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MILITARY GAZETTE

And Civil Service Record.

VOL. II.

QUEBEC 5TH JUNE, 1858.

NUMBER 21.

Local Advertisements.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the

TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.

Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

THIS LINE will comprise the following First Class Powerful Iron Screw Steamers:

"ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH BRITON," built
"NORTH-AMERICAN," "HUNGARIAN,"
"INDIAN," "BOHEMIAN,"
"NOVA-SCOTIAN," (new)
(In connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada)

—PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:—

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

In the year 1859 the Line will be weekly.

—RATES OF PASSAGE.—

From Liverpool to Quebec.

CABIN, from £15 15s. to £18 18 0 Stg. according to accommodation.
(Children in proportion.)

STEERAGE, £8 8 0
Children in the Steerage.

7 years and under 12, £5 5 0
1 " " " " 7, 4 4 0
Under 1 year, 1 0 0

From Quebec to Liverpool.

CABIN, from \$66 to \$80, according to accommodation.

Children in the Cabin STEERAGE, \$30

7 years & under 12, \$50 Children in Steerage.

3 " " " " 7, 40

1 " " " " 3, 30 7 years & under

Under 1 year, 10 12, 20

3 " " " " 7, 15

1 " " " " 3, 10

Under 1 year, 5

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

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

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

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

Montreal Advertisements.

GEO. BURNS SYMES & Co

AGENTS;

3, St Peter Street, Quebec.

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

WM. HICKMAN,

HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER,

AND

PERFUMER,

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

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

AGENT for the Sale of Hoe & Co's
A PRINTING PRESS, Wells & Webb's WOOD
LETTER, George Mathers and J. H. McCreary's PRINTING INKS.

G. T. PALSGRAVE,

Corner of St. Helen and Lemoine Street,
Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

MCDOWALL & ATKINSON,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Military
Chacos, Forage Caps, &c.

No. 62, MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL.

J. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor,

74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
MONTREAL.

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

GIBB & COMPANY,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

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

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Opposite Railway Station,

ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.

BY ROBERT EWING,

Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

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

Once known never forgotten.

THE PERSIAN BALM.

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

Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK SCREW
STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

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

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

And every alternate Thursday.

From LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

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

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

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

CAPT. MAXWELL,

24 McGill St., Montreal, C. E.,

Capt. M, is also Agent for the Sale of Passage Tickets by Sabel & Cortis Line of Liverpool and Quebec Packet Ships.

May 1, 1858.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND THE

FARMERS GUIDE.

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

1. THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)

2. THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)

3. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)

4. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)

5. BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

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

EARLY COPIES.

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

TERMS.

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

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

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for 29s. four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for 25s; and so on.

SWORDS.

SAVAGE AND LYMA

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

Local Advertisements.

Colbourn United Service Magazine,
and

NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL.

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

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

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

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

This truly national periodical is always full of the most valuable matter for professional men.—Morning Herald.

To military and naval men, and to that class of readers who hover on the skirts of the Service, and take a world's pains to inform themselves of all the goings on, the modes and fashions, the movements and adventures connected with ships and barracks; this periodical is indispensable. It is a repository of facts and criticisms—narratives of past experience, and actions that are as good as if they were true—tablet and returns—new inventions and new books bearing upon the army and navy—correspondence crowded with intelligence—and sundry unclaimed matters that lie in close neighbourhood with the professions, and contribute more or less to the stock of general useful information.—Atlas.

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

AND PUBLISHING AGENCY, &C.
No. 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Es-

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

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

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

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

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

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record,

W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

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

PRICES OF ADVERTISING:

First Insertion, 6 lines and under	60 cents
" " " " 7 to 10 lines	70 "
" " " " 11 to 15 lines	80 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.	

AGENTS—London (Catherine St., Strand) - Mr. Thomas.
Montreal - - - - - Mr. Constant.
Kingston - - - - - Mr. Duff.

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

Promotions in Regular Army.

WAR OFFICE, May 7.

- Royal Horse Guards—Lieut O L C Williams to be capt by pur, v Billington, ret.
- 5th Lt Dragoons—E Pulleyne, gent, to be cornet.
- 7th Lt Dragoons—The Hon A W E M Herbert to be cornet by pur, v Carden, prom.
- Royal Artillery—Bt Major A Vandeleur from the sup list, to be sec capt, v Tomkinson placed on H P. sec capt A H Murray to be Adjutant, v Greene, prom.
- Royal Engineers—Lieut A W Darnford to be sec capt, v Phillpotts, seconded.
- 9th Foot—Lieut H Gipps to be Inst of Musk.
- 16th—Bt Lieut Col J Temple, from H P to be Major, v Copinger, ret upon Full Pay Capt G J Peacocke to be Major by pur, v Temple, ret Lieut J W Freeman to be capt by pur, v Peacocke, Ensign J H Brabazon to be Lieut by pur, v Freeman Serjt Maj P M'Cann to be Ensign, R Walker, gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Brabazon.
- 19th—Serjt Maj W Read, from the Royal Engineers, to be Ensign, and Adjutant.
- 21st—J Blackley, gent, to be Ensign.
- 23rd—A M Molyneux, gent, to be Ensign.
- 24th—C A Hewitt, g, to be Ensign.
- 25th—Ensign R S Faloy to be Lieut by pur v Harrison prom.
- 28th—Capt R K Trotter, from H P sub Inspector of Militia, to be capt, v Aplin, prom Lieut J G Day, to be capt by pur, v Trotter, ret, Ensign F E Webb to be Lieut by pur, v Day.
- 52nd—W B P Burrell, gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Owen prom.
- 55th—Ensign G W Y FitzGerald, from the 17th Ft, to be Ensign, v Gillies, prom.
- 60th—Capt T W Neesham, from H P to be capt Ensign N W Wallace, from 76th Ft, to be Ensign, v Hodges, prom.
- 68th—Capt R T Gerard, from H P to be capt v Bt Major T de Courcy Hamilton, Lieut E R Fox Vicars to be capt by pur, v Gerard ret Ensign W A Kay to be Lieut by pur.
- 93rd Lieut R A Cooper to be capt, v Dalzell killed in action Ensign W S Mackenzie to be Lieut Ensign G F Robertson to be Lieut.
- 98th—Ensign A Stewart to be Lieut, v Clancy, prom.
- 99th—Lieut J D Molson to be Inst of Musk.
- 100th—To be Majors without purchase—capt and Brevet Col G De Rottenburg, capt and Brevet Lieut Col J H C Robertson, May 7.
- Rifle Brigade—Lieut J C Moore to be capt by pur, v Morgan ret the Hon J Abercromby to be Ensign by pur, Lieut O G Slado to be Inst of Musk, v Palliser.
- 2nd W I Regt—Capt T H Smith to be Maj by pur, v Lewis, prom Lieut E F Tarte to be capt by pur, v Smith, Ensign F A Knapp to be Lieut by pur, v Tarte prom.
- 3rd W I Regt—Major J Lewis, from the 2nd W I Regt to be Lieut Col by pur, v Bt Col D'Arcy, ret.
- Gold Coast Artillery Corps—T Clerk, g, to be Ensign.
- Major H Copinger, Retired Full Pay 16th Foot, to be Lieut Col in the Army, the rank being honorary only.
- Capt R T Gerrard, 68th Foot, to be Major in the Army, Nov 11, 1851.
- Capt W Marvin, Chief Paymaster, Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, to have the honorary rank of Major, April 1.

WAR OFFICE, May 14.

- Royal Horse Guards—T C D R Whitmore, Gent, to be cornet.
- 5th Drn Guards—T Y Benyon, Gent, to be Cornet.
- 4th Lt Drns—J Kennedy, Gent, to be Cornet by pur.
- 5th Lt Drns—Lieut W Edgeworth, from 8th Ft, to be Lieut, A Malcolmson, Gent, to be Cornet Serjeant E Greator, from 3rd Lt Drns, to be Riding Master.
- 8th Lt Dragoons—Cornet J M Biddle to be Lieut, A Tomochy, Gent, to be Cornet, v Inge, prom; Cornet E Pulleyne, from 5th Lt Dragoons, to be Cornet.
- 9th Lt Drns—Serjt Major R F Thonger to be Cornet.
- 10th Lt Dragoons—Lieut W Mayne to be capt by pur v Gill, ret, O R Slake, Gent to be cornet.

13th Lt Drns—Cornet A A Lethbridge to be Lieut by pur, v Munn, prom G S Willes, Gent, to be Cornet by pur.

14th Lt Drns—Hon F Amherst to be Cornet v Phillips, prom.

Military Train—Lieut D Gibson to be capt, capt H Brabazon, from H P Unatt, to be capt, v C E Gibson, app to the 49th Ft, Lieut E M Palliser to be capt by pur, v Brabazon, ret Ensign R C Hardy to be Lieut by pur, v Palliser.

Royal Artillery—Lieut C J Tyler, to be sec capt, v Luard dec.

Royal Engineers—Sec capt W S Staoe, to be Capt, v Bt Major Ord, Lieut D A Fraser, to be sec capt, v A J Clerke, died from the effects of a gunpowder explosion, Lieut E F Du Cane to be sec capt.

2nd Foot—Lieut W W Lynch, from the 70th Foot, to be capt.

5th—Capt D D Graham, from 78th Foot, to be capt, v St: George ex.

6th—Maj and Bt Col the Hon F Colborne, C.B., from H P Unatt, to be Major, vice Willis ex.

8th—To be capt without purchase—Lieut J V W H Webb, Lieut A R Bayly, Lieut W R Ximenes;

0th—H Elmhuist, Gent, to be Ensign.

11th—Ensign J L Day, to be Lieut.

12th—Cornet W Ross, H P of the late Land Transp Corps, to be Quart, v Nesbitt, dec.

13th—Lieut J A Rowley, to be capt, v Moorson, killed in action, Ensign C E Palmer, to be Lieut, Ensign E L England to be Lieut.

16th—Lieut J A Chippindall, from the 62nd Foot, to be Lieut, v M Hall ex.

17th—Ensign J Colquhoun to be Lieut, Paym, N G Smith, from the Bedford Militia, to be Paymaster.

18th—Ensign W T Le Brun to be Lieut, Ensign M J R Macgregor, to be Lieut, by pur, v Bishop, prom.

19th—D C Affleck, Gent to be Ensign.

21st—Bt Major E A T Steward, to be Major, by pur, v the Hon D Erskine, ret Lieut T Bruce to be capt by pur, v Steward.

22nd—H J Oliver, Gent, to be Ensign.

23rd—G G Liddell, Gent, to be Ensign.

24th—Ensign W Magill, from the 11th Foot, G V Wardell, Gent, to be Ensigns.

32nd—H R Hardinge, Gent, to be Ensign.

49th—Capt C E Gibson, from the Military Train, to be capt, v Bt Major Dewar.

54th—J H Tarleton, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Falkiner, ret R H Favcott, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Jebb, prom.

