for Service or real use, being in the last degree inexpedient.

That the omission so far to supply many Cavalry Corps with saddles and bridles, and some Artillery Corps with mounted guns requires to be remedied without delay.

That reasonable allowances ought to be made for the payment not only (as is now provided) of a Sergeant Major of each Field Battery, but also of Musketry and Drill instructors and staff Sergeants of other Corps.

That for all Corps such an allowance ought to be made to the Surgeon or Assistant Surgeon, as may command his attendance, whenever the Corps may be called out for review, or for any other exercise or service involving risk of casualties.

That all marked varieties of uniform, between Corps of the same arm of the service ought to be as much as possible discouraged.

That it would be of great advantage to the Force, if uniforms or materials for uniforms could be supplied by Government at as low a charge as possible: such charge to be payable in money by the men of any unpaid Corps who may desire them, and to be stopped from the allowances of the men of the paid Corps who should take them.

That part at least of the pay to be allowed to

Corps either wholly or partly under pay, would be advantageously given in the shape of an allowance not for the procuring of the men's uniforms, in consideration of which the Corps should have the right secured to it by law, of taking the uniforms of such men as may leave it, on suitable terms.

That as the time at present prescribed by law for the drilling of the Active Force, is insufficient, and all the Corps comprising it in fact have to drill for a much longer time than is so prescribed,—it would be well to bring the law in that respect more nearly into harmony with the fact, by at least allowing for a somewhat longer period of yearly drill than is now allowed for in favour of such Corps of whatever arm of the Service as may engage therefor.

That the time for the drilling of Cavalry Corps ought to be the same as for the drilling of Field Batteries of Artillery, each of the services manifestly requiring longer and more constant exercise than is needed for the other, and the one hardly (if at all) requiring more than the other.

That it is highly advisable that every opportunity of improvement should be held out to the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Several Militia by drilling and allowing to commence an active organization of that Force and that with a view to this, so little be required to go through a reasonable amount of drill periodically under drill instructors, and with arms and accoutrements to be furnished by the Province.

That the allowance made to the Assistant Adjutants General, is manifestly inadequate, and ought to be at least raised to the amount recommended by the Adjutant General's Report.

That the salary attached by law to the office of Adjutant General is not commensurate with the kind and amount of duty which it involves, comprehending as such duty does, not only that of the Adjutant General's Department properly so called, but also those of the Departments of Quartermaster General and Paymaster General, and even the Superintendence of the enrolled Pensioner force, besides; that such salary ought to be raised to the level of the Salaries now by law allowed to other public officers of like grade, and that in fairness the Deputy Adjutants General ought not to be, as they now seem to be by oversight cut off from that advance of Salary which it has been held just, but recently, to accord to other public officers of their grade.

(Signed)

ALLAN N. MACNAB, Colonel.
R. MATHISON, Colonel.
H. BOULTON, Colonel 4th Div. M.C.
JAMES WEBSTER, Colonel No. 6, M.D. M.C.
G. O. STUART, D. Colonel, M.P.P.
JOHN EGAN, D. Colonel.
SYDNEY PELLINGHAM, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.P.
A. RANKIN, Colonel, M.P.P.
JAMES SHAW, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.P.
DAVID E. PRICK, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.P.
EDWIN LARWILL, A.D.J.T. M.P.P.
A. CASAUET.
JOHN U. GAMBLE, D. Colonel, 2d Batt. Yor 12.
GEORGE H. SIMARD, M.P.P.
D. RHODES, D. Colonel, M.P.P.
S. M. MASSON, Lieut.-Colonel.
J. JOINT, Lieut.-Colonel, 8 B. Benubarnois.
JOHN LEBOUTILLIER, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.P.
P. H. KNOWLTON, Lieut.-Colonel.

J. BTT. MONGENAI, Captain, M.P.P.

J. BTT. DAVOUST, Lieutenant, M.P.P.

J. S. LARIVE, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.P.

J. B. GUYON ST, M.P.P.

M. S. BAZY, M.P.P.

A. MORTON, Captain, M.P.P.

JOHN MCGIBB, Lieut.-Colonel, M.P.P.

C. WINTER, R. DENKIN, Major, M.L.I.

H. H. WHITSKY, M.J.T. M.L.I.

LEON PASKET, Lieut.-Colonel 1 Bat. Quebec.

J. B. JARVIS, Lt.-Col. 2 Bat. Toronto Militia.

U. CAMPBELL, Lt.-Col. 5th Bat. Toronto Militia.

C. ALLEN.

MEETINGS.—There are reports from India of several serious acts of insubordination among some Regiments of Sepoys, almost amounting to mutiny, indeed in one case it is reported that a force of Cavalry and Artillery were required to act. It is said that the Sepoys refused to use the Mini. Cartridge, because the paper envelope is a case of which the flesh or fat of any animal, and a man feared that persons would kill their friends in the villages that they had inhabited the means being and that on their return home, they would find themselves in that way the punishment, men without caste, so be it known that his own wife and children went to ask to man who has lost case. One of the most outrageous mutinies that ever took place in India was caused by an injudicious attempt to make Sepoys rub over the caste marks from their faces. A high caste native, will not even eat the food over which the shadow of a Christian or Musselman has passed, and if English rule is to be kept in India, it is perfectly clear that unless the customs of the natives are interfered with, the better. Reform must be gradual, and be brought about by the natives themselves, acted on by the influence of the European civilization which they see springing up around them. Infanticide, Thuggism, Hook-swinging, Satee, have disappeared from all the territories of the Company, proper, and by proper influence much has been done to abolish these practices, in those parts of India still under native Rajahs, in quasi-independence. Time, gentleness, perseverance, will effect what is wanted; violence never will, with people like the Hindus.

COMING EVENTS.—The *Western Flying Post* says that the noble Lord (Palmerston) has, if we may so speak, a royal rock a-head, namely, "the Dowry of the Princess Royal." The Prussian Prince, it seems, expects a large annual sum as a dowry, with his bride; and it is understood that the Court is very anxious about it; but it is thought that the house will be afraid to vote the sum proposed. We shall be curious to see what course will be taken by the "leading journal" the very weather-cock of the press, upon the subject. Mr. Robert Lowe is reported to have said a short time since to a political friend, "we" (meaning the Government) "shall not be safe over the bridge till that little damsel is married and has her money!"

Captain Gullway R.E. is now in town for the purpose of lauding over to the Provincial authorities all the plan &c. in the Engineers department.

The First Rifle Company, commanded by Capt. Patterson is now out for ten days drill.

We are obliged to Captain Riddell, Port Dover Rifles, for a copy of the journal containing an account of the Ball practise of his Company: it is highly creditable to so young a company. If officers generally would send us these reports, we should be enabled to form an interesting record of the practise of the Active Force.

BALL PRACTICE.—We had the pleasure, on Friday, last, of witnessing, for the first time, the practise of the Port Dover Rifle Company under Captain Riddell, and certainly a more orderly and well-disciplined company (for the time of training) could not well be found. The Company was only formed about New Years, and all are therefore not yet fully clothed, nevertheless, twenty-six of the Company marched fully equipped and clothed, to the residence of Mr. R. Mead, where a target was erected, and the shooting took place with the following result, Sergeant Major Shaw making the best shot.—

Distance 100 yards. Number of rounds fired, ninety-five—sixty-nine hitting the target, after the following manner—

Two rounds file firing	27 hits,
Two " kneeling	24 "
One " lying	18 " —69

Now, when we consider that the day was pretty cold and the muskets (for the company have not yet got their rifles,) rather awkward things to shoot with, this may be considered as excellent shooting, as nearly every bullet would have told on a file of the enemy at the distance. After the target practice, the Company were put through the field exercise by their excellent instructor, Sergeant Major Lovelace, who certainly has every reason to feel proud of the efficiency of the Company. The manoeuvring was performed with extraordinary precision.—We may here state that Mr. Mead, with his accustomed hospitality, provided a bountiful supply of refreshments, which were freely partaken of, not only by the officers and men of the Company, but by the numbers who had assembled to witness the training and target-practice.—Both the officers, men and instructor of the Dover Rifle Company deserve much credit, and we hope soon to have the pleasure of welcoming them on a visit to Simcoe.

