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# CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE,

# Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

OTTAWA, TURBUAT, MARON 1, 1807

# ARMY LIST.

# OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief-His Excellency the Governor General.

Aljutant General—Colonel the Baron de Rottenberg.

Beputy Aljutant General—Lt. Colonel Macdonnell, C.W.

Deputy Aljutant General—Lt. Colonel Depatableray, C.E.

Aules-de-amp to the Governor General LT. COLONEL HAVING.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West-LI. Colonel MacDouglel Inspecting Field Officer Canada East-Lit Colonel Ennatingen.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Cot. George T. Davison, comprising a squadron of acres of class A, and a troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.

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

The Cavalry Troops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command, by permission of Lt. General Sin William Exal., G. C. B. the Cavalry Troops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command, by permission of Lt. General Sin William Exal., G. C. B. the Commander of Han Maisry's force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourchier, the Town Major of the gritism.

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

The Artiflery force of Mantreal is under the command of Capt. Hogan. The Cavalry force of Martreal is under the command of Lieut.

The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lieut.

The Whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lieut.

# The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonet Dyde. The factive force Adjutant, Captum Mathewall and Colonet Wylie. Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Company, is Masketry Instructor to the Active force Adjutant, Captum Mathewall and The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonet Sewell Brigade Major. Captum R. N. D. Legiste of the Field Lettery. The scenders of Capture in Onebec is commanded by Lt. Colonet A. D. Bell. Lt. Con. Co. Fig. 18 at the heat to the Adj. Gent Department. BROCKVILLE. (One Subdivision.) Thomas Hume, captain, 18Dec.56 (Cavalry. St. CATHARINES. I Bate captain 250ec.5 U C Martindale, cornet, 6Dec.5 LONDON. I Rivers, captain. 21July,58 Plant Louis nant, 27Dec.59 (Cad Company) and the second s UPPER CANADA. | Class A. | Company | Find Battories Artillery | Class A.

NARKHAM.	Foot Companies.	Class B.	
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A Lawson, heutenant, 7Aug 5t J R Lanna, ensign. 7Aug 5t	18 Ramsay, captain. 27 Sep.56	WEST FARNHAM, J. Allsop, captain, H.M. Corgill, Heutemant, J. Allsop, captain, M.C. N. T. Mag 56 Life Corporated Life Corporated	No. 6
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# MILITARY DISTRICTS.

UPPER CANADA.

Colonel Hon, Rederick Matheson,-Perth. 1. Assist, Adjt. Genl. Major Jas. Bell. do. Asst Qr Mr. Goal Major J. Thompson, do. 2 Colonel Alex and & McLean, Cornwal (Asst. Adjt. Gen. Major Jno. MacDonell, do. Cornwall Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. [Island. Asst. Adj. God.—Maj. r W. H. Griffin, Amherst. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Maj. r John Innis, Kingston. Colonel Hon'ble George S Boutton, Cobourg. Asst. Adjt. Gent.—Major R D. Chatterton, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gent.—Major A. A. Burnham, do. Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto.

Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke.

Asst. Qt. Mr. Uchl.—Major E. C. (Colonel James Webster, Guelph. Assist. Adjt. Geul.—Major Alexr. Smith, Berlia. Asst. Qr.Mr. Geul.—Major John Harland, Guelph. 7. Colonel Hon.Sir Allan N.M'Nab, Bart., Hamilton. A. A. A.Adjt.Genl — Mijor Jasper T. Gilkison, do. Asst QrMr Gen.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catharines. Colonel John B. Askin, London. Asst. Acjt.Gen — Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thomas. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. — Major Henry Bruce, London. (Colonel Arthur Itankin, Sandwich Asst Adjt. Genl.—Major Paul J. Salter, do. Asst. QrMr. Gen. — Myr C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg Sandwich

# LOWER CANADA.

(Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspé.
1. Ass. Adjt. Genl.—Major P. Vibert, New Carlisle.
A ort Qr. Mt. Genl. — Major G. Leiboutillier, Gaspé Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto.
2. Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Mjr.N.Nadcau,Cap St.Ignace.
Asst.QrMr.Gen.—M dor T.Béchard,Kamouraska. 3. (Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Mar Asst.Adrt.Genl.—Manor T. O. Taschereau, do. Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G.N.A Fortier, do. St. Marie. Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers. Asst. Adjt. Gent.—Mjr. S.W. Woodward, Nicolet. Asst. Qr. Mr. Gent.—Major Jonathan Robinson. (Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hila: 5. Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major Thes. Valiquet, do. . Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. Kierzkowski. St. Hilaire. (Colonel Prime de Martigny, Varennet G. Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major L. Daullertigny, do. Asst.Qr.Mr.Genl.—Mjr.J.N.A.Archambault do. Varennes. Colonel Charles Panet. 7. Asst. Adjt. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do. Asst Qr.Mr.Genl.—Major J.T.Taschereau, do. 8. (Colonel William Berczy, Daillebout. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Levesque, do. Asst. Qr Mr. Genl.—Hajor O. Cuthbert, Berthier. Colonel Honourable George Moffatt, Montreal.

CASA, QP, MT GENERAL—MAJOT F, Pellin, QO.

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Asst. Adjt. General-Major J. R. Spong, do. As t. Qr. Mr General-Major F. Penn,

in stra, and the patient in the centre of the room were simily ornain who.

As him into regist o'clock, Capt, Bevlin, of the 4th Volunteer lina little Corps, opened the proceedings with some next suffering the comparity proceed do to read landings ofthis evening, a signary hours by the top that the necessary interests for resources and the week paper with the necessary interests for resources in the first of the control of the register of the control of the paper with the secretary interests for resources and the control of the lattices—entirement that. The two bands is supper tables were laid out un much taste. The two bands is supper tables were laid out un much taste. The two bands is supper tables were laid out un much taste. The two bands is supper tables were laid out un much taste. The two bands is supper tables were laid out un much taste. The two bands is supper tables were laid out un much taste. The two bands is supper tables were laid out to make the companium taste the resource of the lattice of the former! I their necessarium to the resource of the lattice of the lattice of the former of the supper laid of the lattice of the lattice of the resource of the lattice of the lat

The following onversation was overheard among "the volunteers of the Rob Grande," See her, night. Two volunteers wrapped in blackets and his found in until —Volunteer list; "Jim, how came to a volunteer?" Volunteer 2nd; "why, Rob, you see. I have he and to care a reducent for the, and to distinct residual, besalts, I like wirt! New tell in how you came outhere." Volunteer 1st; why the fact is, you know, I—I—I have got a wrife, and so I came out here because I like peace?" Hereinon light the volunteers turned over in their blackets got a new plastering of mud, and went to sleep.

# THE STASONS.

Now the spant outle tail tail for design and ! Four times I saw her. This all blitte and gay,

All fiesh and be coming in her virgin pede. A tail, slim maiden. Like a woodland tay. Her dress was velvet green; and day by day. The rainbow-tinted thinks are many it The while she care iled to this, It what my, And hill and date repeated what see song, And through the hollow woods responsive echo rung.

Again I saw her—in caim maj sty
Other hip, regat loveliness. And sho
Had clad herself in all the hues of lish
And glorious flowers; and a celestial blush
Spread over far and bosom, at the gaze Of him she loved, the son; and a hit rush Of joy went through her beart, for all Lis rava He, argent, bent on her, and lighted all Ler ways.

Again I saw her. Her bright, gaudy dress Was changed for russet brown. An attron now More chastely grand appeared her leveliness, As heightened by her sacred marriage vow. A on m and holy light was on hor b. . . . And soft-eyed Peace and ever, p of Convent Her steps attented. All types seemed tylow. Low before on whose glane was a quent Of every viriables grace in her had hosomblent.

And once again I saw here but hereface. Was cold od a cry winte, for the was dead. And gone was all here to should I vong grace. Our the stall hulls the snowy sheet was spread, With my decked, and holly berries red. The face was calm, nor told it of the three-Of that birth-hour in which her life had thei, Phoenix-like : from her death, her daughter rose, To live as sweet a life, but with us sid a close.

# Early to Bed and Early to Rise.

BY EFIZA COOK.

"Early to bed and early to rise,"-Aye, note it with care down in your brain. For it helpeth to make the foolish wise, And aproots the weeds of pain. Ye who are walking on the thrones of care, Why sigh for a softer tower? Try what can be done in the morning sun, And make use of the early hour.

Full many a day ferever is lost, By delaging its work till to-morrow; The minutes of sloth have often cost Long years of bootless sorrow. And ye who would win the lasting wealth Of content and peaceful power, Ye who would couple Labor and Health Must begin at the early hour.

We make bold promises to Time-Yet, alas! too often break them; We mock at the wings of the King of kings, And think we can over the them. But why loiter away the prime of the day, Knowing that clouds may lower? is it not safer to make life's hay In the beam of the early hour?

Nature herself ever shows her best Of geins to the gaze of the lark, When the spangles of light on the earth's green Put out the stars of the dark.
If we love the purest pearls of the dew,
And rich breath of the flower,

The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth And man beholdeth the conqueror's power. Whon, ready and brave, he chains Time as his my the help of the early hour. [slave,

Extractional Plans and and thing the last state of the period and had the common of the control of the control of the period of in the factors of the West of the form a lattal consistent. The factors of the fa star of Leo on the 5th of March, to which the attention of astronomers will be directed for the phonomen in hears closely on the distributes-1.5' ;' Ifter.

Correspondence of the Basin Traveller.

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Tog Ni v Miran - Aburinum begins, it apand is consequently by aght into the figure se cal instruments. Sp. ons and for a director calling agrees Ac., Lave also be in factored of it. The weight of the five director control that of silver! Fine classes is a growth 225 the Kilogramme, and a analysis of the piece the Klogrameine, are lea anaretes on the priming of the latter, equal constant to a king running of the latter, equal constant to a king running of the latter, wall only be worth left, and all of 2251 king the field of ence passed from the memory and article which is say a would cost of the control of the control. The Crimea, or Crim Tatary, was known. The Crimea, or Crim Tatary, was known.

Comous Existence or Austraic .- The recent cases of l'almor and Bove have given an impeins to toxicological researches, not only in England, but normal, Professor Otto, of branswick, a chemist who for many years past has made the subject of poisons his essenti study, con-tributes in a recent number of a German platosophical john ills, monew and emilies partieulars, not only in relation to strychem, but to called, poisons generally. He has node a discovery in ration to the parson asserte which a very intensi g. Orda et one mae taought he ha-

STUPERIORS RUINS OF AN ASCIENT GRECIAN CITY-THE CHIEF COXCL THE SEAT OF A POWERFUL KINGS + DISCOVERY OF HERAN SKELLTONS AND THOSE OF HORSES-RARE OBJECTS OF ART-THE SACHPICIAL ALTAR—INNEAD E EXTENT OF

Correspondence of the B won Traveller.

personns were highly satisfied by, and were lowing even the bookstained chartot of subject to a slight terms on, is considered likely. Mats. But whether humanity is a loser or to become of considerable how settled in the day at more the day at the state. subject to a signitive seaso, is considered linear to become of considerable importance in the majoration of steamers. vast amount of interesting information belonging to these departments has already pears, to consist a more general use at least longing to these departments has arready in France. The engl's vinen same, the collaborat acquired respecting the Crimen and ors of the Army, high its made or expost, gut the regions aspacyal together with Mingreby gair mem, are new maje in all minimal ha and there in, and its titles and lanthes ligatening the weight of the flag to nearly gauges, which is sure to be greatly increas-24 lb. Mandamary in accompass and broker, ed by the security which the treaty of peace gives to commence and traver.

But tastory is ear is Lecoming eclair cised by the war, discoveries having been made in correctionees sometimes by accident, and sometimes in passuance of systematic

by the ancients as the Chersonesus Taurica, and is a pennisola 210 miles long by 125 wide, projecting into the Black Sea on the south, and joined to Russia by a narrow strip of land on the north. The Sea of Azoll is its boundary on the east, which is connected with the Black Sea by the narrow Strait of Taman, or Jenikale as it is sometimes

The Crimea contains only about 5,000 square nules, and consequently in territory four spirits would greet the rich and the sweet,
Go form in the early hour.

Oh! pleasing and rest are more easily found,
When we start through morning's gate,
To sum up our figures or plough up the ground,
And weave the threads of fate.

If gift,
The eye looketh bright and the heart keepeth
And man beholdeth the conqueror's power. here is the presence of arsonic at sources with rest would be sources, the base of the little sespected. Among others, that metal has been proved to exist invariably in the cut a vague idea. The Commercian, however, of the end of the control of the end of the control of the end of the

into the Sea of Azoff, had they who man- the remains of the kings and rulers of this

courage.

The Commerian Bosphorus was the ex-Greeks found the pennisula inhabited by a word Grimea, the name of their country. A Greek colony from Miletus, in Asia Minor, the cibrethren of Phileslis, was robusted with the years before Christ, near the present town of Kertoh, which is situated on the strant between the Black Sea and the sea of Azoff, and was a place of much importance and were expelled, and succeeded by the Tauri, skill of the best modern workmen. Tauri. But the Greek colouists had the This one tunniles was so large that Dr. control of Pontus on the opposite coast of McPheison devoted two whole months to the Black Sea and crossing over in force, explore it. expelled the Scythians, and founded a kingand the vine being found to grow there luxuriantly, the colonists very naturally joined the worship of Bacchus with that of Pan. About fifty years before Christ, this colony became subject to the Romans, for the reason that its kings, who also ruled in Pontus, had been subdued by the same nation. A.D. 375 this colony was overly destroyed by the Huns, who were then spreading their ravages far and wide, to whom one barbaious horde succeeded after another, till the year 1280, when the Genoese, the adventurous merchant princes of the age, took possession of the territory, which they held till they were expelled by the Turks in 1473, who were in turn dispossessed by the Rus sians in 1771, who have since held undisturbed possession of the Crimea till the law

Panticapeum was built upon a plateau extending along a range of heights, and needed no art to add to the beauty of its situation, the sea washing it on three sides, and its height commanding an extended view of the surrounding country, and of the coast of Circassia beyond the Straits; for a considerable period the royal seat of the Bosphorian Kings, and once the residence of Mithridates the Great, its ruins, of which some remain in a very perfect state, indicate its original opulence and splendor.

The most striking features about Kertch which occupies, as we have observed, almost the very site of this famous old city, are the immense tuntuli, or artificial mounds somewhat like those found in our great West. Designed for sepulchres and monuments of the dead, they are fitted for endless duration, as well as to excite admiration. Their size and magnificence awaken amazement for the wealth and power of the

Russian forts on which could easily have behieved by the people in this part of the destroyed the British fleet which penetrated Crimea, that these turnuli were erected over ned them had adequate ammunation and Greek colony, and were designed to perpetuate their memory. It is also related that the earth was heaped upon them annually treme limit of Greeian colonization in this on their birthday, for a period of years as direction, and was once the seat of one of long as they ruled or reigned. These laythe most flourishing Greek settlements. The ers have been distinctly traced recently, as a coating of sea wall or char coal was first race called Cimeru, from whom comes the laid on. Dr. McPherson, an English officer, counted thaty of these layers in a scarp made in one of the mounds two-thirds of the waxelegn the baying The tunnel are of hundred feet in circumference, and from five to one hundred and fifty feet in height.