55th—D A Ogdan, Gent to be Ensign, v Bluett, prom in 32nd Ft.

60th—Capt and Bt Lieut Col J G N Gibbes, from H P of the late Royal Malta Regt, to be capt Lieut J J Phillipps to be capt by pur, v Bt Col Gibbes, ret Lieut J S D McGill to be capt by pur, v Nesham, ret C Gosling, Gent, to be Ensign.

62nd—Lieut M Hall: from the 16th Ft, to be Lieut, v Chippindall, ex.

58th—H G Robley, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Drewe.

73rd—Lieut A A Young has been superseded, being absent without leave.

76th—Lieut J H Tripp to be Inst of Musk, v Capt J W Preston, res that app.

78th—Capt T C B St. George from the 5th Ft, to be capt, v Grahame ex.

96th—F Reid, Gent, to be Ensign by pur, v Scovell, prom.

100th—Major and Bt Col G de Rottenburg, C B, to be Lieut Col without pur, May 14, J Hutchinson, Esq, late Paym of the Osmanli Ir Cavalry, to be Paym.

1st W I Regt—Serjt Major F Nolan to be Ensign.

3rd W I Regt—Lieut H Butler, late Paym 67t Ft, to be Lieut, v Archer prom, Ensign C N Smyth to be Lieut by pur, v Butler ret.

Appointments.

HEAD QUARTERS,

Toronto, 27th May, 1855.

Militia General Order.

SEDENTARY FORCE.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 1, U C.

Fourth Batt, Carleton.

To be Major:

Capt Ar Scott, v O'Conner, dec.

To be Captain:

Lieut Bn Gordon.

To be Lieut:

Ensign R S. Cassels.

To be Ensign:

Ensign Js Ts Pennock, from 2d Batt,

Grenville.

Ninth Batt, Simcoe.

The following appointments are made:

To be Lieut Colonel,

Captain Rt U Banting, from 2d Simcoe:

To be Major:

Capt W McClain, from 2d Simcoe.

To be Captains:

Capt T Parker, from 2d Simcoe, G Davis,

Esq, Lieut J McClain, from 2d Simcoe, J

Duff, J Fletcher, Esq, J Dundass,

To be Lieutenants:

Lieut Ts H Banting, from 2d Simcoe,

Ensign J Goodwin, " "

" W Dinwoody, " "

J Irvin, A Wilkinson, W Irvin, Genta.

To be Ensigns:

Ensign J Lennox, from 2d Simcoe,

D V Every, Ed Meredith, A Hussey, S

Rogers, J Lennox, Genta.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 6, U C.

First Batt, Waterloo.

To be Capt:

Lieut E L. Cutten, v P. Cook, perm to ret

ret rank.

To be Lieutenants:

En D Howell, v Jaffrey, left limits, J

Potter, v McArthur,

To be Ensigns:

T Peck, J Williamson, J Brousgrove, G

Alfred Baker, Gent.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 7, U C.

Fourth Batt, Haldimand.

To be Captains:

T G. Cooper, J Rodgers. J P. Biggar, J

Claus.

To be Lieutenants:

D Hanna, C E. Bourne, J Aikin, D Trot-

ter, G Colver, Ensigns;

W Lemon, W Wood, J B. Yayer, Gent.

To be Ensigns:

R Nalbrook, D Jones, W Falls, J Jackson,

W Maywell, W McBurney, H Jackson, J

Pimm, J Holland, Genta.

To be Surgeon:

Ast-Surgeon R Douglas, v Philpots, left

limits.

MILITARY DISTRICT NO 8 U C.

Second Batt, London.

To be Major:

Captain H C. R. Becher, v J. Parke, permd

to ret ret rank.

To be Captain:

Lieut D Glass.

To be Lieutenants:

Ensign B. Harris.

To be Ensigns:

J M. Tierney, E Labatt, J J. Wellstead,

Gent.

UNATTACHED.

Captain the Honorable Robert Spence, of 4th Battalion, Wentworth, having removed from the limits of his Battalion, is placed in placed on the Unattached List, with the rank of Major.

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

DE ROTTENBURG, Col.

Adj General of Militia.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 29th May, 1855.

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

Robert Mc Crum, Esquire, M. D., and

John Merrills, Esquire,

to be Associate Coroners for the United

Counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Peter Grass, Esquire,

to be Associate Coroner for the United Coun-

ties of Northumberland and Durham.

Jacob Smith, Esquire, M. D.,

to be Associate Coroner for the County of

Kent.

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

Micahel Sullivan, of the City of Kingston, Esquire, M. D.

Joseph Hackett, of the Town of Amherst-

burgh, Esquire, M. D.

Timothy Farr English, of the City of

London, Equire, M. D.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Toronto, 29th May, 1855.

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

Hubert Trefflé Sentenne, Esquire, to be Clerk of the Circuit Court of and for the Soulanges Circuit.

Pierre Pelletier, Esquire, to be a Municipal Councillor for the Village of Kamouraska.

His Excellency has been further pleased to appoint the undermentioned Gentlemen to be Justices of the Peace within Lower Canada, viz:

In the District of Quebec.

Regis Latraverse, of Ste. Victoire, in the County of Richelieu.

Rieule Bouliane, of Petites Bergeronnes, in the County of Saguenay, and.

Nazaire Simard, of Ste. Anne, in the County of Montmorency, Esquires.

In the District of Montreal.

John Flynne, of St. Stanislas de Kostka, in the County of Beauharnois,

Francis Anthony, of Franklin, in the County of Huntingdon,

Paul Labelle, of St. Placide.

Oscar Barcelo of Ste. Scholastique.

Louis Rodrigue, of Ste. Scholastique.

Noel, Joannette, fils de Noel, of St. Joseph du Lac, and.

Alexander McColl, of St. Joseph du Lac, in the County of Two Mountains, Esquire.

DIETETIC ANOMALIES.

The water which drowns us as a fluent stream, can be walked upon as ice. The bullet which, when fired from a musket, carries death, will be harmless if ground to dust before being fired. The crystallised part of the oil of roses, so grateful in its fragrance—a solid at ordinary temperatures, though readily volatile—is a compound substance containing exactly the same elements, and in exactly the same proportions, as the gas with which we light our streets: The tea which we daily drink, with benefit and pleasure, produces palpitations, nervous tremblings, and even paralysis, if taken in excess; yet the peculiar organic agent—called theine—to which tea owes its qualities may be taken by itself (as theine, not as tea) without any appreciable effect. The water which will allay our burning thirst, augments it when congealed into snow; so that Captain Ross declares the natives of the Arctic regions "prefer enduring the utmost extremity of thirst rather than attempt to remove it by eating snow." Yet if the snow be melted, it becomes drinkable water; and it must be melted in the mouth. Nevertheless, although, if melted before entering the mouth, it assuages thirst like other water, when melted in the mouth it has the opposite effect. To render this paradox more striking, we have only to remember that ice, which melt more slowly in the mouth, is very efficient in allaying thirst.

These facts point to an important consideration, which has been little regarded by the majority of those who have written on Food: the consideration of the profound differences which may result from simple differences in the state of substances. The chemist, in his elementary analysis, necessarily gives no clue to such differences. He tells us of what elements an article of Food is composed, but he cannot tell us how those elements are combined, nor in what state the substance is. Even when he has ascertained the real composition and properties of any substances, he has still to ask the physiologist what are the conditions presented by the organism in which this substance is to undergo chemical transformations. We know that a change in the conditions will cause a change in the manifestation of a force; so that often what ordinarily takes place in the laboratory will not at all take place in the organism. Chlorine and hydrogen are gases having a powerful affinity for each other—that is to say, they will unite when brought together in the daylight: but if we change the conditions—if we bring them together in the dark—their affinity is never manifested; and thus, while in the sunlight they rush together with explosive

force, producing an intense acid, they will remain quiescent in the darkness, and for all eternity would form no combination. Again, this same chlorine decomposes water in the sun's rays; but in darkness it has no such power as the effects of so simple a change in the conditions, it is easy to imagine how various must be the differences between the phenomena which occur in the laboratory, and those which the same substances present under the complex conditions of the organism.

The chemist employs vessels of glass, in which he isolates the substances he examines, keeping them free from the interference of other substances, because he knows that, unless such interference be avoided, his experiment is nullified. He knows, for example, that the water which, if poured into a red-ferucible, flies up into his face as steam, will rapidly pass into ice if a little liquid sulphurous acid happen to present. He knows, in short, that the stronger affinity prevents the action of the weaker affinity; and to be sure of his experiment, he must isolate his substances. But in the vital laboratory no such isolation is possible. The organism has no airtight cylinders. Vital processes go on in tissues which, so far from isolating the substance introduced—so far from protecting it against interference, do inevitably interfere, and are themselves involved in the very changes undergone by the substance. Thus, while it is true that an alkali will neutralise an acid out of the organism, we must be cautious in applying such a chemical principle in the administration of drugs, because the alkali stimulates a greater secretion of the gastric acid; so that over and above the amount neutralised, there will be a surplus of acid free, owing to the interference of the tissues in which the process takes place.

Besides the complications which occur from the inevitable interference of the organism itself, and from differences resulting from divergencies in the state of bodies, there are other complications arising from cause peculiarly vital. Chemistry must ever remain incompetent to solve the problems of life, only from this, that in Biology questions of Form are scarcely less important than questions of Composition. Spread out a cell into a layer, and you will find, that in ceasing to be a cell, it has ceased to act as an organ—it has lost all the properties which distinguish it as a cell. Thus, the green cells of the plant decompose carbonic acid. Even the torn leaf will equally fix the carbon and liberate the oxygen, provided its cells are preserved in their integrity of form. But if these cells are crushed, or otherwise injured, this vital property ceases, because the cell alone is capable of manifesting it. Under the influence of yeast, sugar is decomposed into alcohol and carbonic acid; but if the yeast cells be crushed and disorganised, their action on the sugar is said to be quite different: instead of converting it into alcohol and carbonic acid, they convert it into lactic acid. We must acknowledge, then, that when certain combinations of carbon; oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, and salts, assume the form of a cell, the properties of these substances become profoundly modified.

Such considerations need all our attention in dealing with so complex a question as that of Food. They show us, what indeed we had last month occasion to see in detail, the radical incompetence of Chemistry to solve any of the questions of Physiology, and urge us to reject, as misdirected labour, all attempts at establishing anything more than chemical facts in the "Chemistry of Food." It was undoubtedly a great discovery which Mulder made in 1838, that the albumen of plants was identical, or nearly so, with the albumen of animals, and consequently that when the ox ate grass, and the lion ate the ox, both derived their nutriment from the same chemical substance. A great discovery; but we cannot agree with Moleschott in thinking this discovery first settled the basis of a science of Food. It was a chemical triumph, fruitful in results to Chemistry; but its physiological bearing has been greatly exaggerated, and has given increased impetus to that chemical investigation of Food, which, as we have said, cannot, in the nature of things, be other than misleading. And although Mulder has shown the inaccuracy of Liebig's notion, that vegetable albumen is identical with the fibrine of the blood and vegetable caseine with the caseine of the blood—although he energetically repudiates as unphilosophical

the idea of a chemical analysis furnishing any true standard of nutritive value, yet he does not seem to have clearly apprehended what the true method of investigation must be: and his criticism of Liebig is mainly negative.

