

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

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

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

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

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

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

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

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

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

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

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

Additional comments:/
Commentaires supplémentaires:

There are some creases in the middle of pages.

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

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

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

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Showthrough/
Transparence

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

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

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

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

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

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 10X | 12X | 14X | 16X | 18X | 20X | 22X | 24X | 26X | 28X | 30X | 32X |
| | | | | | | | | | ✓ | | |



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

VOL. 1.]

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 1, 1887.

(No. 7.)

ARMY LIST. OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1887.

Commander in Chief—HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Colonel THE BARON DE ROTTENBURG.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL, C.W.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel DESALABERRY, C.E.

Aides-de-camp to the Governor General } Lt. Colonel IRVINE.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL } Lt. Colonel DUCHESNAY.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel EHRMANN. } Lt. Colonel MACKENZIE.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. GEORGE T. DENISON, comprising a squadron of horse 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 Sir WILLIAM EYRE, G. C. B. the Commander of His Majesty's force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bouchier, the Town Major of the garrison.
The squadron of Frontenac Cavalry is under the command of Lieut. Col. M. W. Strangé.
The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Capt. Hogan. The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel David.
The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Dyde. The Rifle companies are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylie. Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Company, is Musketry Instructor to the Active force. Adjutant, Captain Millar.
The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonel Sewell & Brigade Major, Captain R. N. D. Logie of the Field Battery.
The squadron of Cavalry in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell. Lt. Col. Dyde is attached to the Adj. Genl. Department.

UPPER CANADA.

Class A.

Field Batteries Artillery

OTTAWA.
J Daily Turner, captain, 27 Sep 53
A Gay Forrest, 1st lieut. 14 Nov 53
Robert Farley, 6 Dec 53
Alex. Workman, 2nd lt. 10 Jan 56
E Van Cortlandt, surgeon, 14 Nov 53
James Forsythe, drill instructor.
KINGSTON.
R Jackson, captain, 29 May 56
T Drummond, 1st lieut. 3 July 56
J A F McLeod, 3 July 56
A S Kirkpatrick, 2d lt. & adj. 3 July 56
H Yates, M.D., surgeon, 3 July 56
TORONTO.
J Stoughton Dennis, capt. 7 Feb 56
C W Robinson, 1st lieut. 20 Mar 56
R L Denison, 20 Mar 56
J D Cayley, 2nd lieut. 20 Mar 56
W Hallowell, M.D., sur. 20 Mar 56

HAMILTON.
Alfred Booker, captain, 6 Dec 53
W H Glasco, 1st lieut. 6 Dec 53
J Harris, 6 Dec 53
J P Gibbs, 2nd lieut. 6 Dec 53
H J Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56
Norton, drill instructor.
LONDON.
J Shanly, captain, 17 July 56
J G Horne, 1st lieut. 17 July 56
V Cronyn, 21 July 56
T Mackie, 2nd lieut. 18 Dec 56
V A Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept 56

Ft. Artillery Companies.

TORONTO.
R B Denison, captain, 14 Nov 56
W L Turner, 1st lieut. 13 Nov 56
D F Jessopp, 2nd lieut. 23 Jan 57
DUNDAS.
William Notman, capt. 15 May 56
J S Meredith, 1st lieut. 17 July 56
J McKenzie, 2nd lieut. 17 July 56

• Cap. 4 Nov '45, Major 20 Nov '56
• Cap. 9 Mar '49, Lt Col 20 Nov '56
• Cap. 23 Feb '52, Major 20 Nov '56
• Cap. Sep '53, Major 20 Nov '56
• First Lieutenant 2 May '56
• Captain 6 December '50
• Capt 19 Mar '56, Major 20 Oct '56
• Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov '56

BROCKVILLE.

(One Subdivision.)
Thomas Hume, captain, 18 Dec 66

Cavalry.

CORNWALL.
J Dickson, captain, 16 Feb 56
V D Wood, lieut. 16 Feb 56
J Kewan, cornet, 15 Feb 56
NAPANEE.
W H Sweetman, captain, 28 Feb 56
G B Perry, lieutenant, 28 Feb 56
M P Roblin, cornet, 3 Apr 56
J C Green, cor. & adj. 29 Jan 57
E Howard, vet'y. surgn. 29 Jan 57
FRONTENAC.
(1st Troop)
Max. Strangé, captain, 29 Sept 55
J Flaungan, lieutenant, 14 Nov 55
J Hunter, cornet, 21 Jan 56
J Duff, lieut. & adjutant, 11 Dec 56
J S Strangé, surgeon, 21 Jan 56
Jna. Gibson, quartermaster, 11 Dec 56