Usually they are composed of surface soil, and rubble masonry. Specimens of the notoriety during the latter part of the war. Inghest Greenan art have been found in The colony of Cherson was established these, such as sculptures, metals, alabaster, about the same time, near Inkermann, Etruscan vases, glass vessels remarkable where English blood was poured so profuse- for lightness, carved ivory, come of the most where English blood was poured so profuse - for lightness, caived every come of the most ly. History records that the Ciminerians perfect finish, and trinkets vieing with the a savage and crue! race, who offered hu-! McPherson having descended many feet man sacrifices to their gods, and cut underground in exporting one of these tuntheir dwellings out of the solid rock, all, came upon a bed of ashes, the bones which may be seen at the present of a horse, a human skeleton, and other reday about the town of Kertch. The Sey-mains were met with; and on removing the thians descended from the mountains of masoury, fibrile and bronze coms, were Thibet, in Tartary, and in turn conquered picked up in nucles between the stones. Tauri. But the Greek colonists had the This one tunnilis was so large that Dr.

But the most astonishing monuments of dom of their own; and such was the fertili- early wealth and power are found on Mons ty of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, Mithridates. The whole of this hill, from and the enterprise and industry of the peo-ple, that it soon attained to great prosperity, and became the gravary of Athens. The are composed of broken pottery and debris new city, which they built near the present of every kind to the depth of from ten to site of Kertch, they dedicated to the god even a hundred feet over the natural clay Pan, giving it the name of Panticapeum; hill. The height and size of this work of the Milesian colonists are such that it can hardly be believed to be the work of human labor, but must be the work of a giant race long extinct. At any rate, ages must have been required to convey the soil from the plants below to raise it and the adjacent heights to their present elevation. On the top of the fall is a monument, inducing awe as well as wonder -a rade chair cut out of the rock and a hollow resembling a sacrificial altar. Thus men in every age add an "unknown God," and testify to a consciousness of sin and the felt necessity of an atone-

One of the Doctor's explorations was so fruitful in results as to deserve particular Beneath an extensive sloping narration. tumultus he came upon a mass of table masonry, beyond which was a door leading to an arch-chamber, which led into another archea chamber which was larger still, and whose walls were marked off in squares, with here and there birds, flowers and gro-tesque figures of various kinds. Over the entrance of the chamber were painted two figures of griffins rampant, while two horsemen, one a man of authority, and another his attendant carrying his spear, were rude-The skelly sketched on one of the walls. eton of a horse was also found, near to which was lying a human skeleton. Continuing his exploration, he struck upon a tomb cut out of the solid rock close by which he came upon the skeleton of a horse. In another tomb the floor was covered with beautiful pebbles and shells, such as are now found on the shores of the Sea of Azotf. The dust of the human form, retaining yet the form of man, lay on the floor. The bones had crumbled into dust floor. and the mode in which the garments envepeople who erected them. It is a tradition loped the body, and the knots and fastening

with which they were bound, were easily traceable in the dust. Several bodies were discovered, at the head of each of which was a glass bottle, and in one of the bottles was found a small quantity of wine. A cup and a lacrymatory of the same material, and also a lamp, as was common in the East, were placed in a small inche above each body. A com and a few enamelled beads were placed in the left hand, and in the right a number of walnuts. Other tombs were explored, and various objects of interest found

Herodotus, the father of history, gives opiect. "The combs of the Scythians kings are seen in the land of Sberri, at the extreme point to which the Borysthenes is navigable .- Here, in the event of a king's decease after embalming the body, they carry it to some neighboring Scythian nation. people receive the royal corpse, and convey it to another province of his dominions; and when they have conveyed it through all the provinces, they dig a deep, square fosse, and place the body in the grave in a bed of grass. In the vacant space around the body in the fosse, they now lay one of the king's concubines, whom they strangle for the purpose, his cup bearer, his cook, his groom, his page, his messenger, fifty of his slaves, some hoises, and specimens of all his things. Having so done, all fall to work throwing up an immense mound, striving and vicing with one another who shall do the most.<sup>22</sup>

Thus the Scythians and our Indians had common ideas and objects, widely as they were separated, and the brotherhood of man is traced among savages as well as the liv-

# Leaves from my Note-Book.

BY WOODCUTTER.

# FOREST LIFE IN INDIA.

In consequence of the lateness of the monsoon, I did not enter the forest till the end of July, and came out in November, having led the life of a sporting angel. There, elephants were scarce, owing to our cutting teak in their favorite haunts. I was fortunate in killing four out of the five tuskers I fired at. The first I dropped at the second shot; the second gave more trouble. Having in the morning stumbled on a brace of bears, they took nine shots before they would deliver up their skins to me. This made a hole in my small powder-flask; so that when I had fired twelve shots into the tusker's head, I had not a grain of powder left. The elephant, still strong, but stoneblind, with one eye shot out, and the nerve of the other cut right across, I had what I imagine few people have had, namely, a game of blind-man's buff with a wild elephant. I tried to drive him home, but it was no go; so I stood guard over him all that day, and the next morning I found him dead. The every brought me £25; so you may imagine they were not sucking twoth. With bison, I was not so lucky. I could not at first hit them in the right place, and lost numbers; however, I got more in the way of it before I left, and bagged in all thirteen; two of them such fighting devils. Having expended all my bullets on one iron old buffer, I was reduced to the necessity of tying my hunting-knife to the end of a bam-boo, and finishing him in that novel mode; an uncommonly ticklish one, I can tell you and one I should not like to try often. I bagged a very fair sprinkling of elk (Sambuc), spotted deer, and jungle sheep; but

strange to say, only one pig. I had only two shots at the unclean beasts, I wounded the other badly, but he got away. I saw no tigers, though I was precious close to them, on more than one occasion. I lost a a very fine bear, to my intense disgust; the conical ball I was loaded with, must I fancy, have glanced; for I took a deliberate pot at the old fellow, at about fitty yards, and down the hill-sale he went, three steps and a roll over, till he got sale into the dense

iungle. I got an attack of fever, which has stuck to me on and off ever since, and has obliged me to give up campaigning after ele-phants, which requires a man in the most robust health. The only visitor I had came during my fever bout. He tired but at one elephant; and whilst up with the herd, the man who was carrying the sparo gin got so frightened that he pulled the trigger, and sent a two-ounce brass bullet into my best scout's head. Fortunately, it only scalped him, and in a month or two he was all right again. A narrow escape for the poor fel-

# FOUR DAY'S SFORT IN THE DECCAN.

A friend of mine who kept Shikar elephants, had just returned from his annual iwo months' trip to the jungles, when I proposed we should go and beat up the quarters of a tigress with cubs, whom I had fired at some six months before on foot, and as in this part of the country they rarely leave their old hannts unless wounded, there was every chance of finding her again; so off we sent our men to get intelligence as to her whereabouts, and sent our tents to a village, about ten miles distant from the spot where we expected to find her, with the intention of beating the hills for bears, till our scouts rejoined us. The first day, two bears fell to our rifles. The following morning, G--was a little in advance of me, standing on the edge of a deep ravine, when I saw him level and take a deliberate aim with his heavy double-barrel. The first missed fire, and the second sent a magnificent painher bounding across me, at the distance of sixty or seventy yards. I gave her a volley, but on she went, uninjured. G-had seen her basking on the rock below. I jumped on my horse, and, rifle in hand, rode after her, to keep her in sight, which she enabled me to do, easily, every now and then stopping to look at me. I saw her safe into a small cave on the side of a ravme. We could, with the aid of an opera-glass, just make out the tips of her ears, and fired six shots from the opposite side of the ravine at her, before she would condescend to stir. At last, out she came, savage enough, and at us like lightning. We each fired the contents of our three double-bartels, and stopped her charge, when about ten yards from us. We bolted, to re-load behind some trees; and when we returned she again came at us, and was again rolled The third time, she sprang to within three yards of us, and dropped dead at our feet. Thirteen bullets had struck her; two of which had gone through her tad. gamer brute rarely falls to sportman's lot to meet.

Shortly after, we killed a fine bear, and started another, who made off I rode after him, and fired no less than five shots from horse-back, without effect; galloping over rough ground unsteadies one's aim. At over rough ground unsteadies one's aim. At last I lost sight of him, and, having only only one barrel loaded, was on the point of rejoining my friend, when I sighted a fine blue bull neilghie. Riding down the side of the hill, my coat caught in one of the

standing on his hind legs, within a yard of to great care taken in oreeding and training the standing on his hind legs, within a yard of the great care taken in oreging and training the me, and in a nimite would have had me imported race, and to the selection of the linest off the horse. Instinctively the rifle was placed against his brawny chest, and my only remaining builet went stap into the horse-shoe. Round went my adversary and when the beaters arrived, they found the abstractions foed, and when the beaters arrived, they found the abstraction of the owner, and we may safely him about thity yards from where he had conclude that as at this day, the superior exstepped me. After this, I roited over a cellence of the English horse may be attributed to the control and indicate in the first man training the map is the same taken in oreeding and training the map, and in the selection of the linest forms, may be attributed.

On the morrow we got news of the tigress, and went to the ground with one elephant. We saw more than once a tiger's skin moving about in the bushes on a rock, some thirty feet high, and fired, apparently without effect. At last, out came the old lady, and a magnificent sight she was. We had sight of her dead young, she stood lashing her sides with her tail, her tange ghistoning, and the sun shifting on her beautiful skin. Down she came, with a roar which made the rocks ring, trying to jump on the elephant's head; and would have done so, had not a well-directed ball from G-her shoulder, and then she was soon dispatched. The third cub, rather more than half-grown, charged in the most gallant style up to the very feet of the elephant: and the four were on their way to the tents, on the elephant's back, in less than halfan-hour from the time the first shot was

The third day I went out alone, and put round a ridge of tocks. I took a steady aim at the leading one, and gave him the contents of both barrels in his shoulder. Before I could cock my spare gan, after pitching my discharged one at the second bear's head, the brute was on me, and got mo down on the ground. In the struggle, the gun went oil, whether by accident or my own act, I never knew, but a two-ounce ball went through Brum's belly, and luckily for me, in his rage he laid hold of aid tore the stump of a small tree, against! which I had fallen, no doubt fancying it was my leg. This gave me time to cock, and fire the remaining ball through his neck, when he left me, to my great delight. I escaped with no serious damage to anything but my nerves, which did not leel the thing, for a day or two after .-- London Sporting Magazine.

# THE HORSE AND ITS RIDER.

BY MAJOR BAILY TURNER,

Of the Ottawa Volunteer Field Battery.

It may as well be mentioned here, that the several original breeds, or stocks of the horse, are evidently, though cursorily, alluded to in several places in Scripture, both in the visions of the ancient Hebrew Prophets, and in the Revelations of St. John. In the 1st chapter of Zechariah, and the 8th verse, the bay Syriau race, the white Armeno-Persian, and the piebald Macedonian, are evidently referred to in these words — "I saw by might, and beheld a man ri-Again, in the 6th chapter of the Revelate us, we have the white horse, the red, the blaca, and the pale horse; again, the Persian, the Syrian with the Median and Scythian, or Roman—types of the four great monarchies, not imaginary, but taken from existing races and actual locali-

As there is no trace whatever of the existence of an indigenous breed of wild horses in Arabia

mangy old hyena, going as bard as he to the careful and judicious intermixture of could; a pretty shot of nearly two hundred races, so did the Amis derive their small but wards.

On the morrow we got news of the tigress, fact that, in very remote times, the Arab chiefs received presents of beautiful horses from neighbouring kings with joy: not that they wanted them, but that they might add to the excellence of their own breeds. And this, too, accounts for the great intermixture of colour in the Arab The Ambian horse was carefully bred, killed two of her cubs; and inturiated at the and this was not, and could not have been the case among the riding nations of Higher Asia, where the immense herds ranged wild over the interminable pastures, almost independent of human intervention and coutrol. Such a nation as this cares more for aggregate number than individual value, the whole people were mounted, and in the saddle performed nearly all their necessary accordions. They crossed rivers by swimming their horses, or attaching them to rude ratts. Of all the human families, this alone are the flesh of the horse them dend the month. eat the flesh of the horse; they drank the milk of their unives, and discovered ho. to form from it an intoxicating beverage. On horseback the marriage ceremony was performed; on horseback the Council of the nation debated its affairs; treaties of peace and declarations of war were dated from the surrup of the Chaghan. In quite own times the Polish nobles met on horseback up three bears. The first died with one to elect their king. Among many of the Riding shot. The other two charged me together, nations the horse, mare and colt, were fixed standards of value, as the cow was among the Cel-tic tribes; and they inverted the bridle, saddle and stirrup, and probably the horse-shoe, of which latter we shall speak more at a future pe-tiod. Tartar tribes at various periods in history, from the time of Attila to the 13th century, poured their swatms of cavalry westward, pen-trating northward to Salesia, and southward to the Nile, twice, in the middle ages, they passed eastward, invaded and conquered China. There is no nation at this day that can or use an equal force of cavalry to Russia. A cavalry offices of rank, in Canada, told me that he saw 60,000 Russian horsemen reviewed at one time by the Emperor Nicholas, and that among these were very few Cossacks. Yet, just before the Freuch Recolution, the Russian cavalry could not stand before the Torks, unless in squares eight deep, with guiss at the angles, and the fronts further protected by portable chevaux de frizes, and even then they were often broken by the jurious charge of the Spahis.

When all these facts are carefully compared and considered, no doubt can exist but that the aboriginal region in which the wild horse was first subdued to the use of man, must be sought for in High Asia, about the fortieth parallel of latitude, the vast tableland from whence for ages past riding Nomade tribes have continued to issue, penetrating east, south and west, from periods long prior to all historical record.

It now remains to notice the various breeds of the horse as we find them mentioned in autimes, it being primarily assumed that each race or tribe of men derived their own stock from the wild horses in their immediate vicinity—as the pied horse, or tangum, in the central mountains Macedoman, are evidently referred to in these words:—"I saw by might, and beheld a man riding upon a red horse, and he stood among the myrtle trees that were in the bottom, and behind him were there red horses, speckled and white."

