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CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE,

Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

OF HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.)

VOL. 1.1

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1857.

[No. 9

ARMY LIST.

FOF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

eCommander in Chief-His Excellency the Governor General. Ailes-de-compto the Governor General Lt. Colonel Irvine.

Inspecting Full Officer Canada West-1.1. Colonel MadDougall.

Inspecting Field Officer Canada East-Lt. Colonel Envatingen. Aljutant General—Colonel the Baron de Rottenberg.

Diputy Aljutant General—Lt. Colonel MacDonnell, C.W.

Deputy Aljutant General—Lt. Colonel DeSalaberay, C.B.

The Cavalty and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col., Grongs T. Davisor, commising a squadron of noise of class a, save troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.

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

The Cavalty Provis and Rifls Companies of Kingston are na let the command, by necessary of Lt. General Sin William Evrs, G. C. B. the Commander of Hrv Usiesty's force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourdier, the Town Major of the garrison.

The squadron of Frontenac Cavalty is under the command of Lieut. Col. M. W. Strange.

The Artillery free of Montreal is under the command of Lieut. Hogam. The Cavalty force of Montreal is under the command of Lieut. The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Dyde. The Rifls companies are water the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylic. Mijor Flotcher, of the 2nd Rifls Convers, is Misketty Instructor to the Active force. Adjutunt, Captain Malhiot.

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

The squadron of Cavalty in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell.

Lt. Col. Corrie, is attached to the Adj. Gen'l Department.

- SIMPHR CANADA. OZ.

Field Batteries Artillery

OTTANVA. OTTAWA
Baily Turner, captain, 278-ep.65s

A Guy Furrest, 1st lieut, 14Nov.5:
Robert Farley. 610-c.8:
Alex. Workman, 2nd h. 101an, 5:
Au Fors, the. lieu, Audjt, 12 Var.5:
R Bishon, quarter, master 12 Var.5:
E Van Cortlandt, surgeon, 14 Nov.5:
Dr. Mann, asst. strg/h. 12 Mar.5: Alex. Workstan, 2nd h. 10 Jan. 5:

4st Forsythe, lieut, Analy, 12 Mar. 5:

5st March, 2nd h. 15 Jan. 5:

6st March, 2nd h. 15 Jan. 5:

6st March, 2nd h. 15 Jan. 5:

7st March, 2nd h. 15 Jan. 5:

8st March, 2nd h. 15 Jan. 5:

9st March, 2nd h. 15 Jan. 5:

1st March,

| | ~~~~ | • |
|---|------------|----|
| BROCKVILLE. (One Subdivide Themse Firms Explain | | ľ |
| AMHERSTBUR | | l١ |
| IN Peto, captana. | 12 Var. 57 | ı |
| IN Peto, captani. Gordon Leggatt, lient. | do | ١ |
| 14 .1 00 .1 | 3. | |

Cavalry.

TORONTO.

4 Stoughton Dennis capt. 7Fcb. 56; Ust Toop!)

With Robinson, 1st lieut. 20 Mrs. 5; Flungano. heutemant. 11 Nov. 55; R. L. Bentson.

10 Cayley. 2nd heut. 20 Mrs. 5; Hauter, cornet.

W Hallowell, M. D., sur. 20 Mrs. 5; Dr. G. heut. & adaptum. 11 Dec. 57; MANILTON.

Alfred Ruber, contain. 6the 55; Alfred Ruber, contain. 6the 55; Concurred.

DUNDAS.

William Norman, capt. 18Ma; 66° Capts Nov 39 Meor 20 Nov 32 J S Meredith, but lieut. 17July.50° Capts Nov 39 Meor 20 Nov 32 J McKengile. 2nd lieut. 17July.50° Cap. 7 Oct 37 Major 20 Nov 36° Cap. 9 Mar 19. La Col 20 Nov 36° Surgeon 10 Sep 38 Cop. 38 Fob M2. Major 20 Nov 36° Capts nov 36° Cap. 88 Fob M2. Major 20 Nov 36° Capts no. 2nd September 38 Cap. 88 p 58. Major 20 Nov 36° Captain. 2nd September 38 Capts Lieutenan 2 May 38° Capts no. 2nd September 38° Capts 11 Jone 58° Capts no. 2nd September 38° Capts no. 2nd Septem

LS Strathy, cor. & adj. 13 Vov.50 Alloway, veter's surg 160ct.50

ST. CATHARINES.
F Bate, captate, 27Sep.6'
C Rekert lieutenant, 6Dec.5'
W C Marnichale, cornet, 6Dec.6' LONDON. I Rivers, captain, C. Hutchin son, heat. I G. Montford, cornet, C. Morre, surgeon ST. THOMAS.

LONDON.

J. Shankly, capain, J. Shankly, capai | II D Jessep, captain. | 21July 56 | I J Kingsmid. GUELPH. | 23July 57 | I J Kingsmid. application of the first tendency of the second of the

20 Mar 50 1 F Roman captain. 15 Mar 50 1 F Roman captain. 15 Mar 50 W Calkott casternit, 20 Mar 50 W Calkott casternity. PRIGHTON.

S Dreidson, captain.
FE Productionate teatment.
Guidett cassgu

Blocke region. 15May 56
I Thouson, a utenant 2May 56
I Thouson, a utenant 2May 56
I Tounis Surgeon 3July 56
I Guill Surgeon 3July 56
I Husse Children Paper Stoughton Dennis-Capitar Colors (W. Robinson, 1st floor) | Floor Respondence of Hunter, cornel, 211an 56 | Hunter, cornel, 211an

234m.54 W Macdonnel et al. 278ept.55*
LONDON.
244m.56 UC Corporate.
244m.56 UC L Gill. heutenant. 48ept.56*
3 April 56 Earler, et sign. 48ept.56*
3 April 56 Cangain.
24 L Haunt and captain. 20Mar.56*
Market acutemant. 20Mar.56*
Market acutemant. 20Mar.56*
Market acutemant. 20Mar.54*

9May.56 8May.56 5May,56

WILLIAMBRIEG.

| MARKITAMA Bauda caraka | 17341136 | Foot Cor | npanies. | M Belanger, heutenant Louis Loyer, qrnas-te | | | MILITARY DISTRICTS. |
|---|---|---|---|--|-----------------------------|----------|--|
| N Bu Dr. Levie state | 1574 pt. 14 | QUEL | EC. | ST. MARTIN | | | UPPER CANADA. |
| GRIMSBY. | ing the real | Boomer, captan | i, 31/lug.55 it 45.pi.3 | 6 | 14,121.01 | i | Colonel Hon. Roderick Matheson,-Perth. |
| Teefer, capture | 1110-14 | t' W Burron 2013 "Wells, surge vo | lucul 45 epi 5 | ot Cass B. | | No. 1. | Assist. Adjt. Genl. Major Jas. Bell. do. |
| is Con a regressit, M Paitif, cornel, | Hereit | TRUM | 45epta LEAL | Cavalry | | i | (Asst.Qr.Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do. |
| DUNDAS. | } | A Stevenson, c | a _i (a)0, 11 Dec.5 | ·6} — | | No. 2. | Colonel Alexander McLean Cornwall. |
| [23d Triop] Robertson enplant | 15191 30 | t Hamsy, latin t Wand, Lidin u | t.eintb In einte I | | 1 | ì | (Asst. Aujt. Gen. Majorano. MacDonell, do. |
| WESTWORT | | | - | J B Porsythe, captain, | 1370150 | No 3 | Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. [Islan Asst. Adjt. Geal.—Major W. H. Griffin, Amher |
| (day Troop) | 1 | Cava | ary. | J Anderson, heun nam. G Paterson, cornet. | 27.Nov.56 27.Nov.56 | i 10. 3. | Asst. Qr. Mr. Gent.—Major John Innis, Kingsto |
| D Thomas, Hen. M Smith, cornet, | 11Feb.51 | QUET | EC. | MONTREAL | • | ļ | (Colonel Hon'ble George S. Boulton, Cobour |
| | 1 | (1 1el] | (100)) | [3rd Troop.] | 15 | No. 4. | Asst. Adir Geni.—Mujor B.D. Chatterion. do. |
| Rifles. | ŀ | VII to Trail on the History Renny, he | 21100 | Bay enduin of Stephens, heutenant E Starnes, cornet. | , 1607156 1600156 | i | Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto. |
| METCALF. | l l | i Sewell, M.D. 🗗 | ngeon, HFeb. | 4) HUNTINGDOS | ٧. | No. 5. | Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major E.C. Fisher, Etobicol |
| Hanns, enplant- Lawson, hentenant, | 7.lug.56 | Mussen, qu'r-m MOSTI | | M Marchison, capanii. D McMillen Bentenan | - 11 Ceb.57 1. 11 Ceb.57 | | Asst. Qr. Mr. GeulMajor T.G. Hurd Toron |
| Manna, ensign | 7.Lug.50 | fist f | raeo. I | U Oxley, coinet, | 11Feb.67 | i | Colonel James Webster, Guelph. |
| KINGSION. | | J& Ramsay, capt | am. 27Sep.: | Rifles. | | No. 6. | Assist. Adjt. Genl.—Major Alexr. Smith. Berli |
| nes Maenee, captain. | 27Nov.560 | t it Oginie, deu Nathaus coarst, | 261 ep.3 | | | İ | (Asst. Qr.Mr. Genl Major John Harland, Guelp |
| in Companies-High | under) | Land To | roop.] w. Litan.36 | WEST PARSHA | M | No. 7. | (Colonel Hon.Sir Allan N.M'Nab, Bart., Hamilto (Asst.Adjt.Genl.—Major Jusper T. Gilkison, do. |
| ll Intesti, capanii Matchend, nent | Architate | Lamette, neute | mait 17Jan.50 | ' 11 Allsop, Captom, ' 11 McCoreall, heutenan | 7.N1206 1. 7.N1276 | | Asst QrMr.Gen.—Major G. Rykert, St. Cathatin |
| McLwen chaga | 150 pt.56" | A Meta Divantici Meta Arom «111 | tect. Wicom grap. Bran. 4 | WEST PARSID J. Allsop, caption, if McCorgall, iteutenan J. B. Masher, Custon, MON FREAL, 17th Commany | 7.Aug56 | , | Colonel John B. Askin, London. |
| BELLEVILLE | groun.5. | . Samourn , vel. | eurg., Danne | MONTREAL. | .1 | No. 8. | Asst. Adjt. Gen Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thoma |
| | | | | | | ŧ | Asst. Qt. Mr. Genl Major Henry Bruce, Londo |
| Smoon, Captain. | 11 Dec.55, | ioni Cenal Cap arithuis Cont Ca | 64.01. JUUSC 186. JUANA | W. F. Holmes, caption, J. W. Keng, to atendity S. Peurce, ensign, | | | |
| . Fanell, ensign. TORONTO. | * 1 Ticc.003 . 1 T | J C | 013.1113 | of fair confrair nis, | nande (* d | No. 9. | Asst. Adjt Genl Major Paul J. Salter, do. |
| | 1 . | CJOKSI Haran Janesan | HRE. | . IJ Macbherson, cashan, | 1307/136 | i ' | (Asst.QtMt.GenMjt.C,G.Fortier, Amberstbu |
| Campbell, captam, 13 | 35 m. 56 m | raa rojer capiidu. P11 - on tecuteri | un, Trens | & of McCubbon, ticutenan & Morr, ensign | 300(136 | i | LOWER CANADA. |
| the late of the state of | 1524 pt. 66 | V Camming, cor | nti, ireas | d megantic. | | 1 | |
| norvara MD Saiga | 1520 1.50 | Rifi | _ | P Barwss, coptain, i B Hall, heutenant | 15Jan.57 16Jan 57 | So. 1 | (Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspá. { Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major P. Vibert, New Carlis |
| th Companyiliga. | | - | | J Burns, ensign. | 1.Jan.57 | | Asst. Qr. Mr. Gent Major G. LeBoutillier, Gus |
| Patrat treut, cant. | 145cpt. 16 | QUER | | Montreal Artil | Rott | 1 | Colonel Honorable E. P. Tuché, Toronto. |
| ardip & ensign, | 152-61.30 | 14 Con Cornen captan | gany J i | | . Davis | No. 2. | Asst. Adjt. OeulMjr.N. Nadeau, Cap St. Igna |
| *************************************** | • | | 4 ***, ******************************** | aj – Lacutenam Colo | nels. 11Feb. 57* |) | Asst.Qr Mr. Gen Major T. Bechaid, Kamonins |
| l Sie ohe is eaptin is Differiard, neuronaut, | 13.301.30. | Land Con. | | Lit S'Ivlee. First Captain | ١. | | Colonel E. II. Duckesnay, St. Mar |
| lateriy, capiza, | 13.701.76. | l' Burns, cartain, | 2114 | although Western | 25June53 25June53 | No. 3. | Asst.Adjt.Genl.—Major T. G. Taschereau, do |
| | | l'ivinsciat ficulat E Meagher, cusig | ualle Staye | of J S Martiand, J Gamour, it Morgan. | 2Mane34 | 1 | (A. st. Qr. Mr. GenlMajor G.N.A Fortier, do. |
| O'Brien, explain | 17.July.58 | [Srd Con | dent-1 | d Morgan. | 25June36 | | Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers. |
| lardner, lieutenant, Kulks, ensig t | 21 Aug. 56° | l' Hassett, neuten | unt, Journ | ulii J Meyer, b Second Capta.t | 18Sepô6 16, | | (Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Mjr. S.W.Woodward, Nicol (Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mnjor Jonathan Robinson, |
| HAMILTON. | | W Wikinson, em | cachdy 12Mars | is I Lyman, | 25June53 8May 56 | | Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hilai |
| uh Compan, Highli | au 'C*-} | I Byrne, Captain, I Byrne, Captain, I Hassell, neuten W Wikinson, em [113 Co.a. V G Bussiers, ca | ptara. 121meC | Lidnad Meyer, | 8May 56 | No. 5 | Asst. Adjt. Genl Major Thos. Valiquet, do. |
| for the first or the | 12 tale, 500 | e te Dion, Chaigh. | شالب لادار ب | opi atenay. | 8May 56 8May 56 | | Asst. Qr. Mr. GenlMajor A. Kierzkowski. |
| Skulter, ensign. | 173415.56 | THREE | KIV EKS. | A G A Constable. | しっさいいし | } , | Colonel Prime de Martigny, Varenn |
| DUNGILI,E. Imsden, espana | 23 Jan 551 | C Hatt, captum, | 16021 | A G A Consuble. I G A Consuble. I are Licuteum J Muched, Coorge Suaw, S R Lyms, I Urrues. | 8May 56 | No. 6 | Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major L. D. de Martigny, do |
| erry, Leaten titl, | 7.1 ug. 76 | i wate, eniga. Digre, eniga. | ienani, idoeia 1doeia | ocorge Shaw, | 811.1.10 | (| (Asst.Qr.Mr.Genl Mjr.J.N.A.Archambault de |
| GRIMSBY. | TAUg. M | SHERBI | ROOKE. | Cerner. | 8May 56 8May 56 | No. 7 | (Colonel Charles Panet, Queb. (Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do. |
| lan hill, captam. | 3 10:31 | IV E Bootson, ca _r 1995 Senth, 16 m | nan, 29Jan.57 nan 261 awa | | 8May 56 185(p156 | | Asst Qr.Mr.Genl.—Major J.T.Tuscherenu, do. |
| lan Lill, captain. MacMill in licute 140 Les west cassen. | 1.7Aug.34 7Aug.34 | onn Saort, Cuego | 1, 201 co. | Second Lacuton | uats. | ١. | Colonel William Berrzy, Daillebo |
| Laxwed, cosign, LONDON, | | | | | 8May 56 | 1 AU. 0. | Asst. Adit. GenlMajor L. Levesque. do. |
| of Commune High | lander.) | t Music ensign. | 11.111. 26341167 263444. | W House. | S 11 ay 56 | i i | Asst. Qr.Mr. Genl Major O. Cuthteri, Berthi |
| l Mat. captus. L'Osmat. destenant. | 7.442.77 | A Atmostic surge | con. Zülunca | El Livans | 8 May 56 8 May 56 | į . | Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montre |
| quhatti etiigii | 4 Sep. 5 | Gatorut i, neute Coltinar, ensign, i M. Amoitt, surgi P. Mackin, ensign MONTE | iii. 26JU.K.J EKAL | A Millar. | 1850136 | | Asst. Adjt. General-Major J. R. Speng, do. |
| CT TUANTS | | | | | | • | (Asst. Qr. Mr. General-Major F. Penn, do. |
| tanton, captain. Ross, hentenant | 171015-50 | Lyman, captata | Lague 1 | II J Meyer Pay Master. George Prothingham, A Quarter Music Phomas Evans, fleut. | 2000100 | | The same of the sa |
| loe, estags. | 17July.3 | anson. neu L Siewart, ensign | | George Prottingham, A | .p. 1850p\$6 er. | We | have been presented with a sample of or |
| PORT DOVER | ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,, | Land Con Fletcher, captai | ulanià'] | | 26Fcb47 | | on Pine Lake Farm on the Matawin of |
| nes Ruddell, captam, ann, lieutenant, | TGOct.5cl | l Lambert, acute | шин. 275си | Surgeon. | 26Oc156 | | tributaries of the St. Maurice, belonging |
| nacs, casign, | 16Oct.34 | McNaughton | | MONTREAL LIGHT I | | | Gilmour & Co., of Quebec, about 60 mi |
| PRESCOTT. | 11Fcb.5 | L Berrain, captu | u. 2May5 | E BATTALION | | | he latter river and 40 north of the St. La |
| Vhite, cuptum, LINDSAY. | | May hemen | attle 2May | Lacutemant Cola | _ | | The sample is what is popularly known |
| Hudspeth, captain, | 12Mar.5: | (Ith Con | भूदतानु । अद्वतानु । | Hon J Young. | • | potato | e oats, and is is decidedly the best sam; ve seen in Canada. It weighs about ti |
| | I: | 3 Devliu, cuptain | , 2Mays | Christopher Dunkin, | | | s to the bushel, it is short, plump, and we |
| LOWER CANAD | | F Mulins, lieu Guucs, ensign. | 2 Mars | THE IS COUNTRY. | | | d, and must be exceedingly productive in n |
| elil Batteries Ar | tiller | ili Con Regional P K | ip any. Isana 26 inao | Pobert S Dyde, | | | it. The quantity raised last year was 25 |
| - | | | | | | | is and 400 bushels of Rye, in addition to p |
| QUEBEC. | 1 | title to | | | | tatoes | turnips, hay, &c. Although preny famil |
| Gamache, captalu 3 Vlagare, captain, 1 | 11)cc.50 | А Ечана, сары | in, irlulys | A Allen. C Traylor First Lieutens: | | with t | he old country farming, we have seldom se |
| Zillimitingitet i mitteet | | 2-11-11111. Beulena Bronsdon, ensig | m. 1720). M. 1720les | First Lieutena | nts. | so fine | a specimen of oats. The valley of the |
| amere. om que. Out heut | 31 1112 | Ista Con | confit l | Will a Remainings, | | | ce and its tributaries afford most eligible a |
| t wand surgeons | 14Nov.5 [| 2 E. Belle, captan Facguise, hemo | i. 390213 ii.itii. 30021 | Walter Scott. G G M. Renzie. Malexander Walker Chomas John Lavd | AA1 | 1 | ges to the agriculturist. |
| H Corpenter, vet, ur- | | . O antresue, cu | | Alexander Walker Chomas John Lord, | 29Jan 57 29Jan,57 | 1 110 | learn from Washington March 23, that |
| MONTREAL. Builter Crystail. | 11 Dec 2 1 | ST. VINCENT | DE PAUL. | A II McCalman, | 29Jan,57 | 1 Claret | ndon Dallas treaty, as amended by the Senat |
| Masterman, lat heut | aluly 4 | i II Belletose, caj Romani Loyez, li | | 7] Alexander Mitchell. 57 Second Lieutem | 29Jan.67 | l has be | en amended over again by a Cabinet Con |
| Robb. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " | mpec. | | | - JVM Mulauser Freer. | 26Fch.67 | cit, at | id will be sent to England by a special age |
| tras CM, Lormer | 1 Dec. 61 | Maior, 20th Net 1 December '81 | • | Frederick Thos. Brady | T I I am | | A. H. Evans-by the steamer on Wednesd |
| Il Hingston A's " | nDec. | Cap 158ep '19. | Injor 2) Nov 2 | Adminit. First Leut. Pay Master. Captain A | Morris. | | The amendments made by the President a |
| main 21st July 27 | , ₅₆]. | Lientenait, 29th Cornet, 76th Ma | september %: In h 184 | Q'r-\L.W.L. W.L. Dourne | y, 20Oct.56 | Cabin | et will make it more palatable to the Engli |
| liter 20th November art 11th Bee 156 this | omear 1 | Burgeon, 13th S | eptomber 154 | Surgeon, A Fisher. | | | nment, and will probably ensure us confirm |
| The fittle there in our | . i | "A" was 20th Nov | ember 'a6 | Major, 26th February | , 147 | tion. | |
| Stucked to the Suff ageon, I sik Novemb | | Lienterna": 20th | ALEXT VI | Priest Curtain, 20th It | 100.7KB | 1 | |

REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS.

Tuelve Months with the Bashi-Bazouks. Lieut .- Cil. Money.

During the recent war the Bash-Bizouks came in for a considerable source of notice. Their wild character and picturesque appearance, coupled with the tales of insubordantion industri-ously circulated during their existence as a military force, awakened in them an interest which military scribes were not slow to grasify. Col. Money has produced a book winch come, and military value of our strange allies. A service of ten years in the last it India Compamy's army readered Mr. Money well inted for employment in some of the irregular corps being taised by the English Government in Turkey, yet official routing prevented his receiving an appointment from the home authorities, as he was not actually in the East ladia Company's service. In the East, however, this objection did not prevail with General Bestson, who immediately gave him a captaincy in a Bashi-Bazonk regiment, anxious to secure a gennine soldier amingst the modey troop that had been sent out from England to officer the freegatar corps.

THE TROOPS UNDER ARMS.

when a portion of the matinat pipes were con-, which again, in its sumbre colours, was concluded, the scene became a little clearer. They, trasted by a fillet of cord of gold, covering its were a strange medley; it was the first time had seen an Arnaout regiment together and I. When he presented honself before his wild chiefs, thought it a fanny sight. All who wished the marmar of appliance and the respectful adverted talking; all who wished were smoking, attations with which he was greeted, showed some horses had an objection to standing with how well and wisely he had calculated on the their heads to the front, and, as they could not leffect which would be produced on them by the find space for longitudinal position in the ranks, magnificence of his attree." Add to this the had either come forward or fallen into the rear. white beard and moustaches of General Beatson, The fool of the regiment, a boy of fourteen, with a dunces cap of paper covered with spangles and some extraordinary clothes, was a few paces in advance, mounted on a large yew-necked, cadarerous steed; at his side was the tom-tont regular force, and in the presence of the Euro-player, keeping up a dull, anonotonous sound on pean and mative officers made an oranoteal deanstrument thing of the sort was necessary to entiren the of dress (and he struck his cases with his many scene. The Colonel presently gave the limba- that sort of man would wear? At these the shee the order to advance, who called it out kind of antonia (and he glanced providy found in a loud voice; the cry was taken up by each on both linglish and native officers) or which Yuzbashee at the head of his squadron; others that sort of man would be surrounded? Do we repeated it; and, amidst the most highful yell-plock like a regular anny? Do on very innecs ing, the advance took place. More screaming appear as it they had gone integrit to han-out commands, and the walk was successively drain tesons of a riding school. No, Colonel changed into trot, canter, and gallop; after | Gwhich no further orders could be given. The men got excited, they justled each other, all order in the equation was lost, confusion reigned have been accustomed to friegular forces, and supreme, and Bashi-Bazonks were in their glory , they hallooed, they fired their pistols, faster and faster did they go, till the beast I bestrode, now promise them, that as long as I am at their head, fairly alarmed, took the bit between his teeth that as long as they follow me, whether as now and ran away. Here, then, was something to over these quiet plains, or later against the serhunt, and they availed themselves of it; a dozen or more pursued me across the plain in a most determined manuer, and to a bystander it must kave appeared a curious sight. I could not stop my horse, but I managed to form a large circle, and to return to the troop just as with horses fairly brought to a stand-still, they had gained the top of a small rise. My pursuers came up after me, grinning their satisfaction at the chase I had given them; and after some minutes spent in matinal pipes No. 2. the squadrons gradually reformed, and stood ready for further action."

AN ARAB MILITAUT GUIDE.

time to note the peculiar costume of my guide,

had a Landsome showt, of apparently Indian manufacture, in winer were trust two claims, silver-mounced, that fastors, as also a ' yataghar, or long kinte, at his side daughed a semi-, treahar subje, and over his shoulders, and hanging behind, he carried a maid-ross fooking carbine, about seven feet tong. This have was no less righly capacisoned, the hex spice was studded with steel bosses or knobs, while from his throat depended a horse-nor plane, dred scarlet, two or three feet long; the rems were brass chains. the saddle, which had a high peak before and the saddle, was covered with silver embroidered cloth, from the bottom of which peoplet out his dish-shaped surrups, the sharp edges of which are need instead of spars. I had forgotten to mention a long ten-bot spear, under the speak head which was attached a tound tott of black teathers. When he had smoked his pape, he stack it into his boot."

General Bearson at a Lever of the Native Ciners

"First and foremost rode General Bentson, his time soldier-like form set off by the superli uniform he wore most probasely ornamented, it appeared as if gold were the not errol, cloth the biniding. Be dismounted, and washed up to the tent, his patent teather jack-loots nading to The Theores uspen Anne.

The parade began; it was rather difficult to pearance was much heightened by a totom, see the squadrons for tobacco-smoke, as every constructed of some righty-colonied tancy man other man was smoking a short chiboque; but terial, bound round his head in gracet it tolds, base, and the upper parism of his forenced and it may be conceived that the Bashi-bazouks beheld in him for langersonation of the heroisur of Europe. He had heard that the Irregular Ba-sais dreaded the idea of being converted rate n which was varied by the report of charation :- "Now, let them look at me! (I tansa pistol, discharged every now and then in late each sentence as I note in.) Do I look me the ranks; the owner thinking, I suppose, some a man who would do all this? Is this soft So, Colonel G-, tell them that this is an livegian love regarded as such by the Covernment of England. who expects much from it, that I, then Chief, know what they are, that in me they have an officer in whom they may coulde, that I hereby ried columns of the Russians, Irregular they are, and friegular they shall be. And now let those stand forward who have said the teverse. I m stand forward who have said the reverse. I'm d—d but I'll see whether their word or name will be believed!" By the side of the General stood his young daughter, "very pretty," in an "Amazoman kind of dress," sutmounted by "a golden turban, the very miniature of her fa-

THE BIT OF CARPET ROUND THE NECK.

General Beatson was very emphatic on the subject of costome. He ordered a rich and pic-An Anan Militaur Guide. turesque uniform for his officers, but insisted that no collars or neckeloths should be worn:— " After suffering for some time from this, I, which consisted of a tightly-fitting vest of a my return to the Dardanelles, put on a collar bright green colour, surmounted by a species of and black neckcloth. General Beatson hapscarlet hussar pelisse, with the sleeves flowing pened to see me when thus attred—'What's behind; both these garments were richly emitted to see me when thus attred—'What's behind; both these garments were richly emitted to see me when thus attred—'What's behind; both these garments were richly emitted to see me when thus attred—'What's behind; both these garments at the second collaboration of the second

back. Round his ward, or rather stomach, he Capt. Mency concurred with his General that soltiers should go with bare tecks

Nothing when You are Used to it

Capt. Money was afterwards sent ou detached commend to the Comes, and strived in time to endors the captured city, at il under the fire of the morthern forts. In 6.6 most exposed situa-tion, in a central street, was found a French cute:—"I canted for the Limmord, and expected to see a monetached, hard-featured, * vieux Frau-What was my assonishment when a curtam at one side of the stable was drawn, and a pretty, fively French gul of two or three and twon's appound 'Arez-vous du café? I sal' - 'Non, Mousicur, maisjen femi tout de sine. naseyez yous, je vous prie, handing us the chairs or stools. We sat down, and she commenced making cuffee. Presently a round shot came whizzing a ong & fell near the court-yard. Away Presently a round shot came Went Mahomer outsite, & I could no fed ice him to enter again. He of I is tappear inclined to thing away a single chance, and when his share of the coffee was prepared he too it 'affresco.' the coffee was prepared he too it 'affresco.'—
'Is it not rather ancounferrator, I ving here?'
said the English other, who was with me to
our far histess—'No, she replied, 'I'm pretty
will accastomed to it'—'Will, but do it you
think there sa 2 od deal of danger?' he continned.—'Not much, and if there was, I shouldn't fund it; one another, and it pays me keeping fund it; one another, and it pays me keeping the coff. I sad,—I think we had three aitogether last week, but none the last three days. What do you do in such cases, or when they fall into the yard ! - Why, if they are round shot, I take no notice of them, it shells, I run into the yard or the case, and shut the door after me.

The Basins Autorism of the Butten Gold.

An Eprish officer appeared in a province--in invited men to join bis flag -he promised them a rate of pay which their very wildest ideas of good luck and not equalled, as also food for thumselves and horses, they could not believe in the truth of such temptations—the very magufficence of the off r made them doubt its reali-ty, and they hung back. Some adventuous spirits, however, plinel, thinking that if they got no pay they could secure plunder. Pay day came, they were paid to the moment with bright golden gumeas, it ish from the English Mint. they rubbed the sovereigns, and rung them to test their worth—rushed off to the fietaur, and found, to their amazement, they had received the strange com, if anything, under its value. All ranks we e a d in it e same way; it en a . tomshit at knew no bounds, nor did it decrease when they found the same thing repeated week after week, morth after month, until the disbandment of the force."

A PAND OF HELOES - The Brigtol Times states that there are now wi hin the walls of Horneld barracks no less than 75 officers of the Land Transport Force, alo it to be d shinded, every one of whom, we are credibly informed, rose from the ranks by military service and merit, some of them having been elevated on the field of battle. them naving oven elevated on the new or outle. Their promotion took I lace while, I ving in other Corps or Regiments, nearly all of them having seen active service in India or elsewhere before the Crimean campaign. When they su down to the Crimean camp...ign. When they su down to mess, not only is every breast decorated with the medal for the Russian war, but clasps and decorations for superior merit, and even of the Legion of Honor, may be seen amongst them. As in a week or two these brave men will have left our neighborhood, the Transports as a Corps being about to be discontinued, it has been suggested by Several leading and public spirited citizens that the Bristolians should embrice the opportunity to "honor the brave," by inviting them to a public banquot, or, otherwise demonstrating in some handsome manner their respect and admiration of men who belong in so ever-cial manner to the noble order of merit, and who have fought their way up to fortune in a fash en broidered with gold, as were also his loose green trousers stuffed into a pair of yellow boots decorated in front with tassels; covering his head is covered, it quite destroys the character of the uniform. I'm not pericular generally as to dress the matter that the Mayor, in conjunction was a gaudily striped silk hankerchief, not twist uniform. I'm not pericular generally as to dress the matter up, and that it will receive cordial his nock, and hanging like a curtain down his should be as naked as your hand. Ultimately and ardent appoint from the distance generally. ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

BY A FIELD OFFICER OF THE CORPS.

[From the U. S. Magazine.]

The following details relative to the artillery of the British army will, at the commencement of a fresh epoch of peace, pro-bably prove interesting. They will, it is hoped, while they comment freely on the for the future, not only with reference to the efficiency as a military body of the corps, but also as relates to that just and requisite economy which experience has shown to us it is the best wisdom to follow. No amount of money voted by the House of Commons will ever place the artillery on an efficient looting unless the principles of a correct organization are first recognized, and the administration are first recognized. and the administration of the corps placed in efficient hands. It will not do to have men at the head of affairs who dream during peace, and who suffer themselves to be caught by war without any pre-arranged plan for meeting its requirements; neather is any man quite justified in remaining in office, and drawing the salary attached to it, when every suggestion he makes is set aside, and every opinion he may bring forward, on matters for which he is or should be responsible, is cooly neglected. There are general principles, applying to every one airke. It is unfortunately too much the fashion of the day to sacrifice them to our personal interests. It passes in ordinary times, but the late war, and its melancholy consequences, in many respects, has been a Nemesis at least in conscience, if not more directly, to many.

Unprepared as our military establishments generally were at the commencement of the late war, none could have been less fit to encounter an enemy at the moment than

the Artillery.

The system of the artillery (if system of any kind existed) was conducted in such a manner that a peace establishment numbering, according to the estimates of 1854 and 1855, little short of 16,000 non-commissioned officers and men, was unable to do more (and even that little with difficulty, and of the most crude materials,) than furmish 51 gams to take the field, -not one of them being a gan of position or exceeding the calibre of a 9-pounder and its corresponding howitzer; and after senting this small force, absorbing little more than 1,500 artillerymen, it required upwards of twelve months to organize any reserve. In March 1854, when the expedition, of which so few ever saw England again, began to be formed, there was not a sing e field battery in the United Kingdom considered to be in such a state of efficiency as to justify a departure from the usual rowine of the roster of companies for foreign service by sending it to the East;—showing that the bare ex-istence of a field artillery at all in England was very nearly a mythe, and that one capable of expansion or offering a foundation for an addition to our field gins, so as to meet the exigencies of war, was altogether wanting. The declaration of war made it necessary to create the arm; and it may with truth be said that it was hustled into it a profound slumber. The department of it a profound slumber. The department of existence. Fortunately for those who might have been held responsible, there was no one who could judge of the state of things; or it was perhaps considered wiser to take them as they were in silence, than to find fault where time was too limited and the circumstances too pressing to admit of improvement.

With our usual belief that everything English must be infinitely superior to everything foreign, we took it for granted that we surpassed every nation in the world in our artiflery. It was too late to get rid of the sion, and to set about realizing the fact just at the moment of commencing a war.— Never, surely did a great nation seem so satisfied with her efforts, or rest with a more placid appearance of contentment as to the results, than England when she sent gland. Instead of keeping it up in peace (as the sums voted by Parliament would easily admit of doing if properly expended,) so as to have an efficient number of field batteries always ready for any emergency, with others coming on, and more or less advanced, as a reserve, our antillery was in such a state at the commencement of the late war, and the etherency of the few bat-teries we had was of such little worth that they were broken up. Their horses and a great proportion of their men were turned over to the companies ordered for service, and the latter, by the mere magic of their uniforms and their designation as gunners, and little else, became transformed into field artillery. They took over their equipment, and had little time to do more than show themselves once or twice on Wool wich Common before they embarked to meet the enemy. The first of these service batteries (3 in number) were formed by order dated the 14th February, 1854, and by the end of March they were on board ship. These six weeks of hurried instruction (if the term instruction is not altogether inapplicable to the state of things,) was all, or nearly all, that great numbers of the noncom in-sioned officers and men had ever re-ceived in field duties. Our peace estabconsiderable as was the outlay upon it, of laising a war structure without difficulty and an absence of oll efficiency. In Eagland, from want of management and head, we can only get on by force of a profuse expenditure. To enable our military establishments to meet a war; we must keep them up in peace to a war standard. It is wonderful, in the face of contending outcries for greater economy, or increased outlay to see how much is spent, and, from want of proper organization, how little is got in the shape of a perfect army.