To the chemist there may be little or no difference between pliant and flesh as food; to the physiologist the difference is profound: he sees the lion perishing miserably of inanition in presence of abundant herbage, which to the elephant or buffalo furnishes all that is needful. The ox eats the grass and the tiger eats the ox, may contain little that is not wholly derived from the grass; and the chemist analysing the flesh of both may point out their identity: but the question of Food is not, what are the chemical constituents of different substances? but, What are the substances which will nourish the organism? If the animal will not eat, or, having eaten, cannot assimilate, a certain substance is no food for it, be its chemical composition what it may. We thus see, that *digestibility* is an important element in the estimate of Food: unless the substance can be digested, it cannot be assimilated, cannot nourish; although, perhaps, if assimilated, the substance might have a high value. A pound of beef-steak contains an enormous superiority of tissue-making substance over that contained in a pound of cabbage; yet to the rabbit the cabbage is the superior food, while to the dog the cabbage is no food at all—*Blackwood*.

EUROPEAN SOLDIERS IN INDIA.

A select Committee, of which Mr. EWART is the chairman, has been sitting in the House of Commons for the past fortnight in order to receive evidence upon the subject of the best method of colonizing India so as to develop the resources of the soil and while increasing the agricultural wealth of the country, consolidate its possession and government by the English. The evidence has not been made public yet, but from some occasional summaries that have appeared, and from facts that have oozed out, we gather that the importance of assembling and settling European Soldiers in the Hills has been much dwelt upon. It appears to be admitted by all the Military and Medical Officers who have been consulted that the climate of the Hills is exceedingly well adapted to the constitutions of Englishmen and their children, at an elevation of 2,000 or 3,000 feet above the level of the plains, and that they might work for several hours in the day in the open air without detriment to their health. One Officer suggests that in the event of its being decided to keep a large European force continually in India, it would be very desirable to extend the percentage of married Soldiers in each Regiment, conditionally that the offspring of such marriages should be sent at four years of age to one of the educational asylums in the Hills, that they might attain a healthful maturity, and sound moral instruction. The former of these is impossible in the plains. The mortality among European children is notoriously great after they have attained their sixth year. If they survive, it is as poor sickly, attenuated objects. The hardship to the European parents in parting with their offspring could not be greater than that to which persons of the higher class are subjected who are obliged to send their little ones to England at a very early age. It is argued that, by the process suggested, a large European community would be created out of which a Hill Militia could be formed, or the boys, on attaining a proper age, might be placed on the various railways, agricultural and other companies, or employed by the Government, as overseers, superintendents, &c., a premium being demanded from their private employers to meet, in some measure, the expenses of their education and maintenance. Four hundred children are now maintained at the Lawrence Asylum, and by the last accounts there are nine hundred at Dum-Dum, near Calcutta. From this we may judge of the extent to which the Hills might be populated by Europeans, without taking into consideration the independent settlers, and the Military Pensioners.

As it would not be possible to keep all the European Troops in the Hills, it is very properly suggested that every Regiment should be moved there in its turn for as long a period as may be compatible with the exigencies of the Service, the rest being kept at stations

connected with the Hills by railways. Indeed, the extension of the railway system throughout India, is considered by the witnesses before the Committee a *sine qua non*. Colonisation, by which is understood the embarkation of English capital in India, cannot be carried out unless those who lay out their money on the soil shall have some guarantee that the produce will be carried with facility and rapidity to the coast. The existing roads and means of carriage are upon a ludicrously low scale. Railroads being established, agriculture and commerce must flourish; towns rise up on the line of rail, and Military operations be wonderfully expedited and combined. *U. S. Gazette*.

GAY DECEIVERS.

The departure of a Regiment from one of our colonial possessions to another leads us to reflect upon the effects of a social evil, which seems to have grown up under the every eyes of the authorities, both in church and state, unchecked, because perhaps unheeded. Every one has heard and smiled at the old saying, said of our tars, about a wife in every port! But every one knew what that was worth, and what it meant. The evil now referred to, is a practice which some men indulge in, of "marrying" at every Foreign station where they have the opportunity; purposely, and of malice aforethought intending to abandon the "wife," upon his Regiment being ordered away to another part of the world, again "to love and to ride away!" This arises from the desire on the part of the fair portion of the inhabitants of all Garrison towns to ally themselves with the English Soldiers, in preference to making a match with their own country men, letting alone the singular and almost irresistible attraction found by the softer sex in the red coat. But chiefly, in the facility with which a certain sort of marriages are performed in the colonies. The Soldier cannot persuade the Military Chaplain to tie the knot, without the sanction of the Commanding Officer; but this just suits the purpose; he does not wish to be tied, he has no intention of being fixed, for better or worse; and she is persuaded, on the grounds that the Colonel is very ill natured and won't give him leave, to accompany him to some dissenting minister, who goes through the ceremony, no doubt to the satisfaction of his own conscience, but with no more legal authority, in some instances, nor with more binding force, than if any other layman had spliced them. The route arrives, and with it the hour of parting—the gay deceiver ploughs the main; on fresh matrimonial thoughts intent, while the poor girl finds that she is not only abandoned, but that she is not his wife! (*U. S. Gazette*.)

THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

Finding fault is not so pleasant as some people imagine, and it really gives us pleasure to have occasion to praise any saying or doings of her Majesty's present Ministers. The opportunity is not frequent, and that makes it the more welcome. Mr Walpole has done excellently well in supporting Mr Locke Kings motion for the abolition of the property qualification of members of Parliament, and assigning the best reasons for the right conclusion. He treated with no more respect than it deserves the pretence that the property qualification secures independence, and he condemned it both as abortive of its professed object and as a sham. How will this be relished by the stanch Tories like Mr Bentinck, who apprehend that if the qualification be abolished, beggars will find their way into the House, and be too occupied with their own wants to attend to the business of the nation? There is, however, no very alarming liking for poor men in the country; though the error is sometimes committed of choosing men much worse than simply poor, that is to say deeply in debt—men realizing that condition most dangerous to society, of having the desires of the rich and the means of the poor—*Examiner*.

The Royals, and 31st Regiment at Gibraltar have received their orders, the former direct to Hong Kong, the latter for the Cape, and only wait the arrival of the relieving Corps, the 6th and 7th, to proceed on their voyage.

INDIA.

Despatches received from Bombay state that Sir Edward Lugard relieved Azimghur on the 15th, losing only one officer and five men killed of the 10th Foot, General Grant had marched from Lucknow on Fyzabad.

The Commander-in-Chief, had sent his staff to Cawpore on the 12th, and was to march to Futteghur.

Brigadier Seaton had defeated the rebels near that station; they were totally routed, lost two guns, and all their ammunition. Our loss was slight; they enemy had some 300 killed and wounded.

Sir Hugh Rose, when last heard of, was at Saegur in the Gwalior country.

The Kotah fugitives are endeavouring to make for Calpee. The Rajah of Kotah had been tried for complicity in Major Burton's murder, and, it is believed, had been acquitted.

A small Bombay force has defeated a body of rebels in the Malpooora Mountains; otherwise all is quiet in the Presidency.

MONTENEGRO.

The *Moniteur* of the 18th contains the following;—

"The much-to-be-regretted fighting which has been the consequence of the entry of the Turkish troops into the territory of Grahovo has instigated the governments of the Emperor and of those Powers who are acting in concert with him, to take new steps in the matter.

"The governments of his Majesty the Sultan has now listened to their advice, and on the 14th inst, transmitted to his Majesty's Commissioner, and to the officer in command of the Turkish forces, the formal order to suspend hostilities.

"There is, therefore, every reason to hope that, thanks to the common efforts of the Powers, and to the disposition manifested by the Ottoman government, this affair will shortly be concluded in a peaceful manner."

AMERICAN FLEET.—The United States vessels of war now stationed in the Gulf of Mexico, and under sailing orders for that station, are as follows:

Name of vessel.	Guns.
Steamer Colorado.....	15
Steamer Fulton.....	5
Steamer Wash.....	40
Steamer Water Witch.....	2
Steamer Arctic.....	2
Frigate Savannah.....	50
Sloop Jamestown.....	22
Brig Dolphin.....	4
Steamer Despatch.....	2
Sloop of war Plymouth.....	5
Sloop of war Preble.....	16
Total.....	163

THOMAS MAXWELL,

Shipping, Commission, Insurance, Custom House & Steamboat Agent.

Consignments Solicited,—Remittances prompt.

Canal Basin, and 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.

REFERENCES.

Honbls. J. Ferrier and L. Renaud; William Molson, William Workman, David Torrance, Johnson Thompson, and Joseph Levey Esqrs. Messrs. Chamberlin & Thompson Morland & Co., and Joseph McKay & Bro ther.

Montreal, Feb. 18, 1858,

SAVAGE & LYMAN. IMPORTERS AND MAKERS

OF Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Silver Ware.

—ALSO,—

ELECTRO-PLATED and Papier Mache Goods, Moderator Lamps, Fine Cutlery, Dressing cases, Military Goods, Telescopes, Spectacles, &c., &c., have REMOVED to the New Stores, Cathedral Block, site of the late Christ Church Cathedral, Notre Dame Street.

Montreal, May 7, 1858.

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JUNE 5, 1858.

PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH.

Among the measures of economy to which the financial necessities of the hour have impelled the Government, is the pitiful expedient of saving a paltry sum of less than £1500 by the reduction of the Drill of the Volunteer Artillery from 20 days to 15, during the year.

This step on the part of the Administration is a direct breach of contract with that portion of the Force, and moreover an absolute violation of the Law of the land.

By the Militia Act 18 Vic. Cap. 77, it is enacted by Section 32 that this arm shall be drilled for twenty days during the year, and by Section 34, that such number of days drill shall be paid for at given rates.

It would appear that the advisers of the Crown are in ignorance of these stipulations, or they could hardly have been so unwise as to incur a loss of popularity with the entire Militia Force of the Province, and run the risk of breaking up the whole Volunteer organization, by proposing what any lawyer among them, (and there is a goodly number!) could have told them it was legally out of their power to do, so long as the present act remains unrepealed.

We hope the exposition of this fact will cause the Legislature to hesitate before sanctioning any such unwise economy. The proceeding is the more remarkable on the part of the Government, when it is recollected that but a few weeks ago, the Volunteers petitioned the Parliament for an increased number of days drill, especially for these more scientific arms of the Service. It would be far better in fact to reduce the number of Rifle Companies or to reduce the Drill of the whole Force in a given ratio, say 10 per cent, than to confine the retrenchment entirely to the most valuable branches of the Service.