Again, in the 6th chapter of the Revelate us we have considered in Europe. Notwithstanding the intercourse among the nations in commerce, and the invasions of war, the distinctive features of these races are still to be discerned, clearly and decidedly as at this day are distinguished the different ruces of men. The tarpan or bay stock, originally seated on the banks of the Caspinn, was most probably that which mounted the armies of the Hyksos, the Shepherd Kings, the first horsemen invaders of Arabia and Egypt; thick, thorny bushes, and out jumped Bruin or the adjacent countries, we must conclude that this breed was that which fell into the hands of

too fady present in the exposit of some officers no cole of the stre nay to considered the parent to a of the Arth Stock of this day, improved, as we have seen, by the most careful breeding and manage-This horse is figure I on the modern assorting pro-as about the size of the modern Arab, with a Somewhat annere back, in the eyes, small ears, and clean limbs, and when the so discuss painted, the color is invariably red. It may be assumed that all the bay, chesnut and brown time of Creesus, the Lydian entialry were mounted on brown horses, and Ly dia berdered on the region in which the Parpun was indigenous— We find various breeds of this race, in actioned and the Syrian of Apamor, at which place Strabo tells us 300 stud-hors's and 30,000 blood-mares were maintained for the service of the state; Egypt, on the Upper Nile, at Syene, and at Calambia, in Lybia, a bay stock if our shed, highly spoken of by the ancients; from Egypt the bay stock followed the line of the coast through Numidia and Mastritana, where it mounted in the Roman times the armles of Hannibal, and in later days the Moorish cavalry, who introduced it into Anlalasm, when they came over into Spain to make war on the Goths. This breed was also taken into frair and Sicily by Phonician and Curthaganan ships.

The next stock is the Median or Niscean, a pale dun or cream-colored horse. In the time of Darius there was an immuse breeding establishment at this place-New i-whence it is recorded that that monaren obtained 100,000 horses to oppose the invasion of Alexander, and still left 50,000 in us pastares, which Alexander saw when he matched through that country .-Other circumstances, however, lead to the con-clusion that the white Nisosau was a peculiar and choice breed, originally from Cilicia, and that the majority of the horses in these famous pastures derived their origin from the Dan breed, now, as then, existing in the Ukraine, and marked down the back and on the shoulders with the birs which distinguish the ass. Soveral varieties of this Dan thee, with the recursive marking, are yet found in the south of Rassia and east of Germany, and in the Danubian principalities, Wallachia and Moldavia; an accidental specimen is occasionally met with in the British Islands. The white horses of Nisona were especially dedicated to the service of the Sun Goo, and used in the state pageants of the Persian Sulfains. A breed of winte horses, cu-riously mottled with black, is still in existence on the Erythean Sea, and sold at high prices to the grandees of the Court of Teherau for purs of parade.

We now come to the Tannian or Tangum,the primeral spotted stock; that is, horses of a pure white, irregularly marked with large chesnut; the cars firm and beautifully pointed, every spots; in Eugland known as a skewbald, in blood vessel pronincet beneath the silken coat; contradistinction to the picbald, which is black though the Euglasia race-hor-c is flecter, no animand white. This species of the horse is still and in the world has more speed combined with found wild in the highlands of Thibet. It was with horses of this breed that the Parthians mounted their hordes of cavalry; it was known in European legends from the arrival of the Scythian Centaurs, it constituted the cavalry of Thessalv and Phrace, of this stock was the famous charger of Alexander, Baccphalus, and Eastly, re find it ridden by the Hous, who, com-ing from the north side of the wall of China. were as far as we know, the last tribe of Gothic blood that reacted the west, about the time of Theodosius. In the time of the creaning the spotted breed was in great demand as chargers for the heavily armed knights. In the lienance ballads they are called "variegated and swiftfooted;" Status describes them in the same terms, and distinctly tells us that they were reputed to have descended from the Cent cars, and we also find a similar account in Virgil.

It is unuecessary to enter into any minute detail of the varieties of the horse found at later periods in Greece and Italy, after the extensive commercial intercourse that obtained throughout the Mediterranean and the adjacent comtries in the most flourishing ages of those great monarchies. It is sufficient to say that they ocn all be traced either to the bay, white, due we dappled stock, all of Central Asiatic origin.

street, witch became known to the world or land of the wind, contellamong the tent sof the Mau-wher Roman valour had carried the Imperial grabins, they are brown horses of the Jurjan Logies to the Rome, Danube, and Britain. The | conformation of high spirit and great endurance, Hervetian and toame norses were marked by the but from the poverty of their owners and the same contactors, and were beneved to be in he genous-incy were long-backed, high-hipped and heavy in the I, with small eyes and thick hiss. In touchderland and on the Lower Rhine there was found a higher and cleaner limbed brought to England a few years ago, but was horse of the same colour, which the Romans inand warlike people procured horses during the monly known as the Dougous Arubun, inco-tines of the Emperors from almost every part of duced at the time of the Mahometan conquest, we find various breeds of this race mentioned the European races, and it is eat unly remarks by Mahomet and his four companious Abubsker, in amount wraces, such as the Scenite Arabian, lable that notwithstanding this the varieties of Omer, Atmar, and Ali, on the night of the Reintic that notwithstanding this the varieties of Omer, Athar, and An, of the hight of the Hericace can stall be so a. mately traced. In the gira, when they fled from Mecca. These horses limits I stated at the was an independent horse, of the rise over sixteen hands high, but the head of very small star, at the time of C ear's invalis not well placed, the shoulders are flat, the stand well for many years after in back curped and the eyes small; the limbs are many parts of the island; relice of marking the careful very snowy. Good horses of the still be traced in the Welsh. New Forest, Dariel Bay Tarpan race are found among the various moor, and Scotch points. The first intermixture | tribes for down the castern coast of Africa; on in England was without doubt with the various; the Guinea coast no house is produced of the breeds imported by the Roman invaders, and slightest value. At the Cape of Good Hope the then with those of the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Dutch settlers crossed the old black Dutch horse Norman conquerors. Having now rapply the with an interior Arab race, named Kadischi, the through the detail of what are considered by natural historians to be the five primitive stocks or races from which all the modern breeds are sderived, I will proceed as shortly to matice the brown stock, but as both are of Tarpan origin most celebrated more in breeds, beginning with it is unnecessary to say more than that they are the Arabian, because it is to Arabian blood that spirited and beautiful, but without vigor or du-England owes her superiority in horses. There rability; their skins me so untable that they already stated that the horse was not originally can be cleaned only with the sponge, and they for rel in Accor - that it was probably, may, atmost certainly derived from the Seythian Hyksos invaders-that it was of the Tarpan or Bay primayal sterk, and that to chinate and great care in feeding and breeding, it owes its present ex-cellence, unrivalled indeed in the world, except that the English race-horse, originally bay as now found of nearly all colours, though the bay still predominates -- and this is owing to its having been crossed at different times with the other races, particularly with the white or arey stock from Persican I the Mary race from Tourk to tan. With noted on this tace, more or less pure the whole of So dis-Western Asia, and the them coasts are supplied, and as we have before staged, it was carried by the Moors into Spain. The perfection of the bar blood is due to the Arms; though for centuries they have bred, in and in, as it is termed, from their own stocks, they still produce horses unrivalled in form, with fine bone, firm sinewy leps, limbs small and hard, clastic and close-grained muscle, covery part of the animal free from vascular s perabut games used soless weight. The Arab is generally rather narrow-chested, but the breast is well extended, the mead small and most beau-, t. at the Arab blood has been introduced into thatiy set on, the eyes large, seft, yet brilliant; the ears firm and beautifully pointed, every blood vessel prominent beneath the silken coat; endurance than the Aribian horse, and they are remarkably kindly tempered and intelligent. Among the Arabs themselves, it is said, proverbuilty, that the land of Nedgid claims the no--Hedjas the handsomest, Yemen the most enduring, Syria the richest in colour, Mesopo-tumia the most gentle, Egypt the swalest, Lar-bary the most prolitic, Persia and Kurdistan the most warlike. At present the five recognized races are the Tanweya, Monakge, Kohayi, Saklawge and Zulfer-the matter is, however, involved in some obscurity, the very best breeds being classed together as Kochlani, their genealogy preserved with great care, and chaming for them an unbroken descent from the stad of King Solemon , some Arabs, of gleat picty, aver that the five races are descendent from t, cave frverite marcs of their prophet Malioniet.

The next conspicuous breed of the Tarnan stock is the Morocco Barb, intermixed, as among the Arabs with a few greys, and some blacks, probably introduced by the Vandal conquerors of Africa. The barb is a somewhat smaller horse than the Arab, of graceful action, with that shoulders, round chest, joints inclined to be long, and a singularly beautiful head; they are

1. Each variety is the crise haired race for black forth we find the Shrubat-ur-Rect a, or swarlower barren nature of the country, always found in bad condition. In Bernoa, more towards the centre of Northern Africa, there is found a fine variety of the Arab; one of these borses was se incurably vicious that his owner was obliged result is a small active horse, still capable of great improvement. The present Turkish horses are a mixture of Arab blood with the Armenian are extremely docale. The Persian horse, on the frontiers between that country and Arabia is essentially an Arab: further in the interior it is strongly crossed with the Tourkoman; in form they much resemble the Arab, but have a ten-dency to low-neck; their endurance of fatiguo Persian courier, if we may believe Major Keppel, rode one horse from Teheran to Bushire, 700 miles in 10 days. There are various other breeds in the regions of Asia of minor value, among the small nomade tribes, but all referable to the lay stock

In India, the bay race is not the horse of the cople, it has been introduced by conquerors, and still is so, the result is, that in India there are various breeds resulting from crosses of the untive horse with Arabs and Persian study, and of these again with blood horses brought from England, until a splendid race of Indian borses has been obtained and is rapidly increasing, and the cavalry of the East India Company is now entirely mounted on horses bred in its own establishments. As everything connected with Australia is now of interest, it may be stated that country, and that a race of blood horses las been obtained, whose performances on the race course will bear a fair comparison with Epsom or New Market. Some years ago one gentleman in Australia had a stud of horses 300 in number, each of which was valued at £100. Returning to Europe we find in Transylvania a superb breed of the bay stock, averaging 151 hands, with stender bodies, fine heads, and high withers, with long silky manes and tails, and in Greece a chesnut variety of the same stock, but with a much coarser head, though of great vigor and endurance, and excellent temper.

We have already noticed the Spanish horse of this stock, imported at an early period from the ceasts of Asia Minor, and highly increased in all its good qualities by the infusion of pure Arab blood at the period of the Saracenic con-quest. Spain has now no good horses to boast ; the brutel order of one of Bonaparte's Marshals to disable and put on: the right eye of every serve cable borse in Andainsia, and the subsequent and long-continued civil wars have utterly extirpated the once celebrated Spanish blood-horse. It must be observed, however, that in those countries in South America, once Spanish colonies, the Andalusian blood is found in all its purity, while in speed, safety of foot and endurance, the horse of the American Pam-pas far surpasses its European progenitors. In Jamaica there are beautiful horses of English far inferior to the Arab in spirit and speed. To origin, with an Arabian cross, generally bright-the south of Morocco, on the borders of the De- er and smaller than the English thorough-bred,

but elegant in form the torties, and gothers, the first the expectation of the first three transfers of the first originary occupier one vie names, and also or star who entrome for the control and in Tappan descent. This longitudes it fust one of factor fusion, for five a control and in list of horses derived for an energy tecan near flow stocks is to not approximately of the stock in the first of the stock of the charger, couch horse or the morse, it has not ember most of as any cover the more a force the superior in the work, a successful times controller move of as in a cover the second for the superior in the work, a successful time to a hoppered in the second in the second for the successful times to the successful times and the second for this mobile and in d. The a best and the second for move of the successful times to the second for the s land that does not take more or less mate at in ' the horse, and statutes passed at different times by the earlier English Kings, and is later peri-ods the encouragement to the production of the thorough bred horse by the miniment kings plates given at the different races, have controluted to render the English thorough-bred horse the finest in the world, for suressing in specific finest in the world, for suressing in specific original Arabian hards, from which the profisers of every well-known racer can be distinctly traced. The prevaiing corous of the best English horses—bay, brown and chestuce—stafficiently mark the Tarpan origin—the most confidently mark the Tarpan origin—the most conebrated race horses have been anys, with theexcoption of Trumbeter, a black, and some of his descendants, no hor of any own vocant has ever done anything on the cut. A very low words will suffice to dispuse of the cumum of primitive stocks. The white or governoriginally indigenous on the great time land of Pameros, on the Steppes to the north of the Levine, and in Armenia and Cilina, spread gracially over all Asia. This breed was originary of higher stature than the bay, with greater breadth and more son I limbs, and at all the s mixed better with the Bay at a valuan way of the race, and added to its bone and standstock at all times attracted attent, a from its color, and was restarded as a tit sastial is a for kings and divinities, the San Gels of the all mythologies, Apollo, Odinan I krisana, it all either possession of or access to the original locality of the white primaryal stock, and in the migrations of the tribes, it was carried over the whole civilized world. For ages this breed has existed in the Spanish Pyrenees, the pranaeval companions of that race now known as the Ourainan Finas; we find the race again in the Lower Alps, and in the neighborhood of Arles in France, and in the Belgian Porest of Ardennes, where the worship of the Christica Stine, Hubert, the patron of hantsmen, sugpainted the worship of Arduenna, a type of the Goddess arthat and again we hear of it in the Hory Isle of Rugen, where our Noethmen tachers secreteed white horses to their I had her opresentation. Odin. The distribution of the race western it ly connected with the religion of the Tentonic races, and accords with what is known of the western migration of the wide cent trabes. The Plantagenet Kings of England paid great estantion to this bread, importangues where so from the Pyrences and Gascon and from a judicious i intermixture of these with the Bay sona, has

The sooty, crisp-haired or black stock, or.ginally indigenous in Europe, has, like the day and Grey races, now spread over the whole world. The gigantic black horses which we see in England, partic birly in London, were origi-nally derived from Flanders, it is generally be-lieved that the first were brought over by the Flemish knights who accompanied William the Conqueror. The great drewer's dray horse is chiefly bred in Lincolushice and Statfordshire, and of this stock also is the celebrated Clydesdale breed, stallions of which race have been sold for from 5 to 400 gamens. A judicious cross with the bay race has produced the superb chargers of the Queen of England's household troops, against whose weight and speed it is acknowledged that no equal number of horses in the world could stand for a moment. This race prevails through every part of Germany

in England.

Of the Dan and Tangum, or Skewbald race, I shall say but little more than this, that neither of them have produced any marked effect on the Equine race by intermixture; the Skewhald is a worthless animal, generally speaking, devoid of

. 1.

The prowing are extracts in A an oniour 3 letter, dated Bombay, Nev. 1, 1856. . . . A most awful fire has just consumed every nouse in the 11th Regiment, with the excention of mine and Bolton's. Our houses Tennet duer, with others, engaged in famiare boilt (1) of grass mats wairs, l'ambres har a l'frendly conversation. Shortly af-for nosts and be obstand wors repain leaves ferwards ferwer. 12 and 1 o'clock, Lasign for 1968s. In my case my that was saing Percentation has adout of his from with a up misma and to did the riographic. In the sex has enable volver marketing and meetothers axing has made an advancerings and others to transcent the none, Enof cloth wantewashed. We of two costs of size (Kenniche presented the postal and fixed tendy by paradesita quarter post to a, where the means At the table Dr. M. Can by was them terries of the man and the matthe as a second and a country on the grass in front resulted the superbigray based how so common were studying, having jost their books; one to the insanity of the poor young manservant came and told n e that he had lost his character in the fire. The sepos behaved like trumps, fetching out tables, chairs, &c with the coolness of a fire-king."

