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## Promotions in Regular Army.

WAR OFFICE, May 28.

- 2nd Dragoon Guards—Capt J G Price to be Maj, v J E Smith, killed in action, Lieut G H Allfrey to be Capt, Cornet H J de Montmorency to be Lieut.
- 3rd Lt Dragoons—Cornet J Unett to be Lieut by pur, v Dymond, prom.
- 6th Dragoons—Cornet the Hon W O B Annesley to be Lieut by pur, v Dawson, prom.
- 9th Lt Dragoons—Lieut R Shaw to be Capt v Hutchinson, died of his wounds, Cor S A Pretor to be Lieut.
- 11th Lt Dragoons—S Saunderson, Gent, to be Cornet by pur, v Somers, prom.
- 18th Lt Dragoons—Riding Master E Greatrex, from the 5th Lt Dragoons, to be Riding Master.
- Military Train—Ensign N Burslem to be Lieut by pur, v Gibson, prom. Lieut J Milne to be Inst of Musk.
- Scots Fusiliers—Capt R A Cooper, from the 93rd Foot, to be Lieut and Capt, v Knollys, ex.
- 1st Foot—The promotion of Captain E A Stuart to bear date March 30th, instead of April 23rd, as previously stated.
- 4th—G W Hughes, Gent, to be Ensign, v J Brown, app to 21st Ft.
- 6th—Lieut W C F Bennett, to be Captain by pur, v McClelland, ret, Ensign E Hall, from the 48th Foot, to be Lieut by pur.
- 7th—F C Keyser, Gent, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Tibbeaud, prom.
- 10th—A R Montford, Gent, to be Ensign Lieut P Beale, to be Adjutant, v Sir H M Havelock, Bart, prom in 18th Foot.
- 11th—Lieut W D Naper, to be Captain by pur, v Tibbitts, ret, Ensign J A Miers, to be Lieut by pur, G Coote, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Davies, prom.
- 13th P. W. Hughes, Gent, to be Ensign, v England, prom D T Persee, Gent, to be Ensign, v Palmer, prom.
- 14th—Ensign F W Harrington, from 17th Foot, to be Ensign.
- 15th—Ensign C Willis, from 49th Foot, Ensign C E Layard, to be Lieuts.
- 17th—F W Harrington, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Enderby, prom in 5th Ft, E J Harris, Gent, to be Ensign, H G MacGregor, Gent, to be Ensign.
- 18th—E C Pritchard, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, vice Macgregor, prom.
- 19th—E A Dickenson, Gent, to be Ensign, v O'Rourke, app to 60th Ft.
- 20th—Ensign O T Burne to be Lieut, v Morshead, prom in 15th Ft.
- 24th—Capt J H Lutman to be Major Lieut W V Munnings to be Capt, Ensign J B Scott, from the 49th Foot, to be Lieut J F Caldwell, Gent, to be Ensign, v Banatnyne, app to 8th Ft.
- 28th—Ensign N Fitz Stubbs perm to ret from the Service by sale of Comm.
- 31st—A G S Maynard, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v M Intyre, prom.
- 37th—F O Sargeant, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Hawke, prom.
- 48th—W R Tudor, Gent, to be Ensign, by pur, v E Hall, prom in 6th Ft.
- 49th—G Shirley, Gent, May 28; R O Aldworth, Gent, to be Ensign.
- 57th—F H Clayton, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Wayne, prom.
- 75th—Lieut J C Justice to be Adjutant, v Barter, prom in the 24th Ft.
- 76th—Ensign G W Wigelsworth to be Lieutenant by pur, v Robinson ret, E R Bartleet, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Wigelsworth.
- 77th—O H Blount, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Jordon, prom.
- 93rd—Lieut E Welch to be Captain, vice C W McDonald, killed in action, Lieut and Capt W W Knollys, from the Scots Fusiliers, to be Capt, v Cooper ex.
- 96th—Lieut E W D Gray to be Inst of Musk v Mundell, prom.
- 97th—Brevet Lieut Col F Burton to be Lieut Col, v Ingram, killed in action Bt Major C R Chichester to be Major, Lieut R K Little to be Captain, Ensign E M Cokesley to be Lieut.
- 98th—J G Ballantyne, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Stewart, prom.
- 2nd W I Regiment—F L Mathews, Gent, to be Ensign, pur, v de Lancey, prom.
- Royal Canadian Rifles—Ensign W F Field to be Lieut without purchase.

To be Ensigns without purchase—Ensign T B Thornett, from the Gold Coast Artillery Corps, E R C Pechell, Gent, vice Field.

Gold Coast Artillery Corps—T G Danger, Gent, to be Ensign.

## PROMOTIONS APPOINTMENTS, &amp;c.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO 7 L. C.

First Volunteer Troop of Militia Cavalry of Quebec.

Major W. H. Jeffery, is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO 9 L. C.

Second Troop, Volunteer Cavalry of Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant Henry McGill Desrivieres, vice Major Coursol, who is placed on the Unattached List, with a view to future service in the Active Force.

To be Lieutenant:

Cornet Edmund Starnes, vice Desrivieres, promoted.

To be Cornet: George W. Stephens, Gentleman.

First Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal.

Captain Thomas Evans, of this Company, being the Senior Captain of the Rifle Companies in Montreal, is promoted to the rank of Major in the Militia, vice Fletcher, proceeding to join the 100th Regiment.

Second Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal.

To be Captain:

Lieutenant and Captain John Lambert, v Fletcher, proceeding to join the 100th Regiment.

To be Lieutenant:

Ensign and Lieutenant Duncan McNaughton, vice Lambert, promoted.

## MILITARY DISTRICT NO 7 U. C.

The rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Militia of the Province, is granted to Major Clarke, Commanding the Volunteer Rifle Company at St. Catharines, and to Major Booker, Commanding the whole of the Active Force at Hamilton.

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

DE ROTTEMBERG, Colonel, Adj. Genl. of Militia.

## BANQUET TO COLONEL THE BARON DE ROTTEMBERG.

Last night, pursuant to announcement, a large number of the officers of the active and sedentary militia force met in the Rossin House, to bid farewell to Col. the Baron De Rottenburg, who is soon to leave Canada with the 100th Regiment, to the Colony of which he has been appointed. The room presented a most brilliant appearance, all the officers present being in the full uniform of their respective corps. At the principle table sat Col. Thomson (Chairman), on his right His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, on his left the guest of the evening, the Colonel Baron De Rottenburg.

Shortly before entering the banquetting-room, His Excellency the Governor General and Staff, and the members of the Executive Committee assembled in the drawing-room and presented the gallant Colonel with a splendid sword of the value 125 guineas which had been subscribed by the militia of Upper Canada. The testimonial was accompanied by a complimentary address which was read by Brigate-Major Dennis, and to which Baron De Rottenburg made a suitable and feeling response.

Among the gentlemen present at the banquet were the following:—

Col. Irvine, Capt. Retallack, W. S. Pennefather, Esq., Col. Macdonald (Vice-Chairman), Sir J. B. Robinson, Bart., Hon. P. Van-koughnet, Isaac Buchanan, M. P. P., Colonel Whitehead, (Woodstock), Capt. Thompson, Col. Notman, M. P. P., Col. Beresford, John Cameron, M. P. P., Hon. Rob. Spence, Col. Pennefather, D'Arcy Boulton, Esq., Lieut. Holliwel, Lieut. Patterson, Capt. Brooks, Major Campbell, M. P. P., Major Dennis, Capt. Denison, Capt. J. Kennedy, Col. McDougall, Col. Bradford, Col. Boulton, Col. Moffatt, Col. Webster, Col. W. Baldwin, Col. Smith, Assistant Adjutant General, Col.

Kingsmill, Col. Jackson, Major Greet, Assistant Quartermaster General, Major, Brooks, Capt. Barry, Capt. Button, Major Booker, Capt. Feehan, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Wright, Capt. Higginbotham, Capt. Jessop, Lieut. Stowell, Capt. Shaw, Lieut. Slovett, Lieut. B. Wallace, Ensign Macdonald, Ensign G. E. Holliwel, Ensign Jacques, Surgeons—Richardson, Hamilton, Bethune, Dr. McCaul, John Cameron, M. P. P., S. Derbishire, Esq., T. E. Blackwell, Esq., W. Strachan, Esq., J. Hallinan, Esq., and a number of others.

The dinner was of the best description; all the luxuries of the season were provided, and every wish of the company had been anticipated with the most scrupulous exactness.

On the removal of the cloth the CHAIRMAN gave the toasts of "The Queen" and "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," which were duly honoured.

The CHAIRMAN then said he was sure the next toast would be warmly received. It was that of her Majesty's Representative, who, since he had been in this country, had shown the most anxious desire to promote the welfare of the militia of Canada—(hear, hear)—and who had succeeded in bringing it into a state of efficiency which must be gratifying to every British heart. (Applause.) He had the honour of proposing "Her Majesty's Representative, His Excellency the Governor General." (The toast was drunk amid hearty cheers.)

His Excellency replied.—Col. Thomson and gentlemen—I must, in the first place, thank you most sincerely for the manner in which my health has been drunk. I beg to express my gratitude on that account; and having done this, it is my next duty to refer to what Col. Thomson has been pleased to say in reference to my exertions for the success of the militia of Canada. I have done what I could for that arm of the service, but the little I have been able to accomplish has resulted mainly from the untiring efforts of that gentleman in whose honour we have met here to-night. (Applause.) I have a better right to speak in praise of his merits than any other person in this room; because I have seen his conduct, not in reference to one corps or one part of the country only, but in reference to all. I assure you that he has devoted the whole of his time and energy to the benefit of the public service, and that he has given the utmost attention to every case that has come before him. I believe from my heart that he has done all with the greatest impartiality, his sole object being to promote Her Majesty's service and the public good. (Applause.) I would desire to enter a little more into particulars; and I speak in all sincerity when I say that, never in the course of the time that he and I have worked together with reference to the militia of Canada, has he allowed himself to be influenced by a single feeling of party or prejudice. (Applause.) I can conscientiously say I do not believe, on any occasion, party considerations were allowed to interfere with what he thought to be the good of the service of this or that officer, be he who he may, or be his political party whatever it may. [Hear, hear.] I think it is a duty I owe to give him this credit, especially as he has been located in a country where, unfortunately, we are not altogether free from party feeling or violence. It often happens that persons in my position get credit for many things both good and evil which we do not perform but I claim credit on this occasion for one thing, and that is disinterestedness. When Baron De Rottenburg told me that he was again anxious to enter Her Majesty's active service, my first feeling was one of deep regret, and when I learnt that his purpose was fixed, I felt bound to make a representation of his good qualities and merits, to those in authority elsewhere. I am happy for his sake, that those representations had a good result; but I am sorry for your sake and I am sorry for my own. (Applause.) He has, without doubt, worked the militia force well, and he has produced results of which I think he has great reason to be proud. For myself, I have always held this view in reference to the militia of this country—that you do not want to make an extravagant outlay for military purposes—that you do not need any expenditure of money which goes beyond what the resources of the country can possibly bear—but that you simply want to see a country with free institutions and capable of managing its own affairs, enabled to organize a force of its own for its own