Four more batteries from England followed the three first ordered to the East; the last of them after an interval of some months. They were all of thom formed in the same ill-considered and confused manzer, as men and horses could be got together. No ardream and the long peace which followed it a profound slumber. The department of the Adjutant General of Artillery, with which all power for good or evil with regard to the corps rested, was in very aged hands—and the mere possibility of a state of hostilities, in which England should take a part, and a field artillery be required, would seem never to have been discussed or,

. The nation was not satisfied. E. W. O.

thought of. There was no efficient nucleu kept up on which to form it. To get together so small a force as 54 guns required a great ellori. The whole corps had, as it were, to be broken up, and the required force for the field made up out of it. On taking over the material, the artificers' tools and some of the iron work of the harness, carelessly examined on its first delivery by the contractors, were found on inspection utterly unserviceable and useless. The tools broke in the hand as if made of glass, and a number of the iron hames were found defective. The old hames which had been years in use were more to be depended on than the new ones just issued out of store. In everything relating to the kits and necessuries for the men uncertainty and want of head prevailed; and in no respect was the peace soldier, except in his personal qualities, fit for the active duties of his pro-tession. In himself he was everything that could be desired; in whatever related to regulation, or authority, or instruction, he was a complete failure.

Each of the batteries formed consisted of 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 surgeon, 15 non-commissioned officers, 9 artificers, 2 trumpeters, and 158 gunners and drivers. Their gans consisted of 4 9-pounders, with 6 wag-gons carrying 174 rounds each. There were besides, 1 forge, 1 store timber waggon, 1 store cart, I spare gun carriage, and 1 12-pounder rocket tube,— the whole moved by 170 horses. The detail for the two troops of horse artillery was almost precisely similar, of their guns were light 6 pounders and 12-pounder howitzers. They had each of them 188 officers and men, and 204 horses, including the officers' chargers.—These establishments were room found inadequate. They were altered and increased from time to time, until, at the close of the war, the number of carriages arrived at 28; the number of officers and men being, for a troop of horse artillary, 259, and the number of horses 272; and for a field bat-

tery 242 and 210 respectively.
The horse artillery had been ordered to equip themselves with 9-pounder guns and 12-pounder howitzers, the same as the field batteries. Both remained at six pieces of Islantent had never been considered with ordnance as when first sent out, although reference to a war, and offered no means, the number of carriages and the personnel

generally had been so much augmented.
The batteries and troops embarked from England by divisions of 2 guns each, and at first in sating ships. Each battery, therefore, required three ships. No veteri-nary surgeon accompanied any of them; nevertheless, such was the care and zeal of all concerned, that but few horses were lost. Casualties in this respect hardly exceeded 2 per cent; and the horses landed after an average passage of seven weeks, in such average passage of seven weeks, in such condition that they were harnessed to the guns immediately after they touched the shore, and proceeded over a very bad road a distance of two or three miles, to the quarters allotted for them. Two ships out of three for each battery had no medical officer on board; and the only medicine given to the commanding officer of one of them (and it was probably the same with all the rest) was a box of pills and six seiding powders. Each of these ships contained from 60 to 70 artillerymen, and with nearly the same number of horses, in a very confined space,-the liability to accident was very

At the same time that the batteries for service were formed, a brigade to carry reserve small-arm ammunition was also organized. It consisted of 45 carriages, 189 officers and men, and 200 horses. Some of the carriages were not horsed, although if

would be difficult to say of what use they could be without the means of moving them. The whole atlair broke down in its equipment immediately on reaching its destination. Part of the horses were turned to account in enabling one of the b-pounder troops or horse artillery to exchange its very light guns for 9-pounders; and the remainder were given over to a reserve company of antillery at Varna, and a battery formed with them and other horses purchased at The guns were sent out from England, and the additional men required were obtained from Malta. Crude and id-constructed as the batteries from England were, this last one, formed as it may be said, in the presence of the enemy, was necessarily still more so. Alany of the horses were but half trained to draught. The English harness was unsuited to the native horses. A considerable number of the men were only finally posted to the battery on the very eve of its embarkation for the Crimea; and all those fresh from the garrison of Malta knew little or nothing of field butteries or the duties connected with them .-No one looked on the state of things as anything extraordinary. The Engusu defini-tion of a field battery was a certain number of guns, horses and men, and there they were; but whether the horses would draw in harness, or whether the men knew anything of the duties they were called upon to perform, or had ever been in the way of obtaining the slightest instruction in them. seemed matters of no consideration. To make mention of them amounted to " creating difficulties,22-a favourite expression against any officer boid enough to question the wisdom of routine at the seat of war -It was only necessary to make the best appearance, give no trouble, and everything was taken, as a matter of course, as in the best possible order. The regimental officers complained among themseives, but
cavalry in a race—they could gadop past to
they worked hard; and it is due to them,
admiration—they could wisk here and
and to the zeal of the non-commissioned there, turn in and out—come into action
officers and men, that difficulties were in a and free an incredible number of blank cart-

The nature of the war, which, after a few days marching, brought the army to a fixed encampment, from whence it never moved, left our artillery, and our army generally untried in some of its weakest points. Nor were the battles lought exactly those to test the efficiency of the artillery by, or to give a knowledge of the effects of a well-directed use of the arm.

Our generalship, which is simply go on to the infantry, ignores the antillery altogether. At Alma, without any knowledge of the rature of the attack, or the points of the enemy's position to be assailed, they were left to wander over the field in single batteries, and to act in an isolated manner as individual officers might judge best. At the consequence was recorded in Menschikoff's despatch.

The strength of the artillery with the British army at or soon after the landing in the Crimea, consisted ot 8 field batteries and two troops of horse artillery, or 60 guns .-This was the whole force of the arm, and there was no available reserve of any kind had no horses to move them, they might up to the occupation of the permanent position before Sebastopol, just as well have been in England. These 8 batteries and 2 troops . Were posted to divisions as follows :-

Cavairy Division 1.1 6-pounder treop. Light Division ... 1/9 por oder troopand 9-pr. battery.

1st do. 2 9-pounder bat. 3rd do.2 9 pounder do.

England-the men generally knew little or nothing of field duties, or of the practical service of the guns they were carled upon to work with. Few or none of them, or of the non-commissioned officers either, had ever seen a shot or a shen fired from them even at practice. They were ignorant of with them and of the circumstances or run ges under which each could be used with the greatest effect. The mass of them had never fixed a fose in their rives, while, to perpiet those who had, a new and improved luse, totany different in its manipulation from the old one, was pattly issued at the moment. A mixed description of tube for firing the guns was also seld, part being friction tubes to which the men were inaccustomed, and part being of the old pattern requiring a righted port-line to ignite them. Some captains tried in value to be arlowed practice, for which the ground about Varna was very favorable. Their request was refused. The troops of horse arthery shows in drill and so magnificent to look at, were not, as guiners, one what bester than the held batteries. In all the essential duties of artificials, in the practical use of their guns, and the knowledge of the ammunition carried with them, they were just as deficient as the fest of the service. Their opportunities for practice had been quite as I tile cared for; and in that essential part of every artifleryman's education, the repository course, they were as a body altogether wanting. They could beat the great degree overcome, and much credit; ridge in an incredibly short space of time, fairly and honorably obtained. manner; and these were the sole qualifications on which their reputation as the most "splended attitlery in the world" rested. At every review the field batteries after marching past on toot, were sent home as not in to be seen any further; and the arena was cleared for fantastic displays, with which the public were blinded into the belief that the money voied was well spent, and that our field artiflery, at all events, was perfect.

It was entirely in the hands of oilicers of horse artiflery that the regiment fell from a fair amount of instruction in some of its most important duties to its condition at the present moment, and at the commencement of the late war. Two horse attillery offi-Inkermann the confined nature of the position, and its limited front, necessarily massed present ust hadron for the different them. present just before Inkermann, three were them—there was no room to misuse them; of that arm, authough there were only two troops of horse artiflery present with the ar-Two horse attiliery field officers commy. manded the artiflery attached to two divisions of infantry, and, as if it was our effort always to endeavor to get the men most likely to be unsuitable for the required duties, an otheer who had always prailed hirt. self in his whole service having been pass at home or abroad. Some gans of position ed in the horse artillery, actually for six were embarked with the army, but as they months commanded and had charge of the siege train. It may be that this conduct of affairs has something to do in our shortcomings in military matters. The profes-

cest consequences

Taxa Sauction of artiflery men Sould be incessant and persevering; and took of every part of our field artinery social be capable of working every description of lorusance, and have a knowledge of too 4th do. 19-pounder do. . . . mechanical means of mounting them and Of this small force—the air of the airm in moving them into position, over obstacles. mechanical means of mounting their and and through every hattire of ground. Tho mere daties of a field gua should never absorb the whole time of an at Heryman. Ho should be ready to discharge his duties with any nature of gon, and he can never know too much or be too hands. He is but half an anotheryman unless he is made responthe different natures of ammunition carried sible for the position of his batteries at all times, and for the construction and arming them. Charged with such duties, he will take care that his guns are well placed to effect the object required, that they are not entiaded by the fire of the enemy, in feebly covered from direct shot by weak and i... constructed parapets. He will see that his embiasores admi. of seeing the object aimed at, an that his platoring are properly hand. He has the charge of fighting his balleries, he should also mave the privilege -the uzh-to make them. Who else call be so interested in an toat relates to them ! He will be sore to seek, for the means are ail in his hands, and all the hours an recodit will be his, to milier the greatest amount of damage upon the enemy at the smallest loss to hunsed.

There is no specialite in the service of field, gattison, or horse-articlety; and ton-thing to justify a marked distinction in disesor pay, or organization of the arm, more especially in a country like England, with no home fortiesses, and having a widery. extended colonial ensure. It is of the greatest advantage, not merely in an economical point of view, to have companies of artiflery in every part of the world fit to take over a field battery as well as to serve garnson ordnance; and the more unform our aitiliery is in its organization, the more efficient it will become. There is nothing at all incompatible with efficiency in the combination of instruction in everything relating to every description of ordinance, nor should there be the slightest difficulty in carrying it out. A hearty recognition of the principle, an I placing it in proper hands to work it, together with a fair and imparisal administration of the patronage of the regiment, would soon give new life, and energy, and emulation to the service. It a saifor can work his ship and light his gims, the armleryman will not suffer in intelngence in learning something beyond the routine of a six or a nine-pounder. Some advance was made in this respect under the anspices of the Duke of Wennigton and Sir A. Dickson in the system of uniting the duties of the guaner and driver; and the testimony of officers of such emmence and great practical experience should weigh far more in its favour than that of any other of the present day against it. As there seems a disposition directly or indirectly, by fair means or tout, to set this system aside-to keep a number of short men to be handled about from one company to another, uncared for by officers who have no permanent charge of them, and who will soon become demoralised, it would be well dispasionately to consider the evidence given by the fate Lord Vivian, when master-general of the ordnance, and by the late Sir A. Dickson, when Adjutant-General, before the mintary commission in 1838-39, as well as the prosent General Campbell's evidence on a later occasion, relative to the efficiency which sion is not made a study, because no one the batteries in Canada under his command feels that making it a study is of the slight- had attained to.

The Order of Victoria. "FOR VALOR."

The distribution of the decoration of the Victoria Cross, as apponneed in a supplement to the London Gazene of Tuesday last, must undoubtedly be regarded as one of the most pleasing incidents associated with tie happy termination of the late war. The newly-founded honor is designed exclugively for the reward of those brave men. of whatever rank, and in whatever branch of the naval and military service, who may have distinguished the inselves by the exhibition of conspicuous valor in presence of the enemy. The motte torne upon the Cross, 'For Valor,' tells, in a word, the virthe for which it is conferred. Considering that the discoration is thus strictly limited to those who have achieved a fame by tests of personal prowess, the number who have survived to receive it alloids a gratifying proof that the ancient courage and dountless hardihood for which the natives of these islands were ever famous, still lives in undiminished vigor in every branch of the British service. The recipients of the Cross, as named in the Gazette, amount in number to eighty-three. The deeds by which they have gamed it are as hold and valuet, as striking and as various, as ever made up tha renown of the champions of those old days whose personal courage was esteemed the highest virine of man, and when the waging of war was made the principal occupation of kingdoms. Let us quote an in-stance or two. In the Naval Brigade, Cap-tain William Peel receives the Cross for having, on the 18th of October, 1854, at the greatest possible risk, taken up a live shell, the fuse still burning, from among several powder casks cutside the magazine. and thrown it over the parapet, (the shell bursting as it left his hands,) thereby saving the magazine and the lives of those in-diately around it. To this brilliant act, Captain Peel added two others. At the battle of Inkermann he joined the officers of the Grenadier Guards, and assisted in defending the colours of the regiment when hard pressed at the Sand-bag Battery; and on the 18th of June, 1855, he volunteered to lead the ladder party at the assault on the Redan, and carried the first ladder until wounded. In the Navy, Commander Cecil William Buckley receives the Cross for having "repeatedly landed in a four-oared boat at Taganrog, and set fire to the difference stores and Government buildings."— Lord Lyons, speaking of his conduct on this occasion, says:-This dangerous, not to say desperate, service (carried out in a town containing upwards of 3000 troops, constantly endeavering to prevent it, and only checked by the fire of the boats guns) was most effectually performed." Joseph Trewavas, seaman, obtains the Cross for having cut the hawsers of the floating Bridge in the Straits of Genttchi, under a heavy fire of musketry, on which occasion he was wounded. This service was performed by the crews of the captain's gig and one of the paddle-box boats of the Beagle, under a heavy tire of nusketry at a distance of 80 yards; the beach being completely lined with troops, and the adjacent houses filled with riflemen. Of the campaign in the Baltic similar acts of prowess are recount-ed. Gourge Ingoville, Captain of the mast, in a boat action off Viborg, saved the sec-ond cutter of the Arrogant, which had been awamped, and had drifted under a battery, by jumping into the sea, though wounded, and catching hold of the painter. Lieuten- and catching hold of the painter. Lieuten- movements. The supposition is that Pal- rived at Southampton on his way to Madrid aut Charles D. Lucas, like Captain Peel, merston will carry a majority, but a small to arrange the difficulty. Meantime the

threw over a live shell during the attack on , Bomarsund. In the Army, Private Samuof Parkes, of the 4th Light Diagoons, saved the life of Trumpet-Major Crawford at Balaktava, after both their borses had been killed. Parkes defended himself and friend against six Russians, whom he *kept at bay, and refined slowly, fighting and deleading the Trumpet Major for some time, until deprived of his sword by a shot.'-Corporal John Ross, of the Engineers, obtains the cross for among other achieves ments, statepid and devoted conduct to creeping to the Redan on the night of the 8th of September, and reporting its evnenanon, on which its occupation by the British took place. Private Authony Palmer. charged singly on the enemy, as witnessed by Sir C. Russell, end is said to have saved the life of Sir C. Russell. Brevet-Major Lindsey, of the Fusileer Guards, is distinguished for laving, 'at a most trying moment, with a few men, charged a party of Russians, driving them back, and running one through the body. Private John Connors, of the 3rd Regiment, "distinguished himself most conspiciously at the assault on the Re lan in personal conflict with the Russians; rescued an officer of the 30th gland. Regiment, who was surrounded by Russtans, by shooting one and bayoneting another, and was observed inside the Redai in personal combat with the Russians for some inne-was selected by his Company for the French War Medal? Captain Andrew Henry, of the Royal Artillery, is distinguished, for defending the guns of his battery against overwhelming numbers of the enemy, and continued to do so until he had received (welve bayonet wounds.23

These are but a few, and probably not the: most conspicuous of the many brilliant exploits performed by the eighty-three gallant and now celebrated men upon whom the "Cross of Valor" has been conferred; but they will suffice to show that amidst all the refinements and increased juxuries of these latter dry , the mettle of Englishmen is still the sime is when their rader fathers held the aword which never quarled before

the enemy.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Europa.

Halifax, 27th March, 1857.

of Saturday, the 14th, arrived here at 11:45 to-day. As she was leaving, she met the Circassian, going back into Liverpool. The City of Bultimore sailed from Liverpool on the 11th, with 272 passengers, and on the same day the Arago from Southampton with 104 passengers and \$104,000 for New York.

On the 15th, the Europa passed the Canadian screw steamer, supposed to be the North American, with loss of foremast, steering eastwards. At h p. m., off Bally Cotton, exchanged night signals with a large steamer steering east, supposed to be the Persia.
On the 23rd, burnt night signals to a ves

sel apparently a steamer, steering east, but

the signals were not answered.
On the 26th, passed a large screw steamer steering west.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived at Liverpool on the morning of Friday, the 13th.

BRITAIN.

He continues to receive addresses of contidence.

On the Commons Notice Book is a motion by Mr. Gordon, to interrogate Government respecting the present state of relanons with the United States.

Lord Elgin has a similar notice in the ords for Tuesday, 17th

Lord Clauricarde moved for copies of correspondence respecting the proport cost of the war with Persia to be a larged upon the Indian revenue, or relating to the way in which provision for such expendi-ture is to be made in India. In making this motion he expressed a wish for information with regard to the treaty with Per-

Earl of Clarendon said that the treaty was of a most satisfactory nature. Persia un-dericok to evacuate Herat within three mouths of its ratification, and upon the fulfillment of that condition England would evacuate Persian territory. Commercial advantages were also gained, and England was to be placed on the same footing as tho most favored nation, while all further disputes between Persia and Affghanistan were to be referred to the arbitration of En-

Earl of Elleuborough regarded the treaty as an admission by Persia that she had adopted an improper policy, and that she had abundoned her designs on Herat.

In the Commons Mr. Gordon enquired whether it was true that Government in the treaty with Feroth Khan, at Paris, had abandoned the right to protect Persian subjects, and expressed his opinion, that if such was the case, other nations ought also to abandon that right.