COBURG.
D'Arcy E Boulton, capt. 6 Mar 56
J M Clark, lieutenant, 20 Mar 56
W Beatty, cornet, 20 Mar 56
J A Boswell, lieut. & adj. 20 Mar 56
YORK.
(1st Troop)
J T Denison, lieut. 15 Jan 57
W Ridout, cornet, 15 May 56
(2nd Troop)
V F. McLeod, captain, 27 Dec 55
E C C Foster, lieut. 15 Jan 57
W Trudgeon, cornet, 15 Jan 57
J A De La Hooke, sur. 20 Mar 56
John Tuthill, vet'y. sur. 27 Dec 55

WENTWORTH.
G M Ryckman, captain, 20 Dec 55
H B Bull, lieutenant, 20 Dec 55
J J Sawry, cornet, 16 Oct 56
W Applethorn, cornet, 13 Nov 56
J S Strathly, cor. & adj. 13 Nov 56
A Alloway, vet'y. surg. 16 Oct 56

• Cap 15 Nov '50, Major 20 Nov '56
• Lieutenant 9 May '51
• Cap. 7 Oct '47, Major 25 June '51
• Lieut Colonel 31st Decr '56
• Lieutenant 9 May '51
• Surgeon 10 Sep '52
• Captain, 1st February '53
• Captain, 2nd September '53
• Surgeon, 25 May '42
• Captain, 11 June '51
• First Lieutenant, 20th March, '56
• Cornet, 27th December, '56

ST. CATHARINES.

J Bate, captain, 27 Sep 56
J C Ryker, lieutenant, 6 Dec 53
W C Martindale, cornet, 6 Dec 53

LONDON.
J Rivers, captain, 24 July 56
C Hutchison, lieut. 24 July 56
J G Montford, cornet, 18 Dec 56
C Moore, surgeon, 4 Sept 56

ST. THOMAS.

G Bannerman, captain, 20 Mar 56
F Cole, lieutenant, 20 Mar 56
H Boddie, cornet, 15 May 56
J Geddes, lieut. & adj. 29 Mar 56
ESSEX.
T Wylie, captain, 6 March 56
H H Wilkinson, lieut. 6 March 56
E J McKee, cornet, 6 March 56

Rifle Companies.

OTTAWA.
(1st Company)
G Patterson, captain, 3 April 56
J Fraser, lieutenant, 3 April 56
J Abbott, ensign, 3 April 56
J Garvey, M.D. surgeon, 17 April 56
(2nd Company)
J H Turgeon, captain, 3 April 56
G H Carnere, lieutenant, 21 May 56
P D Bourgeois, ensign, 15 May 56
T T C T de Beaulieu, M.D. sur. 16 May 56

GROCKVILLE.
F W Smythe, captain, 27 Sep 55
H A Jones, lieutenant, 29 Jan 57
S Shepherd, ensign, 29 Jan 57
R A Kelly, capt. & adj. 15 Feb 56
T F McQueen, M.D. sur. 15 Feb 56

PRESCOTT.
H D Jessup, captain, 2 April 56
T R Kelly, lieutenant, 24 July 56
F G Lynch, ensign, 24 July 56
E Jessup, paymaster, 29 Jan 57
J Young, quartermaster, 29 Jan 57
W Armstrong, ens. & adj. 24 July 56
W Evans, M.D. sur. 24 July 56

WILLIAMSBURG.
M Curran, captain, 16 Oct 56
W Gordon, lieutenant, 10 Oct 56
W Casselman, ensign, 16 Oct 56

KINGSTON.
(1st Company)
D Shaw, captain, 14 Nov 53

• Captain, March '40
• Lieutenant, February '50
• Major 20 November '56
• Ensign, 13th November, '56
• Captain, 23 April '59
• Cap. 10 Jan '38, Lt Col 20 Nov '56

J O'Reilly, captain, 17 Jan 56
J O'Reilly, lieutenant, 27 Dec 56
J Sullivan, ensign, 27 Dec 56

PICTON.

J Webster, captain, 15 Feb 56
J Gibson, lieutenant, 29 Jan 57
J Redie, ensign, 29 Jan 57

COBURG.

J F Ryan, captain, 24 Jan 56
J F Ryan, lieutenant, 24 Jan 56
W J Ryan, ensign, 24 Jan 56

BRIGHTON.

S Daydon, captain, 3 Apr 56
J E Proctor, lieutenant, 3 Apr 56
J Gault, ensign, 11 Feb 56

TORONTO.

(1st company)
G Brooker, captain, 15 May 56
J Phoenix, lieutenant, 21 May 56
W G M. Donald, ensign, 21 May 56
F Grant, surgeon, 3 July 56

(2nd Company)
F Hayes, captain, 18 Sep 56
J O'Donoghue, lieutenant, 29 Jan 57
J O'Keefe, ensign, 29 Jan 57
G Colter, M.D. surgeon, 15 May 56

(3rd Company).