defence. If you are enabled to govern the country yourselves, it is because you are enabled to defend those you govern, and gives yourselves that standing in the world which your future greatness will no doubt justify. (Hear, hear.) The military organization of a country is essential to its good government; and I trust that although you may not need to venture upon anything like a large standing army, you will always show that you are as capable of military organization as you are of civil government. (Hear, hear.) I will now turn to consider for a moment the career which Baron De Rottenburg is about to enter upon—a career in the service of England is a service extending throughout the world, because the flag of Great Britain floats on every sea, and, I may say, on every continent. (Hear, hear.) The Regiment which he is about to command will be a new feature of interest, and inaugurate an epoch in the history of England and her colonies. I may be wrong, but so far as I know, I believe this to be the first instance of a regiment being raised for general service in a colony and of its going home the same as this regiment. I think an event of this nature to be one of very material importance to Great Britain and her colonies, and that it is fraught with much better consequences than we at the present moment can estimate. I am of opinion that the tie between England and her colonies will be cemented by acts such as these more firmly than it has ever been cemented before; and that among the rest of Her Majesty's subjects it will be found that you will be ever ready to fight the battles of England wherever the strong arm and stout heart of the soldier may be required to defend her honour and maintain her independence. (Applause.) There is in England a political school who think that the colonies attached to the British Crown are of very little use to Great Britain, and that the only value derived from them is the moral force which they present to the world. I do not agree with that class of people. Your raising a regiment in the way the Hundredth Regiment has been organized—whether that regiment distinguishes itself, as I have no doubt it will, the feeling in this country will be one of deeper interest than ever for the success of the British arms, and the Gazette, containing as I am persuaded they will do, the names of those of the regiment who win honors in the field of battle and earn for themselves medals and crosses, will be read with an earnestness such as has never before been felt. (Applause.) The prevalence, I may say the accumulation, of these single and individual feelings will strengthen the bonds of loyalty and heighten the ties of affection. I therefore attach considerable importance to this regiment, and I attach the more importance to it because Baron De Rottenburg has been appointed to its command. I feel confident in my own mind that in England whatever difficulties or misunderstandings may arise in a regiment organized as this has been, they will be smoothed over and removed by the gallant gentleman at the head of the regiment. He knows the people of your country, he is acquainted with the army of England, and he is capable of giving to either side, as it might be required, excellent advice on every occasion. As I have said before, I am sure his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, has given the command of the Hundredth Regiment to one who will increase the value of the service, and maintain the Queen's army in a greater state of efficiency than it has ever presented before. (Applause.)

Col. Macdonald, in an appropriate speech proposed the 100th regiment.

Col. De Rottenburg, in responding to the toast said that the exploits of the British army in the East had been a source of great gratification to all Canadians. In that contest men torn in this Province, as well as in the sister Province of Nova Scotia, had distinguished themselves, and many others here when planting to do the like. He was quite sure, should good fortune lead the Canadians into the field, they would sustain the honour of their country and would never be behind hand in any service in which they might engage. (Loud cheers.)

The Chairman next proposed the health of Colonel the Baron de Rottenburg, and, in doing so, remarked that though his (the Chairman's) duties had not brought him into close contact with Baron De Rottenburg, he had kept his eyes open; was aware of the efficient manner in which he had discharged

his arduous duties, and was quite sure it was a fortunate thing for Canada in having such a man in office, and that his successor would have a comparatively easy work to do which had fallen to his lot. (Loud cheers.)

Colonel De Rottenburg (who was received with loud applause) said, if he had the gift of expressing himself as well as some gentlemen who were now present, he would have had much greater pleasure in addressing those who had met together to do him honour. But had he the gift of eloquence, he would have great difficulty in saying how much he felt—how grateful he was for the manner in which his Excellency had spoken of his services, and for the way in which their mention had been received. (Applause.) If he did not feel grateful for this kindness, he should be among the most ungrateful of men. Wherever he had the honour of serving he should always remember the extreme kindness—the great consideration—his Excellency had shown to him. But he must not forget to acknowledge the hearty assistance he had received from the officers of Militia, in every duty which he had been called upon to perform. During the time he had been engaged in connection with the Militia, he had been brought in contact with various Governors, and, upon his honour, he had never had the least unpleasantness with any of the officers of the Crown. On the contrary they had always met every suggestion he had made, and had endeavoured to forward the interests of the Province to the utmost. (Applause.) He would assure all present that it was with the greatest regret he left this country, but he hoped that he might one day return. He felt confident that the honourable course which the militia of Canada had taken, would still be pursued when he left these shores. (Applause.) And he would assure those whose friends and relations were committed to his charge, that it would be his pride, as well as his duty, to look after their interests. Let them believe that the welfare of the natives of this country should never suffer at his hand. He would venture to express his belief that the 100th Regiment would maintain unsullied the honour of their country. In conclusion, he would again return his thanks for the kindness shown him, and wished them every possible happiness. (Great applause.)

Col. De Rottenburg again rose and proposed a bumper to the Militia of Canada;—the Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry of Canada.

The Chairman called upon Sir J. B. Robinson to respond.

Sir J. B. Robinson was received with loud cheers. He concurred in all that had been said about the Baron de Rottenburg, and had thought, when he heard of his appointment to the Colonelcy of the 100th Regiment, that it was the most happy selection the province afforded. The position in which he left the militia compared with the condition in which he found it when he first became connected with it, was certainly a matter of which his friends might feel justly proud. It was about thirty years since he (Sir J. B. Robinson) had had any connection with the militia, for when he was elevated to the Bench he parted from that body, as he was afraid lest the example which was no prevalent on the other side of giving a man his military title on all occasions, should be followed out here, and that he should some morning see it announced after a long trial, that Col. Robinson had charged the jury. (Laughter.) The learned gentlemen then proceeded to make some remarks upon the necessity for maintaining a militia. In 1855, when the move was suggested, he was in England, and was curious to know to what extent the Legislature would support the Government; he had watched the debates with much interest, and the result had exceeded his expectations. There were many people in this country who thought that an expenditure of money upon a militia force was extravagance; but why, he could not comprehend. It might be necessary to resort to some particular means for meeting this expenditure, but if any exertion was required, surely the means always existed. There were other things which required support besides those which were for the procuring of money. (Applause.) In conclusion, Sir J. B. Robinson exhibited to the meeting the original letter of Gen. Brock to his brothers, announcing the capitulation of Detroit, and also his letter demanding the surrender of the fort. This letter was particularly curt, being a mere request for an hour's suspension of hostilities in order to settle the terms of capitulation. The reading

of the letters was received with loud applause.

Col. Thompson, who had served at the time, had a most vivid recollection of the siege. Three times in one day did he cross the river in order to carry field pieces to the opposite side.

The Chairman then gave The Army and Navy, which was responded to by Colonel Bradford and Mr. Derbishire.

The Chairman next proposed, The Educational Institutions of Canada, and Mr. McCaul replied in eloquent terms, showing that mental qualification was as necessary as military discipline to make a good soldier.

Brigade-Major Dennis submitted, The Agricultural Interests of Canada.

Hon. Mr. Vankoughnet, Minister of Agriculture and President of the Executive Council, replied, saying that the agricultural interest of Canada had given valuable support to the militia of the Province. The agricultural interest of Canada had a great deal to do with her militia interest, and it had been found that the farmers of Canada made very good soldiers. (Hear, hear.) The Government of the day had never felt it necessary to interfere with the militia interest, because they had every confidence in its judgement, zeal, and honesty, and that confidence had never been abused. There was no one in the Province who would at this moment be so rash as to disorganize the militia force of Canada. (Hear, hear.) He had no apprehension of the peace of the country being disturbed—he had no fear of our being dragged into a war with our neighbours—but when they called to mind the circumstances of the past few weeks, the excitable character of the people on the other side of the line, and the means of hostility organized for the purpose, as they said, of preserving their honour—it was the best policy to show that we had nothing to apprehend from attempted aggression, by being prepared for it when ever it came. (Hear, hear.)

Sir J. B. Robinson gave the health of Sir Allan MacNab, which, having been duly honoured, the company drank to the memory of Gen. Brock, immediately after which his Excellency retired, and the festivities terminated. *Toronto Globe*

**DINNER TO COL. THE BARON DE ROTTENBURG, C.B.**  
*From the Montreal Gazette.*

The Officers of the Active Militia Force of Montreal gave, on Tuesday evening, at the St. Lawrence Hall, a complimentary dinner to Baron De Rottenburg, late Adj. Gen. of Militia, on the occasion of his leaving the country to take the command of the 100th Regiment. Before sitting down to dinner, an address was presented.

The following is a list of those present with the exception of Col. Campbell, C. B. whose absence was unavoidable—Lieut. Col. Dyde, Commanding Active Force; Lt. Col. Wily, Commanding Montreal Artillery; Capt. Ramsay, Foot Artillery; Lieut. Wand, do.; Brigade-Major Smith; Ensign Dounney, Montreal Light Infantry; Ensign McPherson, Highland Company; Capt. Hemming; Capt. Latour; Major Hogan, Comm Vol Artillery; Cornet Stephens, No. 2 Troop Cavalry; Capt. Stevenson, Field Battery; Lieut. Col. Delisle, Montreal Militia; Lieut G. D. Ferrier, No. 6 Comp'y. Artillery; Major Morland, Asst. Qr. Master Gen.; Major Lyman, unatt.; Lt. Col. Ermatinger, I F O, Capt. Meyers, Ml Artik; Major T. A. Evans, M V R; Capt. S. R. Evans, No. 1 Co. Art; Dr. Fenwick, V. F. Bat. Art; Capt. Taylor, M. L. I.; Lieut. W. Hanson, V. M. R.; Lt. Col. Thorndyke, Com. Vol. Artillery; Capt. A. W. Ogilvie, No. 1 Cavalry; Lt. W. H. Ogilvie, do.; Captain Townsend, 3rd Batt. M. M.; Major Abbott, Com. 4th Batt. M. M.; Capt. and Adj. Malhot, M. V. R.; Capt. Gault, M. M. A.; Lt. Col. Bagg, 4th Batt. M. M.; Lieut. Almqvist, M. F. B. Art; Major Oswald, Com. St. Andrew's Cavalry; Major Whitney, L. I.; Capt. Hill, No. 6 Rifle Co.; Capt. Dowker, M. Art; Capt. Hobb, M. V. A.; Dr. Nelson, Brigade Surgeon; Major Coursol, Commanding Mon Cavalry; Maj Spong, A. A. G.; Lt. Col. the Hon. P. McGill, unatt.; Lieut. G. Scott, M. Art; Lt. Col. Guy, 10th. Batt.; Lieut. Col. Ryan, 5th. Batt. M. M.; Lieut. Featherstone, M. A.; Lt. Col. Masson; Capt. Jas. Ferrier, M. A.; Capt. Belle, V. M. R.; Lieut. Boyd, Foot Co. Art; Capt. Lyman, No. 3 Co. M. Art; Major Bartley, unatt.; Capt. Lambert, No. 2 V. R.; Cornet Smith, No. 1 Troop M. Caval-

ry; Col. Campbell, C. B., Com 5th Mil District Lieut and Adj. Rennie, 1st Batt Mil; Lieut Wm. McGibbon; M. F. Battery; Dep. Comm Gen Routh; Capt Dow; Lieut Aitken; Major Bellerose, of St. Vincent de Paul; Capt Lahaise, of St. Martin; Mr. Kinnear; Mr. Lowe.