Lord Palmerston said it was extremely inconvenient to discuss a treaty which was not on the table, but with regard to the point referred to by the Hon. Member, he thought that very great inconvenience would arise, and was likely to mise from the practice in Persit, by which foreign governments were enlitted to extend protection to Persian subjects, and he thought it most destrable for the performance of friendly relations that the practice should be discontinued; Her Majesty's government were quite willing to abandon that right for this country, except with regard to Perstans, who were actually engaged in the service of the Embassadors. The Consulates at the same time have quite agreed that that The Europa from Liverpool the morning tries us well as England. The treaty was in all respects a better treaty than Persia had offered to accept at Constantinople.

The late arrivals of Australian gold were delivered on Thursday, and nearly the whole ··· s purchased on account of the Bank of France. There was an undiminished demand for money on Thursday, both in the discount market and at the Bank of England.

FRANCE.

The Post's Paris correspondent states that an exchange of notes has taken place on the China difficulty between England and France, and the best understanding exists with respect to joint operations.

Advices report favorably of appearance of crops in Normandy.

SPAIN.

Country quiet. Preparations for an expedition against Mexico continue. It is thought probable that the operations will be limited to a blockade and bombardment of war programme is to bring Santa Anna from sect of destroying the enemy's depot at Chako-his retirement, and send from aid to capture cab, and resurring to camp has made after Vers Craz. General Concha is named for the command of the expedition to Mexico.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor has returned to Vienna.

TURKEY.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar is a caididate for the throne of the United Principalities, and the British Government favois his claim,

There is a change of Ministry in Egypt.

RUSSIA.

News from Circassia received to the effeet that the Circassians have again beaten the Russians on the banks of the Laba.—The Russians were driven back over the river, with a loss of 400 men, 4 pieces of cannon, and their baggage.

The Russians are seeking to take possession of the Chutla. Its Sovereign has demanded the interposition of the Sultan.

Constan mople, March 2.-A Russian enthusiasm at Tabriz.

the Allghans had been reinforced. nate of Khoukhand, with a view to the extension of its frontier to the English posses-

Krouckhand.

CHINA.

zeceived.

Hong Kong, Jan. 30th .- Admiral Sevmour had withdrawn from the gardens and

ers demanded a further advance.

Later by Telegraph to Liverpool.

The Daily News' City article of Friday evening says, Funds closed at a fresh decline of 1 per cent. Demand for money active, but no pressure.

THE WAR IN PERSIA.

Our news from Bushire comes down to the At that date the troops were still unmolested by the enemy, part in the town, the remainder in the intrenched camp outside the walls and in the neighborhood of the wells. Pending the arrival of reinforcements one offensive movement only had been made by them: this was an attack on a depot of Persian stores and amunition collected at a place called Chakotah, 22 miles from the camp. The service was intrusted to Colonel Tabb, with a party of cavalry and horse artillery, who, marching out of Bushire early on the morning of New Year's eay, returned late in the evening, having accomplished the object of the expedition without loss, and, it would seem, without opposition on the part of the enemy. His service is ac knowledged by the General in the following terms:—"Major-General Stalker tenders his best thanks to Lieutenant-Colonel Tabb and the officers and men of the detachment, which has not even spare the monarch himself; and so ocious nature. It was ver so entirely and satisfactorily carried out the ob-well is their character understood, that the ut-and is now being stuffed.

cib, and resuring to camp lass might after mirching a distance of 44 mass. The Major-Pac Majore: denotal begs that Major Wrig and Lout Sile end, CB, who accompanied the prety wid ito accept he best thanks. That is e Persians were urging forward large tendorecimens from reheral to the southward was need at nearquariers without increasely, but yo hour aprenewsion. The position taken up by their doors, in anticipation of an advence from beshare upon Shariz, are considered by our markeis men to be enmented padacors so much so as to suggest to them—or, at any rate, to one of no slight experience—that Russan skill, not mere Person meedigence, his paraned them. the shortest road from Bastire to Staraz is by Kris it and kneeroon. The difficulties presented by this route to the advance of an army are so great that we may readily believe the report the eastward as far as beceased, and thence the eastward as far as President, and thence chies react sixely depraying from as adolence nearly due north, turns the freak of the mont- and fuvurousless. tains and approaches Strong by computatively trilling accepting. It is at Ferogalial, combinanting this road, that the main strength of the corps of 3000 men had been received with Persan army is posted in nonners, which the latest accounts. Laised to 25,000 men and up-wards. Here they are in a position coher to to-The Persian army destined to act against words. Here they are in a position collector of the whole here to yield by the transfer of Values and been reinforced.

Russia was seeking to scenpy the Khamoving straight moon the passes, to harass our flank and imperit our commone thous with Bisshire, or to retire upon Shinaz and in et us as at these projects of invasion on the part of their roll, and the task of the delites at Kazaroon. Ano-Russia, had collamn to the collamn to the part of their roll, and the task of the collamn to the part of the collamn to the colla at these projects of invasion on the part of their rotio into the heart of Persa is found by Russia, had solicited the meditation of the according the river har on, which enters the Sultan, to secure the independence of foult by one of the mouths of the lights, as for as the town of Sauster, and thence striking oil for Ispatian through the district of Louistan Further despatches from the Indian mail raising and assembling the proposed co.ps of treewed.

For this purpose it is calc. lated not only from its being situate among Arab tribes, who are, it is supposed, perfectly ready to serve us, but also from its proximity to the mour had withdrawn from the gardens and Dutch Folly Fort. As a reprisal for certain attacks of their fleet Admiral Seymour had burned (?) the western suburbs of Canton.

Nine Chinese have been arrested at Hong Kong for poisoning.

At Foo Choo Tens were arriving slowly, unless her mighty northern neighb r powerfully supports her. Meanwhile, the second division and prices were high. At Shanghui holdof the army is gradually assembling on the Persian scabcard, General Outram and the head-quarter staff of the army would reach Bushire Earl Belgis (2) has accepted the office of Plenipotentiary to Pekin, and will proceed there as soon as he has been made sufficiently accompanied with the views of Hericans and the companies of the Light Battaton. ciently acquainted with the views of Her The seven remaining companies of this latter Majesty's government.

Corps were still at Bombay waiting for the conmissariat stores which are to be sent up to them.

MILITARY RESOURCES OF PERSIA.

The military strength of Persia does not consist in the number or efficiency of the regular army, and when it is said that the king, when he takes the field, makes up a force of a hundred thousand fighting men, it must be understood that this is only done by taxing all his resources regular and irregular. It we except the Russians serving in the Persian army, and who have been encouraged by the Russian authorities to desert for that purpose, the most efficient troops at the Shah's disposal are the levies of the tribes, which they are bound to furnish when called upon. These consist almost entirely of cavalry. The military tribes of Persia, in many marked respects, differ materially from the other inhabitants of Persia, and are distinguished for heir hardy, generous, and coungeous natures From the vice of the rest of the population— meir inveterate habit of lying—they are com-garatively free. But, on the other hand, they re excessively proud, and not a little ungover-table. Under the influence of passion they will not even spare the monarch himself; and so

most intemperance of language of two s punch 1. Le Shah's army is to be ferent but a ct which the punch as personal grands is permanently contentor in net exceeding sometimes but amounting the income the treatment Adjectopes and I for we can amber from 30,000 to \$50.00, its access of the table. A more cell for the constant of squipped and rect to be depended, on Te tides of some of the buttate as are expressed their supers dig and questions, we are the Surof late). It may magnet measure or change to the correct, it is not the Given and the Person maladimum mutation of afformity that the Person troops are not efficient in the hand for the character of the Persan generally shopless have by of the virtues, which come enter the soil or They are active, robust, and que k of apprehengreat that we may readily believe the report that the force collected at Kazeroon, though well led, displayed a high degree et valour. But this has depended always on the character of there is another and carier, though more circular and the matter of the etyle effect tous, to to which processing from Bushine to which they have fought. The influences fittely

> Drain of a Disconcising Verrors - In the Line for Guzette of Parsony last neest appeared of those offeres we exceed the are year energy be, to whem the horor collection was led formers by packing a conference by the front of the Rodon or for a took fine from Rosson. guine. The low we recently ruled as a second money body and on an above softly. Proporting second and the results and the second were a from reconstraint discourance and have chara-shapers are and harmganesser. O. White-dev last, within a few house of recoving infortatton fact the Victoria Cross fields a fored on two, in the application to some . We also with a Third accessed was median structly the officers in the Dockyar I, and I'v to senter knew him, and nithough covered with bonocs, so the assuming was inscharacter, the he could searce ly be prevailed appropriate were them. He had medals for the Kaffir and Barmese war-, the Schastorol medal with every class, to in date of the French Legion of Honor, and f r medicious conduct. Unformunitely this brive man has left a wife and family maj rovided for.

> The American Strain - A writer in Bell's Life, in treating of the blood of horses now up-on the Turf says, "The American Turf may be quoted again, as possessing a very good lived of race horses, many of whose ped gives soon become very questionable. The Sir Archy blood 13, I believe, considered very good, and American—not indigen ous to the country, but the result of their breeding from a partly Logish strain. The funous Buston proved it good. It now rea's with us to come to the seintch with the Americans, and, if Lecomic, Pryor, and Prycrass are tip-top nogs, then may we have to see them throw down the gauntiet to Findango, Melissa, or Fisherman, in an Ascot Caperace. There is as much work in that rice to prove a hor-e's speed and stamma, as ma four-mile tace, and it is more likely to bring out the best horse If the American horse possesses the enduring powers attributed to bun, then we may be greatly benefitted by the importation of a son of Boston."

A WILD BEAST TRAPPED. - A wild animal of the lynx species was caught in a traplast week. about three miles above Gult, along the line of the Mill Creek. The animal is supposed by many to have been in the variatty for several years. A trap was set beside some carrior during the first of last week, and the following morning the animal was found fast enough .-On the person who set the trap country in ir it, it became quite savage, giving evidence of its ferocious nature. It was villustely despatched



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 31, 1857.

Duning the last few days certain officers of the Active force to whom the Military Gazette has been sent, have thought proper to return it, after having received, and appropriated, and we suppose read, seven numbers. They might surcly have discovered before they had received so many that they did not require it, and they do not seem to be aware, that having received so many numbers, we could if so minded, make them pay for the whole year's subscription, if we were to resort to the law. As officers such conduct is the very reverse of "gentlemanly," to say the least of it.

We publish the numes of the officers who have acted in this way, without further comment.

Captain Jeffreys and his Officers, Quebec-Cavalry.

Captain Corneil, Rifles, Quebec-Lient. Barrow, Foot Artillery, Quebec.

Captain Stephens and his Officers-Rifles, Collingwood.

Major Ruttan and Officers, Cobourg.

The only four officers who declined to take the paper previously did so at once, in a gentlemanly way, and gave a sufficient reason.

The Siege of Ostend Compared with ships of the Dutch found a secure anchorage. the Siege of Sebastopol.

[Translated from the German by Hunn Louis Fucur. late sub-officer in the 12th, or Prince Royal's Regi-ment of the Line, of the Prusskin army.]

We have no occasion to go back to the Siege of to the Siege of Ostend in West Flanders which ed. stood out so conspicuously in the history of the Revolt of the Netherlands against Spain.

It may not be quite uninteresting to give a slight sketch of the proceedings at this Siege, which we may call a companion to that of Sebastopol.

It was in the month of July, 1601, that the Archduke Albrecht, of Austria, the sou-in-law of Philip II. of Spain, to whom the latter had entrusted the Spanish Netherlands, appeared with an army before Ostend, intending to wrest the fortress from the United Provinces, or Dutch Netherlands. The possession of Ostend was of the utmost importance to the Archduke, principally because it would deprive the Dutch of a spleudid harbour navigable by the largest ships of war, from which the enemy could at any time throw troops into the heart of Spanish Flanders.

The besiegers under the chief command of the Archdoke Albrecht, under whom were the Generais, Count Frederic Van den Berge, and Von his works and batteries. All was in the best or-Monroi, had hardly commenced to open the first | der. The Walloon, Spanish, and Italian Ragi-

tend what Colonel Grach was to Silistria, and Tottleben to Sebastopol.

The besiegers commenced by throwing up a series of small forts, and heavily armed bastions i opposite to the works of the fortiess. In fact ! by a continuation of this process the onemy would soon dominate the fortress, immediately threw up three new redoubts, on the face of the important fort, Santa Clara, which he armed with his heaviest guns, and which he called the 6 Poulaine.

After this had been done, Vere laid under fortress, from which side the assaults were genefully made, thereby much impeding the operations of the Archdake's army. But the Archduke was soon prepared to overcome obstacles straight through the water, the plateau of which he crowned with an immense redoubt, tiring from it with great effect into Ostend. To cut off the fresh supplies of men and munitions which the ships of the Republic brought into Ostend, Albrecht destroyed the old harbour of the City.

But the indetatigable Vere knew here also what to do. He opened one of the Dykes which were constructed to keep out the water of the sea, and so created a new harbour where the

Nor was the Archduke with his army, in a very safe position before the besieged fortress. for Prince Maurice of Orange was in the field with a very respectable force, and occasionally made a diversion, to relieve the pressure on Os-Troy, as some English papers have done, wheeltend, and compel the besiegers to desist from ther in jest or in carnest, to find an example of their works. He also laid siege to the fort of a lengthened siege. We find one in the military Herzogenbush in North Brabant, but was obhistory of the 17th century, which has a surpri- liged to desist, as Albrecht succeeded in reinforsing resemblance to that of the great maritime eing the garrison. Notwithstanding, the Siege fortress in the Tauric Chersonese. We allude of Ostend was never for one moment interruga-

> The Archduke had now lain seven months betore the Flemish sea-fortress, without having taken even the smallest fort, or part of the City. By his spies, he, however, learnt, that several of the works of the fortress had suffered severely, and that the provisions and ammunition were decreasing to a serious extent. The garrison, consisting of about 7,000 men, mostly English and Germans in the service of the Republic, suffered borribly from sickness, and were reduced to a small number. This, and the circumstance, that Sir Francis Vere, during an armistice which was agreed on, introduced a considerable reinforcement of troops into the town, and a supply of provisions, by which indeed he broke the conditions of the armistice, induced Albrecht to order a general assault.

On the morning of the 2nd of January, 1602, the Archduke mounted his charger, and riding at the head of his staff, minutely inspected all

Prince Maurice of Orange, then Commander-in- , were pointed against the works of the place, and Chief of the whole force of the Dutch republic, the Artillerymen only weited for the order to sent Sir Prancis Vere with a few English troops | commence tiring. The Archduke gave it. All to reinforce the garrison of Ostend. Vere, in the batteries thundered forth at once, and the conjunction with Charles Van der Norte took in those days there were no Laucaster guns, or the command. Vere was a man who united the | Congress rockets, the walls were so damaged utmost personal bravery to great sugarity and by the heavy balls, that late in the afternoon a theoretical military knowledge; he was to 03- breach was effected, and the besiegers with savage shouts, advanced to the assault. There the Spanish veterans who had fought under Don John of Austria, and came with Alexander Farneso to the Netherlands, pressed irresistably on yards, there the fierce Walloons overthrew they erected a fort opposite to every single (sa-1 every thing in their way, until Sir Francis Vere hent) work of the place, and Vere seeing that | launched against them some regiments of German Lands knechts, and English pikemen. against those firm ranks the Spanish charge failed.

The assault was almost immediately renewed, when Vere ordered the flood gates in the Dykes to be opened, and suddenly a torrent of water rushed upon the assailants, who thus menaced water the south side of the country before the by a double death, now fought for safety and protection. The Archduke, in despair, ordered a retreat, leaving a thousand men upon the field, while the garrison lost but fifty. The feeling which prevailed during that night and the folof this nature, and gave orders to run a dyke lowing days in the Archduke's camp must have been somewhat like that in the camp of the Allies, after the failure of the assault or the Malakoff, on the 18th of June, 1855.

> The most distinguished officers in the Archduke's army implored him to raise the siege, as there was no hope of success, but Albrecht, a man, who according to the testimony of all impartial historians, though not exactly a bero, had much personal bravery, an iron perseverance, and sound intelligence, remained firm, and, though he did not use the emphatic expression of Wallerstein "that the town must be his though it were chained to heaven," most energetically resisted every argument used to induce him to raise the siege.

While the siege was slowly advancing and so far resultless, Albrecht made the acquaintance of a young Italian volunteer, Ambrosius Spinola, of noble family, who had distinguished himself by his sagacity and genius. The siege of Ostend, in those days, created in Europe the same interest, as lately the siege of Sebastopol. Young princes and nobles hurried to the Archduke's camp, there practically to gain experience in the art of war. Among them little groups discussed the question, whether it was possible to take Ostend, or not. In those days, there were no newspapers, no telegraphs; yet all men in Netherlands, Germany, Spain and Italy, France and England, talked of Ostend. The Archduke held frequent conversations with the young Italian, Spinola, whose brother Frederic, menaced with his war ships the waters of the Republic, and after he had satisfied himself of his high tulents, sent him with a letter of recommendation to Philip II. of Spain, praying for money and soldiers.

In July, 1603, the third year of the Siege, Spinola arrived with fresh troops and a supply of money, and was appointed Commander-in-Chief before Ostend. A spirit of general disconteut pervaded the ranks of the old Spanish and Walloon Regiments, when they heard of this appointment, and everybody asked, "Who is the man?" "What has he done to be made a Comgranches, and erect some siege works, when the ments stood roady for the smault. The gund mander-in-Chief at 30 years old?" It is evident

that the Spanish Ministry in the year of grace 1603, did not think it necessary that it' men inder-in-Chief should have grey heir, or be lad to occasionally by gout, or other diseases med intal to old age: they looked to something else Friendly as the German is to the honor of ola England we might venture to recommend Her Britannic Majesty's Secretaryat War to follow t' . same practise, and not take aged veterans to n their quiet repose in the country, to place them in the Camp amidst the din of war.