INSTRUCTION.—On Tuesday evening last, No. 8 Volunteer Rifle Company, of Montreal, Capt. C. E. Belle, was inspected by Col. Ermatinger, Inspecting Field Officer for Lower Canada, and Lieut. Col. Wily, commanding the Rifle Brigade of Montreal. The company mustered near eighty uniformed men, and the manner in which they performed the various manoeuvres was very creditable to them. Colonel Ermatinger expressed himself much pleased with the progress of the company. The company afterwards paraded through several of the streets, accompanied by M'Person's Band.

The army of General Walker have at length received the blow which must prove their final discomfiture in Nicaragua. After the loss of Castillo by Col. Titus, Col. Lockridge, one of Walker's most energetic officers, attempted to retake it. He and his force sailed up the river in two steamers, the *Scott* and *Rescue*, but he found the Costa Ricans had so fortified the place as to make the attempt fruitless. He therefore abandoned the attack and was on his way back when the steamer *Scott* blew up, killing and wounding fifty of the unfortunate officers and men on board. Lockridge and his surviving followers instead of attending to the sufferings of the wounded took measures for their own flight. The cries of the wounded are represented as being of the most harrowing nature. The

crews of some British men-of-war in that vicinity proved the good Samaritans to the sufferers. The British sent the surgeons of their ships to dress the wounds of the wounded, and also sent wine and every description of refreshments they could require. Further, they offered to convey them with the least possible delay to any port in the United States they might choose to name.

The *Hamilton Banner* relates the circumstance of a young girl dressed in boy's clothes, who called at that office a few days ago, asking for employment as a printer. She is described as very attractive. She writes a beautiful hand, and her composition is said to be very correct. She says she has a happy home and loving parents and friends, but refuses to give any information about them. From all circumstances, the *Banner* is of opinion that she is an accomplished and well bred lady—perhaps of gentle blood. She says her name is "Minnie," but she will give no other clue by which her identity may be traced. She is evidently of unsound mind. We allude to the matter in hopes that her friends may find her and have her properly taken care of.

The *New York Times* has an article on the United States Militia, in which the writer ridicules the attempts of mere rustics or merchants to ape the practice of soldiers of the line, and says:—"Their stiff bearing, their 'lock step,' their shouldered arms, and enormous bands of music, their beplumed and embroidered 'staff,' are all so many weak imitations of something they cannot be anyhow." The *Times* thinks that the only thing a militia force can ever be good for is to act as skirmishers; but that learning the drill of an army is an absurdity and tom-foolery more worthy of boys than grown men.

THE PRINCESS.—On Monday evening last the Field Battery of Artillery under the command of Major Turner and the 2nd Company of Rifles, under the command of Captain Turgeon, turned out, and marched to the Plateau on the Bank of the Canal below the Bridge, when a Royal salute was fired by the Artillery, and three volleys by the Rifles, in honour of the birth of the infant Princess; the Artillery then formed detachments front, having the Rifles on their left and the Rifle band on their right, when the soldiers gave three cheers; the Artillery then ran in their guns, and accompanied the Rifles to their armory in the Market Hall, where the men were dismissed. It was only the second time that the Rifles had fired with ammunition, and the volleys were delivered with great regularity.

Lieut. General Eyre and staff inspected the 9th Regt. stationed at Kingston, on Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, and expressed himself highly gratified with the orderly appearance on parade, and the proficiency in the manoeuvres performed that day, and particularly in their manual and platoon exercises.

He also inspected the books and invalids in the barracks on Monday, and was well pleased with the neatness and correctness everywhere observable.

His Excellency left in the cars for Montreal in the afternoon train.

A paragraph has been inserted in all the leading Provincial papers, to the effect that the Third Regiment of Light Dragoons, under Lt Colonel Unett are ordered to Canada, and that two steamers have left Liverpool for Canada with the Head Quarters. This paragraph is credited to the *London Times*. We apprehend that there is no truth in it. England is not very strong in cavalry, and all that she has is wanted at home and in India. Moreover, the policy of England, just now, is to keep her Regiments together as it is practicable to do, in large camps for exercise and instruction. We apprehend that this paragraph has arisen from the fact that the Third Dragoon Guards had landed in Liverpool and marched thence to Canterbury to relieve another Regiment ordered to take its term of duty at Aldershot.

THE CANALS.—In answer to Mr. Egan's inquiries, Mr. Cartier and Mr. Lemieux both distinctly stated that it was the intention of the Government to go on with the necessary works for the improvement of the navigation of the Ottawa, that is, the Chats and Chaudiere Canals; and the enlargement of the Grenville & Carillon, and the Locks at St. Auns. They also stated that the Locks would be constructed of much larger size than was previously intended. This is, we suppose, in consequence of Mr. Shanly's Report. This report, though a preliminary one only, is certainly very satisfactory. We publish it elsewhere.

By the *Europe*, at Halifax, we learn that Lord Elgin has at length taken his departure for China. His instructions, we are told, will be to demand that England be put upon terms of equality with Russia at Peking, and that all Chinese ports shall be open to British vessels, when driven by storms, and that three more ports be thrown open to British traffic, in addition to the five named in the former treaty.

The *Burlington (Iowa) State Gazette* say that while some workmen were engaged in excavating for the cellar of Governor Grime's new building on the corner of Main street, they came upon an arched vault some ten feet square, which, on being opened, was found to contain eight human skeletons of gigantic proportions. The wall of the vault was about fourteen inches thick, well laid up with cement of indestructible mortar. The vault is about six feet from the base of the arch. The skeletons are in a state of preservation.

A FORTUITOUS COMBINATION OF CIRCUMSTANCES.—Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Gibson were rejected as members to serve in parliament on the anniversary of the declaration of war being made by England and France against Russia, (March 28, 1854); and the public declaration of their rejection was announced by the returning officers on the anniversary of the treaty of peace with Russia being signed in Paris (March 30, 1856.)

The military medal has been granted to a number of non-commissioned officers and privates who either lost limbs or were severely wounded in the Crimean war.—[*London Paper.*]

WHAT has been done for those by whom the limbs were amputated and the wounds were dressed, and by whom thousands of lives were thus saved to their families and their Queen?

The conductors of the different trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, took offence last week at some new regulation of the Company, accordingly struck, and attempted by force to stop the running of the trains. The Company procured the aid of the military, and after the exchange of a few shots, by which two of the conductors were severely wounded, and also one of the soldiers, the ringleaders were arrested and order restored.

A telegraph received from Halifax, states that the steamship *Lebanon*, from Woolwich, England, on Saturday evening, April 18, arrived at that port on Tuesday the 20th, with detachments of artillery for Nova Scotia and Canada. She left for Quebec on Wednesday.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS AT BUFFALO.—We learn that Deputy Marshal Tyler of Buffalo, made a large haul of counterfeiters on Thursday evening, the 23d instant. He arrested two men and two women just as they were about to take the cars for Pittsburgh. An intimation of the character of the party led him to watch their movements. When they came to the depot to have their baggage checked, the officer seized the trunks and the owners. On examination of the baggage revealed a quantity of implements, both for making coin and counterfeiting bills. A quantity of genuine one dollar bills was found which were, no doubt, designed for the process of alteration.

THE QUIET NOOK.

OTTAWA, 3rd May, 1857.

MR. EDITOR,—

The following, being purely a military affair, may perhaps be interesting to some of your readers:—

On the 1st instant the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of No. 2 Company—"Ottawa Rifles"—(French Canadians) following the custom of their ancestors in the Lower Canadian country, erected in honour of their Captain, J. B. Turgeon Esqr., and in front of his own residence, a splendid "May pole."