At eight o'clock the company sat down to dinner, Lt. Col. Dyde, commanding the Active Force, occupied the chair. On his right sat the Guest, Lt. Col. Ermatinger, &c. On his left, the Hon. Lt. Col. McGill, unattached; Lt. Col. Wily, Lt. Col. Tylee, and Major Abbott. The Rifle and Artillery Bands discoursed excellent music during the evening. The dinner itself was admirable, and wines excellent. Both reflected the greatest credit on the establishment. All the proceedings went off happily and with the best feeling.

The Chairman, Colonel Dyde, proposed the first toast on the list. It was, he remarked, useless to comment on that toast. Our gracious sovereign had so well fulfilled the duties of Queen, wife and mother, that she had gained the love of her subjects and the respect of foreign powers. He would ask them to fill a bumper to "The Queen," which was done with all the honors.

Artillery Band—"God save the Queen." Song by Major Evans.

"The Prince Consort and the Royal Family." In proposing this toast, the Chairman said that he was certain that it would be drunk with enthusiasm. Prince Albert had proved himself on all occasions worthy of his high position. He had given entire satisfaction of the nation. They all felt that the Prince Royal was the worthy sign of a worthy mother. He was a fine manly fellow. Another of the family, the brother next to him was in the Navy, where he worked well and did duty as well as any "mid" in the service, disdaining to make use of his position, to obtain immunity from work. (Cheers.)

Rifle Band—"Magyar March." Colonel Thorndyke—Song: "My sires were Englishmen."

"His Excellency the Governor General" was the next toast.

The Chairman remarked that His Excellency on all occasions had displayed the greatest interest in the Militia of the Province. He had himself occasion to know that His Excellency entertained a very high opinion of the Militia of Montreal. He asked them to fill a bumper to "Our Commander-in-Chief."

Drunk with all the honors. Artillery Band—"The Fine Old English Gentleman."

Major Evans—Song: "There is a land that bears." &c.

The Chairman then said the toast that he had next to propose was a stirring one, and one that would be received with enthusiasm. They did not belong to Her Majesty's regular army, but to her Majesty's Canadian army. Since the days of Marlborough, Nelson, Wellington, and other distinguished heroes of the army and navy, the service had not degenerated. One proof was found in that glorious campaign in the Crimea, unequalled in history. The Colonel then gave a short and brilliant sketch of the late deeds of the British army, referring to Alma, Balaclava and Inkermann, saying that the British troops had performed prodgies not surpassed in history. He also describes British soldiers contending against the mutineers in India. Peace was by no means yet assured. There was still trouble in China. Lord Elgin, however, with two or three gunboats, would be able to settle that. (Laughter.) But the war in India was not ended, and his opinion was that the 100th Regiment would have to go thither, and stand side by side with those who fought so bravely. He concluded by saying that it was his opinion, and that of the Province at large, that "our regiment" (the 100th) would fight breast to breast with the "Die-Hards," "Connaught Rangers" and other distinguished regiments in the service now fighting in India, acquire a reputation, maintain it, and adopt the glorious title of "Nullus Secundus." He then called upon them to drink to the "Army and Navy."

Rifle Band—"Britannia Rules the Waves."

The Baron de Rottenburg, on behalf of the army and navy, returned thanks for the eloquent eulogium which the President had pronounced upon the united service. Cana-

dians had always evinced great interest in it, nor in the past had Canadians been unknown to the service. He might particularly refer to Captain McGill, who was now in India, who had fought all through the war. He had the good fortune to escape—not unscathed—but with his life, and might yet win distinction. With respect to the 100th Regiment, the speaker said that every exertion in his power would be used to make the 100th Regiment second to none. There was no fear that the regiment would ever lose the good name it had already acquired. It would be his aim to make the regiment gain the glorious title of, as the Chairman had said, "Nullus secundus." (Loud Cheers.)

The Chairman, before giving the toast of the evening, read communications which he had that day received.

of apology for absence from Col. Campbell and Col. Moffatt. The former said

"I would gladly have taken advantage of the occasion to bear my testimony in public to the admirable manner in which he has performed the duties of his office. Few men in the Province know better than I do the difficulties he has had to contend with in reorganizing the Militia, and placing the active part of it in the efficient state in which it is at present—difficulties which have been overcome in a great measure by the zeal, assiduity, and strict impartiality which have marked his career since he accepted the important office, which he has just resigned."

He knew that every officer present would join with Colonel Campbell in the high opinion he had expressed of Baron De Rottenburg. (Loud cheers.) Col. Campbell was in every way capable of expressing such an opinion. The country was mainly indebted to Baron De Rottenburg for the existence of the Militia Force. The Baron had been jointly with Sir A. MacNab one of the Commissioners appointed to report on the best means of organizing the militia. Their report, with a few amendments, which he was sure could not have been improvements, had been adopted; and the credit of that and subsequently bringing the militia to what it is was mainly due to the guest of the evening. (Prolonged cheering.) He could not tell them one-half of the obligations they were under to the Baron. First was his appointment of the officers who held various important posts under the Militia Act. These had been most judicious. Colonel Ermatinger, who was appointed to the responsible office of Inspecting Field Officer for Lower Canada, was a gentleman, all the officers of the force would join in praising him for his gentlemanly courtesy and assiduity to the wants of the Militia. He was also no feather bed soldier. He bore on his breast the testimonies of many a hard fought field. (Great applause.) The Baron had also used great discrimination in selecting another officer opposite to him (Colonel Wily). (Loud cheers.) That officer was every inch a soldier, and to his great tact and assiduity were in a great measure due the order and discipline which had often been noticed in the Rifles. He was glad that the service of Baron De Rottenburg had been recognized by the Queen by appointing him to command the 00th Regiment, which, now that it is incorporated into the British army, would secure its one good name.

The toast of the "The Col. the Baron de Rottenburg" was then drunk with great enthusiasm.

Artillery Band—"British Grenadiers."

Baron de Rottenburg [who spoke in a low tone of voice, and was not very distinctly heard by the reporter] did not feel able to reply to this kind reception in the way he should desire. The Chairman had said more in his favor than he felt he deserved. All that he could claim was that he had earnestly and conscientiously tried to do his duty. There was one person whose kindness and support all along had aided him in accomplishing what had been done for the Militia of the Province. He alluded to the Governor General. (Loud cheers)—and without that support there could not have been the present success. Colonel Ermatinger had been alluded to by the chairman. He could say that he was entirely satisfied with him. He had always acted up to his instructions and displayed great interest in the force. Colonel Wily, commanding the Rifles, was another gentleman who was entitled to praise for his exertions in making

(Continued at Page 191.)

## The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JUNE 19, 1858.

## CANADIAN REGIMENTS.

Precisely as we have anticipated there is now a general chorus of approval of the project of raising a Regiment in Canada. Loudest in patriotic strains are those who opposed it tooth and nail, even *le Journal de Quebec* is beginning to discover that it might not be such a very bad thing to have a career for the educated and spirited young men of the Province, who do not take kindly to the pen, the plough, the tricks of commerce, or the still more refined chicanery of Law, and who, if they did, would hardly find room in any of these overcrowded avenues to wealth, and distinction.

Notwithstanding some slight difference of opinion (perhaps a little too freely expressed) as to the mode in which the 100th Regiment has been raised, and the appointments to it made, we very sincerely congratulate all those concerned, and chiefly His Excellency Sir Edmund Head, on the successful issue of the affair. We find that there was not quite so much injustice done to French Canadians in making the appointments, as we were led to suppose.

One company was offered to a gentleman in Montreal, who found himself unable to complete his quota of men. We still however adhere to the opinion that it would have been more graceful, wiser policy to have appointed a larger number of French Canadians. We are firm believers in the policy of generosity and confidence. We are satisfied that nothing would tend to make Canadians more friendly to English connection, and firmly root their loyalty than the act of placing them on an entire equality in all respects with Englishmen, and this we still contend has not quite been done in the formation of the 100th Regiment.

We submit these considerations to Her Majesty's Representative. It is obvious that an addition to the Regiment, as the exigencies of the Empire are great, will be called for. It would be invidious, nay injurious to the best interests of Canada, to pursue anything like an exclusive policy in respect to French Canadians.

We wish the Governor-General would (to use an emphatic American vulgarism) "go the whole hog," and recommend Her Majesty to add two battalions to the Prince of Wales' Regiment, one of which under the title of "Chasseurs du Prince," should be composed entirely of French Canadians; Officers and men, who should be required to serve out of the Province for a limited term of years, and then to serve in Canada for a further period.

We can assure Sir Edmund Head that there is a much better disposition among Canadians to accept such service than is generally represented. No difficulty would occur in procuring competent officers. We may mention men like Lieut. Colonel De Salaberry, Major Coursol, Captains Belle and Bellerose, of Montreal and gentlemen like Pierre Huot and Philip Duchesnay of Quebec, who would be in every respect fit to command, and able to raise, a body of Canadians, who would be a credit to the Crown, and who after carrying the Empire through the present crisis would be invaluable to discipline and, if need be, lead the citizen soldiers of Canada in defence of their country.

A party of the 1st company of Rifles, under Major Evans, practiced Rifle target shooting yesterday at Logan's Farm. The practice was very good. Five shots each were fired at 200 yards. Mr. D. G. Rosa won the medal—*P.V.*

## ARMS—CIRCULAR MEMORANDUM

HORSE GUARDS, S. G., 12th May, 1858.—In consequence of its having been represented to the General Commanding-in-Chief, that in the case of some of the rifled muskets recently issued, the new pattern snap-cap does not accurately settle down upon the square of the nipple, which consequently becomes liable to be broken, His Royal Highness, having communicated with the War Office upon the subject, desires whenever such misfitting is observed, that the snap-cap may be filed away at the part opposite to the loop or eye; or, when that cannot be done without weakening the snap-cap too much, that the countersink of the nipple seat of the barrel may be widened with a cutter of the same description as that used in the ordinary mode of percussioning, and the Secretary of State has consented to the expense of such alteration, not exceeding one half-penny for each musket or snap-cap, which it may be necessary to operate upon, being borne by the public.

By command,  
G. A. Wetherall, A.G.  
To the Officer Commanding

## INDIA.

Alexandria, May 26.

The Ganges, with the Bombay mail reached Suez yesterday.

The Commander-in-chief and general Walpole entered Shahjehanpore without opposition on the 30th of April, and marched for Bareilly on the 2nd of May.

The moulvie and followers were flying back to maguelde, in Oude.

Nana Sahib was in Bareilly.

The Hindus were friendly.

The intelligence of the reverses and loss sustained by, Walpole, in Oude, is confirmed. Gen Adrian Hope is among the killed.

The Ghoorka column, under colonel Jones, occupied Moradad, after defeating the enemy at Rujeehabad and Nujeenab.

General Penny was at Punealee on the 26th of April, and marched thence on that day to join the commander-in-chief. A telegram from Futteghur, dated the 2nd of May, states that he had followed the rebels into an ambuscade at Ruporal, and that he was killed; but that the enemy was totally defeated by his troops.

Kooer Singh was driven from Azimghur, and defeated by Brigadier Douglas. He crossed the Ganges, however, on the 21st of April, and made for Jugdespore. A detachment of 150 men of the 35th, 50 sailors, and 100 of the 6th, from Arrah, under Captain Legrand, tried to intercept him, but was repulsed, losing three officers killed and two guns. Douglas's brigade has since crossed the river and reached Arrah, and Sir Edward Lugard, with the rest of the division, was to cross on the 3rd.

Kooer Singh is confidently reported to have died from the effects of the severe wounds received in his action with Douglas.

Sir William Peel died at Cawnpore of smallpox on the 27th April.