But how any some men can possibly think of any reduction in the small amount annually voted for the only stay we have in case of invasion, is truly amazing. If these men must be convinced, and it is hard to convince them, let us point out to their attention the language of the *New York Herald*, and the reckless conduct of those American politicians whom it is generally understood to represent; and then we think they will dismiss their economical scruples. It is the duty of all sensible men not to disregard such indications. We hope that War may be improbable, still it is possible, and nations cannot neglect possibilities. We trust therefore the reduction proposed will not be persisted in.

As we write these lines the complexion of matters in the States becomes more serious. The Americans are a people with whom it is impossible to have any dealings. Would anyone believe that Senators of all parties, acting merely on the statements of the very worst of the population, men directly interested in telling untruths, would recommend steps to be pursued towards British Men of War, which must cause a War between the two countries? Such however is the melancholy fact, they will not wait for enquiry, or even to obtain redress if entitled to it, which we very much doubt.

But what will Canadians say when we inform them from most excellent authority that in the face of this, with a very fair chance of War within three months, the Provincial Government are actually on the point of refusing a miserable vote of \$100,000 for the Militia and Volunteer Forces of the country!

And this at the moment that the very individuals who make up the Administration and the two houses of the Legislature, are expending \$1,000,000 on themselves!

Have we a Governor General? We most respectfully ask His Excellency Sir Edmund Head if he considers he owes nothing to this Province, which he administers in the name of his Sovereign? But what is the use of remonstrating? The Parliament which tolerated, and the Governor General who overlooked, the Russell and Quebec Elections, would do anything.

THE ADJUTANT GENERALSHIP OF MILITIA.

Numerous reports are current as to the disposal of the vacant appointment. Colonel de Salaberry is the latest favorite. We should have preferred Colonel Taché because we consider that he has enough political influence to constrain the Government into just measures towards the Force, and the head of the Military department might then have looked for a seat at the Council Board. However the son of the Hero of Chateaugay has fair claims to the appointment, and in case of a War with our neighbours the presence of a French Canadian at the head of our Provincial Forces may be a good thing. With 20,000 hardy French Canadians, and 20,000 British, properly trained and led, we need not fear for our country.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED AT LUCKNOW,

War-office, Pall Mall, May 4.

The Secretary of State for War has received from his Royal Highness the General Commanding-in-Chief the following list of casualties during the siege and capture of Lucknow:—

Nominal Roll of Officers Killed and Wounded in the Army under the Command of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, from the 2nd to the 21st of March inclusive.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head-quarters, Camp, Lucknow, March 26.

General Staff.—Lieut F R S Flood, Extra Aide-de-Camp to Chief of Staff, wounded severely.

Artillery Division.—Lieut O D Thackwell (15th N I), Asst-Baggage-Master, Divisional Staff, killed, Acting-Mate H O'Garvey, Naval Brigade, Shannon, killed, Capt Sir W Peel, K.C.B., N B H M S Shannon, wounded severely; Major W W Barry, Royal Artillery (Siege), severely (burnt); Lieut H A Tracy, Royal Art (Siege), slightly; and Vet-Surg T Hickman, 3rd Brigade Bengal Horse Art (Field), slightly.

Engineer Brigade.—Lieut J Cape (30th N I) Asst-Baggage-Master, Brigade Staff, killed; Capt A J Clerke, Royal Engineers, died from the effects of a gunpowder explosion; Lieut E P Brownlow, B E, died from the effects of a gunpowder explosion; Major A Taylor, B E severely; Lieut A G Forbes, B E slightly; Ensign Knowles, Punjab Pioneers, gun shot in knee.

Cavalry Division.—Brigadier A Little, 1st Cavalry Brigade Staff, wounded severely; Capt T W H Hutchinson, H M 9th Lancers, dangerously (since dead); Major C A Sanford, 5th Punjab Cavalry, killed; Capt F Wale, Commandant, 1st Sikh Irr Cavalry, killed; Lieut A R D Mackenzie, 1st Sikh Irr Cavalry, wounded slightly; Lieut Goodby, 1st Sikh Cavalry, wounded; Lieut Montgomerie 1st Sikh Irr Cavalry, wounded and Lieut Sandeman, 1st Sikh Irr Cavalry, wounded. 2nd Cavalry Brigade Staff.—Major J P Smith, H M 2nd Drn Guards, killed; Lieut P W A Carnegie, H M 2nd Drn Guards, wounded slightly; Capt W H Slade, H M 7th (Queen's own) Hussars slightly; Lieut H J Wilken, H M 7th (Queen's own) Hussars, slightly; Cornet W G H Bankes, H M 7th (Queen's own) Hussars, very severely; and Major W S R Hodson, Hodson's Horse, dangerously (since dead).

1st Infantry Division.—Lieut W R Moorsom H M 52nd Lt Infantry, Dep. Assistant Quarterm. Genl killed. 1st Infantry Brigade.—Ensign J A Cubitt, H M 1st Batt 5th Fusiliers slightly. 2nd I Brigade Capt L G Dr Costa (58th N I), Regt of Ferozepore, killed, and Major J Brasyer Regt of Ferozepore, wounded severely.

2nd Infantry Division.—Capt R Stewart, Dep Asst-Adjt-General, wounded severely. 3rd Inf Brigade.—Lieut Col W J Loftus, H M 38th Regt, severely; Lieut-Col T C C Kelly, H M 38th Regt slightly. Brevet-Major E T Gloster, H M 38th Regt, dangerously; Capt G R Hopkins, H M 53rd Regt severely. Lieut H Helsingham, H M 53rd Regt severely. 4th Inf Brigade.—Lieut F E H Farquharson, H M 42nd Highlanders, severely, Capt C W Macdonald, H M 93rd Highlanders killed, Lieut C W Sergison, H M 93rd H killed; Lieut R V S Grimstone, H M 93rd H slightly; Ensign C Hastie, H M 93rd H slightly; Major A T Wilde, 4th Punjab Rifles, dangerously; Capt J Hood, 4th Punjab Rifles, dangerously; Lieut A M L Stewart, 4th Punjab Rifles slightly; and Lieut O L Smith, 4th Punjab Rifles, severely.

3rd Infantry Division.—Capt H Macpherson 5th Inf Brigade Staff, severely; Capt G P Prevost, H M 23rd Fusiliers, slightly. Lieut G V H Bussell, H M 23rd Fus severely; Lieut A L Tobin, 23rd Fus, severely, Capt G M Miller, H M 79th Highlanders, severely; Ensign G G Thain, E I Company's service attached, H M 79th H slightly; Capt F O Salisbury, 1st European B. Fusiliers, slightly. Capt E St. George, 1st E B F, dangerously; Lieut N Ellis, 1st E B F slightly. 6th Inf Brigade.—Capt W F Thyne, 2nd Batt Rifle Brigade, killed; Ensign L E Cooper, 2nd Batt R B wounded dangerously (since dead); Ensign J A Drake H E I C Service, slightly; Lieut A J Anderson (38th N I), 2nd Punjab Inf, killed; Lieut P W Poulett, 2nd P Inf, severely.

4th Infantry Division.—Lieut J Wall, Dep-Ass Quar-General, killed; Lieut S Chalmers (53rd N.I., Sub-Ass-Comm-Genl), severely; and Lieut Ogilvie (Madras Sappers and Miners), wounded slightly. 7th Inf Brigade.—Capt J Cator H M 10th Foot, severely; Major W Radcliffe, H M 20th Regiment, severely. Capt A R Warren, H M 20th Regiment slightly; and Lieut-Col T O W Ingram H M 97th Regt killed.

ABSTRACT.

Officers killed or died of wounds . . . 19
Officers wounded 48
Total —67

H W NORMAN Major,
Deputy-Adjutant-General of the Army.

The admiralty have called upon the Dockyard authorities at Sheerness to be immediately informed as to the time that would be required to get the entire steam squadron of reserve at that port ready for sea. Also, for the time required to get certain screw steam-ships of the line, now under fitment, ready also for immediate active service. The result of their reply to their Lordships is an order for the whole staff of artificers of all classes to be from henceforth until further orders, put on what is termed job and task-work on unlimited earnings. Provisions and stores of every description are ordered to be forthwith taken on board the screw steam guard-ship of steam reserve *Cressy*, 80. The only requirements of these ships would be seamen, powder, shot, shell, &c. If required for immediate service they are ordered to be manned from the different Coast-guard stations attached to their district. The ships now under fitment at Sheerness, in the basin and dock, are the *Majestic*, 80, screw steam ship; the *Colossus*, 80 screw steam ship; the new screw steam ship *Hero*, 91; the *Terrible*, 21 paddle-wheel steam frigate; the new screw steam frigate *Emerald*, 51; and sundry gunboats. The establishment of clerks' measurers are to be forthwith increased to the same strength as it was during the late war with Russia. An entry is now open on board the *Cressy* for all pensioners whose physical powers will enable them to pass the surgeon, age not being taken into consideration. Their pensions are to continue, in addition to their able seamen or petty officers' pay, during their service.

CANADIAN CORPS.

"The men for 100th have been enlisted principally by the exertions of the recruiters from the 17th, 39th and Canadian Rifles. A second battalion for this corps, or 101st Regiment, could easily be raised."

Yes, and if the Governor General in the exercise of an enlarged and confiding Policy, would raise this corps from the *French Canadian* population, a Light Infantry Corps to be styled: "Carabiniers de la Reine," could be formed of which the Empire might be proud.

The *Quebec Herald* says that Shipping is to be taken up for the 100th immediately. The first Detachment will probably leave in the *Indian* on the 19th Instant.

THEATRICALS.

The Quebec public will be gratified during the course of next week by the presence among them of the best Actor of "Light Comedy," of the present day; Mr. C. Mathews supported by an efficient company.

We must remind our fair readers that in addition to this unquestionable treat, the performances will be honoured on Tuesday with the presence of Lieutenant Colonel Munro and the Officers of the 39th Regiment, and on Wednesday by that of Lieut.-Colonel Gordon and the Officers of the 100th, or Prince of Wales's Royal Canadian Regiment, being their first appearance!

(See Advertisement Page 160.)

MUSIC.

The *Mercury* says Mr. Cartor is willing to repeat the *Oratorio* of "the Creation." We sincerely trust he will be encouraged to do so, the last was a great treat. But this time could we not hear it in the Cathedral?

MELANHOLY DEATH OF MR. CHARLES EVANS.

We announce with much regret the death of Mr. Charles Evans, for many years the active, upright, and intelligent Publisher and General Manager of the *United Service Gazette*. He had been staying for a short time in the west of England. Driving home on Tuesday last in a phaeton, after a fishing excursion, near Bridgewater, the horse took fright, ran away, and threw Mr. Evans and his companions out of the vehicle. Mr. Evans fell upon his head, and was killed upon the spot. His companions escaped almost unhurt.