The Company assembled at the Canadian Institute, and, under the command of Lieut. Carrier, marched to their Captain's residence, preceded by their really pleasing band. It was a fine morning and quite early, a little after six, and the strains of martial music floating on the morning air, accompanied by the regular and solid tread of armed men—a new and pleasant variety in Ottawa life—disturbed my morning slumbers in rather an agreeable manner, and rushing to the window I could not help admiring the fine and soldier like bearing of the men, as they marched past, not with the "Light of Battle within faces," but evidently very much pleased with themselves, and proud of their uniform, which certainly looked remarkably well. And I was not the only admirer, for ever and anon as they went on their way a door would be partly opened or a shutter thrown slightly back, and a timid glance from some fair maiden would greet the gallant heart for war prepared, and others where there were no shutters would flatten their fair noses against the panes of glass to get one last lingering peep at this bold and dashing ribman.

After reaching their destination the Company fired several rounds of blank cartridge in

honour of the flags of England and France which were proudly floating from the "May pole" top—the band playing an appropriate air between each volley. Then came a general salute, the band playing the national anthem in "Tip top" style. Lieut. Carrier, in a short, very short, but neat speech, then requested Captain Turgeon to accept the demonstration as a mark of good feeling and respect from the Company—to which the gallant Captain replied in right loyal manner, and invited his officers and men, and also Captain Patterson and Dr. Gurvay of No. 1 Rifle Company, and Lieut. Forrest and Farley of the Royal Canadian Artillery, who had been invited to attend to partake of some refreshments, which—I should imagine—owing to early rising and the morning air and exercise, was by no means difficult or unpleasant to do, and thus, Mr. Editor, the show ended. "Adios."

FRED. ELSLEY.

Editor *Canada Military Gazette*,
Ottawa.

PROVINCE OF CANADA.

By His Excellency Sir LEONARD WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of British North America, and Captain General and Commander in Chief of The Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the Island of Prince Edward, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c. &c. &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come—
GREETING:

WHEREAS the respect due to the August Person of Her Most Gracious Majesty the QUEEN suggests the propriety of observing the Anniversary of HER MAJESTY'S BIRTHDAY as a PUBLIC HOLIDAY; Now Know Ye, that I, SIR EDMUND WALKER HEAD, Baronet, Governor General of the Province of Canada, by and with the advice and consent of Her Majesty's Executive Council for the said Province, do hereby fix, appoint and declare the day of the said Anniversary to be a PUBLIC HOLIDAY, to be observed as such throughout this Province; And whereas the said Anniversary will this year fall on a Sunday; Now Know Ye further, that I do hereby, by and with the advice aforesaid, by this my Proclamation fix and appoint MONDAY the TWENTY-FIFTH day of MAY instant, as the day on which such HOLIDAY shall be observed; And I do hereby call upon all Her Majesty's loving subjects throughout this Province to unite cheerfully in the celebration of the said Anniversary.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at TORONTO, this EIGHTH day of MAY, in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and in the Twentieth year of Her Majesty's Reign.

EDMUND HEAD.

By Command,

T. LEE TERRILL,
Secretary.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE.

TORONTO, 5th May, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

The several Corps of the Active Militia Force of the Province will fire a *feu de joie* on Monday, the 25th instant, in honor of Her Majesty's Birth-day, in the manner laid down in page 58 of the Instructions for Drill of the Volunteer Militia, compiled by the Adjutant General as regards the Infantry.

At stations where either Field Batteries or Foot Companies of Artillery are organized, in addition to Cavalry and Infantry, the mode to be adopted will be as follows, viz:

Each of the three rounds of blank ammunition to be fired by the Infantry, will be preceded by seven rounds from the Artillery, the Artillery thus firing in all twenty-one rounds and the Infantry three rounds of blank cartridge. Officers Commanding will cause the *feu de joie* to be fired either at 12 o'clock or at 1 o'clock, as may be most convenient to the men.

When the time arrives for giving three cheers, the Officer Commanding will direct the men to take off their snooks or furling caps, as the case may be, and, taking the lead from the Officer Commanding, give three cheers for Her Majesty the Queen.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,
Adj. Genl. Militia.

HEAD QUARTERS.

Toronto, 24th April, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct that, in pursuance of the provisions of the Militia Act, the Annual Muster of the Service Men not exempted by Law in the several Battalions of Secondary Militia in Upper Canada, shall take place on MONDAY, the TWENTY-FIFTH of MAY next, and the attention of every Officer in Command of a Battalion is called to the powers vested in him by the 6th Clause of the Militia Act which authorizes the Commanding Officer to direct the Muster to take place within the limits of the respective Companies of each Battalion; and in cases where such a course may be deemed advisable in consequence of the distance of the Company limits from the Head Quarters of the Battalion, or from any other cause which may render the assembly of the Battalion by Companies preferable to a Battalion Muster, His Excellency recommends Commanding Officers of Battalions to order a Muster by Companies within their own limits.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief.

DE ROTTENBURG, COLONEL,
Adj. Genl. Militia.

CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM addressed to General and Staff Officers, and Officers Commanding Infantry Regiments, Depot Battalions, and Depots, relative to Instruction of Musketry.—Horse Guards, March 26, 1857.—The General Commanding-in-Chief having reason to believe that rifle practice is impeded in consequence of soldiers not being sufficiently practised in the platoon exercise before being handed over to the Instructors of Musketry, and it necessary to remind Commanding Officers and others that this as well as all other portions of the company drill, should be taught by the Adjutant and Sergeant Major; that the present system of platoon was promulgated so far back as June, 1854; consequently that every Reg. and Depot ought to have been long since proficient therein; and that General Officers will be expected to bring to notice every instance which they may observe of continued neglect in this particular, to which they will be pleased to give their especial attention at the ensuing inspections. Captains and Subalterns are requested to attend rifle practice with their companies, and to make themselves equally acquainted with the instruction of musketry, as well as battalion and company drill, of which, indeed, it is a component part. Field Officers should also render themselves conversant with the theory and practice of musketry, and it is more especially incumbent on Commanding Officers, who (and not the rifle instructors) are responsible for the efficiency of their men, to acquaint themselves with this most important part of the soldier's training, by careful study of the book of regulations, by giving their personal superintendance to the drill and practice of companies under the instructor, and by availing themselves of the assistance and information to be derived on the subject from the District Inspectors of Musketry at their periodical visits; and H.R.H. looks to General Officers of Districts, Division, and Brigades, to see that all do their duty on this as on every other head of service. All Sergeant-Majors of Infantry are to go through the course at the School of Musketry, and those at home are to be held in readiness to proceed to Hythe on the next relief of detachments. This Order is to be read to the assembled Officers of Infantry Regiments, Depot Battalions, and Depots.—By Command,
G. A. WYRAMALL, A.-G.

THE HORSE.

[*Extract from the Journal of the Veterinarian, of America, Vol. 10, No. 1, published following a course of lectures on the horse, given at the Hotel de la Ville, in the town of Montreal, at the request of the Veterinary College of that city, in the year 1843.*]

At the request of the Club, I promised a paper upon the horse, which promise I the more regret, since I find my utter inability to do that most noble of all animals justice, or indeed anything like justice. But if it were in my power to convey to you in a word, my love and admiration of that noble animal, then, indeed, would he have justice done him.