Sir Hugh Rose marched from Jhansi for Calpee on the 26th. He was opposed by the enemy, estimated at 700 men, headed by the Ranees of Jhansi and Guea Troppee, the Nana's brother.

The rebels had been defeated, but details and dates unknown.

General Whitelock captured Banma (Body) on the 19th of April, and was to march to Calpee on the following day. The Kotah force had mostly gone into quarters at Calpee, watching Sir Hugh Rose's rear.

Sir Hope Grant had returned to Lucknow.

All well in the Bombay and Madras presidencies.

A week's later news from India has been received in England via Alexandria and the telegraph from Malta.

Sir Hugh Rose had met the rebels and defeated them, with great slaughter, no less than 400 having been left dead on the field.

The rebels were collecting rapidly at Calpee, where they were making another stand against the British forces.

Nana Sahib seems to have been somewhat alarmed for his own safety, and attempted to escape to Central India. His retreat was, however, cut off.

A detachment of Europeans and Ghoorkas has been repulsed by the rebels, in the mountains.

## WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JUNE 1.

To be Captains without purchase—  
100 Foot.  
Captain and Bt. Major T. M. Weguelin, h p 56th Foot; Capt R B Ingram, fm 97th Foot; Capt P G B Lake, fm 2d W. I. Regt; Lieut Henry Cook, fm 32d Regt; Lieut Jas Clery, fm 32d Foot; Lieut H G Browne, fm 32d Foot.

To be Lieutenants—  
Lieut G B Coulson, fm 49th Foot; Lieut J Lee, fm 17th Foot, and to be Adjutant; Lieut J Lambe, fm 50th Foot; Lieut F W Benwell, fm 33d Foot; Lieut H L Nicholls, fm 39th Foot; Lieut J Dooley, fm 17th Foot; Lieut R L Bayliff, 33d Foot; Lieut G F Grant, fm 62d Foot; Lieut C J Hampton, fm 56th Foot.

Major-General Sir Archdale Wilson, of Delhi, arrived in town from India on Wednesday 19th May. It is the intention of the members of the Oriental Club to give a banquet to celebrate the return of the gallant officer.

## THE BRITISH NAVY.

Notwithstanding that the Army and Navy Estimates for the year were fixed by the late Government at the enormous sum of Twenty-four Millions Sterling, over One Hundred Millions of Dollars, England has no Navy Commission. At this moment she has nowhere five ships of the line, collected together, while France has off Toulon thrice as many.

## ARMY REFORM. (1)

A resolution to unite the Horse Guards and War Department under one responsible head, the Minister of War, has been carried, by a majority of 2, in the House of Commons. Heaven help the Army if it gets into the clutches of Members of Parliament. The Army belongs to the Crown. The Crown has too little power now-a-days,—and for us, we prefer to be ruled by a Prince, rather than by a Snobocracy!

## THE OLD STORY.

"The beer issued by the Commissariat, or rather, sent up by the Calcutta Authorities is so harsh and sour that it is, I hear, all to be condemned, a fitting punishment, if the price came out of their pockets for the authorities, whoever they were, who rejected an offer of Allsopp to supply the Army with the best ale at a few shillings above the usual price paid by the Government."—(*Times Correspondent.*)

Now just fancy a whole Army deprived of its most stimulating, healthy and natural refreshment, during the hot season in India, by such miserable mismanagement as the above. The Authorities of the British Government, (that is some petty third or fourth Clerk in some given department), are incorrigible. Light, bitter, beer in India is the most grateful beverage, the poor soldiers would in our time often and often pay 1s. out of their pittance, (two days net pay,) for a draught of this English element. In ninety nine cases out of a hundred, the soldier would prefer this drink to any other, in a hot climate. The Authorities know this, they could supply it to the Army at a cost of one penny per glass, the thing has been pressed upon them, and yet they will force the soldier to drink the most pernicious compounds called, *Spirits, Arrack, &c.* The saving of a few pence in the price of beer will probably lose the service of a thousand men, each of whom costs the East India Company one hundred pounds to replace, that is over One Hundred thousand pounds, to say nothing of political and Military evils of such loss.

Government had chartered twenty additional ships to convey troops to India, and it was said that twenty five thousand men including four Cavalry Regiments were to be sent out without a moment's delay.

The Banquet to Baron de Rottenburg at Toronto and Montreal will be found on our 2nd and 3rd pages.

## ADDRESS TO LIEUTENANT COLONEL BARON DE ROTTENBURG C. B. 100TH REGIMENT.

The Force was represented by Lieut. Colonel Sewell, Commanding Active Force, Lieut. Col. Bell Commanding Volunteer Cavalry, Major Boomer Commanding Volunteer Artillery, Captain Burns Volunteer Rifles, Captain and Adjutant Kelly Volunteer Cavalry, Surgeon Wolf, Volunteer Rifles, Lieutenant Hassett, Volunteer Rifles, Cornet Anderson, Volunteer Cavalry, Lieut. Scott Velt, Cavalry Captain Kirk, unattached.

Baron de Rottenburg, The following address was respectfully presented by the officers of the Active Volunteer Force, and Sedentary Militia of the 7th Military District of Lower Canada.

Sir, On your approaching departure for Europe in command of the 100th or Prince of Wales' Royal Canadian Regiment, which Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer on you for your eminent services as Adjutant General of the Militia in this important portion of Her Majesty's dominions, we bear willing testimony to the fact of this distinction having been well deserved. Our position in the Force enables us to judge the value of the labours which have received this reward.

The best evidence we can give of such sentiments is, that, however we may congratulate you on the bright career which our most gracious Sovereign has opened to you, you must at the same time permit us to deplore the irreparable loss which the Militia of Canada will sustain by your promotion.

It must be a source of satisfaction for you to feel that the Militia of Canada has been left in a state of organization so far advanced as to leave little for your successor to accomplish.

Our best wishes, Sir, accompany you and the Baroness de Rottenburg in your transit to the mother Country, and in your future life.

Signed for and on the behalf of the Militia Officers of the 7th Military District of Lower Canada.

J. Sewell,  
Lieutenant Colonel  
7th D. L. C.  
Commanding A. V. E.

## REPLY.

Colonel the Baron de Rottenburg made the following reply. He was aware the officers would excuse his not giving a formal and written reply, he had however been so much occupied during the day, embarking the first division of his Regiment that he could scarcely call a moment his own. It was a particular gratification to him to receive the approbation of the Force. He considered that of Quebec held a high position in the country, which it owed to the zeal of Commanding officers, and the individual efforts of the members of the Force. He might generally control the Force, but of course it was the Commanders who immediately acted on the men, kept up their spirit and rendered them proficient in discipline. They had done their part, and he had done his. He had worked hard, he had done his best, and in this he had been supported by the Governor General. He did not mean to say that he had done as much, as their merits deserved, for the Force, but that was owing to circumstances, principally pecuniary, over which he had no control. He thought from inspection of his Corps, although he had not seen many Regular corps of late, that they were as fine a body of men as they could wish, and would do credit to Canada. As regarded his successor, whoever he might be, all he had to do was to work with industry, impartiality, and zeal, and his task would not be difficult, supported as he would be,

by such Officers as the Militia of Canada contained. He thought he should be a soldier; for however able a Civilian it was impossible he could understand Military details and matters generally, so well as a Military Man.

The Baron then successively bade the Officers present adieu.

**INSPECTION OF THE 100TH REGIMENT.**

The 100th were inspected on Wednesday last by Colonel Rollo, in the absence of the Commander of the Forces. We understand that the corps which mustered 897 men on Parade, presented a most excellent appearance, and that Colonel Rollo was highly pleased with the turn out. The first division sail this morning on board the *INDIAN*, and we expect they will be received in a most gratifying manner in England. The following is a list of the officers accompanying the Regiment.

Colonel de Rottenburg; Captains McCartney and Clark; Lieuts. Vesturme, Hereford, de Bellefeuille, Carrier and Duchesnay; Ensign Ridout; Adjutant, Lees; Quarter Master Grant 450 Rank a file.

**MAJOR BOOKER, HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY.**

Major (now Lieutenant Colonel) Booker Hamilton Field Battery was entertained at a Complimentary Dinner, at Hamilton, on Wednesday the 9th Instant. We regret that the pressure on our space prevents our giving the report of it. The Dinner was given by the officers of the Active Force, among whom Major Booker is deservedly a favorite. He is a very zealous officer and his temporary absence from his Battery will be much felt by it.

**THE UNITED STATES.**

We regard a war with the States as inevitable. They are determined on War with England. Their course is transparent. To force England to yield on every point, right or wrong and sacrifice the national honour, or War. Well let it come. But let Canada be prepared. There is no time to be lost.

**THE PEACE (?) PARTY.**

This party have made a notable discovery. They proclaim to the world that the English have no more business in India, than the Indians have in England. If it comes to that the English themselves have no right to be in England, and nobody has any business to be anywhere for the whole world are interlopers who had dispossessed those who had prior claim to the land.

**LE DRAPEAU DE CARILLON.**

*On revient toujours à ses premiers amours.*  
Nothing is more common in this life than to see some comely, jolly dame married to one of the best fellows in the world, mother of a large family of blooming daughters, and strapping sons, professing to have a sigh for some "cher" Adolphe, or Alphonse, (or some such romantic name,) who has been leading a desperately rakish life, ever since the days of their youth; and with whom, (when ever she wants to vex the good man of the house, or desires a new shawl,) she vows she could yet be happy. Nobody believes her nor does she believe it. Thus we regard this Canadian sigh called "le drapeau de Carillon," it is all humbug! That they thrashed Messieurs les Anglais on that occasion, (at Ticonderoga,) is too well known to require to be es-

tablished in such an excellent little epic as that of M. Crémazie, nor to be illustrated by the harmonious cadences of an equally excellent composer M. Sabatier. In both these aspects it is well suited to "teach Canadian souls the joy of grief."

**Appointments.**

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto, 12th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

John Reeve, Esquire, M. D., to be Associate Coroner for the United Counties of Huron and Bruce.

Alexander McDougall, of London, Esquire Attorney at Law, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

John Coates, of Ottawa, Gentleman, to be a Notary Public in Upper Canada.

Jehiel Detlor Roalin, of Napanee, Gentleman, to be a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.

His Excellency the Governor General has also been pleased to grant Licenses to practice, Surgery and Midwifery in Upper Canada, to the following Gentlemen, viz:

William Scholfield, of the city of Toronto, Esquire, M. D.,

Peregrine Maitland Mann, of the Village of Wallacetown, Esquire, M. D.,

Charles Arthur Bowen, of the town of St. Catharines, Esquire, M. D.,

John H. Wilson, of Westminster, Esquire, M. D.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,  
Toronto 12th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint—

Thomas Morland and Pierre Côté, Esquires, to be Wardens of the Trinity House of Montreal.

And, also to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace in and for the District of Montreal, viz:

George Brown, of Montreal, Francis Clarke, of Montreal, Charles A. Terroux of Montreal, and Théod. Ducelet, of Montreal and William Barrett, of Russelltown, in the County of Huntingdon. Esquires.

His Excellency has been further pleased by Order in Council dated 4th June instant, to abolish the Court for the Summary Trial of Small Causes in the county of Napierville.

Also, to appoint—  
Messieurs Norbert D. D. Bessette, Joseph Donat Darigon, Louis Beique, Simon Macé, père, Joseph Lague, Joseph Dhogueite, and Richard Daigneau, to be Municipal Councillors for the parish of St. Mathias, in the county of Rouville.