J Nickerson, captain, 20 Mar 56
J Smith, ensign, 2 May 56
S Bethune, M.D. surgeon, 12 June 56

BRAMPTON.

G Wright, captain, 3 Apr 56
A A Anderson, lieut. 16 May 56
J Hurst, ensign, 3 July 56

BARRIE.

W S Dune, captain, 27 Dec 55
Hewitt, lieutenant, 27 Dec 55
J Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct 56

GUELPH.

J J Kingsmill, captain, 6 Mar 56
N Higginbotham, lieut. 6 Mar 56
J Armstrong, ensign, 6 Mar 56

GALT.

H H Date, captain, 6 May 56
J J G Bushy, lieutenant, 6 May 56
R Esterbrook, ensign, 3 May 56

HAMILTON.

(1st Company)
T Gray, captain, 27 Dec 55

P Baird, lieutenant, 27 Dec 55
J Jones, ensign, 27 Dec 55
(2nd Company)
W R Macdonald, captain, 27 Dec 55
St. G B Crozier, lieut. 20 Oct 56
T Samuel, ensign, 11 Dec 56

ST. CATHARINES.

R A Clark, captain, 27 Dec 55
E S Harvey, lieut. 27 Dec 55
C A Macdonald, ens. 27 Dec 55

COBURN.

(1st Company)
W Barker, capt., 20 Apr 56
W C L. Fox, lieutenant, 4 Apr 56
S Barker, ensign, 18 Apr 56

(2nd Company)

A L Hammond, captain, 20 Mar 56
S Morley, lieutenant, 20 Mar 56
J Macbeth, ensign, 20 Mar 56

WOODSTOCK.

J Clark, captain, 8 May 56
R A Woodcock, lieut. 8 May 56
J A Hamilton, ensign, 8 May 56

PARIS.

G Macartney, captain, 26 June 56
W Patten, lieutenant, 26 June 56
W E Alma, ensign, 26 June 56

CHATHAM.

J McCree, captain, 3 Apr 56
H F Duck, lieutenant, 3 Apr 56
Sheriff, ensign, 3 Apr 56

PORT SARNA.

W P Vidal, captain, 17 July 56
S W Parry, lieutenant, 18 Sept 56
W G Blackness, ensign, 17 Jan 56
F H Burke, surgeon, 11 Feb 57

Class B.

Cavalry.

FRONTENAC.
(2nd Troop)
J Wood, captain, 21 Aug 56
G Wood, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56
J McKee, cornet, 16 Oct 56
R K Allison, M.D. 16 Oct 56

WILLIAMSBURG.

G W Brown, captain, 16 Oct 56
J A Weir, lieutenant, 16 Oct 56
G G Merk, ensign, 16 Oct 56

• Cap 19 May '40, Major 20 Nov '56
• Lieut. Col 14th March '51
• Lieut. 15th Mar '53
• Lieut. 9th Jan '53
• Lieut. 16th May 56
• Cap 5 May '48, Major 20 Nov '56
• Ensign 12th June '56

MARKHAM.
 W. H. ...
 J. N. ...
 J. ...

GRIMSBY.
 C. T. ...
 J. H. ...
 A. M. ...

DUNDAS.
 [4th Troop]
 T. R. ...

WANTWORTH.
 [4th Troop]
 T. D. ...
 G. M. ...

Rifles.
METCALF.
 H. Hanna, captain, 7 Aug 56
 A. Lawson, lieutenant, 7 Aug 56
 J. R. Hanna, ensign, 7 Aug 56

KINGSTON.
 [7th Company]
 James ...
 D. ...
 J. ...
 E. ...
 F. ...

BELLEVILLE.
 A. ...
 A. ...
 J. S. ...

TORONTO.
 [1st Company]
 S. R. ...
 J. S. ...
 W. H. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

COLLINGWOOD.
 A. R. ...
 W. D. ...
 G. M. ...
 A. ...

ORILLIA.
 S. R. ...
 A. ...
 T. ...

HAMILTON.
 [4th Company—Highlanders]
 J. P. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

DUNVILLE.
 S. ...
 C. ...
 J. ...

GRIMSBY.
 A. ...
 R. C. ...
 G. M. ...

LONDON.
 [3rd Company—Highlanders]
 J. M. ...
 D. M. ...
 J. ...

ST. THOMAS.
 T. ...
 W. ...
 C. ...

PORT DOVER.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 A. ...

PRESCOTT.
 E. ...

LOWER CANADA.
Field Batteries Artillery
QUEBEC.
 L. S. ...
 M. V. ...
 E. ...
 P. ...
 D. ...
 A. ...
 W. H. ...

MONTREAL.
 H. ...
 W. ...
 W. ...
 R. ...
 R. ...
 W. ...
 W. H. ...

Foot Companies.
QUEBEC.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MONTREAL.
 A. ...
 A. ...
 A. ...