Claiming the indulgence of the Club, I give you such a paper as I have been able to prepare. The horse has been almost my daily companion since I was ten years of age, at which time I was allowed by my father the use of an old and favorite blood mare, the great grandam of the carriage horses Mrs. Denison, of Bellevue, now drives. From the time I have mentioned till now, I have always had one horse which I considered my pet amongst animals, and raising above all others, in the farm. My brothers also had each his own horse or pony as they were able to ride or manage one; from then till now we have never been without horses, and this, I think, is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the affection they formed for them in our youth. I intend to practice the same with all my boys, and do so now with the eldest, and trust that they may always be the friends and admirers of that noble beast; indeed, like my father and grandfather before me, I think it part of the education of a gentleman to be a good horseman, and have a knowledge of the diseases and treatment of the horse, and be able to select, when required, a good and valuable one, that fits the eye, free from blemish; and also to be judge enough to come pretty near his age, which is more necessary in a country like this, where horse jockeys and traders are so keen and cunning; and, besides all this, it is really pleasant to understand and know a good horse, and to feel that the horse himself can appreciate every kind of treatment, whether good or bad. How often have I seen a horse shrink from one that had treated him unkindly, flying from him when he could, and trembling in the stable; whilst on the other hand, pawing and neighing to acknowledge a kind master's presence, and turning a beautiful and intelligent eye and ear upon him. You will say, "from the nobleman, with his numerous and valuable stud, to the meaneast helper in the stable, there is scarcely a man who would not be offended if he were thought altogether ignorant of horse flesh. There is no subject upon which he is so positive, there is no subject on which, generally speaking, he is so deficient; and there are few horses, on some points, of which these self-sufficient judges would not give a totally different opinion." My second horse was given me when I was 13 or 14 years old, she was a filly of the get of Sultan, a celebrated Arabian stallion, imported into this country by Col. Smith, about the beginning of this century; he was the proprietor of the best road horses ever owned in this district, and I say this without fear of contradiction. The filly was named "Milkmaid," by my Grandmother Denison, after an old and favorite mare she rode in England, years gone by. Milkmaid I rode and drove for more than twenty years, always, as they say in racing language, placing me well upon all trials, and never surpassed in endurance. During

her long life she never took medicine or was bled; indeed was never sick or lame, nor so far used up as to require whip or spur, though I have driven her in a cutter nearly 90 miles in a day. My present Milkmaid is her daughter, (by Cadmus) inheriting the same constitution and indomitable spirit of her dam, and able to do her mile considerably under three minutes, if not in the universal "two forty."

The horse is universally known and is generally liked, more useful, obedient, intelligent and beautiful than any quadruped bestowed by kind providence upon man.— "In gracefulness of form, and dignity of carriage, he is superior to almost every other animal, he is lively and high spirited, yet gentle and tractable, keen and ardent in his exertions, yet firm and persevering. The horse is equally qualified for all the various purposes in which man has employed him, he works steadily and patiently in the loaded waggon, or at the plough, becomes as much excited as his master in the race, and appears to rejoice in the chase." Beside his valuable services when alive; after death his skin, hair, mane and tail are valuable, and his flesh is becoming fashionable food for man, highly prized in France by epicures; and I should not object to putake of it myself, only, however, upon the principle of the rule, that "dog won't eat dog." I suppose I have to much respect for him.

Wild horses, I believe, are to be found in all parts of the world, and in great numbers on this continent. Those to be found in the north and west which are best known to us, are of a small but handy form, covered with shaggy coats, and not unlike the Welsh pony, suiting themselves in growth and covering to the herbage and climate they inhabit. Dronnet gives upwards of twenty varieties of the horse, and his catalogue is by no means complete. The history of an animal so beautiful and valuable must necessarily be interesting.

"The first allusion to the horse subsequent to the flood is a mere incidental one. This was fifteen hundred and ninety years before the birth of Christ, in the time of Isaac, when the son of Gibeon is said to have found mules in the wilderness, the progeny of the ass and the horse; as he fed the asses of that patriarch. When Jacob lay on his death bed, he called his sons around, giving them his parting blessing, and prophesied what would be their fate and character. In speaking of Dan, he said, "Dan shall be a serpent by the way, an adder in the path, that biteth the horses' heels, so that his rider shall fall backward." From this it is seen that the horse was then used as a beast of burden. Job, too, spoke of the horse and his rider. Pharaoh's horsemen perished in the Red Sea. Many very beautiful and interesting anecdotes are told of the faithfulness and sagacity of the horse; often fighting for his master, and in various ways protecting his life; and frequently have I given my horse his head when I dare not trust myself to guide him. The memory of the horse is very great, especially for places. Milkmaid never forgot a place she had called at, though years had elapsed, and I have known a horse return to his birth place and former master after an absence of many years.

The most valuable horse for this country, in my opinion, is one that can not only draw a great load, but can also go at a good pace without injury to himself. For the farm horses here, are the road horses as well, as every farmer must go to mill and market, fair and church, with his farm horses, and then, unless loaded, expects his team to

carry him at the least seven or eight miles an hour, and when loaded, something above five. But in England where the roads are so good, and the waggons so strong, I should say that they were content, with the loads they carry, to make from two to two and a half miles per hour, and to plough and harrow at the same rate. Such movements would never do in this country, where wages are so high, and the farming season so short. This being the case, we must content ourselves with a less powerful, but more active horse, something in the neighborhood of sixteen hands high, with a clean flat leg and lolly carriage, sparkling eye, and lean face, thin and open jaws, and roomy nostrils. In fact, what is considered in England a good carriage horse, is the very animal we want, and in many respects have now. Indeed, the horses of this district will compare well with any I have yet seen. Of course, when I say this, I do not mean to put them in competition with the draught horses of Liverpool, London and Manchester, or with the racers of Epsom, Doncaster and Ascot.

The breeds of horses in this district, and, indeed, throughout Canada, are fast improving, thanks to a few spirited importers, such as Ward, Cooper, Blanchard, Roundtree, Crew, and many others who deserve to be named.

The stallions in this district are so deservedly well known, that they can be sold at excellent prices as soon as brought into the market, and are now taken to all parts of Canada, and many to the United States.— Ward's horse, imported "Clyde," was of infinite service in increasing the size of our horses, and many stallions of his get were, in my opinion, far his superiors. At the Exhibition of the State of New York Society, held in Rochester, he and four of his sons exhibited together in a ring, were the admiration of the crowd, and the pride of the Canadians on the ground. I have attended the New York State shows for many years, and also our own, frequently as a judge of horses, and I do not consider them as any longer leading us in horses, but rather think we are heading them. To keep up this class of horses in Canada, we must continue to receive fresh importations from England, but not to run too much upon the very heavy draught horse, now so much in vogue there. A good Cleveland bay, with the well grown mares of this country, would, in my opinion, be just what we want for general purposes. Heavier horses may do for millers and lumberers, on good roads and short distances, but not for fast driving or bad roads.

Another class of horses we much need in this country is, a saddle or buggy horse; and for that purpose he should have a dash of blood, and that not a slight one; for instance, such as one bred between our mares, tolerably well off for bone and muscle, and a thoroughbred stallion.

The breeding of horses should be much increased in this district. The demand has almost outgrown the supply, notwithstanding that many thought the railroads would diminish the demand. Such will not soon be the case in this new country, where the railroads open up the wilderness for settlement, and increase the demand every day. A horse that would fetch twenty pounds before we had railroads, say four or five years ago, will now readily command fifty; and every good farm horse in the country, under ten or twelve years of age, is worth that price.

Many people are in the habit of breeding from old mares, and the common thing in this city is to sell them to country people,

when they get into years, saying they are now only fit to breed from, and will do well enough for that purpose. This may be true enough, and we must breed from them as long as they will breed; horses we must have, and though they may not be of the best, yet they are worth all they will sell for to a judge; but at the same time I would not advise to keep for stock, a colt from an old mare, but one from a dam full of vigor, youth, beauty and constitution, free from vice, and from five to ten years of age.—The first axiom, says Youatt, that we should lay down is, that "like will produce like," and that the progeny will inherit the general or mingled qualities of the parents.—There is scarcely a disease by which either of the parents is afflicted that the foal does not often inherit, or at least occasionally show a predisposition to it, even the consequences of ill usage or hard work will descend to the progeny.

When you have a good colt, to do justice to him, the dam should roam at grass, and not be worked or overheated, nor the colt allowed to run all day after its mother when she is worked, but be closed up in a paddock or building, and not put to the dam until she is perfectly cool. I have frequently seen colts in dangerous places about the plough, harrows, waggons and harness, and often wonder that more accidents do not happen. I always close mine in a building, and find they keep more quiet, fret less, and in many respects do better.