To be continue 1.

THE MILITARY ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

We mentioned in our last number that we had received from Colonel Horace Nelson, commanding the 32nd Regiment of Militin in the State of New York, the reports for the year 1855 and 1856 of an Association on itled the "Military Association of the State of New Yo 1; " Colonel Nelson is a Canadian by sirch, the son of Doctor Wolfred Nelson of Montreal, though now a naturalized citizen of the United St. te. and a highly distinguished Medical pressitioner,] having the reputation of being one of the very leave it, we fer ingration to be use town to it. best Anatomists on this Continent. He has not however forgotten the land of his birth, still taking a great interest in all Canadian affairs. Regiments new rearry thosa. The rescond he and particularly in the recent organization of our Active Milita force.

It may be interesting to our readers to know wher are the objects of this Military Association, and it strikes us very strongly that with some modifications, provided always that we obtain the sanction of the authorities, the Active Canadian force might adopt a system somewhat analagous to that of the State of New York .-"Fas est el ab noste doceri;"-though we do not look on our cousins across the line as "enemies"-beaven forbid, but we may learn many things from the peoples of other countries, that are useful and profitable.

The chief object of the Association is, to use the words employed in the "Constitution" " to foster, encourage, and perfect a thorough Military system." The parties eligible to bethe State; or parties who have held commissions, of some of our comrades of the Active force. but are now serving as non-commissioned officers or privates, or have served as non-commissioned officers or privates, for seven years, and who sign the Constitution and By-laws, and pay the fee demanded by the Association. The meetings of the Association take place once in each year. The entrance fee is \$5, and after that, \$3 a year. No Member of the Association can appear at the Annual Meeting except in full uniform.

The object of the Association seems to be attained by giving "Rewards for drill and discipline;"-Uniformity in dress is one of the main things insisted on-and in order to attain this, a splendid stand of colors is given each year, on certain conditions, to the best equipped Regiment in the State. Another stand of colors is awarded "to the best encamped Regimen of the State Militia." A Committee of the Association visits the encampment, inspects the parades, guard mountings, notices the proper observance had to contend with, and the amount of work of the drum-heats, the respect paid to orders that he ans accomplished. But the question is,

I till from the Robert Co. 1 to Comfarly not sets and all matters to be given by the Vigital or la and december. Worman protections of the last the transfer of the and accom-A the M Little Region of im the scale of the base and I was a declared care little who compose to an provided with earlies actions to compact the Marity of the day all we do regard as the listiffing will be proceed by Andrew Jacks and stream the Active force and we know very tingly stamped general to the segment is the first over the section develop on the a Regional of Softiers. Provide resources at 19 to 1 to 12, Latina the force cannot be made motion times the standard of the Phanes, the Legion the Rollmort his free the standard relation one, in the course of the wife and the Relablet and the Bounds

Short cauch an Association in Fig. 17cd in arida. Stanfarls, as not of elsewelf to Arti' ery, necessarily, carry no colors, l'o an that from the enemy there has it there are for the life of 11 m or home, no charge of corri one or in fer'd - began must be sare dicht at a t Las wilk, or if almost mere, as more so is to loss by bereinered and saturble her volument and and a native cur sers, or Golushuzs, lock on the regun as a 'kind of sacred cling, and they never s le. In Light Cavilly the a consensity is has been al. Usb I for roughly been not the vious;-Light Cavalry and Rifles are constantly dispersed in skirmishing or ber, who is to give i the honor of the Standards? The sold a swoop of a few bold horsemen would carry off the colors of a Rifle Regiment, and mide a bold push to do the same thing for Light Cavalry.

If therefore we, in C mada, of the Active force, should adopt some such system as this, it strikes us that in lieu of the impossible color, we should give as the prize of good discipline, silver trumpels to Cavalry and Artillery, and silver bugles to the Rifles. To these instruments, after the fashion of the Life Guards, might be attached an embroidered banner, with the Royal Cypher and Crown, the number of the Corps, and the motto, "For Discretage"-No corps but what would be proud of such a distinction, and, considering the numbers of our Volunteer Corns. come Members of the Association are officers nothing more easy to be carried out. We holding commissions under the Military laws of should like on this subject to have the opinions

THE ACTIVE FORCE -- We have not yet heard whether it is the intention of the government to propose to the Legislature any measure for the relieving the Officers and men from some of the burdens which they have so cheerfully borne. We have had many communications from Officers on this subject. which, under the circumstances, we have thought it better not to publish at present. However, there is no concealing the fact, that although we would hardly use the expression "discontent," there is a feeling that the Active force has not been exactly fairly dealt with, that is, that more may be done for it, than has been, by the Legislature. No one complains of the Militia authornies; on the contrary, the universal feeling is that the Adjutant General has done every thing in his power to do, and, few people know the difficulties he has and the mode of issuing them; the manner of do the Ministers propose to recommend to the public turn-out on the Queen's Birth-day.

Rowling Contrary and Registered backs, the P. but entargrant of money in order that the the later to expense not the may be mode more efficuse?

100 is a - On the stop the Veleligible of the first property of the court of the first of the transfer of the first of the court of the first of the court of the cou Calletting a court to all and The day wisterny authorizing thing wandy and raing, enmost be adopted at least for the Active form thou as a state of the most regards treath and efficiency. A con-A th' cry, necessarily, carry no colors, "o un severable number of the entrens repaired to the is the S and are of the criticer man. To are blace of prediction. Musing Point, and coinced a corsma la de int rest a the day's proce dings. To tark to at mine feet m mire-was fixed College of the variety of alice, at one thou and present the Every Jing Ling in condiness to wild was given, and away shed shot and shall for the factor of the first count the gun to be a community to a Dominsond was the ties a road, for Lo shot wen, the high the target. In the next would the howner served by Lieut. and Augment is Americal, and the gan served by 1.5 to Metric Cold good duty, the shell bursting with oalf we feet of the front of the tirest and shadering a comer of it, and the round shot passing through the next to the bill eye. And this the firing went on until at the case of the tenth round, the allotted number, when the sty glass showed us fourteen Loles in the target; the howitzer having planted a shell right through the bullseye. The practice was admirable, and extorted praise from a couple of old gunners on the ground who said that they never witnessed such beautiful practice. In the evening the Officers of the Field Battery entertained at the British American Hotel the Officers of the Active Force and a number of gentlemen, and we need not say that the evening passed off very merrily. The Peld Battery is compesed of soldierlike and able bodied nan who were evidently under good discipline and who sprang to their duty with alacrity and cheerfulness .- Kingston News,

PRESENTATION -C . Friday afternoon last, the 1st Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Captain Ramsay, presented their Brill Instructor, Major Loveincreased efficiency of the Militin force, or for Montreal, and late of the Tarkish Imperial Cavlace, now Adjutant of the Volunteer Cavalry of alry, with a splendid charger, which we may state is a beautiful bay one, full sixteen hands high, and is one of the numerous offs; ring of the celebrated "Bob Logic." The Company, which is a remarkably fine one, assembled in the afternoon at the nead of St. Urbain Street, when Captain Ramsay presented the charger, and read a very complimentary address to Major Lovelace, who made an appropriate reply.

> The uniform, which consists of a blue tunic faced with red, and froggled with yellow ailkcord, and the pan's, which are blue, with double yellow stripe, are being made by Messes W. &. H. F. Adams, 195 Notre Dame Street. head-dress has not jet been adopted. Company will, we understand, make its first

THE DEFENCE OF HOUSES.

[BY THE EDITOR]

It is often convenient during the progress of military operations to hold a small fortified position against the enemy, such as a church, or large house. Though these buildings were never erreted with an intention of converting them into fortables, yet we know by experience that they are capable of making a successful defence (upon occision. Numbers of gentlemen's houses were turned into strongholds during the great civil war in England, and in the gallant hands of the cavillers made a stout resistance to the Parliamentarian levies. Hundreds of instances might be mentioned; we will cite here only three remarkable ones. In 1705, the chevalier Folard held a strong stone farm-house near Brescia, with four Companies of Grenadiers, against a far strouger force of the best troops of the great Prince Eugene, commanded by the Prince of Wirtemburgh, so successfully, that although the attacking party employed cannon, and once penetrated into the courtyard, they were ultimately compelled to retire.

During the same year, in the course of the campaign in Poland, a Swedish heutenant, with but twenty-four men, was detached from Petrichoff to levy contributions; his party was discovered and pursued by the celebrated partisan, Smelegski, with eight handred men. The Swede or even act on his own responsibility, without threw his little party into a house at the entrance of a village, which he defended with so much skill and courage that Smeleg-ki was obliged to abandon the attack, with the loss of some hundred or so of his men kitled, and more wound-Smelegski repeatedly offered honorable terms of surrender to the Swedish officer, but was disdainfully repulsed.

M. De Saxe, afterwards the great Field Marshal, with eighteen men, being pursued by a large force of hostile cavalry, shut himself up in an inn at Crachnitz, a Polish village, and defended it for several hours against 600 horse, and 200 dragoons-and when night came, though he himself was wounded, charged out of the court, on horseback, broke through the cordon of the enemy, and escaped to Sandomir, through a thick wood close to the Inn.

Officers who command companies, particularly of Riflemen, should always recollect, that it is ever within the probabilities of their profession, that they may be called on at a moment's notice to discharge such a duty as the defence of a house. We have heard men say, "Oh, field fortifications, the attack and defence of posts, and things of that sort, are no business of ours !' To which we have always retorted, "Then you can have very little of the true soldier spirit, for it is the business of a soldier to make himself acquainted with all the details of his profession, so far as his abilities and opportunities will let him." Some men will tell you that it is the duty of the Engineers to look after these matters; -- but we say that it is just in a case like this where there is the least chance of an Engineer being on the spot, and that it is also just the kind of case in which so intelligent and enterprising young officer will make his mark. We would rather take our chance of obtaining the sole credit of some dashing, though comparatively unimportant exengagement.

cers for a moment suppose that when they themselves have learned the mere company drift, and are told by the Inspecting Field Officer that the | Material. Almost everything, wood, stone, performance of their Companies is very respectable, there is nothing in he to learn, they vastly deceive themselves - The Company drul, allowing it to be done to perfection, is to the soldar, just what the very first lessons are to the preparations to be made within the building. noisician; the mire alphabet of his art.

To exemplify our meaning we take this very subject, the detence of a pudding,

It may happen that the force of circumstances, the emergency, may compet an officer with a detached party, as it happened to the Swedish othcer, and to M. De Saxe, to act on his own respon-He may do so if surprised and pressed by a superior force, in the hope of speedy assistance from his own people. Under no circumstances whatever, that we can imagine, can an officer do wrong, who resists the enemy to the last moment. War is after all a chapter of accidents, and it is impossible to say what effect the resolute definee of an isolated post may not have on the result of some much larger operation.

If ordered to defend a post, that is quite another matter;—the other acts under definite instructions, and has no responsibility, beyond that of carrying out his orders to the letter.

But how is an officer to execute these orders, knowing how? He cannot have a unlitary library in his pocket, nor should we give much for the probable efficiency of measures taken by a man who has to carry them out with a book in his hand. Years have classed since we ever rend a line of the subject, but there are lessons, particularly where the sample first principles are concerned, that can never be forgotten.

Suppose then, that either acting on his own responsibility, or in accordance with orders, an officer is ordered to defend a building, what is needed? Decision-Time-Material.

Decision. As Schiller says in his great play, " Wailenstein's camp," of the soldier—

"The sharpness makes him, the dash, the tact,

The channel to plan, the courage to act, We mean then by "Decision" that almost indescribable quality of mind, which intuitively as it were, leads an otheer, almost in an instant, to comprehend the position in which he is placed, the state of things about him, the necessary steps to be taken, and the tact of communicating in the fewest and simplest words his will to others, and enforcing obedience by the power of his own energy and example. Indecision is fittal-it spreads like the virus of an enidemic disease. How can the men do ought but waver and besitate when they find their of-Seer's brains go wool-gathering? Knowledge, the thorough understanding of what is to be done, and the way to do it, is the parent of decision. What a fearful thing would it be were the Surgeon whote kuife is within a hair's breadth of the issues of life, suddenly to become undecided? But on the decision of an officer scores of brave men's lives may hang. Without the necessary knowledge there can, as we insist, be no decision.

Time. The more time for preparation the better, but this cannot always be attained; the ploit in war, in the independent command of 20 best must be done that circumstances will adthe party is thrown into a house in ever so great

the party is thrown into a house in ever so great

the party is thrown into a house in ever so great

the party is thrown into a house in ever so great

the party is thrown into a house in ever so great

because I resented, as became a man of bosor,

a hurry, a portion of it must instantly be set to

injuries wounding to my character. Her Hamen, than share in the general glory of a great mit, and it must always be recollected, that if

strengthen the defences, while the other does its lest to beat off the assailants.

iron, furniture, that can be collected, should be so as quickly as possible, together with working tools, and a supply of water-but on these points we shall enlarge when we speak of the

Of the nature of the building to be defended. Except it is a regularly built blockhouse, of heavy logs, and it possible of hard and green timber, we should have but little hope of holding out a house constructed of timber; none whatever, if cannon, or rockets could be brought against it. The incendiary projectiles would sibility in occupying and defending a building, I soon burn it over our heads. With a strong stone building the matter is altogether different. A Stone building properly prepared to the manner to be bereafter indicated will resist light Artillery, six and nine pounders, for a long

(To be Continued.)

OTTAWA RIFLES .- We have great pleasure in inserting the following communication addressed by the Adjutant General to Captain Patterson, commanding the First Company of Volunteer Ritles in this City; a letter of similar tenor has been addressed to Captain Turgeon, commanding the secand Company.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, \$ 1 ononto, March 7, 1857.

Sm .- I am directed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, to acquaint you that His Excellency has received with much satisfaction the favorable report made of the appearance and progress at drill of the Company under your command, by Licatenan; Colonel McDougall, Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada, at his recent inspection. The number present on his recent inspection. The number present on parade is very creditable to both officers and men.

I have the honor to be,

Sir, Your most obedient Servant, DeROTTENBURG, Adjulant-General,

Captain Patterson, Com. 1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Co., Ottawa, Canada.

ADMIRAL NAPIER AND THE QUEEN. - Admital Sir Charles Napier, in his "History of the Baltic Campaign of 1854," publishes the following letter to Prince Albert, declining the honor proposed to be conferred on him, of being invested with the insignia of a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath :-

"I have received your royal highness's com-mands to attend her Maj-sty on the 7th of July, to be invested with the insignia of a Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath. I beg your royal highness will convey to her Majesty my humble duty and sincere thanks for the honor her Majesty contemplated conferring on me, and I beg most respectfully your royal highness will convey to her Majesty my regret that I do not think I can, consistent with my own honor, accept it. I beg to assure your royal highness that I mean no disrespect to her Majesty; she has not a more devoted subject than myself, and I am ready to lay down my life in her service. I have served her Majesty's family with honor and credit for 55 years, and at the end of my. career I have been grossly insulted, and false

Emperor of Russia's dominarity; and too of the solution of the solution of attempt impossibilities, or governor give of the Admiralty, though disaponated of by 19, about £ 7,720-0 as £730 1 a vicin of the solution of the process of solution of the process of solution of the solution of the process of solution of the insane suggestions of Sir James Graham and his Admiratty, the allied army would have been a Force as the Volunteers are represented prisoners, and the greater part of her Martin the Adjutant General's Report, jesty's fleet lost. I stated this to the Admiratty, and I demanded a court martial to investivey my feelings to her Majesty.

Mr. Earp, published a history of the Baltic cam- ourselves. raign. Our contemporary the Naval and Miletary Gazette of February 28, says that "it is a necessarily at a loss, from their ignorance of co, with panelled sides, richly gut, and injusting of machinery. A citedar containing furi partiofficial tyranny and stupidity, to decide who is ted throughout with first class engravings. The right and who is wrong in professional matters." It is quite evident that public opinion in England is with the Admiral, notwithstanding his somewhat querulous temper, and that an ungenerous advantage was taken of his slight failings sembers to this paper have not received their pawho allowed private pique to stand in lieu of

The Ottawa Field Battery turned out on Monday for the last day's Itali practise of the Season; Lieut.-Colonel Coffin, who lately held command of the Montreal Field Battery, and is now ronto, was present, and after the practise was their efficiency.

We shall endeavor in our next to give a pricis of the practise of this Battery since its first organization. On Monday eighteen round shot were fired, eight of which struck the target at 700 yards; four common and two spherical shells were fired; one shell passed through the target and instantly exploded; one shell felt blind, but the range and time of explosion of al: but this one, was very good.

sum £10,000 have been paid for arms and ac- third of \$1.

jesty last year confided to me, the command of confromence, while the enrilled to be a next to pesty tast year contided to me the command of controllers, while the entitle. The next tenths the finest fleet that ever left those shows, as fall has end 2.7. The story door to be next to totally unorganized. I led that fleet to the fore fact, and conducted fleet should income produce the story of the door of the usual, with imported chairs and ignorant per this variable to the periods at the door with a conducted them safely the approach to the approach to the conducted them safely the approach to the conducted them safely the dangers an introducies of that hittle knows a find the conjunction with her Maje ty cathod whole Active tree, each in the conjunction with her Maje ty cathod whole Active tree, each in the conjunction with her Maje ty cathod whole Active tree, each in the conjunction of the Interest the Emperor of Russia's dominious; and to use 1 to the end of the en

We are very much indebted to Herr Louis acter is cleared. Your royal highness is a sol. beresting paper. Here recut server in a distin-dier, and I feel satisfied your royal highness will guished Prussian Regiment during the Socwagpardon the unusual course I have taken to con- Holstein campaign, and was one of the combitants at the Battle of Idstett, and is a lighly accomplished young gentleman, of whose services Vice Admiral Sir Charles Napier has, through in writing for this paper we hope often to avail

truthful and vigorous sketch of the difficulties cers of the 1st Veronteer Rolle Company of Toand hindrances with which Sir Charles had to route, presented Serjeant James Gray of the Royal date on any trevents occasion, either in the contend, and we are glad to find that the gal- al Canadian Rifles, on Monday last, at the Com- United States or in Europe. lant Admiral has found so able and searching puny's Itill Room, with a very handsomely for exhibition may be consigned to the "Agent an advocate to uphold his cause, for it was high bound libble, as a token of their appreciation of time a just and faithful becount of the matters, the valuable services he has rendered them dur- by whom they wal be received and stored free in question should be rendered to the world, mg his connection with the Company as Deall of Garge that it might know whom to accuse and whom Instructor. The Bible is altogether one of the its mole at this carly date to afford the most to exculpate—the unmittated being too often handsomest we have seen, it is bound in Morot - annie time for the preparation and transmission

We regret to find that several of the Subper regularly for the last two or three manters. official integrity and anxiety for the honor and that we have not owing to an accident, been there who may be disposed to make the proable to direct the papers ourselves. The back numbers have been sent to-day.