And Mr. Phillip Bisson, to be Municipal Councillor for Grande Rivière, in the county of Gaspé, in the place of Mr. Thomas Carberry, whose appointment has been revoked at his request.

EDUCATION OFFICE,  
Montreal 1st June 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council was pleased, on the Twenty-eighth day of May last, to appoint the following Gentlemen to be School Commissioners:

County of Bagot—*Ste. Rosalie*:  
Messrs. André Beauregard, and Olivier Sénécal.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU,  
School Superintendent.

EDUCATIONAL OFFICE,  
Montreal, 10th June, 1858.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased:

1. To separate from the Scholastic Municipality of Trois-Pistoles, in the County of Témiscouata, that part of this locality which is hereafter described, and to erect the same into a Scholastic Municipality under the name of Trois-Pistoles, Number One, to wit: all that extent of territory which is to be found from and which strikes north-easterly to the *mitoyenne* line, which separates the lands of François Rioux and Augustin Beaucher dit Morency, in the first range of said Municipality of Trois-Pistoles, forming an extent of about two leagues and a half, and comprising the districts (*arrondissements*)

numbers one, two and three of the said Municipality:

2. To erect into a separate Scholastic Municipality the new parish of Ste. Anne de Stukely, in the County of Shefford, with the following boundaries, comprising the fourteen first numbers in each of the eleven ranges of the Township of Stukely forming an extent of territory of about five miles, and a half in front by a depth of about eleven miles the whole being bounded as follows, to wit: towards the south by the Township of Boulton, towards the west by the Township of Shefford, towards the north by the Township of Ely, and towards the east by the line which separates the fourteenth numbers from the fifteenth numbers in each of the eleven ranges of the said Township of Stukely.

PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU  
Superintendent of Education.

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Toronto 8th June, 1858.

**MILITARY GENERAL ORDERS.**

No. 1.

His Excellency the Right Honorable the Governor General and Commander in Chief directs that no Corps of Volunteer Militia of the Active Force of the Province, shall appear Armed or Accoutred, except when at Drill at Target Practice or required to act in aid of the Civil Power under due authority, unless permission for such Corps to appear under Arms; has been previously applied for and granted by His Excellency's Orders.

**GRAND WALKING MATCH BETWEEN THE HON. T. H. G. FERMOR AND CAPTAIN A. S. LUMLEY, OF THE 2ND LIFE GUARDS.—WINDSOR, APRIL 26.**

Seldom has any sporting event connected with the fashionable circles in this part, particularly among Military men, excited so great a degree of lively interest as this pedestrian feat between the above gentlemen, which came off at Salt-hill this afternoon. The match was made about two months ago for 100 guineas aside, and ever since that time both parties have been under severe training, Capt. Lumley under the celebrated North Star, at Windsor who, it will be remembered, accomplished at Salt-hill the matchless feat of running twenty miles under two hours. The Hon. Mr. Fermor has been under the training of Newman, at Easton Neston. The terms of the match were as follow: That Capt. Lumley should walk over ten miles of ground on the turnpike road in the neighbourhood of Salt-hill, near Windsor, at a stated period, before the Hon. Mr. Fermor accomplished his ninth mile; that they should start together, and at the end of the first half mile Capt. Lumley to return to the starting-point and then walk the distance before his opponent reached the goal. The umpires were Capt. Bathurst for the Hon. Mr. Fermor, and Col. Ashley, of the Scots Fusileer Gards for Capt. Lumley. Precisely at fourteen minutes past four o'clock the parties were started from Two-mile-brook by Newman, the trainer, very evenly, Capt. Lumley at the end of the half mile returning to the starting-post, and then following his opponent. The six and half miles were completed by Capt. Lumley in one hour, and the same distance by the Hon. Mr. Fermor in one hour and five minutes. The betting at starting was six to four on Mr. Fermor, and at this period it was four to one in his favour. Mr. Fermor completed his nine miles in one hour and thirty minutes, Capt. Lumley coming in four minutes and a half behind him. The distance was one mile out and in until eight miles were completed, and the finish at the Dumb Bell, near the Maidenhead station. It was evident that the winner, who was almost like a whipping-post, had trained himself severely, and his opponent had not sufficiently undergone this ordeal, although he walked magnificently. Most of the officers from London, Windsor, Hounslow, and Aldershot were present, and a large concourse of sporting men from all parts. After the match the officers of the 2nd Life Guards gave a grand dinner at the Spital Barrack, Clewer, to the officers of 1st Life Guards, Royal Horse Guards (Blues), and others of their friends from various Regiments. (*Natal and Military Gazette*)

**CANADIAN POLITICS.**

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

**LOUIS VEUILLOT.**

We find we were in error last week. Louis Veuillot was termed a Priest in the *Military Gazette* of the 15th May. It was a slip of the pen, for we did not believe him to be a Priest, the fact being, as we are informed, that he is a widower with two children. This fact however makes not the least difference in the arguments used on the subject. *L'Univers* a clerical organ is evidently desirous of provoking war between France and England in which pious object we trust it may not succeed.

**MUSICAL.**

We remind our Montreal readers that a Concert will be given at the Mechanics Institute Hall, on Friday the 2nd July, under the patronage of Lieutenant Colonel Cole, and the Officers of the 17th Regiment, by Madame Busch and Mr. Sabatier, assisted by a professional singer.

From personal knowledge, we can vouch for the abilities of these two artists. They will have presented to them the unusual treat of the most celebrated Duos on two Pianos by Herz, Thalberg and Sabatier. Thalberg's Variations on "Home Sweet Home" will be played by Madame Busch in a style reminding them of Thalberg himself.

**LE TRESOR DES FAMILLES.**

We have received a copy of this little brochure, intended for the youth of both nations, as it contains lessons, phrases and familiar dialogues in French and English. It is a useful work, and does credit to Mr. Manny its compiler.

Price 6d. For sale at Mr. Lamoureux Printer, Lower Town.

The *Cosmopolitan Art Journal*. This periodical for March and June double number is received, and amply bears out the commendations we have formerly bestowed on it.

**COLT'S NEW MODEL PATENT RIFLE AND PISTOLS.** RIFLE. Six Shots. Five different lengths of barrel—18, 21, 24, 27, and 30-inch. With the lubricator, sights, lever ramrod, and all the late improvements, in cases complete, cartridges, &c.

The favourite size PISTOL for Officers is the 7 1/2 inch rifle barrel. In Case complete, also 3, 5, and 6, inch Barred Pocket Revolvers.

**CARTRIDGES, HOLSTER, BELT, and POUCH,** for either size.

"Colt's pistol is the best repeating arm that we have."—C. Lancaster, before Government Small Arms Committee.

A large stock always ready for immediate delivery. Order of the Inventor and Manufacturer, or any respectable Gunmaker or Army and Navy Agent.

SAM. COLT, 14 PALL MALL, LONDON.

DARLINGTON & WRIGHT,

TAILORS.

No. 8, Buede Street, Quebec.

## Literature.

## HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE.

It would be unjust, in criticising an author who had traced the anarchy of the Revolution, to be altogether intolerant of his bias towards a chief whose early youth led the French people, at once to government and to glory, and combined the military tactics of Hannibal with the administrative genius of the First Cæsar. The early administration of Napoleon was probably a greater achievement than his rise to the supreme power. The incidents of the age had conquered the disadvantages of birth, while the power of the army had choked the popular voice; and the devastating career of the Revolution left power nearly as open to preeminent ability as it had been previously opened to hereditary right. It was, in our view, a harder problem to construct a system of government where all prescription had been flung away, and where all moral sanctions had been renounced, than to conquer the armies of the Germanic Empire. Those who remember that the administrative institutions of the First Empire survived it; outlived the Constitutional Monarchy, and aided the restoration of the Imperial form of government, will acknowledge that it failed rather from the abuse of his power than from the defects of its conception.

Yet it is a cardinal inconsistency, arising out of this very bias, that M. Thiers aims to be the national historian of France. He regards the whole triumph of the Empire as the joint glory of Napoleon and of his country. He scarcely recognises the divergence between the interest of France and those of its ruler; and he still more faintly indicates the growth of their dissociation. The fatal result of the personal ambition of Napoleon was, that he who became the greatest oppressor of Europe, became also the worst enemy of France. M. Thiers, therefore, as history proceeds, is reduced to the dilemma of standing in antagonism either to his country or to his hero. This individuality of Napoleon, springing from the dependence of the European system on himself, and rising into bolder prominence when the spirit of the Revolution had expired, invests the history of the Empire with the character of colossal biography.

M. Thiers will not acknowledge the truth, that each of the magnificent designs of Napoleon became successively a signal failure. Yet the idea of the French Empire is not to be compared to one of those gigantic structures which we see looming shadowy through the morning mist, and then dissipated as a baseless phantasm; the power that vanished into a splendid dream might have been on adamantine reality. History knows no stranger sequel to so much of early promise and of amazing effort. The Concordat, which terminated in a simple antagonism between State and Church, might fairly have enabled the Civil Power to govern France through a national religion. The Continental System, which failed at once as an engine of offensive war and as an element of domestic wealth, might have been simply the artificial barrier of French commerce. The foreign alliances of the Empire, which were extorted by victories and were destructive of all permanent support, might have been based upon durable reciprocal interest. The popular enthusiasm, affection, and confidence, of which Napoleon was the object until he had exhausted the very heart of the nation, might have laid the foundation of more liberal institutions, and of a more unselfish compact between the Sovereign and the country. Yet as the eventful drama advances from act to act, each year devours the last, and the catastrophe leaves the scene of so much glory encumbered with its ruins.

For the convenience of the observations we propose to make, it may be observed that the history of this period resolves itself into four principal divisions. The first extends from the institution of the Consulate to the battle of Trafalgar, the peace of Presburg, and the death of Mr. Pitt. The second comprehends the Ministry of Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville, the conquest of Prussia, the establishment of the Continental System, and the peace of Tilsit. The third is marked chiefly by the Peninsular War, the campaign of Wagram and the Divorce. And the fourth, by the Russian, German, and French campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814.

We shall follow the author into each of these divisions; and in dealing with the first period, we shall confine ourselves to the political and the maritime events involved in the relations of France and England.

No clearer characteristic can be instanced of M. Thiers' erroneous conception of our foreign policy, than that he represents money as the spring of all our public resolutions. The question whether a policy of greater conciliation upon our part might originally have averted the French declaration of war against this country in 1793, is one on which we shall never probably be unanimous. But it will be generally acknowledged that the war was pursued by England for a great principle of morality and of justice. M. Thiers, on the other hand, ventures to assert that we made our national wealth our standard of right. The charge calls for no elaborate investigation; for M. Thiers meets his own theory with a precise and circumstantial refutation.

On this subject he advances four distinct propositions which with singular perspicuity eliminate each other. The first asserts that the Continental Powers in 1800 were maintaining a resolute contest against the French Republic. England, for whom war was nothing but a question of finance, had solved this question for herself in instituting the income tax, which already yielded an abundant revenue. She therefore desired to prolong hostilities. This is proposition he first. M. Thiers elsewhere corroborates this mercenary view of our political principles, by contrasting our belligerent policy in 1800 with the opposite policy which we pursued in an opposite financial condition, during the Lille negotiations of 1797. 'England, indeed,' (writes the author) 'had desired to treat, and to send Lord Malmesbury to Lille in 1797, because her finances were embarrassed.' This is proposition the second. According to these two statements, then, our prosperity dictated the rejection of peace in 1800, and our poverty rendered sincere our negotiation in 1797.