When the young one is taken from its mother, it should not be allowed to fall back, but be kept generously, giving it a fair share of succulent food, and the less raw grain the better, till it is put to work. I could never keep colts in a small or close place, or one not well lighted; but give them a yard and loose box, always separating them from horned cattle, from which they often receive serious injury.

Next to the rearing, comes the breaking in of the young horse or mare, either for the saddle or collar, and this is a more serious matter than many imagine. In the old country, not but skilled hands are entrusted with such a job, while in this, any man that owns a horse thinks him-self or some quite suited to the task, and frequently they are, for the Canadian is so reliant upon him-self for everything, that he seldom thinks of looking beyond his farm fences for assistance, unless requiring more power than the farm can furnish, such, for instance, as the gathering of a bee for a grand thrashing, raising, or logging, followed by a merry evening. Notwithstanding the want of skill in many to break in young horses, I consider the farm and road horses in this country very respectable in their carriage; head and tail pretty well up, and tail arched; but again, there are many to be seen clanking along the road with their noses in a line with the pole of the waggon they are harnessed to.

I am of opinion that a horse is just as easily set up in figure, and taught in movements as a man, and as soon filled with pride, and there is as much or more difference between horses well broke, and those not, as between a soldier well drilled and a laborer. It all depends upon instruction in youth, and a fit upon the occupation in they follow. If a driving horse has been taught his paces well in his youth, and always driven at a good speed after, it will be more difficult for him to keep it up all day, than it will for a negligently trained and carelessly driven one to do half the work in the same time. I have always acted upon the conviction, and in consequence got out of my horses as much as most men, and with

as little effort. Of course, no one would expect a horse to do all he was capable of, but to be kept at a good fair pace, stepping off gaily all the time, but not laboring. How often have we seen horses jogg along the road, tripping just from mere carelessness, worrying themselves and their drivers by their own laziness. Just look round among your friends, and you will find the habitual fast walker looking as well and fresh as the slug-gard. In a farm horse the same argument holds good; horses broken to walk well, soon show their superiority, over others in the plough, frequently doing a fourth more work in the week.—Knowing this, do you think that careless or indifferent old people should be charged with the early training of the noblest of animals?

I would not advise to break in colts or fillies till they are three years old, and then very little more than to mouth them, and set them up, with a little harrowing or rolling on the farm through the summer, for farm horses, and gentle riding or driving by a light weight, for a saddle or buggy horse. During the winter that they are coming out, a farmer's teaming will not hurt them, and after that they should be able to do a fair day's work without injury; but heavy draughts or weights, with over driving, might be very injurious to any horse under five, at which time they are said to be fully developed or furnished, or in other words, arrived at "Horsehood." The foundation is laid for many of the diseases that the horse is heir to, before he arrives at that time of life, such as spavin, splints, wind-galls, and broken-wind. I look upon a horse at three, as comparing in point of maturity, to a lad of fourteen or fifteen, at four, to one of eighteen, and at five, to a young man come of age. The most serviceable time in a horse's short life, is from seven to fifteen or even twenty, and yet I dare say that most horses in this country die before twenty-five. It seems a great pity that many people have so little compassion for old servants, such as the horse.—The common practise is to sell them for little or nothing when they begin to fail, so that everything may not be lost by their death. This is cruelty to make money of. Look about you in the wood market of Toronto—I might rather say the chip market, for the wood teams have generally good farm horses.—I refer to the horses in single waggons and carts, loaded with chips, logs and rubbish; poor old creatures, looking as if they would die before they reached home, and many do; they are badly fed, and worse housed and groomed; poor old things, after working faithfully for a lifetime for a master well off, and able to feed them well, and at a time too when they can eat, or live on almost anything, they are sold to a poor man that can scarcely find food for himself and family, putting them off with bad hay and little else; leaving them to die, as they frequently do, as often from want, as old age or disease. Keep your old servants a year or two after they begin to fail, grind their corn and cut their food, that they may get the good of it, and have the more time to rest, and they will repay you for your extra trouble; after this you can afford to shoot them, and protect them from any further trouble. I think the certainty of three or four years of misery and want in old age, would overbalance and throw gloom over a life time.

Good care will tell as much upon the horse as any other animal. I know an old horse, in Toronto, the property of T. G. Ridout, Esq., B. U. C., thirty-five years of age, and he is as fat as a seal, but then he has

been doing for many years. Dr. Waimer's old horse, that many of you know, and so on drive every day, is about thirty years old, and as fat or fatter than any horse in town. One of the old black carriage horses that my father is still alive, though thirty years old, and as frisky as a colt. I saw an account some time ago, of a horse that went to a market gardener's cart, in New York, for forty years. "Old Brock," that went through the late war with the Americans in 1812—'15, the charger of the late Colonel Guyton, was the admiration of my youth, and died at a great age. Youatt says, of the natural age of the horse, "we should form a very erroneous estimate from the early period at which he is now worn out and destroyed."

Mr. Blain speaks of a gentleman who had three horses that died at the age of thirty-five, thirty-seven, and thirty-nine. Mr. Cully mentions one that received a ball in the neck at the battle of Preston, in 1715, and which was extracted at his death, in 1758. And Mr. Percival gives an account of a horse that died in his sixty-second year.

The best paces to cultivate in the horses of this country, are the trot and walk, for many reasons, (unless it be in the case of a lot of bloody). First, the walk, for the most of the work is done at that pace, and next to this the trot. The Yankee Americans discovered this long ago, and in consequence have now the best trotters in the world, of which I will name a few. Lady Suffolk, in May, 1842, did her 2 miles in 5 minutes 19 seconds.

Americus, October, 1841, doing his first 5 miles in 13 minutes 58 seconds, and his second in 13 minutes 58½ seconds.

Edwin Forrest, his mile in 2 minutes 37½ seconds.

Doichman, his 3 miles in 7 minutes 32½ seconds.

Tom Thyn's was broken in England, 1813, miles in 56 minutes 45 seconds; he was only 14½ hands high; an Indian pony; and in 1829, on Sandbury Common, England, he did his 100 miles in 10 hours and 7 minutes in a cart of 108 pounds, and driver of 140 pounds; and in 1828, a pair of horses trotted their 100 miles in 11 hours 4 minutes.—In June, 1831, Mr. Thul drove his pair the same distance, 100 miles, in 10 hours.—Since then a Canadian horse, bred in Prince Edward District, called Tecoma, has done his mile in 2 minutes 25 seconds, and I was told that he afterwards sold for \$7000. I have now a plough horse on my farm, a half brother of his, which I bought to match McKinnald, can any day do his mile in about 3 minutes and 10 seconds and my neighbor, Robert James from whom I bought him, has a mare that can do her mile in 2 minutes 28 seconds, and is not more than 14½ hands high. Last year, Flora Temple noted in harness, 1er mile in 2 minutes 24½ seconds, beating the whole world. A horse has paced or raked a mile in the United States, in 2 minutes 17 seconds. All this goes to prove what can be done by good training and driving at the best pace for use. Racing, with us, is almost out of the question, and quite out of fashion; we have very few thorough bred horses, no good courses, and very little time, money or inclination for the sport; and racing horses in this country are good for little or no use, so we will return to the horse and pace best suited to our wants. Trotting is practiced by most of us, and slow indeed is the man who never becomes excited enough to try his horse or team against some fellow traveller, and I do not believe that a day ever passes without a trot or more across the front of my farm, it being the first clear place on the road after turning out of

the city thing, and not seldom with some sober and grey-headed farmer, with his wife beside him, who generally looks the most excited and anxious of the two. Women have great spirit and ambition (I think this will not be contradicted) and I will, to prove it, give you a sample. An old Jersey woman, for the first time in her life, went on board of a North River steamer, she sought out the captain, informed him of her presence, and enjoined great caution in consequence. Soon after, and when the steamer was at the top of her speed, notwithstanding her caution, seeing another steamer passing, and every one running about excited, she also became excited and going to the Captain, begged him not to mind her longer, but to "let the boat slide."