Rifte Pascire-Tweety men of Captain; Nickmon's Volunteer Rifle Company, Toronto, attached to the Quartermaster General's De- assembled on Friday List, on the Garrison Compartment, under the Adjutant General at To- mon to practice ball-firing at a target, being the first practice of the kind the Company has atover, complimented the Battery very highly on tem, ted. We give the following as the result. and it is highly credicable to the men, many of favor by an insertion of the above circular. whom have been unaccustomed to the use of tirearms, and must have studied carefully the instructions given for the use of the minic rifle to be so successful on the first trial.

The number of rounds fired was 200; the first hundred at a distance of 100 yards; 33 shots his. ting the target. The second hundred rounds were fired at a distance of 200 yards, 23 hitting the target. In the first 29 rounds, 17 men targetted. At the close of the practice, one man THE ACTIVE FORCE -We see by the "Public | had his de target 9 times, one 7 times, and three Accounts, that the Active force, during the end | 5 times. Corporal Kirk received the first prize, of the year 1855, and the whole year 1856 has given by the officers of \$5, Private Hemlerson cost the Province £36,107 14s. 11d. Of this the second prize of \$23, and Private Lindsay the

U. S. Agricultura, Society.

P.N. t. I was proceed upon y and I uple to the control of the cont

agricultural imperments and machiners of all ands in actual operation, results from a conty, and I demanded a court martial to investible. We are very much indefined to Herr Louis viction on the part of the Society that no just gate my conduct, which was refused, and I do Fecht for his admirable translation of a really inmost the mode except upon a practical not think I can accept an honor until my charteresting paper. Herr Fecht served in a distantable to the star portunity will be affected to test the Com arative merits of the various muchines that may be entered as a impetitors for the awards, both as regards, land for field implements and ste un power for station ary innelimery

A sere rate trial for respensabil mowers will be made at the appropriate season, special arrangement for which, as to time, space, &c., was to annuanced at an early date.

It is intena d that these exhibitions shall be Physicsterios —The non-commissioned offi-ors of the 1st V content Role Commissioned offi-testing the working qualities of these important

culars as to regulations will be issued as soon as ted throughout with first class engravings. The gift is lugidly creditable to the donors, and will, forwarded to persons who may apply to the Sewarde Certain, be mach valued by the recipient, cretary of the Committee, Henry S. Olcott, Americen Institute, N. Y., where all business letters

| should be addressed. | To enable the society to make arrangements on a softicearly interal scale, it is absolutely necessary that the committee should know what articles will be offered for competition; and they proved trial wall communicate their intentions to the secretary at their eathest convenience.

TENTI PERIODEA, Charlesia, Grand, ad. 28. 10 Leve. Vassalore, Ser. 10 Leve. Vassalore, Ser. 10 Leve. Vassalore, Ser. 10 Leve. Vassalore, Ser. 10 Leve. Vassalore, American Levine, N. Y. H. Sev.S. Obert. Sec., W. G. Le de School, N. Y. Committee on Implements and Machinery of Unitel States Azricultural Society.

Editors of Journals of every description, who are desirous to primote the interest of agriculture and mechanics, will confer a particular

LUCE IN LEISURE -The ship Samuel Russell, with a valuable cargo of teas, silks, and spices, sailed from 21 inn for New York some time since. By stress of weather she had a long prisinge of about 190 days, which of course nullified the sale of her cargo, the time fixed in the terms of sale for the arrival of the goods having expired. After her departure from China, and before the reached New York, the war broke out, by which means her enrgo was worth between \$40,000 and \$50 one more to her owners than it would and 5.0 one more to ner owners than it would have been if she had made her trip in the ordi-sary time. In other words, had she made a quick voyage, she would have caused a loss to her owners of \$50,000. The last place of detention was in the ice at Norfolk, when her sit-uation for a time was very critical.

The Life and Opinions of Gowel Sie Control be would strike at the ball and recoles by roa for

(Continued frace our last.)

At the close of the year 1800, he became a lieutenant in the 95th or Rule Corps, and was quartered at various places in England. Removed to a distance from his family, his passionate yearming for the affectionate in-tercourse of the domestic circle rendered have an indicay notions, calong them his fancies, him wretched. The warlike man, says his biographer, (while bearing arms in every quarter of the globe, never coased to sign for home and a mother's tenderness. Its eagurers where pressor was escuted for The conflict on this point between the un-quenchable desires of his nature and the demandance or proceed by whether in conflict on the point between the un-quenchable desires of his nature and the demandance or proceed by whether in conflict of the life of t stern necessities of his profession was the Chat it was purposely so framed to retain unbine of his existence. As his brother for a timed power over univery men'? cibly expresses it, the set the strength of his brain against the somness of his heart, and bravely accepted a fate which dooned him to a lite-long struggle. The manners adopted the army for his profession, desired of the time were licentions, but he never to make it his business and not his playor me time were meanings, out he never to make a his obstices and not instituted attempted to dispel weariness by dissipation. Uning. After various removals, the middle proud to the last that he had never fought of 1805 found him at Hythe, where he was a duel, gambled, or been drunk. His resisting under Sir John Moore, the model soldier of tance to the seductions of pleasure was sole- Lagland. These years in which he was tance to the sequenous of preasure was some Lagrands. These years in which he was ly the result of steady principle, and not at labouring to perfect turnself in his calling all of indifference. There is a billiard-alforded to particular meident, except the table, he wrote from Blatchington in 1801, he parable loss of his lather at the age of but, feeling a growing tondness for it, and they one in October, 1801. He tell a victim learing to be drawn in to play for money, I to consumption, brought on by his close aphave not touched a one lately. The only pheation to sedentary duties after a life of congenial recreation he appears to have vigorous out-door exertion. His last act and found was falling in love, being always, as speech were touching and impressive. He was inevitable with such a nobic and affect parties water, as a dying memorial, into the tionate nature, an ardent admirer of women, hand of his wife, and said, 'Saran, take my and delighting in their society. His com-manding officer, Colonel Stewart, did not contribute to render his position more endu-unanted with the world, grew weary of the rable. He describes him as open-hearted monotonous routine of pacific daties, and and honorable in the highest degree, but full longed for active service. He found it at of passion and zeal without the least con- last under the great object of his admiration, trolling judgment. Of the excess of the seal, General Moore. He had obtained his Maand the deficiency of the judgment, Sir jorny in 1805, through the influence of Fox, William Napier relates a striking example, and his colonel being absent on leave, he He ordered the officer on guard to include commanded his regiment, the 50th, during the whole of the Martello towers in his beat. The advance into Spain, and the retreat to Charles Napier was the first on whom the Coranaa. Of his part in the famous action Charles Napier was the first on whom the Corunua. Of his part in the famous action task devolved. (How is this, Sir, said of the 16th of January, 1809, when his gal-Colonel Stewart when he gave in his report, that chief, in the words of Sir W. Napier, not a quarter of the duty performed? (It teturned and ended his glorious life annul the was impossible.) (That word is not in the three of victory, he has left a narrative which military dictionary.) (But in arithmetic, appears to us to surpass every performance Colonel, it is, to walk forty-five miles along of the kind. Charles was not, like his great a hardy mild her down with charge.) a beach mid-leg deep with shingle. An Lingrapher, a master of classic composition, extract from one of his letters in December, but there is a native raciness in his language

Two or three men desert almost every night, and not recruits either: the hospital is full of rheater natic patients, and men with colds and coughs, escenes with more than the reality of pictures caught from standing long on damp ground and before the mind, and this writness the slightcaught from standing long on damp ground and before the initial, and this without the slight-being kept in mizzling rains for hours without est effort, in the natural, easy, even careless moving. Stewart is, however, killing himself as style of a man who aspires only to truth and well as us, and the tots up is who will go first that not bestowed one thought upon effect. I am trying my luck in the lottery—a Napier His account of what tell under his own observation late of the property of th I am mad."

The despotism of Stewart rendering the The despoism of Stewart regiment of Lord per later and the casy composure of Lord regiment of this cousin, General Fox, who William Bentinck; the daring of some, the first was commander-in-chief in Ireland, lumidity of others; the love of life and the and was next appointed to the London dis- resignation to death; the stoic endurance of and was next appointed to the common one resignation to cealing the stoic endurance of trict. Here Charles Napier was frequently wounds, and the cries of pain and despair; in the company of a more celebrated crossing the generosity which rejoices to save, and this names are Charles Fox—and the active brotainty which thirds to destroy, are all count which is given in the biography of the biought into immediate juxtaposition, and samous leader is both interesting and char- with his own singular adventures stranger

The Life and Opinions of G. weed Sie C. who, he would strike at the ball and recalls of that of Jraca Napper, G C B. By Loui-Goria, Sir a core, but on shoulder, in Success Panza tigme W. Napier, K C B., &c. &c. 4 vols. 12 mo. tully disc word at I his head thrown back, hughing methods an delight annist reproacht it cases was to his openious strick down the wickets behind him. How, also, when walang is the lean-iful ger lens of St. Anne's Hill am. Is, raro flow-ess measuring greech, he would at sight of a small suddenly stop, plant his heel on it, spin man someony stop, paint the next on H, spin round like a tectorini, and then resome his walk and his wisdom with all potsode partity. Mr. I or documented his disapproval of the Windsand producing tallate, as indeed imprened. His coming co esa of an pressed min on military policy, e. cally on the detects of the Manny demnation or approval was not ascertained,

London was not the place for military 1802, gives us another glimpse of this in-discreet and indefaugable officer. which bears the stamp of his character, and as with its brother purases of singular newer We are going on here as badly as need be watch could only ceme from a masculine with the property with the watch could only come from a masculine and tervid mind. Above all there is a vividwithout design, fine grouping and striking contrasts. The impetations bravery of Sir famous leader is both interesting and charwith ins own singular adventures stranger
than fiction, show both the varied natures of
example of officers and the bravest men. Now
the line was formed beyond the wall, and I, revivid humour, the manifestations of the orator's
vivid humour, the manifestations of the orator's
setaral and earnest disposition. How attricket a terrible representation of the awful details

acteristic.

In any over. All got over, fet it required the
example of officers and the bravest men. Now
the line was formed beyond the wall, and I, recollecting Voltage's story of the guards' officers
setaral and earnest disposition. How attricket

which go to make up the sum of that glowmg generality-a great battle. Nowhere else is there a view of the medents which compace a light so powerful and so complete, and though the extract is long we can neither onn; it, nor further abridge it without injury.

"The Imperial troops, on higher ground, hung over us like threatening clouds, and about one o'clock the storm burst. Our line was under arms, silent, motionless, yet all were unxious for the appearance of Sir John Moore. There was a teeling that under him we could not be braten, and this was so strong at all times as to be a great cause of discontent during the retreat wherever he was not. This agriction augmented as the cross of men stricken he cannot mented us the cries of men stricken by caupou shot mose. Suddenly I heard the gallop of horses, and turning saw Moore. He came at speed, and pulled up so sharp and close he seemed to have alighted from the air. He glanced to the right and left, and then fixed his granted to the right that left, and then next has eyes intently on the enemy's advancing column; his aspect was one of searching intensences beyond the power of words to describe; for a while he looked, and then gallopped to the left, without uttering a word.

Again Sir John Moore returned, and was talking to me when a round shot struck the ground between his horse's feet and mine. The horse leaped round, and I also turned mechanically, but Moore forced the animal back and asked me if I was hurt. "No, Sir!" Meanwhile a second if I was hurt. "No, Sir!" Meanwhile a second shot had torn off the leg of a 42nd man, who execumed horribly, and rolled about so as to excite agitation and alarm with others. The general said, "This is nothing, my lads; keep your ranks, take that man nway: my good felow, don't make such a noise, we must bear these things better." He spoke sharply, but it had a good effect; for this man's cries had made an opening in the ranks, and the men shrunk from the spot, although they had not done so when others had been hit who did not cry out. But again Moore went off, and I saw him no more! Lord William Bentinek now came up on his quiet mule, and though the fire was heavy. on his quiet mule, and though the fire was heavy, on hisquiet mule, and though the fire was heavy, began talking to me as it we were going to breakfast; his manner was his ordinary one, with perhaps an increase of good humour and placidity. He conversed for some time, but no recollection of what he said remains, for the fire was sharp, and my eyes were more busy than my cars: I only remember saying to myself this chap takes it coolly. Lord William and his mule, which seemed to care as little for the fire was its rider, sheltered me from shat, which I as its rider, sheltered me from shot, which I liked well enough; but having heard officers and soldiers jeer at Colonel Walker for thus sheltering himself behind General Fane's horse at Vanten, I went to the exposed side: yet it gave me the most uncomfortable feel experienced that day. When Lord William went away, I that day. walked up and down before the regiment, and made the men shoulder and order arms twice to occupy their attention, for they were falling fist and seemed uneasy at standing under fire. Soon the 42nd advanced in line, but no orders came for me. The 4th did not move; the 42nd came for the. The 4th did not move; the 42nd seemed likely to want our aid: it was not a moment for his intion, and John Montgomery, a Scotchmen, said laughingly, "You cannot be wrong to follow the 22nd." I gave the word but forbad any firing. The 42nd checked a short distance from a wall and commenced firing, and though a loud cry arose of "Forward! forward!" no man, as I ulterwards beard, passed forward!" no man, as I atterwards heard, passed the wall. This check seemed to prove that my advance was right, and we passed the 42nd.—
Then I said to my men, "Do you see your enemies plain enough to hit them?" Many voices shouted, "We do." "Then blaze away!" and such a rolling fire broke out as I have hardly ever heard since. After passing the 42nd we came to the wall, which was breast-high, and my line checked; but several officers, Stanhope one, leaped over, calling on the men to follow. At first about a hundred did at a low part, no more; and therefore, leaping back, I took a halberd, and holding it horizontally, pashed many over. All got over, yet it required the About the enemy; I ran forward, calling out to follow, head, heard reting evidently used without seeing its, About thirty privates and three officers did so, or my body must have be a blown to paces.—but the fire was then terrible, and many shells Giving myself up to tost, the temptation to tan burst among us. Half way up the lane I felt, back was great, but the thought to at our own that the state of the control of the co burst among us. That way the trans I feet, without knowing why, but was much hurt, though at the moment unconscious of it. A soldier cried out, "The Major is killed!" "Not yet, come on." We reached the end of this murderous lane, but a dozen of those who entered was the most nervous aftar I ever experienced it with me fell ere we got through it. Howevel in battle; nor was my ataim lessened on getting er, some shelter was found beyond the lane, for lares, for Harrison and the others were gone!— Brooks of the 4th had occupied the spot with They could not stand the tre. I feit very mishis picquet the day before, and had made a crabic then, thinking the 50th had behaved it, breastwork, and then it appeared to me that by that my not getting the battery had been a cause a rush forward we could carry the battery above. Three or four men were killed at my side, for the breastwork was but a slender protection, and breastwork was but a stender protection, and two were killed by the fire of our own menfrom the village behind. The poor fellows kept crying out as they died, "Oh! Major, our own men are killing us!" "Oh! I'm shot in the back of the head!" Itemembering, then, that my father had told me he saved a man's life at the siege of Chirleston by pulling a ball out with his finger before inflammation swelled the parts, I thought to do the same, but could not find it. I thought to do the same, but could not find it, in direct contradiction of Moore's wesear, who and feared to do harm by putting my inger far had, he admitted, told han not to recart me, but in. It made me feel sick, and the poor fellow, send men to my assistance!!! In this state of having laid down, continued crying out that out men had killed him, and there he soon died. This misery shook us all a good deal, and made came on a wounded man, who shreked out, me so wild as to cry and stamp with rage, feel-ing a sort of despair at seeing the soldiers did for help you, my darling, one of your own not come on. I sent Turner, Harrison, and Patterson, the three officers with me, to bring them 'can you walk with my help?' 'Oh no, Maj r. I am too hadly wounded.' 'You must be three men, but not knowing what to do, and calling till help can be found.' 'Oh, my p-wel, my own out, 'Good God! where is Napier?' When Turner told him I was in front and raging for them my with which he screamed was great, it coused I thought to do the same, but could not find it, ner told him I was in front and raging for them to come on for an attack on the lattery, he gave a shout and called on the men to follow him, but ere taking a dozen strides, cried out, "Oh, my God!" and fell dead, shot through the heart. my God!? and fell dead, shot through the heart. the corner, and thinking the battle lost. Scong-Turner, and a sergeant who had been also sent ing down I raised the poor teilow, but a masket back, then returned to me, saying they could buil just then broke the small bone of my leg not get a man to follow them my the lane.— some inches above the analte. Teiling the man Hearing this, I got on the wall, waving my of my wound, my course was resulted. In a pre-sword and my hat, and calling out to the men, cous cress were then terrible, and had backety behind among the rocks; but the tire was so, as represented for my want of fortende and loud none heard, though the lane was scarcely courage. I felt it horrible to leave ham, but a hundred yards long. No tire was drawn up-selfishness and pain got the better, and with on me by this, for a French captum afterwards the help of my sword, imping and with nach told me be, and others agreemed their near time. on me by this, for a French captum afterwards the help of my saord, Imping and with the cold me he, and others, prevented their men timeg at me; he did not know, nor was he told by me; who it was, but he said, "Instead of firing at him I longed to run forward and embrace that officer." My own companions called out to jump down or I should be killed: I thought so too, but was so mad as to care little what happened to me. However, it was useless to stay there, and jumping down I said to Harrison, "Stay lere as long as you can, I will go to the left and try to make out how the 42nd get on." No one was to be seen near our left from my standing-place near the wall; but there was some brash-wood, and a ridge with a hedge on the top, wood, and a ridge with a hedge on the top, faile i and I felt a stab in the leak; it gave me which debarred further sight, and the thought came to me that, instead of being foremost, we might be in line with some of the 42nd, and if fifty men of the 42nd and 30th could be gathered go my sabre I caught his beyonet by the extended the trust, and rasing myself by the extended with the charge the battery above us.