The second volume contains M. Thiers' annihilation of his own hypothesis. We are there told that the charges on the British Treasury for the year 1800, notwithstanding the income tax exceeded its revenue by 650 million francs, that its total expenditure rose to 1,723 millions, 'a sum enormous at any time, but especially in 1800.' When, therefore, the author's desired of depicting us as an impoverished and insolvent nation preponderates over that of describing us as a mercenary belligerent Power, we are led to infer that our war-policy was maintained in spite of the severest financial burdens. Proposition the third thus destroys proposition the first. In the same volume, again, we are told, in reference to the acceptance of peace by Buonaparte, in 1801, 'that the remembrance of the negotiation of Lord Malmesbury, in 1797, which had been but an empty demonstration on the part of Mr. Pitt, had left on the mind of the First Consul an irritating impression. When, therefore, the author's desire reproaching our insincerity preponderates in turn over that of denouncing our rancour, we are told that the negotiation which fiscal difficulties had dictated in 1797, was simply fictitious and illusive! Proposition the fourth thus destroys proposition the second.

Take next an instance of misconception in regard both to our policy and our public men. Mr. Thiers' view of our rejection of the overtures of Buonaparte in 1800, illustrates both these points. He first refers their rejection to the fact that war coincided with the passions and interest of M. Pitt, who had made war with France the basis of his political existence; and who, if peace had been restored, would perhaps have been compelled to retire. He next criticises the discourtesy of the British Government in communicating, by a note from Lord Grenville to Talleyrand, their answer to the overture which Buonaparte had addressed directly to George III.

It is superfluous to refute the former charge against Pitt. We believe that no Minister who has governed England during the last hundred years was ever guilty of making or prolonging war upon any other than national and moral grounds. But a more distorted portraiture was probably never drawn. Pitt had been Minister during nearly ten years of peace, previous to the French declaration of war against this country, in 1793. No one had been more anxious for the success of the Lille negotiation in 1796, which is

first termed by M. Thiers a fiscal necessity and then a diplomatic sham than Pitt himself. If M. Thiers had read Lord Malmesbury's Diaries, he would have known that, had the points at issue in that negotiation been narrowed to the cession of the Cape or Ceylon, Pitt was ready to have yielded upon either of these questions, in defiance of the opposition of Lord Grenville, who would have quitted the Cabinet. He next, as we have seen, rest the invincible hostility of Pitt towards the French Government on the ministerial answer returned to the overtures of the First Consul. He here shows an ignorance of the plainest principles of the British Constitution. He is not apparently aware that a direct answer from the king of Great Britain to the head of the French Executive would have been no more binding on the British Government, than a judicial opinion of the King upon a lawsuit in Westminster Hall would have bound his Court of Chancery or his Court of King's Bench.

We have taken an instance or two of M. Thiers self-contradiction, and an instance or two of his misconceptions: we will take next an instance of his deliberate injustice. Mr. Pitt, (he writes), 'by his brutal manner of replying to the French overtures, drew upon himself just and well founded attacks.' He publishes *in extenso* both the original overture and rejoinder of the French Government, but he withholds the intervening reply of Lord Grenville. He publishes *in extenso* the speeches of Fox, Sheridan, and Tierney, on the question of peace; and he omits the answer of Pitt, which forms the vindication of the obnoxious despatch. It is possible that he may have found in the *Moniteur*, his cloudy pillar and his guardian fire, neither Mr. Pitt's speech nor Lord Grenville's note. An official journal of the day is certainly not likely to be more dispassionate than a historian in the next half century. But the inference remains that M. Thiers has reprobated what he has not read on the authority of a journal notorious for its official falsehood.

Credulity is not less a prominent characteristic of M. Thiers than his inconsistency, his misconception, and his partisanship. He describes with almost a vindictive satisfaction a *bouleversement social*, by the English populace, whom he asserts to have pillaged the fair dwellings of the aristocracy in the country, in consequence of the suffering to which they were reduced by the rejection of peace. Here he sees the just retribution of England. It happens that this is the romantic exaggeration of a distress chiefly originating in a failure of domestic crops, and following too closely our refusal to negotiate so have been appreciably lessened by a pacification founded on the French overture. It is strange that a writer naturally so acute as M. Thiers does not perceive the practical difficulty of negotiating with Buonaparte early in 1800. He had but just usurped power with antecedents which, as far as they were known, did not raise him in the eyes of foreign countries much above the notorious profligacy of the French directors. The success of his usurpation was then improbable. The recognition of his acts by a succeeding government was still more so. In the happy antithesis of Seneca, 'Antonius hostis a republica iudicatus, nunc hostem rempublicam iudicat.' It required at that moment more than ordinary sagacity to discover that the Revolution, which had till then devoured all her children had at last found a responsible chief and a master.

Turn now to his picture of the continental alliance arrayed against us. It is but a fair instance of the resolute obliquity of his historic vision, that every maritime confederacy formed against this country, and over which this country triumphed, is made a reproach against us, while every territorial confederacy which France encountered and defeated, adds a chaplet to her glory. In the latter instance the author looks clearly forward to the issue; in the former he carefully bounds his vision to the formation of the confederation itself. Marengo and Copenhagen illustrate this inconsistency. Mr. Pitt (writes M. Thiers), 'in not having been willing to treat before Marengo, and General Buonaparte in having disarmed one part of Europe by his victories, and turned the other against England by his policy, were both incontestably the authors of this prodigious change of fortune.' The author's contrast adroitly closes immediately before the battles of Copenhagen and Alexandria.

The misconception of M. Thiers upon this head are nearly innumerable. Take, for instance, the grounds of Pitt's resignation in 1801. On this question, he asserts that he has authentic information. 'Mr. Pitt,' he says, 'foresew neither the peace nor its disruption.' Canning tells us, on the contrary, that Pitt acknowledged to him in 1802, 'that had he remained in power, he felt it would have been necessary to recur to a pacific negotiation.' Again, he perpetually describes Pitt's conduct when out of office as an intrigue for the resumption of power; whereas the authentic records of his life, which we had occasion to examine minutely in our last Number, prove that his conduct was regulated by wholly different motives. He revives the exploded story that our Government had supported the designs of the French refugees, which it is now unnecessary to refute, although we have lived to see this very question of refugees, resume some of the adventitious importance it acquired shortly before the rupture of the peace of Amiens. He even countenances the ridiculous statement that the British general, Stuart had attempted to assassinate the French general, Sebastiani. He reproduces the calumny of the *Moniteur*, that the conspiracy against the life of Paul originated with this Court. If he had read Lord Malmesbury's Journals, he would no doubt have reproduced also with infinite satisfaction the idle story, that three Scotch doctors were in at the imperial death, and dissected the murdered Czar.

Le Ministere Addington, says M. Thiers 'payait encore George Cadoudal dont la persévérance à conspirer était connue; il mettait sa disposition des sommes considérables pour l'entretien des sicaires dont la troupe courait sans cesse de Portsmouth à Jersey sur la côte de Bretagne.'

These are M. Thiers' views of our Government and our character,—these the Rafaellesque portraits which are to rival the best 'Virgins' of imaginative literature! Let us see if his portraits of the naval and military actions of the same period are more faithful. Take the battle of Copenhagen in 1801. M. Thiers is here not alone grossly inaccurate in his statements, but even inconsistent in his inaccuracy. He describes this battle as a victory snatched from an impending defeat, such as he has himself described the battles of Arcola and Marengo to; and he attempts to discredit the British navy for that very change of threatened disaster into ultimate success for which he has justly praised the French commander. Let us compare his statement with the despatches of Lord Nelson, and even with the history of Jomini.

It is clear that M. Thiers has blindly copied the official fabrication of Commodore Fischer, the Danish Commander-in-Chief,—a coward who fled from the action in such haste that he forgot to strike his broad-pennant as he left his ship, and whom Lord Nelson, on her surrender, consequently claimed as a prisoner of war on shore. In that fabrication, which is to be found in the Nelson Despatches, it is asserted that 'Nelson, had twelve ships of the line and several frigates.' M. Thiers repeats the same statement, adding that they were all in action by ten o'clock. 'We had,' answered Nelson, in his reply to General Lindholm, 'only five seventy-fours, two sixty-fours, two fifties, and one frigate engaged. Two seventy-fours, and one sixty-four by an accident grounded on the Crown Island.' So much for the accuracy of the original computation of force.

M. Thiers thus describes the issue:— 'Nelson, nearly vanquished, was not dismayed, and resolved to send a flag of truce to the Prince of Denmark, who took part in the horrible scene as one of the batteries. The Prince, wavering under this frightful spectacle, fearing for the city of Copenhagen, now deprived of the succour of the floating batteries, ordered a suspension of fire. This was an error: for a few instants more, and Nelson's fleet, almost put hors-de-combat, would have been obliged to retreat half destroyed.' (Vol. ii. p. 416.)

Again:— 'But the English fleet had been terribly maltreated; and, but for the great haste of the Prince Royal of Denmark to listen to Nelson's flag of truce, it would probably have succumbed. The victory, then, had been almost a defeat and moreover, the result arrived at was not considerable.' (Vol. ii. p. 440.)

(To be Continued.)

## ENGLISH LIBELS ON ENGLAND.

It is nothing less than amazing that any number of Englishmen or Englishwomen of average understanding or self-respect could have been found in any part of England to listen with patience to the "perilous stuff" which Mr. Layard delivered himself to last week at St. James's Hall, in the form of a lecture on India. We should have thought that the extraordinary presumption of the discourse, although its least reprehensible feature, must have struck the most stolid of the audience. A man takes a few weeks gallop through the theatre of the Indian disturbances, and returns to assure the public that they are utterly in the dark as to their origin and character; not one syllable is to be depended on of all that has been read or heard for the last twelve months in speeches, journals, books, pamphlets, reports, despatches, or private letters; there has been a general conspiracy to deceive the people of England: Mr. Layard has providentially detected it; he alone is competent to speak on the Indian difficulties; to his pure eyes has the truth been revealed;—by what honours and rewards may we ever hope to acquit ourselves of the debt of gratitude we owe the man who, imitating the gracious sun himself, has rushed from orient to occident to enlighten and direct us?