# Austra.a.

L Taxabras Le Ma Lead to the Market -- Meet al. softstocolosser dave been a we regulatifiation has occasion outh the way of the coloury total inc to I wantle a to our to an her Migesty's

faces of the face yeare the e. The Excellency theacting governor these 130 frame and 1-yearly insportion of the in pair games the amay at the Prince's Programme to the market before a contact was part of the dwent brong a various ever tarons. The inspection being over the orneers retired to their quarters, and Ensign ing to our hand playing Don Good who action as Tac had passed imong's Ensign the mess, next door, and tanking or gesting the line each, and came out at the back of then fer, so 0.20 May and he do the dwe shall in a larger and on the glass in front and covering some box a face coverty. If each sign is a larger in larger to the least of the account which is enter with a few dapard a matter both against a selection, we as some extension from the gallery threw it or the root, with a larger transfer to make the first portion vester a column Incare-Royal, the mand as the pain beaves on the first he also makes an example, and his circle hay put ment out. When I got can the sight reads some exist a fining at Losen Keith, was away in Legend for say when the many in the mediant control of the MC controls. was awaii. I could not say we care may be reflect that the Dr. M'Camey was own house was not or me. Capta. Cart. The proof of proof of the pistol on the docsar's finise, where it edge as a western to be not the first, and the ball passed N.N.W. of none, a . but two on the minimum and at the back of his neck. Pencetather ntes that very what spin is approximately in their tocked found, as if any ions to find some Over my house there was an area of the one else to shoot, when Ensign Locas ran and smoke, which caught the mess-house, horward to wrest the pistor from him. On and the fire began on the other rate of me, seeing non approach, Pennetather fired, I threw a knile to the man or my rook. He and shot hom in the jaw. With a manuscal cut down the tent, and in less than seven "Ha, ha!" the wretched man then placed minutes every book, table, desk. &c., was the pistol to his own head and fined, the oat of the house. I had my friend News had entering his right tempe. Such, as out of the house. I had my friend types frame in ring his right a mpar, sinca, as ton's buggy and hoise in my charge, they hear as could be harned, are the brief but were safely got on', and by that time the specking rich ents of this distressing affair, store room was flaming on the. I tried to the M. M. Chargy to dead. Several persons save the stores and get out some encorots. The continuous factor to we should been champagnesses. Our nedges, which is we said solving in his aim count but are made of feeds, and down in a flex. It was found to be extinct. Unsign Licus but the wild was ter stored by the issued verial Energy Koth care musty lost the whole of our me's lan-tile (wo sets) wounded, but may are both expected to reof mess crockery- such a predy or eletter cover. The commission of se fagathal an new one was worth 4200, a bit and table, act can easy be attributed to a fit of insurnew one was worth 1200, a bit in the tractic and carried by attributed to a fit of insan-and a carriago belonging to Leedenand Passity. The closest three weeks Ensign Pen-vison. Our mess has row adogether (2000) instance but there can be such list, and it Major Drummond, and his congent is Mississes and their can be such list, and it Fortess, £5,000 by two in the conference of the portagnetist. Only a few days since Dr. Me-will have to serve one man and the angless of converse reported to have said to Penne-Those who were in cold are now in hope-plants, in a had posing way, that if he has enhanced and linear who have the day of the converse of the converse. Those who were in cold are now in hope-place, in a man posing way, mach me less difficulties, and hope who kept out of main timent he should have to send him to debt have a taste of the happy state of the Yarra Bend. Whether the frenzy was indebtedness. Major Drammond has just provided by any temporary cause we have found a jump of gold where his gold coms have not been able to ascertain; but in the were. We were to have had our half-yearly absence of any such, the fit was probably review and inspection. Now, we have not owing to the sudden change in the weather books to inspect, nor, some of us, uniforms to and the excitement of the review. Poor be inspected in. The six lades have, most Dr. McCaules died in his chair, after one of them, only got what they escaped in and or two medic to all attempts to speak or rewhat was at the 'dhoby's,' or wasnerman's spire. As might be anticipated, the wretched the fire had taken place at night we should be mainly was dead before midnight; and have had specimens of roast a la New Zeal-subsequently an inquest was held on the and, but only one horse and pare t lost their to hes of Dr. McCauley and Ensign Peulives. Some poor fellows of the 5th, who nefather. The evidence was concursive as

The following gentlemen have been elected One 'seedey,' or negro half-caste, walked Directors of the Galt and Guelph Bailway for into the smouldering fire of the store-room, the ensuing year:-Sir A. McNab, R. Juson, with the fire up to his ancies, and handed Esq., w. P. McLaren, Esq., I. Buchanan, Esq., out the bottles of blazing straw-bound wine J. Ferric, Esq., D. McInues, Esq., A. A. Erb Esq , G. J. Grange, Esq , and Col. Hewitt



# CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1857.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN AIR OF THE CIVIL POWER.

In continuation of this subject we publish today some extracts from the charge delivered by the Lord Chief Justice Tyndall, at the trial of the Bristol rioters. These will be found of high interest to all military men, coming from such an authority.

The Lord Chief Justice, on that occasion, after stating that it was unnecessary to consider whether the acts of outrage and rapine (which were the offences to be tried) were caused by the riotous proceedings which accorded at an earlier period of the same day, or whether wicked and designing persons, taking advantage of the state of excitement in which the people already were, availed themselves of it to effect their own purposes of distriction and plunder, observed to the Grand Jury: "It might be safely concluded, that if the excitement which led to the defiance of the law at the eather part of the day had never existed, the weightier crimes, subsequently committed by the populace, would not have taken place; and that it is precisely for this reason, that the law of England ploy arms for that purpose, when arms are nehas at all times held in the greatest abhorence riotous and tumultuary assemblages of the people."

" No man," said the Lord Chief Justice, " can foresee at the commencement what course they will take, or what consequence will ensue though cases may occur in which the object of such assemblies is at first defined and moderate, they rapidly enlarge their powers of muschief; and from the natural effect of the excitement and ferment inseparable from the collection of multitudes in one mass, the original design is quickly lost sight of, and men burry on to the commission of crimes, which at their first meeting, they never contemplated. The beginning of tumult is like the letting out of water; if not stopped at first, it becomes difficult to do so afterwards; it rises and increases until it overwhelms the fairest, and most valuable works of man.'

"It has been well said," observed the Lord Chief Justice, "that the use of the Law consists, first, in preserving men's persons from death, and viclence; next, in securing to them the free every single act of violence, and each individual breach of the law, tends to counteract and destroy this its primary use and object, yet do general risings and tumultuary meetings of the propic in a more especial and particular manner produce this effect,-not only removing all secarity both from the person and property of men, but for the time pulling down the law itself, and daring to usurp its place. The law of England has accordingly, in proportion to the danger which it attaches to riotous and disorderly meet- proper; but every man is bound when called

preventing such offences, and for the prompt and 1 yield a ready and implicit, obedience to the call effectual suppression of them when they desire."

Power and nery of the subject -In the first place, by the common law, every private person may lawfully endeavor, of his own authority and without any warrant or sanction of the magistrate to suppress a riot by every means in his power. He may disperse or assist in dispersing those who are assembled; he may stay those who are assembled; he may stay those who are engaged in it from executing their purpose; be may stop and prevent others whom he shall see coming up, from joining the rest, and not only has he the authority, but it is his bounden duty, as a good subject to the King to perform this to the utmost of his ability. "If the occasion demand's immediate action, and no opportunity is given for procuring the advice or sanction of a Magistrate, it is the duty of every subject to act and be may be assured that whatever is honestly done by hun in the execution of that object, will be supported and justified by the common haw.'

In stating the obligation imposed by the law on every subject of the realm, the Lord Chief Justice observed, "The law acknowledges no distinction in this respect between the soldier and the private individual. The soldier is soll a citizen. Iving under the same obligation, and invested with the same authority to preserve the peace of the King, as any other subject. It the one is bound to attend the call of the civil Magistrate so also is the other, if the one may interiere for that purpose when the occasion demands it, without the requisition of the Magistrate, so may the other also; if the one may emcessary, the soldier may do the same. ' Undoubtedly the same exercise of discretion which requires the privace subject to act in subordination to, and in aid of, the Magistrate, rather than upon his own authority before recourse is had to aims, ought to operate in a still stronger degree with a military force. But where the danger is pressing and immediate, where a felony has actually been committed or cannot otherwise be prevented, and from the circumstances of the case, no opportunity is offered of obtainmilitary subjects of the King, like his civil subjects, not only may, but are bound to do their utmost of their own authority, to prevent the perpetration of outrage, to put down riot, and sibly go wrong. tumult, and to preserve the lives and property of the people.

DUTY OF CIVIL OFFICERS .- "Still further, by the common law, not only is each private subject bound to exert himself to the utmost, but every sheriff, constable, and other peace officer, is called upon to do all that in them lies for the enjoyment of their property. And although suppression of riot; and each has authority to command all other subjects of the King to assist them in that undertaking." "By an early statute, which is still in force, any two justices, together with the sheriff, or under-sheriff of the county, if need be, may arrest any rioters, and shall arrest them."

> DUTY OF PERSONS TO AID MAGISTRATES."-It is not left to the choice or the will of the subject, as some have erroneously supposed, to attend or not, to the call of the magistrate, as they think

of the magistrate, and to do his utmost in assisting him to suppress any tumultuous assembly. Magistrates have full power to command assistance by way of precaution; the act of the lat and 2nd, Wm. IV., cap. 41, having invested the magistrate with that power in direct and express terms, when tumult, riot, or felony, is only likely to take place, or may reasonably be apprehended.

Again, that this call or the magistrate is compulsory, and not left to the choice of the party to obey or not, appears fr. m the express enactment in the last mentioned act, that if he disobeys, unless legally exempted, he is liable to the penulties and punishments therein specified."

It is a fit thing for both magistrates and miltary officers to warn all peacefully disposed people to separate themselves from all parties engaged in breaches of the peace, and go to their for himself, and upon his own responsibility, in homes. Idle people will out of curiosity hang suppressing a riotons and tumultuous assembly; | about the skirts of a riotous mob, impeding the action of the soldiery, and endangering their own lives. It is as well that these idle people should know that when a bullet once leaves the muzzle of a musquet, no one can tell where will be the precise end of the career of the missile. A musquet ball is diverted from its course by the shightest obstruction, and turned in a direction perfectly divergent from that in which it was intended to go-thus have many thoughtless, though perfectly innocent, persons been shun.

- 1. It is also well to know what constitutes an unlawfel meeting?
- 2. What is the liability of persons joining in it?
- 1. "An assembly of a great number of persons, which from its general appearances and accompanying circumstances, is calculated to excite terror, alarm, and consternation, is generally criminal and unlawful."-So taid down by Mr. Justice Bayley, in the trial of Hunt, York Spring Assizes, 1820.
- 2. " All persons who, form an assembly of this kind disregarding its probable effect, and the alarm and consternation that are likely to ensue, and all who give countenance, and support to it, are criminal parties "-So laid down by Mr. Justice Holtoyd, Lancaster Spring Assizes, 1822.

This subject is now concluded, and we have ing a requistion from the proper authorities, the the pleasure to know that the two first articles were highly approved by several of the officers of the Active Force We know that no officers who follow the simple rules laid down can pos-

# OTTAWA VOLUNTEER COMPANIES.

On Thursday last the different Companies of the Active force belonging to this City, were inspected by Colonel Macdougall, the Inspecting Field Officer of Militia, for Canada West. The gallant Colonel arrived by the morning train from Prescott, and was received by the Volunteers, who were drawn up in line facing the Station, the Gunners of the Field Battery on the right, Captain Patterson's Company of the Rifles in the centre, and Captain Turgeon's on the left. The command of the whole was taken by Major Turner, of the Field Battery. All the Field Battery were not turned out, as they were not to be formally inspected; enough only were ordered under e-ms, to pay respect to the gallant Field officer, and to man the guns of the Battery for Shot Practise in the afternoon. The ags of the people, made ample provisions for upon, under pain of fine and imprisonment, to gun detachments were under the command of

Lieut Forrest : Lieuts, Farley and Workman being also present. All the Officers of the Rifle Companies were present, Captains, Patterson and Turgeon, Lieuts., Fraser and Catriere, Ensigns, Abbott and Bourgeois, and Dr. Beaubien.

When the Inspecting Field Officer appeared on the Railway platform, the word "General salute" was given, when the Artillery carried swords, and the Rifles presented arms. Unfortunately the day was so cold that the beautiful band of Captain Turgeon's Company could not play, the valves of the Saxborns being actually frozen.

After the Colonel had passed along both front and rear of the line, the whole were formed four deep, and marched off to the Market place, the Artillery being diffused, on the way, to their dinners, in order to be ready for shot practise at two o'clock.

The Company of Captain Patterson was inspected in the Market place. The manual and platoon exercise was performed in a most creditable manner, as also all the Company movements prescribed in the Queen's regulations.

The Colonel then proceeded to the large room of the Canadian Institute over the Market House, where he was received by Captain Turgeon's company, with "presented arms," the band, who had thawed out their sax-horns in the mean time, playing a few bars of the National Anthem. very softly and sweetly. This Company had only been furnished with its rifles a few days before Colonel Macdougail s arrival in the City, and, consequently, could not be expected to know much even of the manual exercise, but they were excessively steady under arms, and if we are to be asked our caudid opinion we should say that Captain Turgeon's company is the steadiest in Company drill; we mean in such simple moves as the forming "sections of threes." "right, left, rear, form four deep'--xc. But in fact both Companies did so well, and that is the opinion of the Inspecting Field Other, that it is hardly fair to make any comparison between them. It is perfectly evident that each Company has tried to do its best under poculiar dis-

The men of both Companies are generally fine, strong, active young mechanics, and in perional appearance do credit to the two great nations whom they individually represent. The uniforms or the two Corps are nearly alike, rifle green, there have two and regulations hat have two heart with red facings, and a slight ornamentation of black braiding. The Companies are not uniformed exactly alike, which is to be regretted, but at a hundred yards in front, it would puzzle any non-anitary man to detect the difference. The uniforms of both Companies are very well made, of good strong cloth, and generally fit to presse communications. I may occasionally contact well. The trousers, as usual, in Canada, and the of the two Corps are nearly alike, rifle green, well. The trousers, as usual, in Canada, are the worst part of the performance. The Chacos of both Companies are alike, very light, and very neat, but, we fear, too good, to last long on ser-

After the Inspection of the Rifle Companies, the Inspecting Field Officer was invited to accompany the officers of the Active Force to . "FARMER's", to lunch—this lunch was a purely military affair, no civilians having been invited, and "FARMER" got it up, just as a cold lunch, but with two or three kinds of hot soup, in a | capital style. After lunch, a few toasts were ly received on his arrival at New York; he was given—the Queen, of course, with the usual waited upon by a deputation from the Chamber honors;-His Excellency, the Governor Gene- of Commerce of that city.

ral .- the Governor General ,- the Adjutant General, Baron De Rottenburg, with peculiar bare been imported by the U.S. government emphasis ;- and then, our guest, the Inspecting to be use I upon the comes which he between is Field officer, Colonel McDougail-which was and h Western occup for the carrying of the drunk most cordially, and responded to by the made are reported to be in the care of a Congallant Colonel, an old 79th man, in very appropriate but short and sol-her-like words -The health of the whole of the Active force was then proposed and drunk. After tais, for few minutes had the officers to spare, each of the Volunteer Companies of Ottawa were toasted by one or other of the guests, and responded to by the Junior officer of each corps, selon le contume; the last toest, "The Legislature of Canada," proposed by Capt. Turgeon in his own quiet way, but with the most loyal and patriotic sentiments, was loudly cheered by every one present, and immediately after, the party broke up, and went down to witness the shot practiseof the Field Battery of Artiflery, immediately in front of their gun sheds, the target on this occasion being 700 yards off. A few | John Russell, Mr. Glade one, Lord Stanley, Mr. rounds only were fired, the day being a very bad one, a perfect harrricane right across the range, but still the practise was creditable, Colonel MacDougal stating districtly, that under every disadvantage, a column of a company in front, would have been lat, by both the shot and shell, fred somewhere between its front and rear after the Artiflety practise had ceased, Colonel MacDougal was escorted to his Hotel, and left in peace. Her what must have been to him a tire-one day, with three thundering cheers from the Volunteers.