Food.—When not required for work, and when grass can be had, the horse requires nothing else, nor is any other food so natural or so wholesome. Give a horse but a good sweet pasture, running water, a few shade trees, and he will never upbraid you with a look; but horses required to work hard, should be well fed on clean dry oats and hay, with a bran mash on Saturday nights. There is no occasion to weigh or measure their food, or in any way stint them. Just see that nothing is wasted, and when fed in this way, and worked in the same manner, a horse will use about 24 pounds of oats, and a like quantity of hay per diem. The oats may be kept back when the bran is given. The ordinary driving horse should be fed in like manner, but in most cases 11 pounds of oats and sixteen pounds of hay will be found sufficient. I should not object to giving a few Belgium carrots in either case. To an idle horse, kept in, I would give no raw grain but simply feed him on hay, carrots and bran, giving him more or less exercise every day; and Timothy hay alone will keep such a horse well. If you should give grain to idle horses, have it cooked; but never so feed to a horse tasked highly. Give your horses clean cold water, for they are so dainty that they will suffer before they will drink anything else, and not much of that while on the road. The hard worked horse fed as directed, will cost for food per annum, about £50; oat at 2s 6d per bushel, £32; hay at £3 15s per ton £15, and straw £1, for bedding. Keep your manger and box clean, free from dust and seeds, and clean salt within reach. An over fat horse I consider precarious property, and, besides, there is no occasion for obesity, for he can neither work or travel as well, is easily overheated, and susceptible of inflammation.

STABLES.—In building your stables, always provide for ventilation—and if you don't understand the principle, apply to Sheriff Rutan, of Cobourgh—do not make port-holes just in front of your horses' eyes; but if you do, look out for colds and inflammation in that organ. Give your stables good light, for dark ones have often injured good eyes, and more especially in the country, when snow is on the ground. Youatt says, "The breathing of pure air is necessary to the existence and the health of man and beast; it is comparatively lately that this has been admitted, even in the management of our best stables. They have been close, hot and foul, instead of airy, cool and wholesome. The effect of several horses being shut up in the same stable, is completely to enpoison the air, and yet, even in the present day, there are too many who carefully close up every aperture by which a breath of fresh air can by possibility gain admission; in effecting this, even the key-holes and thresholds are not forgotten.—What of necessity must be the consequence

of this? Why, if one thought is bestowed on the new and dangerous character that air is assuming, it will be too evident that sore throat, and swelled legs, and bad eyes, and inflamed lungs, and mange, and grease, and glanders, will scarcely ever be long out of that stable." Have a tight floor overhead to protect the horse from dust and seeds, make your feeding box on the floor, with a front so high that a horse cannot put his fore feet over it. Feeding out of a rack high up, is hard work for a tired horse, and besides, likely to fill his eyes and nose full of seeds, and is an unnatural position, and therefore, should not be practised. Give to your stable floor slope enough to carry off the urine, but nothing more, for a steep ascent is hard upon the back sinews, and an unnatural position likewise. Build your stables to be warm in winter, and they will be cool in summer, and if you have room, always provide for a loose box or two in case of lameness or sickness, or for an idle horse. I have two in my farm stable, and from one cause or another, they are never empty. Single stalls should be five, and double stalls eight feet at least in width; the division between stalls both high and long to prevent kicking and biting.

SHOES.—More importance attaches to this than many think. I have seen infamous blacksmiths go savagely at a horse's feet, doing more harm by cutting, burning and nailing, than the animal would suffer if he went half a year without a shoe of any kind, and endeavoring to stave in the poor fellow's ribs with the hammer, if he will not quietly submit. The shoe should never be heavier than required for the work to be done or the strength of the horse. The nails should be carefully driven, and never far back or high up. The shoe should be made to fit the foot after pairing, and not the foot to fit the shoe. The toe or front cork should be kept well under the foot, and never to advance or project the least in front, or your horse will travel at a great disadvantage. The shoe should be flush with the plate of the foot, unless a little projection just at the heel, and that is not necessary; the sole should be pared level, and the foot shortened a "till" in the front, where the foot will allow it, none but the ragged point of the frog should be cut away; the sole should be pared down so that the pressure of the thumb will be perceptible, and the leas taken from the base of the heel the better. I think I know better how a shoe should be put on, than to describe it, and I have myself fitted a new shoe, pointed and driven the nails, and completely dressed one of the feet of my old Milkmaid mare.

In the office of the Board of Agriculture, in Toronto, a Stud Book is now open, and has been for a year past; of course, no horse can be entered in that book unless of pure blood; the slightest stain excludes them; to enter, they must trace directly back to the English Stud Book. Every owner of blood horses should avail himself of the opportunity, and forward their pedigree to be entered.

The very liberal contribution of George Alexander, Esq., President of the Provincial Agricultural Association, added to the first premium for the best agricultural Stallion imported since the last show, makes the first prize now for that class £50. This, it is to be hoped, will induce some of our importers to try again. It is worthy of mention here, that the Association has always encouraged the importation of horses, by giving a triple premium when they took the first prize. The triple prize to fresh importations, when confined to the animal

taking the first prize only, is of great service, and prevents people from bringing out second class horses. I have heard that a new horse, carrying the Society's head prize, will almost make a fortune, in a few years, for his fortunate owner. The Society's standard in this class is, I am pleased to have it in my power to state, a high one, and will compare favorably with that of any Society whose shows I have visited.

One of the best opportunities ever known for improving the horses of this country, was lost some years ago, through what may be considered want of foresight:

In 1838, the British Government sent the Dragoon Guards to this country, both horses and men. The horses were chiefly geldings, of a very superior class; and these horses were left behind when the regiment returned to England. Now a little consideration, might have shown the Home Government what a benefit they could have conferred upon this colony, by sending mares in place of geldings, and at the same time do no harm to the Regiment at home. I believe that mares are always rejected for the service, if geldings equally good can be obtained, still many mares get into the service. Now, if orders had been given to draft mares from the other cavalry regiments, replacing them with the geldings from the Dragoon Guards, en route for Canada, the undertaking would have been as simple in its detail, as beneficial in its results to Canada and the service."

Some talk then took place upon the subject of the paper. In reply to an inquiry as to the origin of the horse "Sultan," mentioned by Mr. Denison, it was stated that he was of pure Arabian blood, that he had been presented by the Sultan of Turkey, through the French Consul to the Emperor (Napoleon I.) of France, and that he had by some means found his way to England, and ultimately became the property of Col. Smith, in this country, on the lake road near the Mimico. It was agreed by all, and in fact is generally well known, that the descendants of this horse proved remarkable for quickness, high spirit, and other excellent qualities.

PROFESSOR BUCKLAND said the remarks in reference to ventilation were deserving of great attention. In England he had frequently seen the stables of noblemen and others, so completely secured against ventilation, in the attempt to make them perfectly warm and comfortable, as to be very injurious to the health of horses. He thought the principle inculcated in the paper of using old servants, though they were only animals, kindly, would do good. It appeared to him a very sordid and disgraceful thing for a man in good circumstances, without even the plea of necessity, to turn off a faithful old horse to end his short life in misery and starvation, for the sake of saving a few dollars. In regard to cooking food for horses, that had been practised in England with success.

MR. FISHER did not approve of bran mashes for horses when they were well. He would give them a little dry bran regularly every day with their other food. Since hay and oats had become so dear, the horse used for teaming at the mill he was connected

ed with, had not been given either. They were given clean wheat straw, with ground Indian corn and bran mixed, and though they drew the year round 16 to 20 barrels of flour to the city, a distance of about 8 miles, twice every day, making distance of 32 miles every day, 16 loaded, no horses could be in better condition than they had been under that diet. He did not believe in doctoring horses as some people practised when they were well enough already. When a horse was well he would leave him alone.

A vote of thanks was given to Mr. Denison for his interesting paper, and the club adjourned.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Toronto, 23rd April, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTIVE FORCE.

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

CLASS B.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Foot Artillery Company at Kingston, to be styled The Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Kingston.

To be Captain: Ellery Wanzer Palmer, Esq.