In recording the sudden and violent death of Mr. Evans, the surviving Proprietor and Editors of this Journal desire to record their deep sense of the loss they have sustained. Mr. Evans was well known personally to a great many of our readers of all ranks of the Army and Navy. By all, with whom he came into contact, he was esteemed for his integrity and business habits but his colleagues found reason to admire in him great goodness of heart, and a lofty sense of the duties of the professional press, before which all other considerations gave way.—*U. S. Gazette.*

NEW CITY DIRECTORY.

Those who possess Leovell's splendid "Canada Directory," which, besides being a directory of the whole Province, surpasses many local directories for its accuracy and completeness, can hardly be said to need a Quebec Directory. But, to the rest of the community the defects of previous books, and the recent total alteration of the house numbers in every street, have rendered a fresh and carefully printed edition of such a work of reference very much needed. Mr. Lamoureux is about to issue the new Directory in July, and has two experienced and intelligent agents now making the round of the city, Messrs. Cherrier and Hamelin of Montreal, who are compiling the work and at the same time procuring the names of subscribers. The book will be pocket size, and under Mr. Cherrier's management, can hardly fail to be an improvement on all previous attempts in that line.

BRITISH DIPLOMACY.

Sir Henry Bulwer has been appointed to succeed Lord Stratford de Redcliffe as Ambassador at Constantinople. The post is one which requires no ordinary qualifications; for Constantinople still remains the centre of intrigues, which within a few years may again imperil the peace of Europe. Now, whatever his faults of temper may have been, Lord Stratford, by his personal experience and the weight of his personal character, did undoubtedly exert an extraordinary influence in the councils of the Porte. This kind of influence is now withdrawn, and cannot be replaced. There is not on the Foreign-office list the name of any one diplomatist who could at all pretend to the succession of the retired Ambassador. The system which he represented—the system of personal influence—had its evils as well as its advantages, but, whatever these may have been, with Lord Stratford they had disappeared. It would require half a century to build up again the kind of Viceroyalty which he exercised at Constantinople. Still, it is not all loss. If Lord Stratford could at all times bring a strong pressure to bear upon the Turkish authorities, it must also be admitted that he could set his own Government at defiance. If the Turkish Ministry are now freed from a stern taskmaster, English statesmen are also liberated from the dominion of a dictatorial servant. The Embassy at Constantinople, both as far as we and the Turkish Government are concerned, will henceforth be placed upon an entirely new, and perhaps—considering the altered circumstances of Europe, upon a sounder footing. The English Ambassador to that Court must henceforth be in reality, as well as in name, the mouth-piece of the Foreign-office. Under this new state of things it would have been difficult to find a man of more varied experience than Sir Henry Bulwer. For the last 30 years he has been almost constantly employed in the diplomatic service. At Vienna, at the Hague, at Paris, at Brussels, at Constantinople, at St. Petersburg, at Madrid, at Washington, at Florence, his name will be found recorded in the list of the various Embassies. For three or four years, indeed, during this long period he remained at home, but even then he was in the House of Commons. For the last two years he has been engaged as Commissioner at Bucharest in investigating the state of the Danubian Principalities, and in this capacity has been brought into immediate contact with modern Turkish diplomacy. Whatever the success of his Mission may be, it would have been difficult to select a man with fairer antecedents for the post of our representative at Constantinople than Sir Henry Bulwer.—Times.

Thus the Times.—Now is there any Englishman such a fool as not to know that the real reason of the removal of Sir Stratford Canning (his diplomatic name,) from Constantinople was because he would not permit the insolence of Mr. de Thouvenel the French Ambassador. If there were intrigues, they were at Paris not at Constantinople.

Our French Canadian friends are continually reproaching *l'Angleterre* for its interference in European affairs while there is not a single occasion on which France does not intervene. The last intimation in *le Moniteur* that M. L. Bonaparte thinks that he is called on to intervene between Turkey and part of her subjects the Montegrins, is a specimen. And because he chooses to do this, the English Ministers must drag our country at his tail. The fiddling of Nero was sanity compared to the contemptible squabbling of English Politicians while their country is being disgraced and ruined in every way.

THE RUSSELL ELECTION CASE.

The public will recollect the revelations of a Mr. Bedell in this case.

Some three hundred votes forged, with the connivance of Mr. Fellowes, by the orders of his immediate Agent and confidant Casselman, the votes forged being more than the declared majority. These facts are undisputed. And yet, to the eternal disgrace of the members, a major-

ity of one (Mr. Thibaudeau of Portneuf being that one,) has declared that the forger, who should take his seat in the Penitentiary instead of the Parliament, shall make laws for Canada!

If the Queen's Representative, the natural guardian under God of our Constitution, permits it to be violated, he must be held responsible and not the wretched men who are betraying it and us. His duty is clear, he must DISSOLVE this PARLIAMENT.

"REALLY TOO WITTY."

In our number of 8th May we, in the exercise of our natural vocation as a Military Paper, took on us hardly to criticize the operations of Sir Colin Campbell at Lucknow. This unfavorable opinion was not given for the vulgar reason of a want of success, but because wars in the East cannot be conducted "cautiously." The moment that policy is adopted we had better abandon the country, for it w'ont answer. With 40,000 men, a powerful train of Artillery, a large force of Cavalry, and the hot season approaching, it was a General's duty to have struck home. For thus unfavorably expressing ourselves we were called to task by *le Courier du Canada* which, in the usual style of French Canadian journalism, tried to ridicule the idea of a military opinion proceeding from such a quarter. The remarks of *le Courier* were considered so witty that other French Canadian journals eagerly copied them.

Since that date every Military authority from England has, one by one, confirmed the opinion we expressed of the most unsatisfactory nature of the operations before Lucknow; a most striking corroboration of this will be found in the extract we give below from the Correspondent of *the Times*.

The next time *le Courier* wants to be witty at our expense, it will perhaps select some more felicitous field than military matters; if it had been naval perhaps! Eh *M. Tartuffe, entendez-vous?*

"I must mention that the escape of the Sepoys has for the time impaired the confidence of the Army in Sir Colin Campbell. The soldiers cannot, or will not, see that, had the Sepoys been surrounded, and had they fought with the desperation they showed in the detached houses by the river bank, we should have suffered a loss which would have left the Sikhs and Ghoorkas masters of the situation. The Commander-in-Chief had that contingency to think of as well as mere victory."

THE NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

Mr. Baby's contract for the construction of this line expired on Monday last. Have the remarkably active Directors of this undertaking ever thought of this? What do the people of Quebec think of this undertaking at its present stage?

MATRIMONY.

The *Limerick Chronicle* says

"It is to be hoped the new minister for war will do something to prevent imprudent marriages on the part of young officers—a law that would prohibit such, unless the parties had means to support themselves, would prove beneficial to the service, and prevent much misery."

It is to be hoped that the Minister of War will mind his own business, there is too much of interference with the private affairs of officers of the British Army.

They are men and know how to take care of themselves, we don't want any imitation of continental despotism in the British Army.

Sabatier's FULL DRESS CONCERT on Monday must not be forgotten.

The Programme is full of promise, and Mr. Sabatier is regarded as the *premier Artiste* of the American Continent.

Literature.

ORGANIZATION OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Continued from last number.

The Secretary for War!" If he only knew how often his name was made use of, he might order some official mode of answering official letters to be drawn up. But let us suppose that the department would recognize the advantage of simplicity, and agree to work from the top, there is still that great point "trust" to be overcome. The Treasury holds the Secretary of State for War responsible for the due carrying of military finance. As a Cabinet Minister, and having many important points to consider, he deposes his trust to an Under Secretary of State. Now if we take into consideration the enormous military expenditure of this country, the constant calls which are made for grants of money from our numerous colonies the great questions of munitions of war, or commissariat, which such an event as a revolt in India or at the Cape will necessitate, it must be admitted a man who has to turn his attention to large sums, which becomes matters of serious consideration with the exchequer of this country, cannot fill his head with the pretty details which constantly reach the War office from every military station. Yet, so jealous is the Treasury of trusting any one, that the Under Secretary cannot depute power to men at the heads of large departments, to sanction unforeseen expenditure on their own responsibility.

Thus the commanding engineer of a station, in connection with the Barrack Master, makes a list yearly of repairs and additional work which have been pointed out to them by officers commanding districts and regiments, and principal medical officers but these are all forwarded to the Inspector of Fortifications. They are duly gone over at the Head-quarter Office, and after consultation with the Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, these estimates are what are called "cut down." That is to say, this and that item are cut out by the men at head-quarters, without any reference to the original proposers; and the engineer officer the districts gets back the mangled remains of the budget. Now we are perfectly aware that there would be the greatest difficulty, indeed it is almost an impossibility that all the demands made in any one year upon the exchequer could be sanctioned that year.

On the other hand, we do not think that in revising estimates there is that careful attention paid to discriminating what may be cut down. It is true, it is difficult to please everybody, but our War Office is sometimes given to sacrificing practical good to a hobby. Let us but think of the enormous expenditure which has taken place during the last few years at Woolwich arsenal, and at Enfield. We find from the Fourth Report of the Sebastopol Committee that a very talented officer of artillery succeeded in effecting a very great saving to the Government by manufacturing shell instead of getting them by contract. The new Clerk of the Ordnance deduced from this the theory that the Government of this country should manufacture all its implements of war. It was a matter of record that the iron foundries and the small-arm trade had furnished excellent weapons at a moderate cost, but still he dreamt of enormous buildings and tall chimneys, and splendid gates, and finished by erecting an iron foundry at Woolwich, which would have graced the arsenal at Vienna; and in the midst of the swamps of Enfield marsh has risen a factory which would do credit to any European power, but the extra cost of which, caused by its isolated position, would alone have built quite as good a one in a more sensible locality. Nevertheless, in spite of this large buildings we have terminated our Crimean war, and have reconquered India, by the assistance alone of the trade of this country.

But whilst we were throwing away money, which can never be redeemed, we find that the medical officers of Fort Pitt Chatham, have been for the last twenty years unable to get drains made at the back of the Hospital. Every quarter have they reported the subject to the Barrack Master and the Engineer. Doubtless the Engineer did his duty, and forwarded the statement, with his estimates, to the Inspector of Fortifications; but nothing was ever done: at least, do not let us say that nothing was ever done, for something was done. After

several years' application, gratings were put down at the mouth of the drains to prevent the rats running about the yard at night.

Now, why, in so important a matter as the health of invalids, could not the commandant of a garrison, or the principal medical officer, in connection with the chief engineer, order these drains to be made, and report the circumstance to the War Department. It will be said it reply to this, that if at all military stations a similar licence were given, it would entail an enormous unforeseen expenditure. We doubt this. We think that if trust were placed in such men, it would not be misused. We think, also, that if the chief engineer could be allowed to get into the train and take his plans with him, and the statement of the medical officer, and go to the War Office and explain what he wanted, and take a letter from the War office to the Treasury, and see one of the Lords of the Treasury, he would soon get what he wanted; but then if everybody were to do this, the Under Secretary of a State could not see them all. Granted but why should not the Under Secretary have officers about him whom he could trust, who could give a decision on such matters, and who would report to him what they had done, and not ask him what it was they should do.