The Colonel left next morning on his way to

We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from a letter written to the publisher of this paper, by Captain Briess, cormanding the 2nd Volum or Rifle Company, of Quable —

Quebec. —

The facts from the exploses ake the tree in portant and more beginned cound be tree to be a tenting which amongsts in the appropriate from realization the area of the advantage perfect in the area of an explosion of the age of the explosion of the area of an explosion of the area of the energy of the explosion of the the opportunity of addressing you on the sucject of our Quebec Volunteer Militia."

In answer to the question from the Drill Master at Cobourg, the only Cavalry regiment that ever was in Canada since the last war with the United States, except the 7th Hossars, was the 1st, or King's Dragoon Guards, with six troops, two of which were generally quartered at Nusgara, and the other four with the Head Quarters at Chambly.

LORD NAPIER, the British Minister, was warm-

The Succession for Process - The entheir which pany of the Second Calvary on Texas, and of most excellent, cudding. A Texas parent speaks ing of the subject, says, that it ans a ready becaascertained that more can be done by six came is in five days, than by two six-nules transcorten days. The camels make a trip from Camp Verde to San Antonic, sixty miles, and back, in six days, with more loading than the two wagons possibly could carry, and the wagons usually take ten or twelve days for the trip.

HUDBON'S BAY COMPANY .- The Select Committee of the House of Commons moved for and obtained to investigate this subject is to consist of the following nineteen members -

Mr Labouchere, Sir John Pakington, Lord Roebuck, Mr Edward Ellice, Mr Adderley, Mr Lowe, Viscount Sandon, Mr. Grogan, Mr. Kanmaird, Mr. Gregson, Mr. Binckburn, Mr. Charles Fitzwilliam, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Gurney, Mr. Percy Herbert, and Mr. Bell. Mr. Imbourners is the

This Committee appears to be a good one.

GALT RIFLE COMPANY BALL - This event, which has kept our Military triends bereabouts on the que ene for the fast ten days, and disturbed the equationity of every fuir lady who is yet at a damping age-come off brilliantly on The day evening last, at Mr. Otto Klotz's Hotel, in Preston

A portion of the Company, under the supervision of Seijenat Roberts and Corporal Chappertor and sections, a bees for many days provides an itsuggoff to some to the lest actvalitage, and we mist say their flee a wire enthey are foll. The resen was one mass of and a torner, to left ay a ranged and product gamefler to realingly plasma. At the sales, all tids of the original stars made of brigh I wo let appeared among the heavy rad- of days or different nations, and surrounded by a lighter setting of everyween . In short, we never saw a room of the size better decorated or presenting more charms to the beight eyes the were interded to fascinate. In Peace, the capal dries a our Rifle Company have been fairly a sild. They can dress a room, and we have fittle de ibt will administer an equally good d. saing to a for should occasion require

At the apper end of the room were arranged seats for the Lady Patronesses, who welcomed the Guests with a bewitching, and dignified grace, exceedingly grateful. At 8 o'clock the company began to arrive, and were received with a hearty welcome by Lieut. Busby, Master of Ceremonies. and a guard of honor. In a short time the room was well filled, and dancing commenced, to the stirring strains of the Galt Quadrille Band, who certainly acquitted themselves to the admiration of all. At this time the scene was a brilliant one, and had the room been larger and higher nothing would have been wanting to complete a picture of unusual grandeur. The Ladies looked their best, danced their best, and certain-Ir nust have dressed themselves with the intention of affording a magical and well-planned contrast to the brilliant uniforms around them. Among the Guests present we noticed Colonel

Norman, of Durelas, and sex relief the memours place if see and was and reof the Artiflery corps of that town. Cartain Hiscartney and others of the Piers Rift Company, and a large r amber of civilians from the adjoining towns.

Dancing was kept up with undiminished spirit until midnight, when the assemblag sportook of a most delightful repost 110 pared by the good host and hostess. When the water because circulate pretty finely, a number of tools were given, among them "The Gatt Rid Company," given in a neat speech by Colonel Norman, and acknowledged by Lieut, Busher: "The Dundas Artillery Corps;" the "Pans Ride Company," responded to by Capt. Macartney; the "Guelph Rifle Company," "The Ladies;" "Capt. Date," &c. This part of the evenings enjoyments was Mrs. Patton were also present, as well as indeed as racy and entertaining as the most enthusiastic lover of sport could desire.

After supper, the party returned to the Ballroom, and dancing was kept up until an early chronicle. hour with undiminished vigor.

We have, in conclusion, to congratulate our Rifle Company upon the eminent success which attended their first Ball; and hope that a reunion of this kind will become an annual event.

BARRIE VOLUNTEER RIFLE BALL -The officers and men of the Barrie Volunteer R fle Company gave a grand Ball in the new Town Hall, on Friday evening last, to the inhabitants of Bargie and its vicinity, many from the neighbouring Towns, as well as from Toronto, having also been invited. The Ball room was most tastefully decorated for the occasion, the walls being festooned with colored cloth and flags of all descriptions, and ornamented with stars and other devices formed by bayonets and ramrods combined together. The decorations at the head of the room, over the triple windows being especially tastefully arranged, the star of bayonets having over its head the word "welcome," in evergreens, with the portraits of Her Majesty and Prince Albert hanging on either side. Nor must we omit to mention a device that attracted much attention, being the initials "V. R.," formed entirely of pistols, and which certainly showed a most happy thought on the part of the designer. The whole arrangements of the evening were excellent, and reflected the greatest credit upon the good taste of both officers and men, who got up in so s; irited a manner an entertainment that afforded the greatest pleasure to all who participated in the evening's amusement.

The only thing that tended in the least to lessen the pleasure of the evening was the absence of the Captain of the Rifle Company, Lieut.-Col. Durie, who was, we regret to say, incapacitated from attending by illness, from which he is only slowly recovering: the other officers, H. Bernard, Esq., (Llout.), and J. Rogers, Esq., (Eneign), as well as all the members of the Company making up, however, by their redoubled attention to the comfort of their guests for the regretted absence of their Captaiu.

The Ball commenced between eight and nine o'clock, and there could not have been less at one time of the evening than 250 or 300 persons present. Everybody seemed to enjoy themselves, and the evening passed away, like pleasant bours always do, too fast to please anybody, although the company did not finally break up wasil between four and five o'clock in the morn-

C. ali uj aru

Amongst the company proceeding Toront , and from the towns moon in global about, we naticed the Augt. General, Col. the Garon de Rottenburg, the Hon. W. B. Rottenson, M.P.P. --- Ciarke, E-q .Lieutement Poster of the York Volunteer Cavalry, and C. C. Foster, Lsq., York Multis, from Torento. Captula Armstrong, Idoyatown: Captala and Mrs. Borcher, and the Misses Howard, from Georgina; Dr. and Mrs 1 Moreton and Miss Laughton, Mr. and Mrs Ches Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. Parsons, and Mr. Thorne, from Holland Landing; Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, Bradford; Captain Stephen and officers of the Collingwood Rele Company. The Ron. Mr. and everybody from Barrie and its immediate neighbourhood, whose names, we regret to say, from want of sufficient space, we are not able to

The day after the Ball, Lieutenant Bernard received a letter from the Adjutant ticneral, expressing his great satisfaction at the very cromtal le and soldier-line appearance, presented by the company, reflecting as they thereby did, so much credit on the Town of Bartie.

The Sergeants of the 76th Regiment, at present doing duty in this Cay, gave a splendid Bath at their Quarters, on Tuesday evening last, to which a number of our estizens were invited, and I must say it was one of the most spleudid affairs I ever witnessed. At halo-east eight o'clock the Colonel and his lady, accompanied by a number of the officers entered the ball room, when dancing commenced with great spirit, the Colonel and his Lady leading off with one of our popular dances. The Ball and Supper rooms were beautifully decorated and the whole arrangements displayed great taste. The refreshments were of the very best description and in such abundance that it may be said the tables literally grouned beneath their weight, to be but one feeling, that was to see who could

# TO HIS GENERALS.

Translated from the original French by Col. Fester, 1818.

Desertion .- This mean and distardly offence must have been rife in the Prussian army, for Frederic opens his instructions with a chapter specially devoted to details of precautions against it. One thing strikes us as a mark of Frederic's sound judgment, and it would be well, if in cases of frequent desertions from the same corps, our military chiefs would adopt the same plan, that is, " to search into the cause of the evil '- to enquire if the soldier bas received his bounty and other customary indulgences. and if there has been no misconduct on the part rivers should also be accertained and how fur they of the Captain. Now although our soldiers receive no bounties, except at calistment, yet it is pretty certain that many desertious are caused by the pecuniary difficulties into which soldiers are continually falling. A soldier gets into debt, I must also extend to the marshes of any consehe is hopeless of getting out of it in any reasonable time, so he walks off at the first opportunity. The soldiery ought to be kept out of debt

o monoco di la spetta opia di periodire. Di todi la periodi di media di penty impese tions. We see you are that to all his principally on agree postality endurances out than t to that tassliness of drill which some men in command take such pleasure in. The thing is to make a soldier's lift so pleasant to him, that when he compares it with civillans of his own class, the comparison shall not be an invidious

Suprestance of Theory.-Large magazines should be invariably established in the rear of an army, and it possible in a place that is well secured. When they are formed at the head of an army, the first cheen may compel you to abandon them, and you may be left without resource.

You cannot be too cautious in the choice of commissaries and their deputies, for if they prove dishonest, the state will be materially injured.

Conton's -The strong h of the escorts depends on the fear which you entertain of the enemy. D tackments of infantry should be sent into the towns, through which the convoys are to pass, to afford them a point of support Large detachments to cover them are sometimes sent cat. In all chap ered countries, convoys should be escorted by infantry to which a few hussars may be added in order to keep a look out on the march, and inform themselves of all situations where the enemy may lie concealed. My escorts have been formed of infantry in preference to eavalry even in a plan country, and in my own of inion, with very much advantage. It is always a safe thing to send forward troops for the purpose of occupying the defiles through which the convoy is to pass, and to push the escort a league in front towards the enemy. By this managuvre the convoys are masked and arrive in security.

OF THE KNOWLEDGE OF A COUNTRY .- The knowledge of a country is to be attained in two and in justice to all concerned, there appeared ways: the first, and that with which we ought to begin, is by a careful and studious examinamake themselves most agreeable .- St. John's NB . tion of a map of the country which is intended to be the scene of the war, and by marking on it very distinctly the names of all the rivers, FREDERIC THE GREATS INSTRUCTIONS towns and mountains that are of any consequence.

> Having by this means made ourselves masters of a general idea of the country, we must proceed to a more particular and minute examination of it, to inform ourselves of the high roads, the situation of the towns, whether by a little trouble they can be made tenable, or what side to attack them if they are possessed by the enemy, and what number of troops are necessary for their defence.

> We should also be provided with plans of the fortified towns, that we may be acquainted with their strength and what are their most assailable points. The course and depth of the large are navigable, and if shallow enough at any points to allow of its being forded. It should also be known what rivers are impassable in spring and dry in summer. This sort of enquiry queuce that may be in the country.

in a flat, smooth country, the fertile parts should be distinguished from those that are not with the greatest care, and the state of every | so, and we must be well acquainted with all the

marches that cather the compact ourselves compact to be cover the great form of a considered undertake, to press from one great conjugation and a second to another. It will be accessing a set of the

defence as well as fields of battle, and the coses (at althat may be occupied by the enemy. A fest reference A fest words as to the miss by cooling for a very contraction of the vallies, chief defiles, and all the alvantage of week as relead in an old his my

and water be near at hard, that the front in the first of the first in the first of the first of

ligest officers should be sent thitner under any changed the first or of a contact the hards and board off in training hard of excuse, or in disguise, if accessary. They was get a After the hards the hards the hards the hards are to be well informed of the nature of the observations which they are to make, and at their and calong the anal to be possible, in a good a solution of a contact that are to make, and at their and calong the anal to be possible, in a good a solution of a contact that are to the contact that are to make, and at their and calong the anal to be possible, in a good as discussion of a latter than the contact that are to make, and at their and calong the anal to be possible, in a good board to find it and to find the contact that are to be well informed of the nature of the observations.

ability to distinguish at first sight the elements of an army, is caused the first sight to element space is expedit. For the second of the se

Maria de la compansión Access to the conup those camps, which are hable to be alled a ng. has of the heads in the second and the second at t A flat open country can be recommoded prostor not communitely prosts, and with the contract to the first sently, but the view is so commed in that which the wrigs are to be somero formal mechanics on the action of Solid Co is wordy and mountainous, that it becomes a may be will covered mountainous as the same of matter of much difficulty. In order, then fire of dragay bed and a character among a

be informed how we may reach the enemy's posteriory of the children for the earther than the second of the international from Change although the beautiful to the enemy's posterior and force it, should be be eath dished in at Version and a yet compactor of a year of the children in the contraction of the compactor of a year of the children in the contraction of the compactor of the children in the contraction of the contraction the neighborhood, or how place ourselves on his iman. He was born an issue, and was born in flank, about the after his position. One of the thirty eight years of ugo in Scattenian near Thirty in A Arti-most material objects sylvece another sylvanians of the Land Land, expenses and deposit to Artificial state in case of material objects. that in case of necessity may serve as compared, the absence be note to make a desired and project and

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The North Story II all the Commenda. note of the state of a without of the transfer to the state of the field of the state and the state of to procure intelligence so highly important, we man of regardless method of the webset of the rest of real to the following the map with us, maintain. There exiles will observe the being to the Lower Carrell to the house the amendment and also some peasants from the neighboring vil- discover when the enemy is weaker, enter by of the neit grants of the acting results to lages, such as huntamen and shepherds. If there having take , an untavorable position distribution the Quebec at 11 the Haron Radway. It sugbe one mountain higher than another, that must ted his forces without judgment, or from the greats that a secretal given to the Combe ascended, to gain an idea of a country which seemder means of decrees which he derives from pany who should can ract the Railway from Ot-we wish to discover. We must gain a know-liss situation tawa investigation to Cachee." Still more ledge of the roads, not only to be satisfied in Laurers, Lorn Nacro -- The distinguished Sharld and south courses, have the act of 1856. we may be able to plan a variety of projects and grantlened in a Color of Monta Physical States and grantlened in a the Ot-

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return, the remarks which they have made on the camps and various positions are to be noted to his worms, expected gave I am an anginemate on the camps and various positions are to be noted to make use of our constraints of the constraints o The Corr of Cin, may be reduced to two Reveletion of Synt John. Home the history points; the first being the ability to judge hore many troops a certain extent of country can when his contains the contains. This can only be gained by practise, the eye rapidly acquiring a correct idea of space.