To be First Lieutenant: Robert Mortimer Wilkison, Gentleman

To be Second Lieutenant: William George Ford, Gentleman.

This Company will be attached to the Volunteer Field Battery at Kingston under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Jackson.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Troop of Cavalry at Yorkville, in the County of York, to be styled The 4th Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the Coun-

ty of York.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Geo. T. Denison, junior.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Wm. Ridout, vice Denison, promoted.

To be Cornet: Sergeant Patrick H. Campbell, vice Ridout, promoted.

These Commissions to bear date 22nd April, 1857.

Toronto Highland Volunteer Rifle Company.

To be Surgeon: Francis McManus Russel, Esquire, M.D.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Field Battery of Hamilton.

To be Captain: First Lieutenant W. H. Glasco.

To be First Lieutenant: Second Lieutenant J. P. Gibbs, vice Glasco, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenant: Sergeant William J. Cope, vice Gibbs, promoted.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with reference to the appointment of Captain Glasco, is pleased to place the Volunteer Field Battery and the Volunteer Rifle Companies, at Hamilton, under the command of Major Booker.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Dun-

ville.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign John Johnson, vice Perry, who resigns.

To be Ensign: Sergeant Charles Stevens, vice Johnson, promoted.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT, UPPER CANADA.

London Highland Volunteer Rifle Company.

To be Ensign: William Muir, Gentleman, vice Urquhart, whose appointment has been cancelled.

To be Surgeon: Dugald McKellar, Esquire, M.D.

A wife full of truth, innocence, and love, is the priciest flower that a man can wear next his heart.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Wil-

liamsburg.

With reference to the General Order of the 16th October last, Captain Carman, of this Company, should have been gazetted as "having formerly served as Lieutenant in the Cornwall Troop of Light Dragoons."

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of King-

ston.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign William Ramage, vice Sutherland, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Ensign: Sergeant Stephen Wright, vice Ramage, promoted.

These two last appointments to bear date 1st April, 1857.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Pe-

tterborough.

ERRATA.—In the General Order of 2d instant, for "William Alexander Scott, to be Captain, read "William Adam Scott," for "Daniel Sutherland to be Ensign," read "Donald Sutherland;" for "Martin Lavelle, to be Surgeon," read "Michael Lavell."

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

First Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the

County of York.

Second Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of

Montreal.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Henry V. Goddard, vice Bertram, who is transferred to the Sedentary Cavalry of Montreal, with the rank of Captain.

Third Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Mon-

treal.

To be Captain: Lieutenant S. H. May, vice Bertram, who reverts to the Montreal Fire Battalion.

Fifth Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Mon-

treal.

To be Ensign: John McKeon, Gentleman, vice Donnelly, resigned.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Wil-

liamsburg.

With reference to the General Order of the 16th October last, Captain Carman, of this Com-

pany, should have been gazetted as "having formerly served as Lieutenant in the Cornwall Troop of Light Dragoons."

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER THREE, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of King-

ston.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign William Ramage, vice Sutherland, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

To be Ensign: Sergeant Stephen Wright, vice Ramage, promoted.

These two last appointments to bear date 1st April, 1857.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Pe-

tterborough.

ERRATA.—In the General Order of 2d instant, for "William Alexander Scott, to be Captain, read "William Adam Scott," for "Daniel Sutherland to be Ensign," read "Donald Sutherland;" for "Martin Lavelle, to be Surgeon," read "Michael Lavell."

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

First Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the

County of York.

To be Captain: Lieutenant Geo. T. Denison, junior.

To be Lieutenant: Cornet Wm. Ridout, vice Denison, promoted.

To be Cornet: Sergeant Patrick H. Campbell, vice Ridout, promoted.

These Commissions to bear date 22nd April, 1857.

Toronto Highland Volunteer Rifle Company.

To be Surgeon: Francis McManus Russel, Esquire, M.D.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Field Battery of Hamilton.

To be Captain: First Lieutenant W. H. Glasco.

To be First Lieutenant: Second Lieutenant J. P. Gibbs, vice Glasco, promoted.

To be Second Lieutenant: Sergeant William J. Cope, vice Gibbs, promoted.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief, with reference to the appointment of Captain Glasco, is pleased to place the Volunteer Field Battery and the Volunteer Rifle Companies, at Hamilton, under the command of Major Booker.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Dun-

ville.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign John Johnson, vice Perry, who resigns.

To be Ensign: Sergeant Charles Stevens, vice Johnson, promoted.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT, UPPER CANADA.

London Highland Volunteer Rifle Company.

To be Ensign: William Muir, Gentleman, vice Urquhart, whose appointment has been cancelled.

To be Surgeon: Dugald McKellar, Esquire, M.D.

A wife full of truth, innocence, and love, is the priciest flower that a man can wear next his heart.

THE BATTLE OF KUOSHAN.—A letter from Bombay of the 19th ult. says—"The charge of the 3d Cavalry on the above occasion has elicited forth the admiration of a Bengal officer, who cites it in proof of what horsemen, well led, can do against Infantry. After describing the formation of the Persian square as excellent, steady, and untaunted by Artillery, he proceeds with the following vivid description of the charge:—

"When Forbes, who commanded this Regiment, gave the order to charge, he and his adjutant, young Moore, placed themselves in front of the 6th Troop, which was the one directly opposite the nearest face of the square. The other Moore, Malcolmson, and Spens came the least thing behind, riding knee to knee, with spurs to their horses' flanks, as if racing after a hog. In rear of them rushed the dark troops of the 3rd man to avenge the death of poor Malet at Bushire. In spite of steel, fire, and bullets, they were down upon the nearest face of the devoted square. As they approached, Forbes was shot through the thigh, and Spens' horse was wounded, but, heeding, they swept onward. Dismayed by the ashes and the fire, and the noise and crackle of the musketry, the younger Moore's horse swerved as they came up. Drooping his sword from his hand, and letting it hang by the knot at his wrist, he caught up the reins in both hands, screwed his head straight, and then coolly, as if taking at a fence, leapt him at the square. If, in respect, any man can be said to have been first, the younger Moore is that man. Of course the horse fell stone dead on the bayonets; so did his brother, ridden with equal courage and determination. The elder Moore—18 stone in weight, and 6 ft. 7 in. or thereabouts, in height—cut his way out on foot. Malcolmson took one foot out of his stirrup when he saw his brother other down and unharmed (for his sword had been broken to pieces by the fall), and, holding on to that, the younger Moore escaped. The barrier once broken, and the entrance once made, in and through it poured the avenging troops. On and over everything they rode, till, getting clear out, they re-formed on the other side, wheeled, and swept back—a second wave of ruin. Out of 500 Persian soldiers of the 1st Regular Regiment of Fars, who composed that fated square, only 20 escaped to tell the tale of its destruction. Thus, the 3d Light Cavalry, to use their own phrase, gave our enemies 'a jenuab (answer) for the death of Malet Sakib Bahadur."

THE FILIPINOS.—The game seems pretty nearly up with these rascally land pirates, in Central America. One vagabond, named Sochudge, has been well thrashed, and the Steamer in which he was making his escape was blown up, killing and wounding a great many of his raggamuffins, whom he left to be fed, and surgically attended by the Officers of the British Squadron on the station, by whom also, we learn, that the fellows were taken back to the States; Walker is shut up in Rivas, and surrounded by the enemy. It is said that he is in an impregnable position, that is so impregnable that he cannot get out of it. We suppose that we shall soon hear the end of this piratical invasion of Central America.

Honesty is said to be the best policy; and we believe there are a great many men who are honest just because it is the best policy.

Melancholy falls upon a contented life like a drop of ink upon white paper, which is not the less a stain because it carries no meaning.

A wise man ought to hope for the best, be prepared for the worst, and bear with equanimity whatever may happen.

Miss Tucker says it is with old bachelors as with old wool; it is hard to get them started, but when they do flame they burn prodigiously.

The British Navy.