We think such a system could be instituted, Englishmen used to be considered honest, and men of business; and in spite of the British Bank, we think the Under Secretary might delegate much of his authority to men under him, which would save not only a vast deal of unnecessary correspondence, but do away with that great slur which is now so generally cast on the War Department, that you cannot even get an answer to your letter, and that nobody knows who to apply to. We are, of course, speaking of the condition of things at home; for although it is a very English proverb that charity begins at home, the War office in its munificence has been able to make up its mind to be charitable abroad. On the 19th of October, 1857, circulars were issued to commanding officers abroad, which to a certain degree simplified matters and recognized their being trustworthy. Thus, we find.

"All estimates for works, repairs, and establishment are, in the first instance, to be submitted to you by the several branches concerned with them, for your information and approval, before they are forwarded for the decision of the Secretary of State for War. You will from time to time, when practicable, inspect the various branch departments to such extent as will satisfy you that they are efficiently conducted."

You will report whether the barrack repairs have been executed with promptitude.

Your order will be required for all issues of stores not previously sanctioned by authority from this office; and you will, without delay, report such order to the Secretary of State, explaining at the same time your reasons for granting it. . . . You will report whether the troops are well and regularly supplied by the commissariat with their rations and provisions, forage, fuel and light. . . . Should you deem it necessary to order the issue from the commissariat stores of any extra rations of provisions, forage, or fuel, and light or pecuniary allowance in lieu over and above the allowance granted by the Royal warrant, or sanctioned by the local regulations of the command, you will report the same, without delay, for the approval of the Secretary of State, explaining your reasons for granting it. . . . All applications for temporary use of quarters and stabling, beyond the amount of accommodations prescribed by the regulations, must be submitted by the Barrack Master for the approval of the officer commanding the troops at his station."

Why, one can work under such a system. Leave as to be asked in a proper, regular manner but the authority whose leave has to be asked, is there on the spot. The question comes straight before him without delay. He acts on his own discretion, and reports what he has done. But such a system is too simple and inexpensive at home. The very War Department, which issued the above Orders in October, 1857, ordered the 12th November, 1857, that—

"The Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland will notify the movements of troops in Ireland to the respective Barrack Masters. receive and forward to the Quartermaster-General applications for extra fuel and sanction in the usual manner, and receive

occupation and equipment returns from the several Barrack Masters direct."

But the Quartermaster-General distinctly tells us he has no power to interfere—that all he can do is to forward these applications to the War Department, where they are read and minuted by the junior clerk and gradually make their way upwards. Now, who, in the present instance, will probably be the person whose decision will be final and who will his consent to an additional supply of what the Quartermaster-General terms "miserable tallow candles?" A clerk to the Director of Stores, who, in the name of the Secretary for War, will write back to the Quartermaster-General to state the supply is sanctioned, and write to the commissariat on the spot to issue. Now, putting routine on one side, who is the person most capable giving decision? Lord Seaton, commanding in Ireland, on the report of the Deputy Quartermaster-General in Ireland, or a clerk at the War Office, who has most probably never been in Ireland, and who has not the slightest idea of why or wherefore the extra supply is wanted? We say putting routine on one side, because it is very clear that if a general officer abroad can have such trust confided in him, and give an order on his own authority without disarranging the machinery of the War Department, and without endangering the financial calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it is, we think, a deduction that the same authority might to be given to the officer commanding the forces in Ireland; and we really think that such a man as Lord Seaton would have as due regard to economy, and take quite as great an interest in reducing the expenditure of this country, as a clerk in the Store Branch. But then would it not be too simple? Lord Seaton having received the report of his Quartermaster-General, would give his sanction, and report what he had done to the Secretary for War. At present, Lord Seaton has to direct his Deputy Quartermaster-General to report to the Quartermaster-General in England, who has to report to the War Department; all which correspondence might be carried on very well by a couple of clerks at 5s. a day, and we might dispense with the services of two Quartermaster-Generals, if they are only to be made use of as clerks. This want of simplicity and of trust is nowhere felt more than in the attempt to provide the soldier with the necessaries of life. The commissariat, the Accountant-Generals, one and all, are fully aware of it. They tell you it forms a perplexity of accounts and of correspondence, which is perfectly stultifying. One would think that if anything had induced the War Department to retain so cumbersome a piece of machinery, it would have been the repeated wish of the Treasury.

But it would seem that nowhere is the system accounted more unsatisfactory than by the Treasury. We find in the Appendix No. 28, in the Report of the Commission, a most remarkable proof of this in a memorandum by Sir Charles Trevelyan; and we all know that the Treasury and Sir Charles are in many matters pretty much one and the same thing. Now, what does he say?

"The regulations under which the pay of the army is issued and accounted for, urgently stand in need of reform. The stoppages from the pay of the soldier for the rations supplied to him involve settlements of account of so operose and cumbersome a nature, that, although they are gone through in time of peace at the cost of an enormous waste of labour, the whole system is immediately abandoned at the breaking out of a war. In the Kaffir wars, our commissariat officers reported that they had been unable to keep up the calculations which the system required in reference to the pay of every individual soldier belonging to the numerous detachments moving over the face of the country; and in the late Russian war the attempt was not even made, the Treasury having, at the commencement of the war, authorized the issue of the net regimental pay, calculated on the aggregate number of men present with each regiment, without requiring any subsequent detailed settlement. When the soldier was charged with the actual cost of the ration a periodical adjustment of the sum due by him was necessary, but he now pays a fixed amount for his ration, both at home and abroad, and detailed adjustment is therefore no longer required. The practice has survived this occasion for it. A machinery applicable to a bygone state of things ought to be discontinued, and our arrangements

should be adapted to the actual fact,—which is, that soldiers' wages consist of a net rate of pay, a free ration, free lodging, and various other advantages which are provided for him at the cost of the public."

We have already seen in what consists the free lodging accompanied by the advantage of any amount of foul air; let us now see in what the free ration consists. A ration at home, by an order dated 1813, consists of 1lb. of bread and ½lb. of meat uncooked. If encamped, each man gets, by a warrant dated February, 1833, ½lb. of bread in addition. If abroad, he gets 1lb. of bread or ½lb. of biscuit, and 1lb. of meat, either fresh or salt, the additional ½lb. being given to compensate for the inferior quality of foreign meat. By a warrant dated 1850, the soldier pays for his ration 4½d. at home, and 3½d. abroad; that is to say, he is charged the same everywhere for his ration, as at home he gets an additional penny, called "beer money." It is perfectly unnecessary to say that a man having to undergo great bodily exercise, and having frequently to be up all night, cannot live upon ½lb. of uncooked meat, which generally boils down to less than ¼lb., and 1lb. of bread per diem. Soldiers have found it necessary, for their own preservation to get something more; and by clubbing together some 2½d. each themselves with breakfast, and occasionally with tea; a practice so judicious, that commanding officers are enjoined by the authorities to see that their men are supplied with a third meal, provided always the stoppages do not exceed 3½d. a day in the Guards and infantry, and 10d. a day for the cavalry and artillery, including washing. This washing is 3½d. a week for the infantry, 6d. for the Guards and cavalry, and 7d. for artillery.

It is clear that were the Government to undertake to provide three meals for the soldier, and deduct his 8d. or 9d. a day, they could provide him with a far better article for his money than the soldiers now gets by clubbing some dozen together, and going to this or that shop. From the evidence of Commissary-General-Adams, it seems that such a system would not only entail no additional expenditure, but would not even give additional trouble. For this money the commissariat could supply what appears now to be unknown—a chance of diet, together with vegetable diet; and we should not then see, what we now see, the soldier being offered boiled mutton for twenty-one years consecutively, and gradually attaining that state of bodily discipline, which is described by Commissary-General-Adams "as soldiers being not very great eaters." The real fact being, that getting but little to eat, they get in the habit of staying their appetite by smoking or chewing on an empty stomach, either of which is exceedingly prejudicial to the constitution. Indeed, this want of proper nourishment has been considered by one of the highest medical authorities in this country, Dr. Christison, of Edinburgh, as the primary cause of the great mortality in the Crimea. In a memorandum submitted to him by Sir John Mac-Neal, for improving the dietery of the British soldier, he says:—

"Dietaries ought never to be estimated by the rough weight of their constituents, without distinct reference to the real nutriment in these, as determined by physiological and chemical inquiry. Keeping these principles in view, and with the help of a simple table, it is not difficult to fix the dietary advisable for any body of men, according to their occupation. It is also in general easy to detect the source of error in unsuccessful dietaries. For example:—any scientific person, conversant with the present subject, could have foretold as a certain consequence, sooner or later, of their dietary, that the British troops would fall into the calamitous state of health which befell them last winter in the Crimea. Soldiers in the field will be more efficient the nearer they are brought to the athletic constitution. But as the demand for protected, unusual exertion occurs only at intervals, the high nutritive athletic dietary is not absolutely necessary. Some years ago, when I was appointed to inquire into certain points relative to the management of the prison, there were several men employed at the pumps for raising water daily from the Tay for prison use, an occupation requiring much expenditure of muscular strength. These men were, without exception, compelled to desist when fed 24ozs. a-day, an addition 8ozs. of meat and 6ozs. of bread was found necessary, and

then they all worked vigorously."

Nobody will suppose that for the sum of 7d. an overwhelming amount of food will be obtained, and there is no fear of the men suffering from dietary excess. But if by an arrangement the health of the men can be improved, if it be possible to get the soldier to live in the same rational way, and partake of the same meals as other Englishmen, we have no doubt that there would be far less for the medical man to do; and any little expenditure which such a system may give rise to will be amply compensated by the saving in the inspection of the present accounts, owing to the system of stoppages for rations when the soldier is on the march or on board a ship. Thus, in making up the the Crimean accounts, and doubtless at the present day many of the Indian accounts, we find that the soldier, the day previous to his embarkation, was paying 4s. a-day for his commissariat, and 3½d. to his regimental messing. On board the ship he paid 6d. if he took grog, or coffee in lieu of grog, or 5d. if he abstained; in Bulgaria, on arrival, he paid 3½d. for his commissariat ration, and 3½d. for his regimental messing; and when the system broke down through the absence marked from which the men could supply themselves, the stoppage paid to the commissariat rose to 4½d., whilst that to the messing was reduced to nil. But if a man were sick, and was sent down to Scutari to hospital, he then reverted to a 3½d. stoppage, having again paid 5d. or 9d. as the case might be, on board the ship that conveyed him thither. No wonder that even Sir Charles Trevelyan found the system of check more expensive than any attempt to have provided the soldier honestly and liberally. A very few years ago a great deal was said by the public against the extraordinary system of clothing colonelcies, and it was thought that if the Government would undertake to provide for the clothing of the men, they would be more fairly dealt by; and in proof of this; it was shown that the Ordnance corps, then supplied by the Government, had far better cloth issued to them—a fact perfectly correct. The Government did take the clothing in hand, and what says the Quartermaster-General in the result? "I think," he says, "that all our cloth is bad, and I think that the boots are bad. The last issues were improved, but it is a hard and unpleasant cloth for a man to wear; it chafes him, and it does not wear well either; it is full of size and stiffening." Pray is the Government aware that, by giving the soldier indifferent cloth and indifferent boots, they are simply robbing him? It is part of the wages that he should receive a pair of trousers, and a coat, and a pair of boots, yearly, and these are supposed to last him for the year; and if they do not last him, he is provided with others, for which he is put under stoppages.