The second is the more important, being the

ful general, to some advantage. Two hardred their thought themen) characteristic national and the crystic modern that it is expedi-different positions may sometimes be taken up to cold (for dott) and their tend to be not be the total in the space of two square leagues, of witch an more through legacities, and artistic and armine or restrictions that it is an independent and intelligent general knows how to choose the hard alguang, to the piece of during the analysis of the man, to in the clability and of areguer advantageous. In the first place he will be supported to the piece of th most advantageous. In the first place he will as yet records no net that brings a state upon a seed even the smallest eminences to discover the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of the name and blood of Napor. The present provided in the name and blood of the name and the REPORT ON THE STATE OF

# AITIM MILT OF THE PROVINCE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Torquio, Sth January, 1857.

I have the honor to transmit to Your Excellency the accompanying Report upon the state of the Militia of the Province, together with a Return of the Active Force of class A and class B, shewing the estab-lishment of the several Corps and numbers actually uniformed and armed. I forward at the same time Letters from the Deputies Adjutant General for Lower and Upper Cumada, with Returns of the Sedentary Mili tin in both Sections of the Province, which have been prepared by these Officers, and which Returns embody all the necessary details of that force.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your Excellency's most Obt. Humble Servant, DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel. Adjt. Genl. Militia.

To His Excellency the Governor General, &c , &c., Toronto.

I. The Militia Act has been in force for about Eighteen Months-one of its principal objects was to effect the organization of a Volunteer Force. In this particular the law has been emmently successful. The separation of the Militia Men of the Province into two classes, viz: an Enrolled or Sedentary Militia, and an Active or Volunteer Force is similar to the course followed in the States of New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut; and the Official Reports of the I spector General and the Adjutant General of those States demonstrate that the measure has worked as well there as it has in Canada.

The three States in question have an armed and uniformed Volunteer Force consisting of at least 31,000 Men.

2. In some of these States the expenses of the Volunteer Force are defrayed by a Commutation Tax levied upon every Male liable to Militia service, who does not belong to the uniformed Militia, or who seeks exemption from Military duty in the time of Peace. In Canada, however, the sale of the Ordnance Lands, and revenues derived from this source, will, it is presumed, in future years, meet all the expenses of maintaining an efficient armed Volunteer Force.

3. The Military spirit which is inherent in the population of Canada, however it may have slumbered in years past, has nevertheless never been extinct-and as soon as an opportunity was offered of forming Volunteer Corps, and the people generally were satisfied that good Arms and Accoutrements would be given to those volun-toering, there was no lack of Men to wield them. The persons who have joined this force are not the dissolute and the idle, but they are, of the contrary, the respectable mechanics of the several Towns and Villages, where the Companies of this Force are located. The idle or the dissolute would neither devote the time nor the money which are required to qualify the Men of the Active Force to gain a knowledge of their duties and to provide their Uniformsand so respectably is this Force constituted, that the By-laws of the several Companies generally contain clauses providing for the expulsion of any Members whose conduct in any way may bring discredit on the Corps they belong to.

I shall now report upon the condition of ceive Pay would not be increased by this the several Corps composing the Active arrangement. Force, Class A.

# ARTILLERY.

VOLUNTEER FIELD BATTERIES AND FOOT COMPANIES OF ARTILLERY

4. The liberality of the Imperial Government has supplied the Province with one entire Nine Pennder Battery, and five Six Pounder Batteries for the service of the Volunteer Field Batteries-The whole of the Stores and Harness belonging to these Batteries have also been handed over (the details of the small stores of a Six Pounder Battery occupy six sheets of toolscap pa-per.) The only condition attached to this per.) The only condition attached to ims transfer being, that the Province shall keep transier being, that the Province shall keep the Guns, Carriages and Harness in good order, and that the Batteries shall be inspected once a-year by the Officer commanding the Royal Artiflery in Canada.—
There are consequently four 9 Pounder Guns, two 24 Pounder Howitzers, fifteen 6 Founders, five 12 Pounder Howitzers, in all twenty-six pieces of Field Artillery in the hands of the Batteries of the Active Force; these numbers being exclusive of one 6 10. Those who have ever undertaken the Pounder and one 12 Pounder Howitzer in task of forming a Voiunteer Field Battery, of one 6 Pounder Gun attached to a Rifle Company, making in all 29 Field Guns perfectly ready with all their Stores for service.

5. The Battery Guns have been distributed into 7 Field Batteries at the following places, viz: Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton and London; the efficient state of these Batteries, and the way they are horsed reflects the highest credit upon every Officer and Man belonging to them. Favorable reports have been made by the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery in Canada, who has in-spected five out of the seven Batteries, and one of them, viz: that at Hamilton, was reviewed by the Lieutenant General Commanding Her Majesty's Forces in North America, and received his marked appro-

These Batteries are now in that condition, and it required to take the Field, they could do so at once—of course in such a case the Government would have to purchase the Horses enrolled for service in them.

6. It must be borne in mind that there is at present, and always will be, more or less difficulty in obtaining the same Horses constantly for the service of the Field Batteries, and this circumstance has been a source of much additional trouble to the Captains in last year's Drill.

All the Others commanding the Batteries concur in stating that if they were allowed to its retreat. keep two Horses and two Men per Gun on a 12. The more permanent footing, many obstacles would be removed which they have to contend against at present. Hereafter, I recommend that some proposition of this nature should be entertained.

There is only one objection to it that I am aware of at present-and that is generally

a fatal one, viz: its expense. 7. To lessen the expense which the Officers of the Batteries and other Corps of the Active Force are put to, and which are in-separable from a Volunteer Force, and by dividing such expenses amongst a larger number of Officers to render them less burdensome upon mdividuals, I would recommend that Second Captains should be nominated to all Art Hery Corps, and that Staff Officers, such as Adjutants, Paymasters, Quarter Masters, or additional Subaltern Officers, should be appointed as Supernumeraries-(the number of Officers who re-

8. I consider, however, that Surgeons or Veterinary Surgeons, who attend either Artiliery or Riffe Companies at Target practice or at Mounted Drills authorized by law should receive a daily compensation for such services, provided they appear on parade in Uniform. At Target practice and Mounted Dritts, the services of a Medical Officer are indepensably necessary, and are always required in the Queen's Service.

9. An annual allowance to every Field Buttery to cover the expenses of repairs of the Guns, Carriages, &c., in proper order, to compensate for death or injury to Horses of the Battery which occur on duty, is in my opinion required; and experience has shewn that such an allowance cannot be withheld, unless by forcing the Captain to bear all these expenses out of his private Funds, which would be a manifest act of injustice I think this allowance should not be less than £60 nor more than £75 annually to cover the unavoidable contingent expenses of every Battery.

charge of a Foot Company of Artillery, and are quite unable to form an idea of the difficulties to be overcome in the formation of this description of force-as well as to estimate the responsibility which is attached to the Officer in Command of a Battery who has the charge of such a large amount of Stores of every description for which he is held accountable. Therefore, the way these difficulties have been surmounted reflects the greater credit on those who have overcome them, and the Province may well congratulate itself upon possessing, as it now does, such a large and efficient Artillery Force.

11. If objection is taken by some to the Batteries being generally armed with 6 Pounders, it may be said in answer, that in case of War the Men who have dulled with 6 Pounder Gons, will find no difficulty in manduvring 9 Pounders—they would in fact have only to exchange a small for a large Gun, and to require six Horses to every Gun and Wagon instead of four, as at present.

Canada, however, is a country where 6 Pounder Guns will often be necessary.

In many parts of the Province 9 Pounders could not be moved over the Roads in their ordinary condition; and in operations in the Field a cenain number of 6 Pounder Guns will always be wanted in Canada, more especially in connexion with advanced Guards, and detached Corps employed either in advance of an Army, or to cover

12. There are four Companies of Foot Artillery, one at each of the following places, viz, Queber, Montreal, Toronto and Dundas, and a Subdivision of a Company at Brockville. The Foot Companies at Montreal and Toronto are attached to the Batteries at those places.

The party at Brockville is attached to the Rifle Company there, being drilled to the Rifle Drill as well as to the Gun exercise. The Foot Companies of Artillery are aimed with Percussion Rifled Carbines of the new pattern, and new pattern Swords both of the best description.

I have to report very favorably of these Companies, as well of their appearance as of their progress in drill. The whole Artillery Force is uniformed and complete.

13. The Military authorities in Canada Canada have granted as a temporary measure the use of gun sheds at Montreal and at Kingston, for the Velunteer Field Batter

ries at those places—but these sheds are all the members of which resule in one lo-liable to be taken away at a short notice; cality, or at any rate a short distance is in and if the Government of the Province retains the Batteries at the two places in question, Gun Sheds must be put up, should the imperial. Government demand possession of those sheds which now are only lent .-At Quebec, by means of alterations made in a Building adjacent to the Sewell Prop- times already unitor ned and armed with the city belonging to the Province, room for the best Arms that England can produce, viz: Battery has been found, and by this date 1 The Rifled Musquet, pattern 1853, which have reason to hope that the Guns and Car- may well be termed the "Queen of Weariages will be under shelter.

At Ottawe, the Commissariat Store has been converted into a very good Gim Shed. At Toronto, a good shed has been built on the Provincial Property on Buthurst

At London, the Gun Sheds on the Government ground are used for the Battery there, and Hamilton remains therefore the only piace in the Province where suitable sheds have still to be built. Preliminary measures have been taken for this purpose, and I hope will soon be perfected. zeal of the Officer Commanding this Battery has induced him, out of his own private Funds, to provide such shelter as the limited space on his own private property will affer in ford, and I feel myself called upon to notice | will thus publicly such spirited conduct.

The Officer Commanding the Foot Company of Artiflery at Dundas, has also, at his own cost, put up a shed to cover the two Guns in his charge, and has not demanded any remuneration on that account. I do not however consider that any Officer should be allowed to bear any such expenses. mention the fact in order to show the spirit which animates the Militia of the Province.

# CAVALRY.

14. Fourteen Troops out of the sixteen allowed by the Militia Act, are uniformed and armed, and the two not yet uniformed, are only awaiting the arrival of uniform from England.

The general appearance of the several Troops of Cavalry is very creditable.

This description of Force has greater dificulties to contend against in obtaining suitable persons as Drill Instructors, than either the Artillery or Rifle Companies-as there are but few discharged Cavalry Soldiers in Canada. No Saddlery has been provided by Government for the Cavalry.

The Officers and Men have consequently to provide their own at a heavy expense.

15. There were eighty sets of Saddlery

for Cavalry given to the Province out of the Ordnance Stores in Montreal, and these eighty sets have been given to the two troops in that city. Application was made to the Minister at War in England for 1000 sets for the Active Force, but the reply given was that there was in Saddlery available for such purposes.

Until proper Suddlery is issued the Cavalry cannot attain that proficiency it should arrive at, for, without proper Saddles and Bridles, the Horses will never move as they should do, nor be properly bitted.

16. Several Troops have got their Uniforms from England at a heavy outlay, and I am aware that in some instances the Officer Commanding has had to bear a considerable portion of the cost.

17. The Cavalry are all armed with the new regulation Swords, and each Trooper has also a six shooting Colt's Pistol with a Holster attached to the Man's person and not to the Horse-a manifest advantage.

18. Troops of Cavalry are more successfally formed in the Country than in Towns, and of course it is not so easy to collect a the Officers, non-Commiss Troop at a short notice as a Rifle Company, Men of their Companies.

eality, or at any rate a short distance from to enquire whether any Man has any comit. I anticipate that the Cavalry Force of the Province will not be behind any other Arm when fully organized.

# RIFLE COMPANIES.

19. There are Thirty-tour Rifle Compapons."

These Companies have generally progressed fuvourably. Many of them are in a highly creditable state. All however are not equally advanced. There has been a deliciency of cloth for Uniform in the Province, some Coips have had to send for it to England, and the second instalment of Rifled Musquets and Accontrements did not reach Canada till the arrival of the last nary steamer of the season this year at Quebec lose, from Liverpool, viz: the Steamship "Ca-The madian;" of course these circumstances their drill and organization. It woul perthis early state of the Organization, but the several Rifle Companies in Montreal have established their reputation in the Province on such a footing that they may well be proud of the position which the real in the estiliation of their fellow citizens.-A Rifleman with the present improved Aim is not formed in a few months. It is no easy matter to attain a knowledge of judgng distances correctly, without which knowledge however the arm is useless beyoud 100 yards distance; this acquirement cannot be gained at once, but is the result of long and careful training, and when once attained, it makes Riflemen the most fatal of all Troops to encounter-- and in fact this Arm (the Rifled Musquet) is destined to ef-

feet considerable alterations in the armament and disposition in the Field of other Arms of the service. 20. If the Officers, non-Commissioned Othicers and Men of the Active Force generally had confined their attendance at drill to the days for which they are paid, the

progress made would have amounted to very little; but I am bound to state that instead of this being the case, the Officers and Men of the Force have voluntarily drilled constantly. Justice demands that I should bear testimony to the zealous endeavours of the Active Force as a body to advance in a knowledge of their duties. I do not say that every Corps in the Province has always shewn the same zeal in these particulars, such indeed could not be expected from a variety of considerations, but I maintain that the present efficient state of the Force as a body is due to the zeal of the Officers in Command of Corps, seconded as they have been by the readiness of the other Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Men to learn their duties- and it only requires a continuance of such exertions to bring the Force to the highest state of efficiency which is compatible with its constitution as a Volunteer Body. And I may mention one very creditable fact, viz: that in no single instance has any complaint been made by any Man of the Force against the Officer Commanding his Company for any arrears of pay or other matter, and I am justified in saying, that every payment made to the Captains of Companies has

Tile Inspecting Field Other's are directed plant to make at their Periodical Inspection of Corps.