keep their level low, did so with the halts of to, soing my coarse for about a long of 1 years. It is not to the lower of the houses was terrible, the howitzers from the holes educated, and being mysiff coars. It was the keep their broth the peling us also. My sword-belt was shot oft, scabbard and all; but not being hit, I pushed rapidly into soft sfleet, exactly at the spot where, soon after. I was taken prisoner. Many Frenchmen by there apparently dead, but the soluers cried out "Bayonet them"—they are pretending?—The idea was to me terrible, and made me call out, "NoI not leave those cowards, there are plenty who bear arms to kill; come on. At this place stood the church, and towards the enemy a rocky mound, behind which, and on it, were the sense of the soluent trible and the church and towards the enemy are rocky mound, behind which, and on it, were the sense of the point of the point of the mosket, and in great part in the lane with smoke. All went even my but the fire was then terrible, and many shells but the fire was then terrible, and many shells but the fire was then terrible, and many shells but the fire was then terrible, and many shells was great, but the thought the roust of the mosket, agorously detending myself op to fost, the tangtana action on the place was come unumed me, but show to previous.—

Giving myself op to fost, the tangtana action was a context of the mosket with bis left than the flower was the tangtan me had a call the context of the musket with bis left than the flower was the many hurth the short of the musket with bis left than the flower was heart and though the context of the context of the musket with bis left than the flower which, and on the musket with bis left than the flower which, and many shells was great, but the thought the context of the musket with bis left than the flower which and was context on the place of the musket with bis left than the flower was the many hurth. The me could the context of the co time might see my made me walk lecurely, in more danger indeel, yet less alarmed, in it when going forward without knowing what would happen. The whole excusion along the lane eratine then, thinking the 59th had behaved it. that my not getting the battery had been a caus of the fattic being lost, and that Moore would astrobate all to me. The Loghs's smoke that gone back and my only comfort, was that the Frence smoke had not gone forward. The cattie seemed nearly over. I thought myoul the last man alate belonging to our side who had not so for in tends and the common of the of got so far in front, and felt certain of death, and that my general would think I had kidden myself, and would not believe me to have done my lest. Lord Winiam Bentinek atterwards told me that he had ordered my regiment back, in direct contradiction of Moore's ursign, who God help you, my darling, one of your own 55th? 'I cannot carry you,' was ny 1-piy; 'can you walk with my help? 'Oh no. Maj r, I am too hadly wounded.' 'You must he there till help can be found.' 'Oh, my jewel, my own dear Major, Sare you won't leave and! Fac agony with which he screened was gout at toused. ny with which he screamed was great, it toused all my belings, and, sita age to say, alarned me about my own diagra, which has been torgot in my misery at hading Harrison was gone from the corner, and thinking the battle lost. Stoop-

strick me a powerful blow on the head, which was bare for my torked hat had follen off. Expecting the blow would finish med had steeped ad in hopes it might fall on my back, any art in no jets it might that of the head, and not an the left tender, so far I succeeded, for it fell excely on the top, eating into the bone, but not time grait. The sparkled from my eyes, I had on my knews, banded, yet without quite ising my senses and holding still on the musket—according on a noment, I regained my less and some such as the process. logs, and saw a Road handsome young French a minor holding the arm of the dark Italian, who was in the act of repeating the blow. Quarter was then given, but they to re my pantaloons in tearing my water and purse from my pocket, and a locket of hair wha a long round my neck; and a locactof hair which bung round my neck; they shatched at everything, but while this went on two of them were wounded, and the drammer, Guibert, ordered the dark man who had sabred me to take me to the rear. Guibert was walking off, and the Italian again drew his sword, which he had before sheathed. I called out to the drimmer 'This said is sooned. out to the drummer 'Tos rascal is going to kill me! brave Frenchmen don't kill prisoners' Garbert run back, swore fariously at the Italian, Gathert run back, swore fatiously at the Italian, shoved him away, and patting his arms round my waset supported me hims if thus this generous Frenchman saved me twice, for the Italian was bent upon siating. We had not proceeded far up the old lare when we met a solder of the both walking down at a rapid sace; he instantly halted, recovered his arms and cocked his pace, looking fiercely at us to make out what it was. My recollection is that he out what it was. My recollection is that he insched at Gathert and I threw up his mashet, citing out, ther God's sake don't facilitate a prisoner, in he wounded, and can't help you.—
Sitteman Town why should I surroubly? he cited about, with the depost of all Italy brigues. France, "For way should I sure note?" he creed aloud, with the dispersional lifes brigues 'Recause to reare at least twenty measupon you. "Well it I must surrender, there, said Hennessey, dashing down his faclock across their legs and making them jump. Then com-ing close up he threw his arm round me, and giving Guilert a push that sent him and one or giving Gimbert a pash that sent him and one or two more reching against the wall, shouted out, "Stand away, ye bloody spatjeens, I it carry but myself, had luck to the whole of yez?" In this manner we proceeded about a hundred yards beyond the corner where flarrison and the rest had left me, and found a large force under General Renaud. He asked me my rank, and how I was taken. My reply was, "Taken because my regiment would not come on?" I was in creat away, and large there are because my regiment would not come one a was in great anger, and altogether ignorant of Lord William Bettieck having ordered them latek. Had Moore's orders, for the 42d and 4th to support us, been obeyed by Lord William, we should have carried the hell in a few minutes. General Renaud ordered a surgeon to dress me, and he put a paster on my lead; but my leg was so swellen he could not get off my boot which debarred further sight, and the thought came to me that, instead of being foremost, we might be in line with some of the 42nd, and if fifty men of the 42nd and 54th could be gathered we might still the charge the battery above us. Telling this to Captain Harrison, I went off along a lane running at right-angles from the conse we were in, and parallel to our position; this exposed me to the English, not to the French discussion and useless against a musket and hayonet, and being quite alone, short-sighted, and without specture of the very cowardly and anxious. Pur-

are billy unualed. He gave me some drink, and tents rolled down his checker but then he Eurned away and sever d others at down around the fire without noticing me. Soon however came the man whose straw I had been laid upon, he gave me two kicks and drigged me by the acce of the bin fle, hard is me at the Two the acce of the variety in creaty are a real ray or three Frenchmen starting up took my part. Then the tall officer returned, and was very and gry, but the beast who kieved me would not let me be put back on the straw, which he claimed. The other took them to take me inclaimed. The other told them to take me into the rain of a blown-up boars, or magazine, but he left my and then the men took me into do another rained roson, and there me into the finth with which it was filled, and began to longly at me. I was very magry, wished mystif dead at once, and said samething viden a whereapon they seemed to consult about killing me, and my hours of life flat; indeed my wish was not to tice. hopes of life fiel; indeed my wish was not to lice, but at that moment the officer came back with two or times in ore, and with two soldiers who had before left the place. I think to call them and save me. These officers were very angry, but my understanding was faint, and my desire was to be put out of misery, for 1 the ight we had lost the buttle and my pain of body was past braring. They offered me broth and wine, but I could touch nothing from the agony of my wonn is, and grouned at times, for the pain was no longer supportable even before an enemy. General Renaud now sent an other with my sword, desiring me to we ir it for I had used it well. I wrote my name and rank on a piece of paper-with a suck dipped in my blood-and requested the officer to give it and my sword to Marshal Soult, with a request to speak to him. That officer did not return. Wirst fretted me most was that no flag of trues came in for me. I thought that Moore was angry that myself and the regiment had been disgraced, and therefore he would not send in, nor let George come; then the fancy came that George was killed, but my thoughts were all wild and sad that night. About two hours after Homessey had gone, the French officers went away, one after another. The fire was out and it was dreadfully cold, yet pain kept me from feeling it so much, and all that long and horrible night and next day did I lie wishing for death, and expecing it if a stray soldier should see me. There was no roof, only a few feet of wall standing, and the following evening, about dask, being in less pain, I crawled out, reckless of being killed or not. Outside there was a Frenchman but tetuined with another soldier, and they mode up a little more fire, rolled themselves in their greateasts and other warm tanges, and lay down. I'vin kept me waking, and the fire was no lit. I and no waisteous or drawers, only a un form coat and tora trawers, and the cold was dreading, for it was January and the fill ligh. An of skin war on my last, and I unfield it e Tie covernment of the give the spur to Miss Names. Whom we had and I unfield it e Tie covernment of the give the spur to Miss Names. and face; then pu ting me hands on we rior th and tace; then pu ung my mands on my nor di-warmed mys. It with u v breath, but could not lie down. My feet and legs lost all teeling, and the woulder has conset to pum me, tee studies moved. About milnight the two Freechmen went their way, and promised to tell their com-mandant of my sinte, yet the second decaded mandant of my state, yet the second dreadful night passed and no one came. Next day about three collock a musican came mear me, and ! three o'clock a musician came near me, and I persuaded him to take me to his regiment, but to walk was agony. I was however very kit by received by all the French officer: they transed me well, and finally forwarded me on to Marshal Soun's quatters. Musician de Chamout, side-de-camp to Sount, came to me; he was all kindness and attention, and offered me money, which was declined, but I told him his men had been expert in robbing me; that every one who met me as I was borne to the rear had asked Ext-il-pillet and the reply always was, Oh, pour ca, out, joliment.

ea, out, joliment.
"Such were my own adventures in the hattle
of Gorunna, told without modesty or concentment; for I write not this for the public, but
from old notes for my wite and children, with
no desire to make them think more or less of
no desire them they reality. I felt great fear no desire to make them think more of the collection of the feat feat dured the full infliction, though at every Canton, but the patience with which my actions than the reality. I felt great feat twenty-live lashes he was offered pardon if Europe has endured for continue the for a few minutes at one period of the fight; yet twenty-live lashes he was offered pardon if Europe has endured for continue the first was not such as to influence my conduct, and the would return to his duty. A third time and decait of this inclination.

it no other period did a thought of my own eafely crossing mind. It was when alone in the lane and expering to meet numbers in persmall combat that my nerves were most affected, for as my short-agaredness disabled me from steing with was gong on, and what was to to met, I terred to fel masechandriaknown. Wali all Cas, altern was not tay feeling when the men and me we were cut oil, nervousaces then ceased, and only the thought of how to beak through the enemy remained, had it not been for the state in my back, and the sudden times that been endured, says Charles Napier, 'to ness, I should have done to, for my resolution maintain a fa schood, for he had never been was that no man should be before me that day, all a day.' To the relief of his Major, who and no man did, unless Hennessy.

Are we cats that we live and bear such wounds?' said Charles Napier of maised a cannon-ball carried off his head in the and his brothers Nearty forty years afterwards, when increasing feebieness told him that his end was not fai distant, he wrote in ms jamua, · l'ao is my nambor - tao aires, two dangaters, two sons, two victories, and Napler at Coronna was ultimately the cause two deaths - 1 and at Coronna, and now of Garibert losing his own. Napoleon awardthe grint our virtue approaches again. He led him for his interference the cross of the had not only passed through the agonies of Legion of Honor. Another person falsely d atn, but was beneved to be dead. His bromer George spent many homs of the night | Engustaman, and got a decision in his favor. wandering about the head of bathe with a The dram ner, enraged at the injustice, delantern, turning over corpse after corpse. He seried, and was re-taken and shot. was not awais that Cautles survived tot Hennessy, to the tollowing year, band him Napier, 'are now beyond human knowout at Taiavera, and told min the adventures ledge; but if spirits are permitted to com-of the lost brother he monthed. The Insta- mone, they have met where it will not be man, having occasion to leave his womand asked under what colours a noble action was Major for a few instants in the four at Cor- performed. Thirty years afterwards Charles unna, took from him his spurs. Whispering as he nabuckied them, . They are suver; the spaincens would murder you tot them.? Hennessy never returned, and Charles Napier imagined that, supposing him to be dying, he thought that the booty had better tall to a countryman than to a fee. He had, however, been seized by the French, and marched off a prisoner to the Pyrences. He contrived to escape at Pampelona, and, having and one of the spurs when hard pressed for food, he now surprised George Napier by producing the other. When Hennessy was taking them oil at Corunna, the poor Major, remembering that they were the gilt of his sister, and that he had received them with cooking; be was a hind man and gaze mesome, the expression, Now I am your knight, broth, but I could not car it. He went away, requested his rade but fauntul squire to convey them cack to the donor, it he escaped. [drill," te give the spir to Mis Namer. When at ring considerably enlarged. ou my hat, and I pulled it e Tie coverne toad have he arrived at his own only he heard that his alapr was gone back to the Loumsula and in mediately allowed him we to it even waising the ... w remaining pards to folia! the object of his journey and visit ans wife. Some pages,' says Sir William, 'in the book of human nature are certainly very difficult to read? Dufficult, indeed, when the remainder of the story is told, and it is related that this Hennessy, who appeared to concentrate all lus virtue into a sort of feuda! devotion to his chief, was not only an invererate piderer, but during the period that Lewas in the lines of Torres Vedras, and had of his legs from disease. Convicted of the deceit, he was ordered to receive five hundrea lashes. After the punishment was over he still persisted in the pretence. A second time he was tried, and a second time en-

, he was brought before the court, which now increased his panishment to eight hundred tashes. He was told his sentence should be remitted if he would run to a church which stood a short distance off. He declared in reply that he was unable to stir. Five hundred lashes had been administered, when at last he exclaimed, 'Colonel, take me down; I can't stand it, boys; I'll run to the church." These fifteen hundred lashes was in constant apprehension that he would perish by the hands of the Provost Marshal, Pyrences, having merited by his villany a teion's death, and by his courage and tidelity the death he died.

The preservation of the life of Charles Napter at Coronna was ultimately the cause nectended to have been the deliverer of the saviour and the saved,' says Sir William Napier was made a Knight of the Bath. Across all the incidents of his busy and troubled lite his mind glanced back to his preserver at Corunna, and he wrote to ascertain if he was entitled to supporters, * for if so,? he added, 'one shall be a French drummer, for poor Guibert's sake.'

To be continued.

Excessive Dank.-We hear, with much regret, that very numerous desertions are now taking place in the Coldstream Guards, quartered in the Tower of London. Allowing something for the disorgunization incidental to a severe campaign, and the youthfulness of many of the soldiers, we have still reason to fear that much of the discrition arises from the discontent en-gendered by the continuance of the "ball-ring drill." The scene of the drill to which we be-tore objected has been changed to the mont of the Tower, a locality equally exposed to pub-he view. There is aband ant space in the Tower, he view. out of the sight of the ordinary visitors, and in adopting this the poor culprim undergoing knap-sack drill might have the dreadful twelve-feet

FRENCH VIEW OF THE CHINESE WAR.could a press with respect to the justifiable charneter of the komburdment of Canton are not shared by the l'arisjournals. Thus the Univers, snared by the Paris journals. I this the Contert, which will never be considered a partisan of England, and which from its clerical character must be regarded as hostile to unnecessary bloodshed, decidedly approves of the measures taken by the British Admiral, and therefore save:—" We have before our eyes the Chinese various of the cause which led to the bombard version of the causes which led to the bombardment of Canton: Many persons, even in England, are pleased to accept this version, and to excellent rations, went to a wretched hovel access Admiral Seymour of having seized the where dwelt a man, his wife, and three first pretext which presented itself in order to children, and piundered them of their few carry out an attack that had long been premedictines and their single loaf, leaving them distated. Our correspondent from Hong Kong, what is marking the accept this series of the carry out an attack that had long been premedictines. to die. Once he fergued to have lost the use; who is anything but an Englishman, asserts that this accusation is by no means founded on truth. It must not be forgotten, moreover, that European Powers have for a long time past had a thousand legitimate reasons for chastising the Chinese in an exemplary manner. If anything is to surprise us, it is not the bombardment of dured the full infliction, though at every Canton, but the rationee with which Chickitan twenty-five lashes he was offered pardon it Europe has endured for conturies the instance.

Miscellaneous.

BAST INDIAN JUGGLERY . - Madame Pfeiffer, in Second Journey Round the World," givethe following description of certain unexplain-able feats of jugglery witnessed by her white sojourning through the East Indies: "At the sojourning through the rast trades: a the close of the entertainment, the performance of Hercules was really entious in its way. He appeared with nothing on but a pair of drawers, and a cord was passed around his neck, and with this his hands and arms were brinly tied behind him that he could not make the smallest movement. He came to us to have the knots examined, and then he crept under a high covered basket, beneath which various garments were placed; and after the lapse of a few minutes, the basket was lifted up, and the Hercules made his appearance completely clothed in them. Then he crept again under the basket and came out without them, but holding the cord fast in his hands, &c. All this would, of course, have been nothing in a theatre, where assistance might have been given him, but this was in a mendow, where no assistance was possible.— One of the gentlemen present off red him twenty-five rupees for his mystery, but he declined

two-thirds thereof consist of what may be called mosaic work, done in plain style, and the other third of smooth flagging, a series of works that far transcends in quantity as trexcels in quality, the Appian way, which was the wonder of Accient Rome, and which would cut but a poor figure as contrasted with one of our commonest The ancient consular way was but fifteen feet in the main, and was filled with blocks all shapes and sizes, jointed together, and plavious course, from north to south of Italy was rand. When Mrs. Reston returned to this com-under 300 miles. The paved success of London try, she was received into the Town's Hospital, number over 5000, and exceed 2000 miles in in a state of desirtation, on the death of her leagtn.