And we know no better way of exemplifying the correctness of the Quartermaster-General's statement about the clothing, than by reference to the account-books of any regiment, or any company of a regiment, and the result will be perfectly startling. Numbers of men never get any pay all, for once in debt he is scarcely ever out of it; and out of his 13d., what with his rations and his stoppages, he scarcely ever sees anything but the 1d. which, in the Mutiny Act, he must be allowed. As to the great coat, that supposed covering from the night air in this rather humid climate, the Commission merely observes, "It is good for nothing."

A fact known to the soldier for many a long year; and there is not an old woman in the Highlands that would weave such stuff.

In the report a comparison has been instituted between two classes of force, both employed in the public service—the military and the police force; in the latter of which the morality is about one-half of what it is in the former; The soldier is generally a boy from the class of the labourer, or the mechanic, who, having been out of employment for some time, or inclined to be idle, gets attracted by the recruiting placard gets into conversation with the recruiting sergeant, whose interest it is to tell him every lie he can invent, at the rate of 5s. per man, and finally enlists. He is sent off with a bath of other stupid to join the dépôt, and he is there put through a course of instruction which brings into play muscles and nerves he has never made use of before.

The exercise he gets is arduous, and in the cavalry and artillery it is arduous. And there is a regularity in his exercise, though

not in his meals, which tries the constitution to a great extent. He is told that he is a soldier, and that he must not mind standing at attention on parade of a cold winter's morning that he must not mind the stock and knapsack on the hot summer's day, and that he must not mind the thin cloak during his sentry hours, in the depth of winter. His leisure is spent in the public, and his night, when at home, in the unwholesome barrack-room. And there is nothing whatsoever, at least in infantry regiments, to occupy his mind. Drill under the sergeant-major when everybody is to blame; drill under the adjutant, when nothing is right; picquet, guard, fatigues, and roll-call occupy the steady soldier's time; the order-room drill, and cells, the man who is unsteady. But, once a soldier has been three months with his regiment, he has learned all his lessons, and he finds he is in for it for ten or twelve years. He knows his clothing is bad, and that he must pay for more.

He knows he must sleep in the barrack-room, whether he likes it or not, and that he must live on one monotonous diet. Now the policeman is on the average a man of twenty five years of age. He has looked about him, and he knows that if he can possibly get into the force, he is entering a good service. His duty is to a certain degree and independent one, and one which gives the mind constant occupation. It is true that he must attend to his parade regularly, and take up his post regularly, and he is visited during the course of that duty by his sergeant and inspector. But nevertheless he is, to a great extent, his own master. So long as he is on his beat, he may walk in what direction of it he likes, and there is no one bickering at him, and telling him to keep his toes together, or to hold his head up. Then his pay makes him comfortable.

On going into the force he gets 19s. per week. He is allowed good clothing and plenty of it, viz., one body coat, two pairs trousers, and two pairs boots yearly his great coat, and a cape, once in two years. The single man is given his full allowance of 450 to 500 cubic feet to sleep in, for which he pays 1s. a week, and arrangements are made for the single men to mess together. City force, a testimonial is required from two respectable householders. The policeman, moreover, may marry when he thinks fit, and the soldier may not. Indeed, matrimony in the army has not only every obstruction put in the way of it, but it is considered unmilitary, and perhaps properly so.

Soldiers are always moving about from station to station, and if a mass of women and children had to be moved along with them, it would be most expensive. Besides, marriage unsettles the soldier. He fancies then he has some sort of a home, something to care about, and is no longer so careless of his existence as he ought to be. At the same time, to reconcile him to this state of single blessedness, the State has introduced a clause into the Mutiny Act which frees the soldier from the liability of having to support any family which he may accidentally have obtained: and commanding officers consider that with such an advantage, he suffers no great hardship by being refused leave to marry. What is termed refusing leave to marry, is this. The soldier is bound to live in barracks, so have so much deducted from his pay for his rations and stoppages and it depends upon the commanding officer whether he is allowed to live in barracks, and receive his pay in full, which may help towards keeping a family. At least, this is the system in better regulated regiments. But so ably do the present habits of the soldier tend to brutalize his feelings, that in many regiments the meaning of leave to marry, is leave to bring the woman into barracks, where, with the help of a bit of curtain, she creates a matrimonial chamber in the midst of a room occupied by some twenty men; and commanding officers under these circumstances very properly refuse leave to marry as often as they can. Such a system is a very great saving to the State, for the only way in which military matrimony could be recognised would be by erecting model lodging-houses close to the barracks, where married men could live without undergoing the penalties of starvation, or shocking the common decencies of life. Yet perhaps it would be as well if this were done, for, by a most singular oversight, chaplains are appointed to inculcate into the soldier's mind that the attempt to elude the responsibilities of mankind is quietly damning

him to all eternity, and that the State's ideas about matrimony, however creditable they would have been to the financial foresight of the Roman Senate, are downright wickedness in a Christian State. We are not going into a theological lecture on matrimony, but we are most decidedly of opinion that it is a subject upon which every man should be free to exercise his own free will, and that a government has no right to offer such wages as will prevent the labouring man maintaining a family in the necessities of life. At present this question is one entirely of *£ s. d.*, and yet may we ask which is the most economical?—training soldiers to ideas of sobriety and citizenship, or encouraging them in habits of dissipation?

(Concluded.)

POSTSCRIPT, 10 A. M.

LIEUT.-COL. DAVID.—We were glad to see this gentleman named in yesterday's *Gazette* as the probable successor of Lieut.-Col. Ermatinger as Inspecting Field Officer of Militia for this section of the Province.—(*Herald*.)

We have only to say that such appointment would be a high compliment to the body to which Lt.-Col. David belong, and a great stimulant to exertion on the part of his comrades. We would therefore be glad to see it.—(*E. M. G.*)

AMERICAN DOINGS.

A Revolution is telegraphed at New Orleans, the Committee have proclaimed their independence of all mankind, and after destroying the British Squadron in the West Indies, will probably bombard Quebec. (this is just as *authentic* as the other despatches from New Orleans.)

LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FISH AND GAME PROTECTION CLUB OF LOWER-CANADA

J W Dunscomb, President T Blatherwick Vice-President, F W G Austin, Secretary-Treasurer, C S Phillips, J B Forsyth, J C Pentland, J Gilmour, J D Stewart, P V Robin, H C Austin, R Price, W Rhodes, J H Oakes, J K Boswell, P J Charlton, W W H Kerr, J P Anderson, R H Smith, R O'Connell, Captain, R A M A Hearn, L Bilo-deau, L Pemberton, C St. Michel, T Menzies, A Brendon, Major, R A J W B Forde, Captain, R A, C A De Montmorency, D R E W Russell, J Young, J B Forsyth, A D Bell C Fremont, D Patton, W Marsden, M D, A Woodroffe, 39th Regiment, W D Campbell, J Roberts, T J Lambert, W Patton.

Certified,

F W G AUSTIN,
Secy-Treas.

Hon. Charles Alleyn, Commissioner of Public Works, arrived in town yesterday morning from Toronto, and will remain, we understand, until Monday.

The story put forth by the New York papers, that "reliable information had been received in Washington that a British cruiser had fired into an American vessel off Pensacola and that one man was killed."—further, that the steamer Fulton had gone in chase of the cruiser, is contradicted. No such report had reached the Government.

We have reason to believe that Lord Napier has sent to the Commander of the British West India squadron a request to abstain from all further visitation of vessels under the American flag until he shall receive fresh orders from the government at London. Though his lord ship has no official control over the squadron, we suppose there is no doubt that his suggestions will be regarded, and that we shall hear no more of the exaggerated stories respecting British outrages, or of that tremendous buncombe of late so splendidly aired in the two houses of Congress (*New York Tribune*.)

The number of men required to complete the British Military establishment is, at this moment, about 17,000. Recruiting goes on at the rate of 200 men per diem.

THE TIMES ON INDIA.

It is singular illustration of the Character of the war, that one of the little armies against which we may have some day to proceed, is none other than the garrison of one of the places which we stormed and captured a few weeks ago. Kotah fell to our arms, and we entered the town in triumph, but the garrison esquaped, 5,000 strong, and by the last accounts is described as "at large." Just at this moment it is said to be without artillery, but the want is likely enough to be supplied more or less efficiently, and for some time to come we may hear of the Kotah force exactly as we did of the Dinapore Brigade and the Gwalior Contingent. The main body, indeed, of the enemy which Sir Colin Campbell is now pursuing holds together under conditions precisely similar.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—The Establishment of MESSRS. McDONALD & ATKINSON Hatters, Montreal is removed to 297 Notre Dame Street.

MUSIC HALL.

Lessee and Manager, M. W. Wheeler. Stage Manager, Mr. H. B. Philips. POSITIVELY FOR 3 NIGHTS ONLY.

First appearance in Quebec of Mr. and Mrs.

CHARLES MATHEWS,

Supported by an efficient Company from Mr. Buckland, Theatre Royal—Montreal.

TUESDAY, 8 JUNE, 1858.

The entertainment will commence with the petite Comedy

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.

PLUMPER, (his original character)..... Mr. C. MATHEWS.

Old Barkins..... Mr. H. B. PHILIPS.

Fred Barkins..... Mr. J. L. BARRETT.

Jessie Honiton..... Miss SCOTT.

Wiggins..... Miss JOSEPHINE MANNERS.

To be followed by a charming Comedietta entitled

A COMICAL COUNTESS.

The Chevalier de Valbrac..... M. W. Mathews.

Baron de Bergonce..... Mr. H. B. Philips

Servant..... Mr. Lewis.

The Countess de l'Espalier, M. C. Mathews.

To conclude with the favorite Farce written by M. C. MATHEWS, entitled

HE WOULD BE

AN

ACTOR.

Motley..... Mr. C. Mathews.

His original part, in which he will assume THREE CHARACTERS, and sing Three Comic Songs—"The Pleasures of Acting," the Welsh Ballad of "Jenny Jones," as originally written and sung by him, and the Scotch Song, à la Française, of "Auld Lang Syne."

Mr. Current..... Mr. Lewis.

Edward Sinclair..... Mr. J. L. Barrett.