21. The late Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Army, liberally placed at my disposal ISO copies of the Book, initialed, "Instruction of Musquetry," a complete summary of all information on the Science of Musquetry and of the Arms at present in use, a copy of which has been given to every Otheer in Command of a Rifle Company under Class A. Four Books o Instruction in Drill, compiled by me from the regulations in use in the Queen's Service, have been also issued to every Company of Rifles, and suitable Lo ks in like number have been distributed amongst the

Officers of tre other Arms of the service. 22. The Right Honorable the Minister at War in England, has sert 4,000 new patern Knapsicks, and 4,000 Great Coats of excellent quality to Canada, for the use of the Volumeer Cove, to be issued at half cost, viz: the Knapsacks at 6s 6a sterning, have kept some Companies backward in each-the Great Coats at 6s 3d sterring, each. 2,000 Great Coats have been issued haps be invideous to mention those Corps on these terms to the Force to be deducted from the next issue of their pay; but I venwhich are in the best state of discipline; time to hope that two such essential anticles as Great Coats and Knapsacks will be made a free gift by the aberality of the Legislature of the Volunteer Force-for the cost of Uniform has pressed heavily on the Force of both Officers and Men have placed them last year, and in fact it will require the pay of 1857 to cover the first expenses of their Unitorin.

As the matter of Uniform stands at present, it is the property of each individual as soon as paid for. Now experience has proved in many cases, that when a Volunteer leaves his place of residence and removes to another, he generally takes his Uniform with him, and refuses to sell it to his successor in the Company. The Captain is ofien unable for some time to get a new Uniform made, and in Cavalry and other Corps which have got their Uniforms from England, this inconvenience is greatly increased. In short, I may justly say that the only obstacle to obtaining any number of Men to serve in Volunteer Corps in the Province, is the cost of Uniform, and many a good Man has been prevented from juming by this cause.

23 Several Rifle Companies on varieus occasions have been called out in aid of the Civil Power, either to quell Riots or to protect Property at Fires, &c., and have performed those duties to the entire satisfaction of the Magistracy.

At Guelph and at Collingwood essential services were performed in the cause of order by the Volunteer Companies located at Guelph and at Barrie, and the existence of these Volunteer Companies located at Guelph and at Barrie, and the existence of these Volunteer Companies in the Province may have an important bearing in the maintenance of a Police Force in the Rural parts. and generally on the question of their being made available for such duties

24. The number of Field Batteries, Foot Companies of Artillery and Troops of Cavalry formed in Lower Canada, are those recommended for that Section of the Province in the Report of the Commissioners fon the defence of the Province.

The number of Rifle Companies formed in Lower Canada is not yet up to that re-commended in the Report. There are, however, still ten Rifle Companies wanting made to the Captains of Companies has to complete the number up to fifty, which been honorably and promptly handed over is the maximum allowed by law. I therethe Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and to suggest that I should be authorized to form some additional Rifle Companies in

parts will be more survissed to Intare. At any rate, there is no difficulty whatever in the Privace, in the educate they have. Durville, forming more Rule Comparison Monata, because and ty two Provincial State Rules. 34. At torming more Rule Compacts in Monata and Quanea, and indeed the Voint ber Force in those Cities has been larg by the content of Marie and Marie and Marie and the Course and indeed the Voint term is appointed to be the Marie Act, when anning these Corps except by making use Force in those Cities has been larg by the content of Marie al and one at Toronto. The of the Percussion Musquet and Accountegreesed from the original content of the precing Field Officer in Montreal, in administration Her Majesty's Ordinance Stores, numbers in one Commissioners' Report in desente his other delies, has also received, consequence of the above name teneum- in a cased, taken inventories and forwarded stances. However, Montread, from its possible Arms, &c., destined for Upper Can-War in England, such of these Percussion sition and importance in the Province, at all ada. These Officers have also inspected: Musquets as are so used must either be paid times requires a large Force to be main- the several Corps in their localities, and tained in it-and that a large force can be their Reports are generally satisfactory. raised there needs no argument.

25. I respectfully suggest that the Active Force Class A should be mereased from 5000 Ollicers and Men, the number now authorised by law, to 6000 Officers and Men, in case the Commander in Chief should deem such an increase desirable. If this was sanctioned, Canada would still have 1000 Volunteers less than the State of Massachusetts. In the event of such an increase, it will be better to heave the formation of the Force into Troops or Companies to the judgment of the Commander-m-

Chief.

# ARMORIES, &c.

26. All the Aims and Accourrements isaned to the Active Force have been marked with the letter of the Company, the number of the Arm, and the section of the Province to which the Corps belong before their

issue.

To keep these valuable Arms and Ac contrements belonging to the Province in a proper condition, it is absolutely necessary that in every locality where Public Buildings are available, that Armories should be established and suitably fitted up to store the Arms when not in use by the Mer, and an Armourer or Provincial Storekeeper appointed to take charge of them.

At Montreal and Quebec suitable Buildings are provided. At Quebec some reit would be equally so in Canada, if the
pairs are called for; at Kingston, although means of encamping, that is to say, if Tents application has been made to the Military Authorities, no Public Building can be spared as on Armory for the Active Porce Men, each, 7 or 8 Tents a Company would its formation and continuance, I think if there; at Toronto, the only Public Building conflict for Officers and Men, and as it will be accounted to the continuance, I think if available is at an inconvenient distance from the Town; at London and at Onawa, ample accommodation is provided.

27. The allowance of Loannually granted

by the present law to a Captain of a Com- vince. The cost of a Circular Tent company to find a suitable Building to store his Arms, is found to be totally inadequate.

In the State of Connecticut 100 Dollars annually is granted for this purpose out of the State Treasury. In Massachusetts, the limit is 300 Dollars annually to any one Company to provide an Armory, keep the Arms in order, and find a suitable Drill Room. I respectfully recommend that £26 a year should be allowed to find un Armory and keep the Arms in good order at localities where only one Company is stationed; and where there is no Public Building available, and at places where more than one Company is quantered, and where no more than once Company is quartered, and where no Public Building is to be had, that each Company should receive £15 annually

rapidly deteriorate, the grooves get msted, and the Arm loses its wonderful accuracy. In the end, it will be found to be beth econemy and wise foresight to take prompt mea-

for these purposes.

If Rilled Musquels are not constantly looked after and kept in good order, they sures to keep these valuable ams in good Acceptance of Association and acceptant

29. The Arms purchased for the Service of the Volunteer Porce are 25:0 Bifle Mus cussion Artillery Carbines and a corres-ponding number of sets of Accountements,

These Arme, &c., are all of the best description and of the newest pattern.

# ENCAMPMENTS.

30. The Militia Act authorizes the Commander in Chief to engang the Active in Montreal, viz: the Montreal Light In-Force during the period of their annual tantry and the Montreal Artillery, have re-Driel, should be consider such a course aid- quested to be placed under the provisions of visable— and no donot the utmost advantage (Class B, and have been so placed under would result if there were means of en-the condition that the several Companies are camping them.

tised in Battallion movements, nor be prop- the Officers of these Corps, I have reason to only taught to act as Light Troops, and the | anticipate a successful result. benefit to be derived from encomping Men during seriods of Unll, is now to well un-

derstood to be questioned.

In the United States large Encampments of their Active Militia are annually formed, at one of which last year not less than 2500 uniformed Militia were present. The mea-sure is found to be both popular and bene-ficial in that country; and I am convinced it would be equally so in Canada, if the are provided. As the Circular Tents now 500 Tents would be sufficient to encamp the whole of the Active Force of the Proplete is £4 5s. sterling.

31 The Active Force is well supplied with all Returns, Pay Lists, and other Documents essential to the regularity and discipline of the Force-and each Corps renders a Quarterly Return of its numbers,

arms, &c., to me in dup leate.
32. I recommend that the 61th classe of the Militia Act be amended so as to allow the several Troops and Companies of the Active Force to be formed into Battalions, Regiments and Brigades in time of Peace in case his Excellency the Commander in Chief should direct such to be done, and to be placed under the command of such Officers as he may appoint.

If Encampments are formed, such a course becomes absolutely necessary, and in the existion can be kept up atso small an annual case of a large Volunteer Force being form-ouries. ed in any one locality, as at Montreal, this

organization is not less called for.

# ACTIVE FORCE CLASS II.

33. There are no less than Six Tmops and Seventeen Companies authorized to be Ammunition to the different parts of the formed under this Class. Of these, one Province where the various Corps are lo-Troop in Quebec and one in Markham, Up-cated, have been greater this year than

Lower Cata at A have to excite opening a 28. The Inspecting First Outrees of Misper Canada, are being uniformed: First that the Mil va A ties I ster I no viction. That in he my direction have superimended. High and Companies are also, either wholly that the cifer's which have been made to the macking a direction to the versions of nearly uniformed, and two or three other organize. Votage of Companies of Rifles are taking steps to unitern themseives as at Collingwood and

> 34. At present there are no means of which are retained for the defence of the Province; but by order of the Minister at for or returned into Store.

It therefore becomes a question for consideration whether a more efficient Arm cannot be purchased at the same or at a quets, and a corresponding number of sats slightly advanced price beyond that charged of Accoutrements; 800 Cavalry Swords and by the Imperial Government for the Per-Betts complete; 800 Calt's Pistols and cussion Musquets. The price of a Percus-Holsters, &c., complete; 250 Rifled Per-sion Musquet and Bayonet of the kind now in Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores retained for the detence of Canada, is Two Pounds Six Shillings sterling.

The cost of a Ritled Musquet, pattern 1853, and Bayonet, such as the Volunteer Rifle Companies are armed with, is £3 8sc

gradually to be uniformed and organized; Isolated Companies can never be pract and from the interest and spirit evinced by

36. In closing this Section of my Report, 36. In closing this section to my neglors i would respectfully advert to the limited number of days paid Drill allowed for the Active Force generally. That for the Cavalry and Rifles is only tendars in the year. I venture to hope that a further allowance will be district region by greated

will at no distant period be granted.

37. I transmit a return of the Active Force which embraces all necessary details of the number and Armament, &c.; and when the large armed Force at the disposal of the Government is taken into consuffice for Officers and Men, and as in all will be granted that a large available Foice probability the flatteries will be supplied is maintained at the smallest possible cost; with Tents by the Imperial Government, For, if two Battalions, each consisting of 400 Men, with one Field Battery, and one Troop of Cavalry attached to each Battalion of Infantry, were permanently embodied and maintained in Upper and Lower Canada, the cost of such a Force recruited from the people of the Province would not be less than £100,000, currency, annually, at the lowest calculation; for one quarter of this amount four times the same amount of Force is kept up with the advantage of spreading a knowledge of Military matters more generally over the Province, and of the armed Force from its larger numbers being disseminated over a corresponding greater extent of country, giving thereby additional security. It is far from my desire to underrate the value of Regular Troops, but until the Revenues of this Province greatly exceed their present value, no force so efficient as that under the present organ-

outlay.
38. The expenses of the removal to their respective localities of the Gans, Carriagen and Stores of the Field Batteries of the transport of Arms, marking the Arms and Accountements, &c.,--the conveyance of

will again take place with respect to these marrany practice where we will again take place with respect to these marrany practice where we consequent on the first formation of the Volunteer Force and the reorganizate a of the Sedentary Militia, such as the purchase of ! Drill Pooks, Printing, &c., which have been inested since the passing of the present valities Law. The utmost economy consistent with the due performance of the Public Service, has however been exercised in the management of these unavoidable expenses.

39. In the constitution of the Volunteer Force, it is of course natural that Gentlemen of the same national origin and of the same sentiments, whether Scotch or French, Irish or English, would become members of the same Company, Troop or Field Battery.—Thus, we have a French Field Battery at Quebec, a French Troop of Cavalry at Montreal, and some French Rifle Companies in Montreal, Quebeo and Ottaw i, five High-land Companies of Rifles at different places, and some others who are principally it not entirely Irish. I desire it, however, to be distinctly understood, that in forming this Force as a whole, especial care has been taken that no exclusion from its ranks on the score of differences in Politics or Religious opinions or Races should be tolerated. Loyalty to the Crown, respectability, and a desire to serve their Country, being the only qualifications requisite to those Vonnteering. I have been assured by persons who are well qualified to give a correct opinion, that both in Montical, Querec and elsewhere, the best results have been obtained from its present constitution as a whole in allaying party feelings and differences .-Men of ver different views in politics stand side by side in its Ranks and act in concert, and, as in the Regular Army, appear to forget past differences when serving together in the common cause of their Sovereign and Country.

# HEAD QUARTERS,

Toronto, 12th March, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

ACTIVE FORCE.

-The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

# CLASS A.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER EIGHT, LOWER CANADA. One Volunteer Rifle Company at St. Martin, in the County of Laval, to be styled The Volun-teer Militia Rifle Company of St. Martin. The number of Privates to be 43.

To be Captain: Louis A. Labaise, Esquire. MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Foot Artillery Company at Amberstburg, to be styled The Volunteer Mili-tia Foot Artillery Company of Amberstburg.

To be First Lieutenant: Gordon Leggatt, Gentleman.

To be Second Licutement: Joseph Taylor, Gentieman. 2 6 4 5

# CLASS B.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER YOUR, UPPER CANADA. One Volunteer Rifle Company at Lindsay, in

the County of Victoria, to be styled The Volunteer Milicia Rifle Company of Lindsay.

The number of Privates to be 53. To be Captain: Lieutenant and Adjutant, Thomas A. Hudspeth, from 2nd Battalion Vic-

# PRONOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA. Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies of Quebec.

William Wilkinson, Gentleman, formerly of the Riffe Brigade, is appointed to act as Adjutant, with the rank of Emige:

services. There are various other expenses 311 na deer Musta well Company of Money of To be Ensoys Servicent Wine Modifiction, view Comper, appearted Quarter baster.

MILETALY DISTRICT SCHOPE ONE, LUCINICANADA. Volunteer Mattes Field Budery of Ottowa.

Doc, or M. rein to be Assistant Surgeon

Sergeant Major James Poisythe is appealed to act as Adjutant, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Staff pergeant Wm. Bishop is appointed wact as Quarter Master.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA. 2al Vol. Militia Rigle Company of Brockette.

To be Assistant Surgeon: Eric Bengal Sparham, Esquite, M. D.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER PIVE, UPPER CANADA. 34 Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Toronto. To be Lieutenant : Ensign James Smith.

To be Eusign: Colour Sergeaut Alexander Jacques.

# No. 2.

# SEDENTARY FORCE.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA. Second Battalion, Prescott.

To be Major: Captain John Ramsay. Second Battalion, Lanark.

To be Captains: Lieut, Richard Armstrong, " William Less, vice Alexander Montgomery, permitted to re-

tire, retaining rank. Lientenant Richard Bennett, Vice H. Mont-

gomery, left limits. Lieutenant Patrick M. McDonagh, vice S. Ferguson, left Limits.