While our own naval system has made no sensible progress in fifty years, that of England has undergone an almost radical reformation. In its present state and management it is doubtless the most complete and efficient of any in the world. Not only are the ships greater in number and larger in size, than those of any other nation, but they are better manned. A large proportion of them are both provided with steam and sails, while they almost infinitely vary in size. They are adapted for almost every conceivable species of navigation—to navigate the stormiest seas and shallowest rivers. Many of these ships are expressly built for certain exigencies and certain services.

A large number of ships are constantly in course of construction. The great shipyards of England are in a state of perpetual activity. The vessels of war now in course of construction in the single yard of Chatham measure in the aggregate 20,000 tons. One of the London papers states that "The Fenown, a 91 gun screw steamer of 3,317 tons was to be launched on the 25th of March, and another large screw steamer is to be immediately laid down on the same slip. There are several vessels in a forward state, intended to be launched in the course of the year, among which are the screw steamer corvettes Raccoon and Charlybaie, each of 21 guns. The building and repair of ships is constantly going on at the other public yards, in addition to the labor of putting ships not required for the present use in a state of preservation."

The improvement in the character of the seamen is said to be no less marked.—While fifty years ago it was necessary to resort to impressment to man ships of war, at present the supply exceeds the demand. As an illustration of this the Lord of the Admiralty a short time since in the House of Commons, in moving the supplies for the different branches of the naval service, stated that the number of seamen to be employed for the ensuing year had not been reduced quite to the intended extent, owing to the reluctance of the sailors, most of whom were continuance men, to quit the service.

Some conception of the magnitude of the British Navy may be obtained from the following figures:

The number of men provided for in the naval service for the ensuing year by the estimates just submitted to Parliament is 53,700 seamen, of whom 23,000, including 4000 apprentices are sailors on board "Her Majesty's fleet," 15,000 are marines, and 2,700 are coast-guard men. On the occasion of reporting this estimate to the House of Commons, Sir Charles Wood stated that out of the 33,000 sailors now employed in the navy, as many as 25,000 are men engaged for ten years, and he added that when a ship was paid off a few days before, the entire crew of which were serving on these terms, "not a single man was included to leave."

We wish we could say as much for our own Navy. But unfortunately it possesses all the faults of the British, with hardly any of its excellencies. It is feeble, indifferent, aristocratic. Its ships are in many instances unseaworthy, its officers cocksnobs, and its seamen brutes. It affords no incentive to noble action, it holds out no promise of promotion, it makes no distinction between the generous son of man and the besotted brute. Our whole naval system is an outrage upon our Republican institutions.—*Dial Herald.*

INDIA.

BOMBAY, March 5.—The Madras Exhibition of Arts and Manufactures was opened by Lord Harris on the 8th of February.—The Governor General of the French settlements in India was present on the occasion. From Pegu, so long tranquil, we hear of a commotion, to which the imposing appellation of rebellion is affixed. A robber chief, by name of Min Loung, of the Kaireen tribe, had got together a party of desperados to the number of several hundreds, at the head of whom he infested a whole district, robbing and murdering travellers, and rendering life and property generally insecure. His culminating offence was the torture and murder of a party of seven native merchants, followed by the burning of a village. A detachment, consisting of three companies of Her Majesty's 35th and a company of the 48th Native Infantry were sent to capture or extirpate him. The robber was found to have stockaded himself in a jungle. An attack by the troops took place, and according to one account, Min Loung was driven from his lair, while another report avers that the assailants were repulsed. At any rate, it appears certain that whatever may have been the loss among his men, the chief himself was not taken or otherwise disposed of. The 35th had two sergeants, the 18th two privates, shot dead, and in each detachment there was a considerable number of wounded.

FEB. 23.—In addition to the expenditure in the Persian Gulf, we are now it appears to commence the system of subsidizing Afghanistan. The Atmeer of Cabul, at his recent interview with Sir John Lawrence, demanded money but refused troops. He was, indeed, in terror lest the latter should be sent against his will. The government of India assented to his demand, and is to pay him a stipulated sum per month. The *Friend of India* says a lakh (10,000) a month, but that figure must be below the mark. They require in return permission to send three regiments to Candahar, which, after a short fight, was granted, and the Atmeer left Peshawar in a most sulky humor. The money, whatever its amount, is to be employed in the defence of Candahar, and, if possible, the reconquest of Herat. It is more than doubtful whether it will be so expended. We have had a very disagreeable business at Parackpore. The cartridges for the new Enfield rifle are greased at one end to make them slip easily into the barrel. The government ordered mutton fat for the purpose. Some contractors, to save a few shillings, gave pigs' fat and bullocks' fat instead. The seapoys found this out, and there was an immediate explosion of caste feeling. Government, they said, was going to make them Christians. They held, it is said, nocturnal meetings, and discussed wild plans for seizing the Fort and Treasury of Calcutta. The Government instantly directed the fat to be withdrawn, and grease to be substituted. Then they got a new fancy. The paper, they said, had animal fat in it. I dare say this is true, the paper being made in England and sized with animal size; but the regular Hindoo theory is, that what they do not know cannot hurt your caste. Still there was a very high degree of feeling, and the Brigadier at last addressed the men, told them Government had no notion of making them Christians, and pledged his word that there was no such design. The men were again quieted, but they soon got a new catchet. The news, they said, had reached their homes, and they would be turned out of caste before they could explain.—

This is nonsense, and Government stands prepared on the first overt refusal to do duty to use force. I believe the excitement will pass away without the occurrence of so frightful a necessity.—*Times' Correspondent.*

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes the following interesting details of the military organization of the Chinese:

"The military forces of China are estimated at more than 800,000 men. In their own rank is hereditary. A soldier can retire from the service only when his son is in a position to replace him; if he has no son of his own, he is at liberty to adopt one. It is allowable to enter the service at as early an age as 15. Gunpowder has been in use among the Chinese from time immemorial; nevertheless the Chinese artillery is far from being as perfect as that of Europe.—The balls originally used by the Chinese artillerymen were made of clay, dried and hardened.

"In times of peace the soldiers are dispersed over the whole empire, and, in addition to their pay, they are at liberty to cultivate the portions of land that are allotted to them. They are generally employed by the State in public works, or making roads, and in repairing the banks of rivers. Their arms consist of sabres, swords, pikes, muskets, bows and arrows. The Russian traveller Timbowski, who visited a large portion of the Chinese empire, states that the soldiers are clothed the same as the other inhabitants, with the exception of the tunic, which they wear over all, and which is always of the same colour as that of the flag under which they serve—that is to say, yellow, red, or blue, with or without border. In times of war they receive helmets of iron, cuirasses that are quilted and wadded, and shields of bamboo wicker work.

"From the very commencement of a campaign, the Chinese endeavor to get possession of the hostile commanders, either by force or by stratagem. On this, the author of a treatise translated by Amiot, recommends that the drums and cymbals should be confided to the most valiant warriors that can be found,—for the drums and the cymbals," says he, "have to speak to the ears, the flags and the standards to the eyes, recompenses and punishments to the hearts."

ORDNANCE LANDS.—TENANTS ON THE RYHOVN ESTATE in the City of Ottawa, and on the CANAL LANDS, now the Property of the Provincial Government, are hereby notified to pay all rents and arrears due to the undersigned, at the ORDNANCE LANDS OFFICE, in this City, between the 1st and the 15th days of MAY next, ensuing.

Legal proceedings will be taken against defaulters without fail; arrears of rent and unpaid rates money will be received at this office, every lawful day, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.

WILLIAM F. COFFIN,
Ordinance Land Agent.

City of Ottawa, 3rd April, 1857

CHARLETON COUNTY GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—This SCHOOL will be continued until further notice, under the Superintendence of Mr. ROSS.

The following are the terms of Tuition:—The usual branches of an English Education (including Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and History). One Pound per quarter. Book keeping, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French (when taught in connection with the foregoing), each Five Shillings additional per quarter.

School Fees payable quarterly in advance. By order of the Board of Grammar School Trustees

THOMAS WARDOPE,
Secretary.

Ottawa, 9th April, 1857.