TEACHING THE EYE .- The great majority of mankind do not and cannot see one fraction of what they were intended to see. The proverb " Some are so blind as those who will not see," is as true of physical as of moral vision. By neglect and carelessness we have made ourselves unable to discern hundreds of things which are before us to be seen. Thomas Carlyle has summed this up in one pregnant sentence:—
"The eye sees what it brings the power to see." How true is this! The sailor on the look out can see a ship where the landsman sees nothwoodsman will fire a rifl; ball so us to strike a nut out of the mouth of a squired without hart- allowing him to come within half a mile. as marks to each other, certain that the uner-ring arrow will be shot between the sprend out fingers; the astronomer can see a star in the sky. where to others the blue expanse is unbroken the shepherd can distinguish the face of every sheep in his flock; the mosaic worker can de-tect distinctions of color where others see none and multitudes of additional examples inight be given of what education does for the eye.

SNAKE STORY .- An East India correspondent of a French paper states, that a bon-constrictor baving sected the child of a settler, named Morgan, the lather, sided by two large and ferocious dogs, rushed to its rescue. The sunke showed light, and seized the dogs and father in The snake its coils, without losing its hold of the child; but Morgan luckily gave the monater a severe cut, with a sharp yateghan, which nearly sever-ed its body near the tail. This seemed to deprive the bas of his constricting or crushing power. His folds loosened so that the man, the child, and one dog escaped: the other dog the snake had seized with his fangs and still held him fast. Morgan at once attacked the disabled reptile, and soon severed his head from his body; but the jaws still remained closed on the poor dog. With some difficulty they were opened, and the victim was relased; but the bove fellow died the next day, and so did the child. Morgan and the surviving dog were not much aniorea.

A New Diagosp -Two French chomsts, Messrs Wohler and Deville, have succeeded in Messrs Wohler and Deville, have succeeded in of four sabres, sabretashes, &c. What mag-cristilizing the well known substance foron, nate have we here? That noise in her pictowhich has littlerto been known only as a greenis a brown powder, or in combination with an acid, and they submitted specimens of the crys-tals to the Academy of Ser nees a low days ago. Tuese crystals possess a bantancy and retricetive power which nothing equals but the dia-mond, and they rival that in hardness, being capable of scratching corondom, which, text to the damend, is the hardest substance known The specimens yet obtained are very small, and have a shade of red or settow, but the color is believed to be accidental, and they hope that further experiments will enable them to procure it culorless. Boron agrees with silicon in some of its properties, and is considered as incovery may soon put us in possession of a fre-ticious diamond which the most experienced eve will be unable to distinguish from the gennine.

DEATH OF THE HEROINE OF MATAUREDA. - The Scotsman records the death of Mrs. Reston, better known as "the herome of Matagorda," who died in the Glasgow Town's Hospital on Wedthe offer." nesday forenoon. She was with her husband,
The Pavement of a sergeant in the 94th, when the I rench bomLondon is one of the greatest marvels of our, barded Matagorda, in 1810. During the bomtime. It covers nearly three thousand neres,
bardment she actively assisted the surgeon in
two-thirds thereof consist of what may be called linen and the linen of her hasband to provide bandages. During the hottest of the life, a drummer boy was directed to go for water for use in the hospital, and Mrs. Reston, Steing that the poor lad feared to fice the tremendous shower of shot and shell took the backet from him, and can to the well herself. While there, the rope for drawing the water gave way, but nothing daunted, Mrs Reston consided assistned only on the surface : the length of its de- ance, and succeeded in accomplishing her erhusband. A public subscription was, however, set on foot, and a fund raised for her, by which the latter part of her life was rendered comfortable. Although she was thus enabled to support herself, she had become so accustomed to ive in the hospital that she resolved to remain. and pay a fair amount for her board. Of course her wish was gratified, and after independently paying her way, she had a yearly s crobis, which he regularly applied to charitable and benevolent purposes.

DEER HENTING .- The Indians of Sierra Valley, says the Marysville Herald, resort to various can see a stap where the landsman sees noths, stratagents to encumivent the deer. The autions the Esquimaux can distinguish a white stratagents to encumivent the deer. The autions amidst the white snow; the American back—mals have been hunted so much that they take woodsman will fire a rill; ball so us to strike a flight at the appearance of the hunter, seldom ing it; the Red Indian Bays hold their hands up Indians clothe themselves in deer skins, with the horns on, and gradually work towards the herd, like a straggling animal, feeding leasurely along. After geiling within gan or bow shot, the hunter pretty generally secures his prey.

Another plan-They set the wood on fire on one side of the valley, which drives the game one side of the valley, which drives the game to the other side, where the bark ropes are stretch along the brow of the hill, with fixe and there gateways open to let the deer pass through. The Indians lie concealed near the pa-sage, and shoot the deer as they edge along the rope to find the end. They will not attempt to jump over unless hurried. In this way they entrap their prey. This information will not be new to monutaineers, though it may be to others.

Amuso rug Bany .- If casualling strolling in the Champs Elysees, Paris, you see a plain gentleman driving his own curricle, with a couple of servants in green livery sitting behind arm in the dickey, ten to one but it is the Emperor Louis Napoleon, or, is an elegant but plan open landan observed sweeping along with four horses, a couple of outriders, and second equipage of the same style following, there goes her Majesty on an airing. But mark, what state parade is this coming steadily down the hill!— Two hussars trot on arout, with pistols at full cock; two others, at an interval, succeed with drawn swords; at each door of the stately glass carriage there are two more of the dealing ly attached.

gades, and behind, close up a double line, each resque Bargundy cap supplies the information graphically - it is the Infant Prince Imperial, of the 1st regiment of the Grenadier Guards.

Good Santas - The Look Haven (Pa.) Demore it cars that two students, from Lewisburg, took a trip to their home, in Clinton county, few days ago, which they reach by skating on the canal, a distance of sixty miles, m are hours.

THY VALUE OF HORSES .- Bell's Lafe BANK 231 thorougabred yearings have been sold under the hummer this year, reausing 24,3021. The average of the present year is about 105 gs. on 231 sales, whereas the average in 1855 was 117 gs. ou 200 mics, and 157 gs. on 182 m 1854.

OBITUARY.

The late France Comm. Esquire, Surgeon, Royal Navy, who died at his residence in Peterboto, on the 12th last, at the advanced age of 88 years, was born in the County Down, Ireland At an early age he studied for the Medi-cal Profession. In 1723 he entered the Navy as Assistant Surgeon of His then Majesty's Ship M. Albans, In 1794 he was appointed Surgeon, in which capacity he was ordered to repair on board the Queen, and was at the action under Lord Howe, against the French Fleet, on the hat of June, when six sail of the line were captured, and one sunk. Also, in 1795, in the sumo ship, under Admiral Lord Bridport, when three sail of the line were taken, on the 23rd of June, sail of the line were taken, on the 23rd of June, of that year. For these services Surgeon Comming the War Medal and two clasps. He subsequently served in the Grampus, Higheourt, Experiment, Top-aze, Pandour, and Mais, which ship he left in February, 1805. He served in other ships until 1807, when he was appointed to the Bransman and in 1809, when 60 the to the Proserpine, and in 1809, when off the coast of France, was unfortunately taken prisover, and remained as such until 1814. After the Peace he served some time on the Jamaica that conveyed the Duke of Richanda to Quebec, as Governor General of the Canadas. In 1825 he again came out to this country in Medical charge of one of the Transports which brought out the lumigrants under the superintendence of the late Hon. Peter Robinson. Having gone home, he returned to Canada in 1828 with his family, then consisting of his wife and seven daughters, and settled in Otombee, where he resided until a few years ago, when he came to hise ou his property in Peterboro'.

As a liusband, a Father, a Friend or Acquaintance, in every position in life, Ductor Connin was respected and esteemed by all who had the pleasure to know him. Wathout any severe allness be gradually say k under the weight of age, and died with that perfect resignation and pious submission which had marked the later days of his many years. He leaves a widew, three daughters, and a grandson to deplore his luss.

At Tours, in France, in the 68th year of his At Tours, in France, in the 68th year of his age, after a lingering illness, Col. James Humphreys Wood, of the Royal Artillery, eldest son of the late Samuel Wood, Esq., of Nunlands, Berwickshire, and only brother of the Revd. S. S. Wood, Rector of St. James', Three Rivers.—Col. Wood obtained his commission in the Artillary in in 1905, and the came year harmster. tillery in in 1805, and the same year he was ordered to Canada, where he was stationed for six vents. S n after his return home in 1812, he into a Company that was serving in the Peninsula. He was engaged for the first time at Vittoria, was actively employed during the siege of St Sebastian, and was present in all the conflicts of any moment that took place from that period to the final battle of Tolouse. He then embarked a second time for Canada with the expedition from Bourdeaux, where he remained two years. Subsequently be served in Ireland, Scotland, the Ionian Islands, and Bermuda. At a later period be had the command of the Artitlery at the Cape, and afterwards in Scotland, which last command, in consequence of broken health about six years ago he was compelled to resign, and reluctantly to retire from the active employments of military life, to which he had been so long and so warm-

AGRICULTURAL.

IN GRASS.

The disposition which nature shorts, wherever cultivation is carried on, to restore land to its original state of grass, ought to teach the farmer that it should be admitthe least prefersion to be correct. Let us clear our fields as we may, use narrows and exterminators of the most approved and invorites—the grasses—they evidently being (
"her most peculiar care." Why is this?) his sake," has thus entailed upon his hapless postertly an heirship of endless toil? Or is it an evidence of His continued care for the human family, in thus plainly revealing to the farmer that the way to restore to his fields their decreasing fertility, is to let them alone, and leave them for a time in a condition similar to that in which he found them? or rather, to allow them to take advantage, under Nature's charge, of the improved condition and aftered circumstances in which, by his art and industry, he has succeeded in placing them?

I am no theologian, in the usual accepta-tion of the word, and therefore beg to be excused from answering yea, or may, to the first proposition. As regards the second, I have faith in Nature as the handmaid of a GREATER POWER. I believe that, so far as

she is concerned.

"In spite of prile, in erring reas his saite, One truth is clear, whatever is—is eath."

I would therefore advise my young the deto comply to a certain extent with hose irgent demands of Nature, as I occasionally let their fields "go to grass."

It might perhaps be in po sible for philusophy to point out any course, where it is admissible, more parient had one where turnings, grain, and grosses to low each abturnaps, grata, and gresses to be each able in regular succession. When the field is preparing for tomips, the miner a constitute as of me soil are distinct and are soil are distinct as of me soil are distinct at a total. When the first this mer are an and the manufacturer, as a manufacturer and another manufacturer.

That carbon must accumulate when the fields are in grass, will appear evident, when we reflect that it forms a close sward, as impervious to heat or cold as the coat of woul on the back of a sheep, and that consequently such land is much cool mer and warmer in winter, than it would otherwise be. Another encumstance ards in producing a similar effect in such land. Plants perspire. By which means a moist atmosphere, partaking as much of the natural heat of water as of the general atmosphere, is maintained around them. carbonto acud gas, being considerably heavier than common air, has a natural tendency to descend, and finding a water vapor of the same specific gravity as itself emanatin a suitable temperature for not again excurrent Trees.—Having noticed that
relling it, both gas and vapor continue to current bushes may as well be made trees
linger near the ground, and are partially as shrubs, I conclude to tell you how I have
deposited among their leaves.

The advantage of having our arable land occasionally laid down in grass, more par-ON THE ADVANTAGE ON LAYING DOWN LAND REgularly as our soils have such a fendency to get exhausted of carbon, must be apparent to every one. But how are we to do !!? As I have already temarked, those grasses which are usually cultivated are maintissi-ine. We must therefore adopt a middle We must not exactly leave the Confee. to teach the farmer than it should be admit-1 - both the first for exactly leave the ted into every system of cropping which has fund uncultivated, and allow the weeds and coarse grasses which are natural to it to usurp sons which have been, and may again be turned to so much better advan externinators of the most approved and im- again be turned to so much better advan-proved descriptions, apply hand-hoeing and tage. Neither must we attempt to sow it horse-hoeing, and every othe method of in tunothy, and broad-leaved clover, and cutting the springing blade, a 1 extripating orchard grass. But there are other grasses the last fragment of the securing dormant which may be tried with greater hopes of too ast nagment of the second community access, in consequence of their being more Nature asserts her rights, and hastens to patient of dought, such as rye-grass, downy reclothe every little vacancy with her facrested dog's-tail, and while clover. Where the ground is not too dis for ordinary crops, Is it because HE was justly displeased with especially where it has been properly subthe first man, and "cursed the ground for; somed, these may be sown without any great risk of failure. Besides this, there is another infailible way, recommended by Mr. G. Smetair, which, situated as we are, we ought by no means to despise, namely, to tence in a piece of good natural grass, and mow it at different times during the summer. Thus the seeds of the earner and generally better varieties would be procured at the first mowing, and the latter soits afterwards. By mixing such seeds with with those which I have recommended, and sowing them at the proper season, in good land properly cultivated, there would not be any greater dithently of growing antiicual hay, or laying down hand for pasture here, man in any other State.—Porter's

A Wond to FAMERS .- Here we want to say a kind word to farmers, whether it fairly belongs to the subject or not. The pecultarines of our climate, our sidden transiions from wrater to summer, the rap. I sumes of Vegeration when growing time comes, al. tend to make the larn er the it a port 1 of the year, and 12 work hun beyond all reason another portion; both of which are unlevoluble to his rising to have possession of a ound judgment, a clear, will add med intellers, and a cherrful, ? somte, une aquerat le enterpri e. Thei ntis in grass, carbo, is a committion of the same as all aware, less thinktis in grass, carbo, is a committion—
thus, at one time a may naw a small production one way, and it also are time preponderance may be the other way,
but the natural consequence of the system
tis to preserve it in a well-balanced condition
that earbon must recommiste when the weather; and never do more at one time than is reasonable, for love or money.— Some Northern farmers work themselves harder in summer than they would find it in their conscience to work another. work excessively six months, and then to suck the fingers as long before waking up, will not make much of a man, and in the long run wal not produce thrift. The farmer's rule is to be always doing something, but not to work lumseft to death, even in harvest. We include reading, of course, how among the things to be done. It should have us times. The farmer who does not read his agricultural papers and some others must expect to fall behind his age .- Plough, Loom and Anvil.

tather commenced a garden, and aming other things, set cuttings for current bushes. I determined to experiment on one of those cuttings; and as soon as it grew, I pinched off all the leaves, except the top tuft, which I let grow. The cutting was about fourteen mehes long, and during the summer, the sprout from this grew ien inches.

The next spring I pinched off all the leaves to about half way up the first year's growth, so as to leave the lowest limbs two feet from the ground. It branched welland became a handsome little dwarf tree.—
When it came to bear fruit it was more productive than any other bush in the garden,

and the fruit larger.

It was less infested with spiders and othe er insects; hens could not pick off the fruit, and grass and weeds were more easily kept from the roots, and it was an ornament in-stead c a blemish. Now I would propose that current cuttings be set in rows about four or five feet apart each way (let them be long and straight ones,) and trained into trees.--Michigan Farmer.

VALUE OF SHEEP TO THE FARMER -- It is of more importance to the farmer than is generally supposed, that a certain propor-tion of his farm stock should consist of sheep. Speaking on this point, R. S. Fay, of Lynn, recently remarked at an Agricultural meeting in Boston, (as reported in the N. E. Farmer,) "sheep are gleaners after other stock, and will help to keep the cattle passion. tures in good condition by being turned into them occasionally, to eat the coarser plants which have been left. They will enrich There is no manure so fertilizing the land. as that of sheep, and it does not so readily waste by exposure as that of other animals. Sheep may be made exceedingly useful in helpilig to prepare land for a crop. man agriculturalist has calculated that the droppings from one thousand sheep during a single night, would manute an acre sufficiently. By that rule a farmer may detertrine how long to keep any given number of sheep on a particular piece of land. Mr. I'ay said he was accustomed to fold his sheep apon land which he designed for corn and other crops; and in doing so he shat them upon half an acre at a time, see plug them there by a wire fence, which was easily moved from place to place. this way his land was well manured without the labor of shoveling and carting."-These ideas are worth reading by the farmer. We believe any farm will bear a certain number of sheep, in proportion to the other stock, not only without loss to the amount of grazing which it will yield to the cattle and horses, but to the increase of the same. Mr. Fay, by his management, makes the lambs and manure pay for keeping the sheep, and the wool is clear profit.

GAME AT THE NORTHWEST.-The newspapers and sportsmen of the northwest are felicitating themsportsmen of the northwest are selectating themselves on the abundance of wild game, and particularly of deer, that is daily taken in those neighborhoods. The Galena Gazette accounts for the facility with v ich the deer are taken, for the facing with with the deer are taken, by the fatigue they so fer in traveling over the ice-crust. d snow. The crust is just thick enough to be broken through by their sharp hoofs, and they soon become so crippled and leg weary, that they are easily overtaken and despatched. A few such winters as the present, adds the Ga-zette, will nearly exterminate the deer from the neighborhood of the white settlements.—Perter's Spirit.

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