The first subject illuminated by Mr. Layard was the mutiny; he shed such a flood of light upon the subject that he extinguished it altogether. We have been dreaming all this time of mutiny, and it has not been a mutiny at all. Our star of the east informs us that "rebellion" is the word—"wide-spread rebellion." It was scarcely necessary to add that he spoke "advisedly," for where is there to be found so "advised" a speaker as Mr. Layard? Who that recollects the scrupulous accuracy of the reports he sent home from the Crimea, the last time he went abroad a self-appointed commissioner of inquiry, could have needed to be told that "he spoke advisedly"? In fact he was only too measured in his language at St. James's Hall. "Widespread" was a feeble epithet for a rebellion whose geographical range in the next sentence he described, as follows: "It reached from the Himalayas to the southernmost part of the Mahratta country; in other words, from the extreme north to the south of India there was 'disturbance and revolt.'" This amounts to the intelligence, equally novel and alarming, that the flame, which the public hitherto believed to be confined, with the exception of a very few spots, to the Presidency of Bengal, embraces the entire vast peninsula. Having never heard the faintest rumour of anything bordering on a popular movement either in Bombay or Madras, we fondly believed that these Presidencies were loyal and tranquil; but there is an end of our fool's paradise, and obviously no alternative left us but to lose our Indian empire, or immediately submit to a treble income-tax, and reinforce Sir Colin Campbell with half-a-million of men. In the presence of such fearful dangers we are scarcely composed enough for criticism, or we might observe that Mr. Layard's proofs were feeble columns to support such an edifice of assertion. After the lofty sentence we have quoted, beginning with the Himalayas and ending with the Mahrattas, it looks like a fall, it was rather an abrupt and somewhat illogical descent, to observe—"A letter from Colonel Milman, published a few days ago, showed that the whole kingdom of Oude was disaffected." Indeed! We should have thought it needed neither ghost, Layard, or Colonel Milman to tell us that Oude is not all Hindostan, let alone the whole of India. Something more in the shade of argument was necessary even for the simpletons of St. James's Hall. Accordingly Mr. Layard proceeded to say—"It was true, that Holkar and Scindiah, had not risen, but their troops had, and they themselves were in danger of being sacrificed because of their fidelity." Surely the defection of the troops of Holkar and Scindiah, without drawing the populations with them, is the most cogent of all conceivable demonstrations that those military movements were utterly unsupported by popular sympathy. There was nothing to keep the people of those states down, had they had the slightest disposition to rise. The chiefs, after their troops deserted them, were altogether at the mercy of their subjects, and were only enabled to stand by the fortunes of England, because their subjects had the like peaceful inclination.

We shall not be so rude as to contradict a single story in Mr. Layard's Indian budget; let it suffice to observe that he has been transcendently unlucky in his choice of facts to establish his assertions. Presenting himself to the English public as an eyewitness of events in India, and declaring that from the furthest north to the utmost south he found it all in insurrection, it is curious, and not a little consolatory to discover that his only reasons are the rebellion in Oude and the revolt of the troops of Scindiah and Holkar! As to the Sikhs, he gets over them by pronouncing that they are not Indians at all. The Goorkhas and our war like friends of Nepal he disposes of by not naming them. He tells us that "the heroism with which the Sepoys met death showed that the outbreak was not a simple mutiny;" he tells us, in flat opposition to General Jacob, among other contemptible authorities, that "the mutiny did not arise from military causes;"—what imports what he tells us?—a million of the like opinions or statements, even were they made by a man of established reputation for sober judgment and cautious speech, would not displace the one broad truth that the movement, whatever may have been its character, has scarcely been felt in at least two-thirds of our Indian empire.

Mr. Layard was entitled to communicate his Indian impressions to the public: but the question is, where did he receive them, in India, or in England? It is hard to avoid suspecting that he carried out with him to India the principal conclusions which he offered the other night to his hearers as the fruit of experience gathered on the banks of the Ganges. It is well we have the monument at the British Museum to testify to the reality of his Nineveh experiences; only for the human-headed bulls, his Indian researches would go far to discredit his Assyrian discoveries. Certainly Mr. Layard's facts fall into the Indian theories of a certain school in England as admirably as if they had been made to fit them. He seems to have seen everything in India through that peculiar Manchester medium, which has such wonderful power of distorting political truths of every kind. And it is observable, accordingly, that the Manchester school mustered strong on the platform in St. James's Hall, Mr. Bright and Milner Gibson being particularly conspicuous.

In fact, we suspect the whole assembly must have been composed of patriots of the same stamp, or the portion of Mr. Layard's lecture to which we are now about to allude would have been received with as cordial an expression of disgust as ever compelled a speaker to retire, or drove a performer from the stage.

This, which was far the most reprehensible part of Mr. Layard's discourse, he introduced with these observations.

"There were some in this country who had been taunted because they wished the truth to be spoken; they had been taunted by those who arrogated to themselves the character of representative of their holy religion, because they endeavoured to find out whether or not certain cruelties and horrors had been perpetrated. Now, on this subject he must remark that while he was in India, considering it desirable that that question should be settled, he endeavoured with the utmost conscientiousness to find out whether or not there had been any case of mutilation, and he had been assured by men who had been employed by the Government to make inquiries, and men who, he was sorry to say, would have joyfully pounced on any case of cruelty on the part of the natives, that they had not found one case of mutilation."

But let this pass; mark what follows. The man who is so anxious to acquit the demons and monsters, whose deeds have filled a hundred English homes with mourning, charges the most revolting enormities on his own countrymen without a scruple.

"On the other hand, there had been numerous cases of fearful revenge on the part of their own army. At Jhansi persons whom the Ranees sent out to treat were hanged. No doubt she was a great monster, but that was no reason why her ambassador should have been hanged. Again, he heard an educated English gentleman declare, in the presence of a large assembly, that he had watched for two days a Sepoy who was wounded so that he could not get away, when the crows and the eagles had begun their horrible repast, on his eyes and his vitals."

Mr. Layard brings back with him from India only one tale of atrocity, and the principal actor in it is an Englishman! He sought in vain for evidence of a single horror committed by a Sepoy, but he was not so unsuccessful in his researches after the brutalities of his countrymen! And an English audience endured this! Fie, we say, upon both orator and audience!

We hesitate to accept the story of "the educated Englishmen;" we have a weakness in favour of our own blood and kindred to which Mr. Layard is superior. Did he hear it correctly, or hear the whole of it? At all events, what shall we say of the man who thus blackens the character of his country in the same breath with which he defends and advocates the most savage foe she ever encountered? Mr. Layard has no tears but for the butchers whose crimes have lately filled seventy pages of the *Gazette*. His reflections at the tragic well of Cawnpore would be incredible were we to give them in any words but his own:

"Recollecting such things as these, when he stood over the well at Cawnpore, over come by feelings which every Englishman could imagine, if there were one feeling in his mind more bitter than the rest, it was that possibly their own acts might justify that deed of hell." He appealed to the members of parliament whom he saw around him to raise their voices against deeds of blood on our own part, and above all, he appealed to the ladies of England to call upon their countrymen to imitate God's attribute of mercy.

Why, if our acts justified it, how could it have been a deed of hell? It was only natural retaliation, if libels are under responsibilities to logic. The deeds of hell were the horrors that begat horrors; the crimes of Englishmen, saith Mr. Layard! We were the original hell-dogs; from us Nana Sahib learned his trade of blood. From us he received his bloody instructions, and he scarcely bettered them! The everlasting infamy of Cawnpore is ours, not his, English, not Indian;—here comes Mr. Layard trooping from the Ganges to proclaim it, and Englishmen and Englishwomen were found to applaud and cheer the dishonour of their name and nation.

It was said of a celebrated heartless sentimentalist that the death of an ass would wring his bosom, though he had no tears to drop on his mother's grave. The man who meditated as we have just seen at Cawnpore, poring into the abyss out of which the innocent blood of nearly three hundred women and children, the wives and offspring of Englishmen, is still crying to earth and heaven; was thus powerfully moved by the fallen fortunes of the King of Delhi?

Forsitan et Priami fuerint quæ fata requiras!

"Many persons regretted that the King of Delhi had not fallen. He saw the King of Delhi and he would leave the meeting to judge when they had heard him whether he was punished; he would not give any opinion as to whether the manner in which they were treating him was worthy of a great nation. He saw that broken-down old man, not in a room; but in a miscreant hole of his palace, lying on a bedstead with nothing to cover him but a miserable tattered coverlet. As he beheld him, some remembrance of his former greatness seemed to arise in his mind. He rose with difficulty from his couch, showed him his arms, which were eaten into by disease and by flies, partly from want of water, and he said in a lamentable voice that he had not enough to eat. Was that a way in which, as Christians, they ought to treat a king?"

Our patience is exhausted, as no doubt is that of our readers. It was in perfect harmony with the false philanthropy of the whole discourse to conclude with the beauties of Ellenborough, and pronounce them worthy of being recorded in letters of gold. They are worthy, assuredly, of being written in whatever characters Mr. Layard's statements deserve to be written in. Next to the destroyers of our race abroad, the honest people of England will not fail to give the place of unenviable distinction to the assassins of our reputation at home. (*Examiner*.)

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the Montreal Rifles what they now are. Colonel Dyde himself was also to be thanked for the zeal he had displayed in putting the militia in a state of efficiency. He had often occasion to mention his name to the Governor. If God spared his [the Baron's] life, he hoped to return to this country, and that he should once more meet his old friends and see again the faces that surrounded him. He need hardly add that all the men under his command might always expect support and assistance from him.

Two or three months before the Recruiting commenced for the 100th Regiment, he had heard of the intention of the British Government to raise a regiment in this country. Holding his position in the Canadian Militia he thought it was his duty to tender his services to the Queen in raising the regiment, which being done, Her Majesty had thought fit to appoint him to the command of it, and he would do his utmost for the well-being and interests of the men of that regiment. It was his opinion that any vacancies in the regiment would be recruited for in Canada, and that the officers also would likely be taken from Canada. Therefore, in the course of a few years, the regiment would be entirely Canadian. He reiterated his wish that he might see this country and his friends once more, and after again expressing his thanks for the kindness with which he had been received, he sat down amid great applause.

Lt. Col. Thorndike—Song.

The next toast was:

"Our Brethren of the Militia Force of Canada."

The Chairman, in proposing it, said he recollected the father of their distinguished guest, Col. Dyde was then a volunteer in the Town of Quebec. The Baron's father took great interest in the Provincial militia. During the war of 1812, the Baroness, the present Baron's mother, presented a stand of colors to the Regiment of Canadian Fencibles, raised immediately after the breaking out of the American war, charging them to keep them in honor. The presentation of the colors came off on the esplanade at Quebec, and a Canadian soldier here present, then an ensign in that regiment [Col. Delisle, Batt had the honor of receiving them from the hands of the Baroness. Shortly after this Col. Delisle's then Ensign Delisle, company with several others, were sent to Montreal. They did not lie here long idle, as they then were sent to repulse the advance of the Americans under General Macomb. The battle of Chateauguay was the glorious result of the campaign, where the brave DeSalaberry gained for himself and the Provincial militia an enviable renown.

"Our Brethren of the Militia Force of Canada" was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Colonel Delisle rose to reply, and thanked the Chairman for the (he feared) over-drawn narrative of his services. He remembered well receiving the colors of the Canadian Fencibles from the hands of the present Baron DeRottenbourg's mother. As for the affair at Chateauguay, every militiaman there present had done his duty, and he was certain that if any trouble arose once more, the militiamen of the present time would do theirs as well, if not better. The gallant Col sat down amidst much applause.

Lt. Col. Wily rose and said that he did not know whether he was glad or sorry in proposing the health of a gentleman present, soon about to leave us for a command in the 100th Regiment. He alluded to Lieut. Fletcher, a gentleman well known to the Militia of the Province for his knowledge and practice of things military. It was well known that his company of Rifles were second to none in the Province, through the constant endeavors of Major Fletcher to bring them to an efficient state of discipline. Everything was in order, everything was regular, and never gave him [Lt. Col. W.] any trouble. He would take with him the best wishes of them all. He commenced by playing soldier, as it was said, and ended in becoming a real one. He had no doubt that he would earn credit wherever he went. He then proposed the health of "Lieut. Fletcher, of the 100th Regiment" which was drunk with enthusiasm.

Rifle Band—"Montreal Rifles March."