Ferguson, left limits.
Licateaant and Adjutant William John Morris, tetaining the Adjutancy.
To be Licats. Energy Alexander M. Richey,

"Franklin M. Adams,

William Legary,

"Like MANIA"

John McNie. \*\* Robert Burns,

Peter McNaughton, vice J. Motherwell, permitted to retire, retaining

Elijah Playtair, Gentleman, vice T. Hill, left limits.

To be Eusigns: Joseph D. S. Cromwell Gentleman,

James Noonan, John Cameron, u Daniel Adams, " Alexander Findlay, 44 John Mannion, 41 John Thompson.

44

" John Menzies,
To be Surgeon: James S. Nichol, Esquire, M. D.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA. First Battalion Grenville.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Thomas Wallace Fraser, Esquire, late a Captain in Second West India Regiment.

# Second Buttalion Grenville.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Dunham To be Captain: John Nevil Peto, Esquire, Jones, vice Richard D. Fraser, permitted to re-

tire, retaining his rank.
His Excellency the Governor General and Commander-in-Chief cannot permit Lieutenant Colonel Fraser to retire from the command of this Battalion without recording his sense of Licutenant Colonel Fraser's long and meritor-ious services in the Militia of the Province. Licutenant Colonel Fraser served in the late war with the United States at the capture of Ogdensburg, and at the battle of Chryslers farm, &c., and the Governor General has much pleasure in hearing testimony to his services on these and other occasions.

# First Battalion, Stormont.

To be Pay Master: Captain Samuel Hart. Fifth Battalion, Stormont.

Captain Duncan McMillan, of this Battalion is permitted to retire, retaining his rank,

Second Battalion, Dundas. To be Captains:

Licut. James Duran, vice J. West, left limits.

where the transporter Nobella N. Brouge, which is a subspace of the subspace of S A step persons a subspace of S and S and S and S and S and S and S are subspaced in the subspace of S and S are subspaced in the subspaced in the subspace of S and S are subspaced in the subspaced in the subspace of S and S are subspaced in the subspac

the state of the state of the self, vice D.

1. Come a regular of to total, re an eigenants. To be he at mants. Brough John Robertson, v o h Van Alba, permitted to retire, re-

to the grant. Lin 24 G at in Wart, vice H. Herkley, pernoted to retire, returning rank.

To be Pusigns Quarter Master George Robertsen, retaining the other of Quarter, Marter

Samuel Robertson, Gentleman, Wesley Ash,

To be Surgeon : Addison Werthington, Esq. To be Assistant Surgeon: John Williams, Esquire.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA. Second Battalion, Northumberland.

To be Ensign: Avery Petry, Gentleman.

MILTARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA. Eighth Buttelion, York.

To be Lieutenaut-Colonel: Major Richard Titus Wilson, vice John H. Wilson, permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

Tenth Battolion, Vork.

To be Major: Major William Gamble, from 2d

To be Captains:

Caj tam Andrew Ward, Thomas Musson, Edward Fisher from 2d York, " Fisher, Joseph Ward, Thomas Mentgemery, " Edward Musson, " " " " Ldw C Scarlett, late 2d North York 44

Lieutemant William Grubb, from 2d York, James Russell,

To be Lieutemans:

Lieutenant Henry John Boulton, Junior, from 3rd Toronto.

Ensign William Ward, from 2d York, Samuel Scarlett, Thomas Musson, Edward J. Musson, Gentleman, 41

Herod Noble, James Moor, 44 To be Insigns: Matthew Canning,

Gentleman, Samuel Mercer. Thomas H. Masson, William Vanevery, Charles Denison, George Russell, 41 " Senera K. Mercer,

To be Quarter-Master : Quarter-Master William Wadsworth, from 2d York.

To be Surgeon:

Thomas Beatty, Esquire.

WILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, UPPER CANADA. Eighth Battalion, Huron.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct the formation of an additional Battation of Militin in the County of Huron, to be styled. The Eighth Battahon of the Militin of the County of Huton, the limits of which shall com-prise the Townships of Hullet, (part of 3rd Hu-ron) and Morris (part 7th Huron.)

The following appointment is made to this Battalion, viz:

To be Licutenant-Colonel:

Major Constant L. Van Egmond, from 3rd. Huron.

Military district number sevey, upper <mark>camada.</mark> Fifth Baitalion, Wentworth.

To be Pay Master: Captain Marvin Daniel Lawrence Tiedale, from retired List, with the rank of Captain in the Battalion, from 26th Sep-

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, LOWER CANADA, Third Battalion, Bonaventure,

The following Officers are permitted to retire from the service: Lieutenant Colonel Hypolite from the service: Lieutenant Colonel hypothe Landry, retaining his rank, and Major J. G. Label, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,

Adjl. Geal. Milita.

# AGRICULTURAL.

RENOVATING OLD PASTURES - Mesers Editors: How to renovate old pastures is becoming daily a more important question to es Connection farmer, on poor, stony, fally land, and we must find some better way than has been in use heretofore

I have 50 to 1st acres of hill pasture, with constant to sile, or to write letches, briers, and brakes, and wish to adopt some nethod or renovating a part of it yearly, and and much it. less how to do this. The socies not not 10, 35 is all hereabouts, and has a l'indiveaste n'exportre. sheltered from cold winds, out it is remote, and somewhat difficult of access, on a steep, rocky hillsult. My preduces for drew in more up the long hill, and by diat of hard labor, obtained a decent crip. Part of the land was under cultiperent crip. Part of the land was under caltivation two or three year, was then see ded down, and is now (some five years) very mifferent pasture. Some parts are too tooky for plowing, but there are smally most with springs, and, I hardly need add, grow ferr and brain factor than I can con them. The distance of the difference of the difference for the difference of the and the difficulty of access for side the mean state to name, e en it it could be spaced for the property and i seek some other means of renovat at 15-aes I can presare south lesched)
and to cached at a cos of sout to classeer busher, are also come cuartify such as described, are also come cuartify such as described, are somerings, has these fitter are, of courty extensive. The land would perhaps, start a small crop of buckwareat, tye, or even clover, and various methods of green manuing have occurred to me-as sowing clover, using plaster and ashes freely as soon as well up, then plowing in early, in hope of a second crop, or sowing the as a second crop for spring pasturage, or turning hogs on the clover before plowing in, and getting a crop of turnips.

Clover is, I think, our best green manner.— Rye has not, to my knowledge, been used here in this way, and my experience of buckwheat is unfavorable.

Is it best to continue green menuring for two sensons, or to plant heed crops the second year? Shall I use ashes solely as a top-dressing, or plow it in? And in what quantity? Will it pay to use guado or horn-dust, and if so, how shall they be applied? I do not care to raise crops on this land, as I have more, close at home, than I keep in good heart, though my resources are more ample in the way of manures than usual in the country; but I desire to keep it in pasture, with the least expense of care Perhaps I ought to state that our subsoil is very open—gravel, or often round stone, more seldem sand—requiring constant renowal of manuring; and for grass land, re-seeding, every two or three years.

H. C.

In plowing under clover, we would recommend that it be done the second year, or the year after seeding, and that ashes and plaster be used in connection with raising clover.—Guano may be tried by way of experiment, and is best applied as a top-dressing in autumn; but may do if sown very early in spring, or as soon as the frost is out. Two or three hundred pounds per acre will do to begin with. Ashes are high, as a manure, at 15c. per bushel; and at this rate, we would not propose more than 30 or 40 bushels per acre. It may like guano, be applied as a top-dressing, in autumn, winter, or early in spring. A portion of stable manure may be used in connection with these fertilizers; but it should be applied in autumn as a top-dressing, and finely spread, so as to become thoroughly soaked into the soil by the commencement of growth. Horn-dust should be plowed in when used, and must be looked upon as an experiment merely, although it has often produced a great increase in growth. There is no crop nearly equal to ciover for green manuring, but probably a year or two of other crops should intervene before re-seeding. We are inclined to think, however, that scarifying and top-dressing with manure, guano, ashes, plaster, &c., with heavy re-seeding when necessary, may be sufficient. However, there is so much difference in soils, &c., in different localities, that a trial coly can determine this point.—Country Gcutleman.

EGYPTIAN, OR MUNKY CORN—Perhaps the most wonderful and interesting specimens of the truits of the earth in the Horncultural Exhibition recently closed, was some Egyptian corn, raised in the gardens Plain, and kindly sent by him for exhibition, thus giving thousands an opportunity of seeing one of the greatest curiosities within our knowledge. The seed from which this corn was raised, was taken from the tolds of loth wrapped around a more ny three or tour thou, and years ago, and, we derful as it may seem, after being entombed for so many centure, like a resurrection from the dead, it prings a. in new life and vigor. It is unby three wen' into the land of Egypt - the same corn of which the Bible speaks. It is riant is its growth. Of the tor Gen. William H Sammer, of Jamaics, the heads resemble wheat, but are very much larger, forming in inverted conical clusters as large as the closed hand; the hernels are large and very sweet to the tosic, and the stock and leaves are instar-to our from com. There seems to be corea-sen who it may not become a valuable audition to our coreal productions, and thinks are due to the gentlemen who are multiplying it and ringing it atte nonce .- Boston Journal.

Pt. Tho Link into He c.— It is said that lime are ed to provider and sprinkeld upon clover potent of died when it is put into the barn, all act as an absorb at, prevent hear and ferm at non, and that the clover will come out in good condition in winter, and cartheat it readily and thrive well upon it. We would not do it. If eattle were sick and need a little lime water, give it to them, but do not compet them to eat caustic lime daily, or let the hay alone and stary. If hime must be used in hay, then dissolve it, and use clear lime water only. But saft is far better.—dericalitatist.

# Veterinary.

ROUGH NOTES ON CONTRACTION OF THE HOOF.

—A correspondent informs us that he has a valuable mare, the subject of contracted feel, and desires to know if faulty shoeing is not the cause of the same.

Altered structure, corns, and various other affections of horse's feet, are often attributed to the above cause, and no doubt a rational and improved method of preparing the foot, and \*djusting a suitable shoe for the same, may lessen the liability to some such diseases; yet we contend there are other causes than the above, over which the blacksmith has little, if any control. We allude to that universal law, termed hereditary predisposition; which provides that "like shall produce like." We know that the Black Hawk, Messenger, and many other permanent varieties of breeds, transmit to their offspring a peculiarity of form, temperament, quality, and color, by which the lineage of the latter can with certainty be determined. And should the parent labor under any permanent disease, defect or vice, the same is very apt to be, directly or indirectly, transmitted. The very color of the hair, accompanied by particular and distinctive markings, often extend and re-appear thro several generations. Hence, a colt begotten by a sire defective in so important a part of the ani mal economy as the feet, "no foot no horse," must necessarily, in accordance with nature's immutable law, inherit the same idiosyncrasy.—
Therefore, the very best system of shoeing practised on nature's criminals, would fail, when attempting to reverse her decrees.

A horse, inheriting the least predisposition to faulty feet, is at all times liable, when used for draught, or speed, on paved thoroughfares, to disease of the same, which may end in contraction, it being, in nine cases out of ten, the result of primary disease of the foot.

A defect in the conformation of a horse's foot, may be so slight as to escape ordinary observation, yet the defect is there, liable to augmentation, and sooner or later the evil is discovered.

That a tendency to contraction of horses' feet does lurk in some breeds, we have abundant authoritative proof to offer, if necessary; consequently, faulty shocing cannot be classed as the direct cause of contraction.

A point-blank argument in favor of the black-

smith in this view, is founded on the fact, that contraction of the hind fee, which undergo the same system of shocing, seldous, if ever, become the seat of this deformity. Among our truck horses, may be found many of the Pengsylvania, New York, and Vermont breeds, that wave to endure all the evils of shocing, as well as or domestication; yet a great proportion of them exploy immunity from contracted feet. Therefore, the latter are not predisposed; they have good open heels, the foot is well proportioned in all its parts, and bears a symmetrical relationship in size, form, and action, to the limb and body, which it aids to support and move.

Hence contraction, as well as many other forms of discuse which are observed in the feet of the horse, have their origin in hereditary predisposition; therefore, it is a matter of impossibility for a south to make a good foot out of one that was originally defective.—Am. Veterinary Journal

ON THE SENSITIVE FACULTY OF A HORSE'S FOOT.

The sensitive faculty of the foot is to be found in its nervous and membranous tissues; for it is well known that the hoof, sole, bars, and horny trog, are insensible—the medium through which the sense of touch is developed or aroused

By this wisely-planned arrangement, a horse can, with considerable degree of accuracy, ascertain the nature of the ground over which he is travelling, and thus regulate the action and force of his limbs, so as to favor his feet, and lessen the concussion, which if he were destrute of this sense of feeling, must occur throughout the whole animal fubric.

As a familiar illustration of this peculiar sense of touch, suppose a person places in contact with his teeth, a piece of ice, or applies warm water to the same, he immediately experiences a sensation of heat or chilliness, as the case may be. This occurs, simply by contact or touch; the teeth, like the hoof and its horny appendages, being devoid of sensibility; yet both have nervous filaments on their interior surfaces. Within the tooth we find the dental nerve, and within the hoof is also found a similar arrangement, only on a more extensive and magnificent plan. The teeth and hoofs, therefore, may be said to be analogous in function, so far as the transmission of sensibility is concerned, and at the same time of sensibility is concerned, and at the same time they offer a wall of defence and protection to nerves, which are too delicate to come in contact with crude matter. Therefore, the horse's hoof is to the foot, just what the tooth is to the dental nerve.

Some horses, however, appear, while travelling over the road, to be governed by the sense of hearing, as well as that of sensation. Mr. Percivall has remarked, that "blind horses are observed to lift their fore legs in a manner that would indicate they are sounding the ground, after the fashion of a blind man with a stick; therefore, they may be said to see with their fect.—Am. Veterinary Journal.

STRINGHALT.—Mr. Feron informs us, that this singular spasmodic affection is esteemed graceful in some continental countries; at least when it exists in both hinder legs, as it frequently does, being, however, usually confined to one side: very seldom, indeed, is it found in the fore, of which we have seen but one or two instances at the most. It is evidently a spasmodic contraction of some one or more of the fexors of the leg, which usually ceases after the animal is in motion; it is the consequence of local irritation or of pressure on some nervous fibrila, which the excitement of exercise renders less acute; and generally restores the action of the legs to its natural condition. It is not hereditary or congenital, and seldom appears until the approach to the adult age. It is injurious, inasmuch as it unfits the horse for certain purposes, as racing, delaying the start so long as to give away every advantage. It is considered incurable; and for experiment.—Exchange.

NAVAGE & LYMAN have received per "Indian" a supply of Rists and Militia Officess Swords, Belts, Sasses, &c.

Notre Dame Street, Montreal, Feb'y 27th, 1857.

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W. BROWN, Hall-Dunced, &c. Success.