Dick Darling..... Mr. H. B. Philips.

Griffith Morgan..... Mr. O'Neill.

Becky Morgan..... Miss Josephine Manners.

Admission—Stalls, 3s. 9d.—Boxes, 2s. 6d.—Pit, 1s. 10d.

Doors open at half past seven—Commence at eight.

SHERBROOKE MEDICAL HALL

BY

W. E. IBBOTSON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

Dealer in Genuine Drugs, Chemicals, French and English Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.,

Medicines compounded with Care from the best materials.

Physician's Prescriptions Accurately Prepared.

Tooth and Hair Brushes, Combs, Scented Soaps, &c.

ALSO

PICKLES, SAUCES AND SPICES.

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

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

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

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

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

SAM. COLT, 14 PALL MALL, LONDON.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

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

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

TO LET.

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

Apply to CHARLES E. LEVY, St. James Street. Quebec, 5th Feb. 1858.

NEW POST OFFICES ESTABLISHED on the 1st of October.

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

R. SPENCE, Postmaster General.

Inquiry about a Father

A SLAVE named HARRIS, who was owned by Robert Heald, of Missouri, ran away some twenty years since, after his wife was sold far away, and is supposed to be in Canada. His wife's name was Lucy and was owned by one Cornwell. Their children were Betty, Jane, Patsy, Eliza and Samuel. One of Harris' children (the son) now about 25 years of age, a very strong and stout man, with an honest face and pleasant manners, is very desirous of knowing where his father is—having heard that he is alive and in Canada, called HARRIS, or some other name. Should this notice meet the Father's eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate his Post Office address to the undersigned.

LEWIS TAPBAN, 48, Beekman Street, New York.

New York, 16th January, 1858. Editors throughout Canada are respectfully requested for humanity's sake, to give the above one or more inser.

BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS! Purchased at a cost of \$180,000!

AND POWERS' WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE GREEK SLAVE!!

Re-purchased for six thousand dollars, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Every subscriber of three dollars and 36 cents is entitled to

A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "an infant Dentist," also to

A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, one year, also to

A Certificate in the Award of Premiums, also

A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every three dollars paid, the subscribers as a

SPLENDID THREE DOLLAR ENGRAVING! and, also the beautifully illustrated

TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, ONE YEAR.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of five dollars, and a Certificate *gratia*.

Any one of the leading 3 dollar Magazines is furnished, instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share. Those taking five memberships, remitting 15 dollars, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price fifty cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (fifteen cents.)

Address DUNBAR BROWNE, Advocate, 132, Craig Street, Montreal.

St. Lawrence WAREHOUSE, DOCK, AND Wharfage Company, SOUTH QUEBEC.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 20 Vic. Cap. 174, With Limited Liability,

CAPITAL, -- \$200,000, WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO \$1,000,000.

President and Managing DIRECTOR:

GEORGE BESWICK, ESQUIRE, QUEBEC.

DIRECTORS:

The Honble F Lemieux, M. P. P.—Quebec. Thos E Blackwell, Esq, V.-P. of the Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada, Montreal Henry Chapman, Esq.,—Montreal. Edward Berry, Esq.,—Kingston, C. W

Walter Shanley, Esq.—Consulting Engineer. Edward Staveley, Esq.—Superintending Engineer.

Solicitors..... Quebec Bank. Bankers..... London Agent.....

OFFICERS.

Mr. James Patton, Jun., Secretary and Superintendent. Mr. Js R Eckart, Travelling Agent. Mr. John Cowan, Asst Secy. and Accountant.

Offices—Shaw's Buildings, Quebec.

THIS COMPANY is established at South Quebec, for the purpose of connecting the Transit Commerce of the Port of Quebec, and the Grand Trunk Railway, with Ocean Steamers, and the important and increasing Ocean, Lake, and River steam traffic. The Company provides deep water Wharves for Ocean Ships and Lake and River Craft, with suitable Storage for Flour, Grain, Ashes, Timber, Iron, Coals, Salt, &c., &c., in immediate communication with the Grand Trunk Railway Station at Point Levi.

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

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

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

The site is so commodious as to leave no reasonable doubt that the undertaking will yield a high remunerative return. Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company in QUEBEC; or at their Agencies in MONTREAL, KINGSTON, TORONTO, and CHICAGO.

Quebec, April 10, 1858.

DARLINGTON & WRIGHT,

TAILORS, No. 8. Buade Street, Quebec.

Civil and Military Uniforms, Ladies Riding Habits, Clergymen and Lawyers Gowns, Servants Liveries, &c. Has always on hand a supply of the best West of England Cloths, Cassimeres and Doeskins.

TROUT-FISHING.

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

For any breach of the above Law a Penalty of Five Pounds and Costs are incurred, one-half of which will be paid to the informer on conviction.

RICHARD NETTLE,
Superintendent of Fisheries, Lower Canada.
Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

THE FARMER'S GUIDE

TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE.
By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NEWTON, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, 2 Vols. Royal Octavo. 1600 pages, and numerous Wood and Steel Engravings.

This is, confessedly, the most complete work on Agriculture ever published, and in order to give it a wider circulation, the publishers have resolved to reduce the price to FIVE DOLLARS FOR THE TWO VOLUMES!!

When sent by mail (post paid) to California and Oregon the price will be \$7. To every other part of the Union, and to Canada (post paid) \$6. This work is not the old "Book of the Farm."

Remittances for any of the above publications should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

Postmasters in smaller Towns acting as Agents will receive 30 copies for each remittance of One Dollar, the retail price being 8 cents per copy.
Single Copies 6 cents. To England, including postage, 4d.

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



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-masters Gen., and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 12 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails Once per week each way between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay, on and from the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The conveyance to be made in a Carriole during winter, and on Foot or on Horse-back during Summer.

The computed distance between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay is Ninety miles.

The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable to do so: To leave Chicoutimi with the Mail each Monday at noon, and to arrive at Murray Bay on the Thursday following at 10 a. m.; to leave Murray Bay on the Friday following immediately on the arrival of the Quebec Mail, and to arrive at Chicoutimi on Sunday evening following, or at latest on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.

The Contract, if satisfactory executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding two years: the Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the two years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.

All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.

Each Tender to state the price asked in works at length, and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed; by the party tendering, for the price demanded—undertaking, to be bound with the Contractor in the sum of One hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.

Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office at Murray Bay, Grande Bale, Chicoutimi, Bagotville, Ste. Irénee, and Port au Perail.

Tenders will be received from Murray Bay, or Chicoutimi, at the conveniences of the Contractor.

W. H. GRIFFIN,
Depty. P. M. Genl.

Post Office Department,
Toronto, 20th March, 1858.

UPPER ST. LAWRENCE TUG SERVICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders addressed to the Undersigned, will be received at the Office of PUBLIC WORKS, until

WEDNESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, AT NOON,

for the establishment of an efficient line of

TUG STEAMERS,

To ply between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston. To consist of SIX VESSELS; to perform the service of towing for turn of three years, from the

FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.

Persons Tendering will state the amount of the annual bonus which they will accept from the Government, in addition to the rates to be paid by the Vessels Towed; also the names of the Steamers to be employed in the Service, and their Horse Power.

All further details, with the rates to be allowed for Towing, &c., can be known on applying to this Office.

Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders Towing."

By order,
THOMAS A. BEGLY,
Secretary.

Department of Public Works,
Toronto, 16th February, 1858.

Recent Improvements effected under the Honorable Commissioners of Public Works of Canada, in the River and Gulf of the St. Lawrence and Straits of Belle-Isle.

LIGHT HOUSES.

NAME OF LIGHT.	POSITION.	Latitude.	Longitude.	Number and Nature of Light.	Miles seen in fair weather.		Colour or any peculiarity of Light House.	Height in feet of Center of Light above High Water Base to Vane.	Year erected.	REMARKS.
					Statute.	Nautic.				
(BELLE-ISLE. An Island at the Eastern entrance of the Strait of Belle-Isle, separating Labrador from Newfoundland. For further description, see Capt. Bayfield's sailing directions.	Extreme South-west Point of Island.	51° 53' 00" North.	55° 26' 00" West.	A single fixed White Light.	32	23 1/3	A Circular stone Tower faced externally with Fire Brick of a Light Colour.	470	Completed 1857.	First Order Dioptric Light, Whole Horizon. Lighted Light will be exhibited for the first time 15th March, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from Sunset to Sunrise from that date to the last day of each year.
POINTE AMOUR. Labrador Coast. Straits of Belle-Isle.	South-east point of Forteau Bay.	51° 27' 30" North.	56° 53' 40" West.	A single fixed White Light.	21 1/2	18 1/2	A Circular Stone Tower faced externally with Fire Brick of a Light Colour.	165	Completed 1857.	Second Order Catalopteric Light, 2.3 of the Horizon Illuminated. The Light will be exhibited for the first time on the 1st of April, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from Sunset to Sunrise from the 15th of April to the last day of each succeeding year.
WEST POINT OF ISLAND OF ANTISCOSTI.	Extreme point west End of Island.	49° 52' 30" North.	64° 33' 00" West.	A single fixed White Light.	18	15	A Circular Stone Tower faced externally with Fire Brick of a Light Colour.	112	Completed 1857.	Second Order Catalopteric Light 2.3 of the Horizon Illuminated. The Light will be exhibited for the first time on the 15th March, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from Sunset to Sunrise from the 20th of March to the last day of each succeeding year.
CAPE ROSIER, East Coast of Gaspé.	Extreme point of the Cape.	48° 51' 00" North.	64° 15' 00" West.	A single fixed White Light.	19 1/2	16 1/2	A Circular Stone Tower faced externally with Fire brick Light Colour.	112	Completed 1857.	First Order Catalopteric Light, 2.3 of the Horizon Illuminated. The Light will be exhibited for the first time on the 15th of March, 1858, and the lighting will be continued from the 20th of March, to the last day of each succeeding year.

Note.—On and after the First day of September next, Signals will be given at or near each of the above Light Houses by means of an Air or Fog Whistle, sounded at short intervals during the Foggy Weather and Snow Storms, or by a Nine-pound Gun fired every hour, in case of the Whistle being out of order. The Latitudes and Longitudes determined from Bayfield's Hydrographic Charts as published by the Admiralty.

LANDING PIERS RIVER ST. LAWRENCE BELOW QUEBEC.

Name of Pier.	Locality.	Extreme Length in feet.	Depth of Water at end of Pier at Lowest Tide in feet.
Berthier	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	687	15
L'Islet	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	1200	8 1/2
Pointe aux Oignaux	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	1200	15
Rivière du Loup	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	1667	16
Rimouski	South Shore of St. Lawrence.	2150	8 1/2
Eboullements	North Shore of St. Lawrence.	920	9 1/2
Malbate	North Shore of St. Lawrence.	475	18
Grosc-Isle Pier	Quarantine Island, Off the Parish of St. Thomas.	350	16