Lieut. Fletcher, in responding to the toast, said he could not find words to express himself, but he begged to thank them for the kindness and courtesy displayed towards him that evening. The pleasure he felt was,



however, tempered with regret in leaving them. It would always be a source of gratification to him when he met an officer of the Force of his City. Everything he had done was with a willing hand, and with the object of making the Militia what it ought to be. The periods of drill he had attended with them would be always looked back to by him with pleasure. He had no doubt but that the 100th Regiment would do its duty. It was essentially a Canadian one, and they were very fortunate, in having at their head such an efficient officer as Baron de Rottenburg. He again thanked them for their kindness, saying that many thoughts rose to his mind at the prospect of parting which he could not express. He sat down amidst cheers.

Capt. Stevenson Song—"A man's a man for a' that"

Baron De Rottenburg then rose and said that, before retiring, he would beg leave to propose the health of a gentleman whom he greatly esteemed, who also was liked by the militia of the district. He proposed the health of

Colonel Moffatt, commanding the District. Drunk amid loud cheering

The Chairman then proposed the health of the Officers of the Line serving in the different parts of the World, naming Capt. McGill of the 60th Rifles. This young officer was the worthy son of a worthy father. He had been wounded, and fought bravely, in India, and won for himself great credit, and particular and favourable mention by his General in his despatch describing the capture of Delhi. He had no doubt the toast would be heartily drunk.

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. The Hon. Lt.-Col. McGill responded. He manifested deep emotion, and thanked the company for their kindness in responding to the toast, and the compliment paid to his son, who had done his duty in India, and fought at Delhi. [The hon. gentleman was going to proceed, but found it necessary to ask the company to excuse him.]

The company separated after cheering the Hon. Mr. McGill.—Montreal Gazette

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This Paper has now been established eighteen Months, it commands a pretty general circulation throughout Canada, and being the ONLY MILITARY PAPER IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, offers a suitable medium to MILITARY ADVERTISERS IN ENGLAND, and the United States.

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

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- 17th "
- 39th "
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- 16th Foot.
- 17th "
- 39th "
- 76th "

No 1 VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLES, MONTREAL

Highland Volunteer Company of Rifles, Sherbrooke.  
Captain Ogilvie's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal.

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

TO LET

The House at present occupied by Mrs. Gilmour, No. 6, Esplanade, possession 1st May next.

Apply to CHARLES E. LEVY, St. James Street

Quebec, 5th Feb. 1858.

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

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

The proprietor of the Military Gazette undertakes to send 10 copies of the Paper to each Troop, Battery or Company, for the use of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men only;—to such addresses as shall be designated by their Commanding Officers, on payment in advance of \$15; for 20 copies, \$28; for 30 ditto, \$40; the necessary deduction from each man to be arranged by the Commanding Officers. They will be pleased therefore, to read this Circular at their first convenient opportunity, to their men and if generally supported, as there is every reason to expect, there is no doubt the paper may be made interesting, useful, and instructive to all concerned.

TROUT-FISHING.

NOTICE is hereby given, that it is unlawful to KILL TROUT in any way whatever, between the FIRST DAY of OCTOBER, and the FOURTEENTH DAY of FEBRUARY, in any year, in Lower Canada.

For any breach of the above Law a Penalty of Five Pounds and Costs are incurred, one-half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction.  
RICHARD NETTLE,  
Superintendent of Fisheries, Lower Canada.  
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

W. & J. MUIR,  
MERCHANT TAILORS,  
GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

NEW POST OFFICES

ESTABLISHED on the 1st of October.

- Doran in the County of Lanark.
- Langside Bruce.
- Ripley Huron.
- South Dummer Peterboro'.
- St. Alban Portneuf.

R. SPENCE,  
Postmaster General.  
Post Office Department,  
Toronto, 16th January, 1858.

BRITISH ARMY.

STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS.

(Corrected for Military Gazette.)

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

- 1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
- 2d do—Hyde Park.
- Royal Horse Guards—Wind-sor.
- 1st Dragoon Guards—Madras-Canterbury.
- 2d do—Bengal; do.
- 3rd—Bombay do.
- 4th—Aldershot.
- 5th—Manchester.
- 6th—Bengal; Maidstone.
- 7th—Kurrachee; Canterbury.
- 1st Dragoons—Dublin.
- 2d do—do.
- 3rd Light Dragoons—New-bridge.
- 4th do—Aldershot.
- 5th do—Newbridge.
- 6th Dragoons—Brighton.
- 7th Hussars—Bengal; Canterbury.
- 8th do—Bombay do.
- 9th Lancers—Bengal.
- 10th Hussars—Sheffield.
- 11th do—Hounslow.
- 12th Lane—Madras.
- 13th—Lgt. Drg. Dundalk.
- 14th do—Lt. Dg. Bombay.
- 15th Hussars—Norwich.
- 16th Lancers—Edinburgh.
- 17th do—Bombay.
- 18th Lt Drs—York.
- 25th—Gibraltar; Pembroke.
- 26th—Bermuda; Brr.
- 27th—Bengal; Buttevant.
- 28th—Malta; Ferryport.
- 29th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 30th—Dublin; F. Wight.
- 31st—Gibraltar; Pembroke.
- 32nd—Bengal; Chatham.
- 33rd—Bombay; Fermoey.
- 34th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 35th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 36th—Aldershot; Athlone.
- 37th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 38th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 39th—Quebec; Tmplmrc.
- 40th—Melbourne; Belfast.
- 41st—Jamaica; Jersey.
- 42nd—Bengal; Perth.
- 43rd—Madras; Chatham.
- 44th—Madras; Colchester.
- 45th—C. Good Hope; Paak-hurst.
- 46th—Porto; Templeme.
- 47th—Portsmouth; Cork.
- 48th—Gibraltar; Cork.
- 49th—Barbadoes; Brr.
- 50th—Bengal; Parkhurst.
- 51st—Bombay; Walmer.
- 52nd—Bengal; Chatham.
- 53rd—Bengal; Chatham.
- 54th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 55th—Dublin; Jersey.
- 56th—Bombay; Colchester.
- 57th—Bombay; Cork.
- 58th—New Zealand; Belfast.
- 59th—Hong Kong; Athlone.
- 60th—1st Batt. Bengal.
- 2nd Batt. India.
- 3rd Batt. Madras.
- 4th Batt. Aldershot.
- 51st—Bengal; Chatham.
- 52nd—N. Scotia; Brr.
- 53rd—do do.
- 54th—Bengal; Canterbury.
- 55th—New Zealand; Belfast.
- 56th—Madras; Colchester.
- 57th—Plymouth; Athlone.
- 58th—Madras; Fermoey.
- 59th—Madras; Fermoey.
- 60th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 61st—Bombay; Stirling.
- 62nd—Bombay; Aberdeen.
- 63rd—Cape G Hope; Jersey.
- 64th—Madras; Aberdeen.
- 65th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 66th—Dublin; Brr.
- 67th—Hong Kong; Jersey.
- 68th—Bengal; Aberdeen.
- 69th—Bengal; Dundee.
- 70th—Bengal; Buttevant.
- 71st—Bengal; Chatham.
- 72nd—Bengal; Canterbury.
- 73rd—Bombay; Walmer.
- 74th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 75th—India; Pembroke.
- 76th—Bombay; Buttevant.
- 77th—Bengal; Buttevant.
- 78th—Bengal; Buttevant.
- 79th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 80th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 81st—Cephalonia; Pen.
- 82nd—Bombay; Stirling.
- 83rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
- 84th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 85th—Bombay; Fermoey.
- 86th—Aldershot; Isle of Wight.
- 87th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 88th—Bengal; Canterbury.
- 89th—Aldershot; Cork.
- 90th—Bengal; 1st Batt. Glasgow; Winchester.
- 2d Batt—Bengal; do.
- 3rd Batt—Bengal; do.
- 4th Batt—Shorncliffe.

MILITARY TRAIN.

- 1st Batt—Aldershot.
- 2nd Batt—China.
- 3rd Batt—Shorncliffe.
- 4th Batt—Curragh.
- 5th Batt—Woolwich.
- 6th Batt—Aldershot.
- Depot—Horse Barracks.
- FOUR BATTNS.
- Grenadier Guards.
- 1st Batt—Windsor.
- 2nd Batt—do.
- 4d Batt—do.
- Coldstream Guards.
- 1st Batt—London.
- 2d Batt—Dublin.
- Scots Fusilier Guards.
- 1st Batt—London.
- 2nd Batt—do.

INFANTRY.

- 1st Foot, 1st Batt—Madras; Colchester.
- 2nd—Kattaloni—Gibraltar; Belfast.
- 3rd Foot—C. Good Hope; 1st Batt—Malta; Walmer.
- 2nd Batt—Malta; Linn.
- 3rd Batt—Malta.
- 4th—Maifurtius; Deal.
- 2d Batt—Chichester.
- 5th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 2d Batt—Aldershot.
- 6th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 2d Batt—Aldershot.
- 7th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2d Batt—Gib—Aldershot.
- 8th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2d Batt Kinsale.
- 9th 1st Batt—Sunderland; Limerick.
- 2d Batt; Bradford.
- 10th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2d Batt; Mullingar.
- 11th—Dover; Fermoey.
- 12th 1st Batt—Tasmania; Deal.
- 2d Batt Parkhurst.
- 13th—Calcutta; Fermoey.
- 2nd Batt. Winchester.
- 14th—Malta; Fermoey.
- 2nd Batt. Waterford.
- 15th—Aldershot.
- 2nd Batt. Preston.
- 16th—Curragh.
- 2nd Batt. Armagh.
- 17th—Canada; Limerick.
- 2nd Batt. Plymouth.
- 18th—Bombay; Buttevant.
- 2nd Batt. Enniskillen.
- 19th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2nd Batt. Exeter.
- 20th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2nd Batt. Clonmel.
- 21st—Malta; Belfast.
- 2nd Batt. Hamilton, N. B.
- 22nd—Sheffield.
- 2nd Batt. Preston.
- 23rd—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2nd Batt. Newport.
- 24th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 2nd Batt. Dover.
- 91st—Cephalonia; Pen.
- 92nd—Bombay; Stirling.
- 93rd—Bengal; Aberdeen.
- 94th—Bengal; Chatham.
- 95th—Bombay; Fermoey.
- 96th—Aldershot; Isle of Wight.
- 97th—Bengal; Colchester.
- 98th—Bengal; Canterbury.
- 99th—Aldershot; Cork.
- Rifles—Brisgoe—1st Batt. Glasgow; Winchester.
- 2d Batt—Bengal; do.
- 3rd Batt—Bengal; do.
- 4th Batt—Shorncliffe.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

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

AT KINGSTON.

Lt. Major Fitzmaurice Walker, Commanding.  
Capt. R. M. Moffatt.  
C. W. Grange.  
Lieut. Weyland.  
Ensign W. P. Butts.  
P. C. Savage.  
Strength all Ranks, 293.

AT NIAGARA.

Lieut. W. F. Armstrong.  
Now in temporary Commanding of Pensioners.  
RED RIVER—HUDSON'S BAY.  
Major George Selon, Commanding.  
Ensign Robt. Perse.  
J. S. Onion.  
A. M. Armstrong.  
Strength all Ranks, 115—total 622.

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AND

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SOUTH QUEBEC.

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THIS COMPANY is established at South Quebec, for the purpose of connecting the Transit Commerce of the Port of Quebec, and the Grand Trunk Railway, with Ocean Steamers, and the important and increasing Ocean, Lake, and River steam traffic.

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

Quebec, April 10, 1858.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

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

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