Cavalry.
QUEBEC.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MONTREAL.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

ST. ANDREWS.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

COOKSHIRE.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

Rifles.
QUEBEC.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MONTREAL.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

THREE RIVERS.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

SHERBROOKE.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

GRIMSBY.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MONTREAL.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

Class B.
Cavalry.
QUEBEC.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MONTREAL.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

WEST FARNHAM.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MONTREAL.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MEGANTIC.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

Montreal Artl. Batt.
 J. ...
 J. ...
 J. ...

MILITARY DISTRICTS.
UPPER CANADA.
 (Colonel Hon. Frederick Matheson.—Perth.
 No. 1. Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jas. Bell, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl. Major J. Thompson, do.
 Colonel Alex. and McLean, Cornwall.
 No. 2. Asst. Adj. Genl. Major Jno. MacDonell, do.
 Colonel Angus Cameron, Kingston. [Island.
 No. 3. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major W. H. Griffin, Amherst
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Innes, Kingston.
 Colonel Hon'ble George S. Boutton, Cobourg.
 No. 4. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major R. D. Chatterton, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. A. Burnham, do.
 Colonel Edward W. Thomson, Toronto.
 No. 5. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major E. C. Fisher, Etobicoke.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major J. G. ...
 Colonel James Webster, Guelph.
 No. 6. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Alexr. Smith, Bertha.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major John Harland, Guelph.
 Colonel Hon. Sir Allan N. Nab, Bart., Hamilton.
 No. 7. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Jasper T. Gilkison, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. Rykert, St. Catharines.
 Colonel John B. Askin, London.
 No. 8. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major M. Mackenzie, St. Thomas.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Henry Bruce, London.
 Colonel Arthur Rankin, Sandwich
 No. 9. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Paul J. Salter, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr C. G. Fortier, Amherstburg

LOWER CANADA.
 (Colonel J. C. Belleau, Gaspé.
 No. 1. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major P. Vibert, New Carlisle.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. LeBoutillier, Gaspé
 Colonel Honorable E. P. Taché, Toronto.
 No. 2. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. N. Nadeau, Cap St. Ignace.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major T. Béchard, Kamouraska.
 Colonel E. H. Duchesnay, St. Marie.
 No. 3. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major T. O. Taschereau, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major G. N. A. Fortier, do.
 Colonel W. C. Hanson, Three Rivers.
 No. 4. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Mjr. S. W. Woodward, Nicolet.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major Jonathan Robinson.
 Colonel T. E. Campbell, C. B. St. Hilaire.
 No. 5. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Thos. Yaliquet, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major A. Kierzkowski.
 Colonel Prime de Martigny, Varennes.
 No. 6. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Daulletigny, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Mjr. J. N. A. Archambault do.
 Colonel Charles Panet, Quebec.
 No. 7. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major Frs. R. Angers, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major J. T. Taschereau, do.
 Colonel William Berezay, Daillibout.
 No. 8. Asst. Adj. Genl.—Major L. Levesque, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. Genl.—Major O. Cuthbert, Berthier.
 Colonel Honorable George R. Moffatt, Montreal.
 No. 9. Asst. Adj. General—Major J. R. Spang, do.
 Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Major F. Penn, do.

No. 4. ...
 At a late meeting of the ...
 The supper tables were laid out with much taste. The two bands ...
 Mr. ...
 The following ...
 ...

THE SEASONS.

Now the spent earth hath laid her down and died... Four times I saw her. First all white and gay...

Again I saw her—in calm majesty... Her bright, gaudy dress was changed for russet brown...

And once again I saw her; but her face was ead—very white, for she was dead...

Early to Bed and Early to Rise.

BY ELIZA COOK.

"Early to bed and early to rise,"—Aye, note it with care: down in your brain... Nature herself ever shows her best...

SCIENTIFIC.

ENTRAGED BY THE... During the late autumn... The British Government has been ordered to proceed to a Portsmouth on board the Admiral...

Mr. Tappin, from the Royal Navy Department... The apparatus consists principally of a hydrocarbon engine... subjected to a pressure of three or four atmospheres...

TONGUE METAL.—Aluminium begins, it appears to us, into more general use... The weight of the new metal is about one-fourth that of silver...

CAUSAL EXISTENCE OF ARSENIC.—The recent cases of Palmer and Dove have given an impetus to toxicological researches... Orfila gives recently a list of thirty recent chemical investigations...

THEY WERE BROKE DOWN... The water used in London deposits a large amount of crust on the scale of kettles... That crust holds a variable portion of carbonate of ammonia...

INTERESTING FROM THE EAST.

STUPID OF SEIKINS IN AN ANCIENT GREEK CITY—THE CRUISE ONCE THE SEAT OF A POWERFUL KING—DISCOVERY OF IRON, KALKONS AND THOSE OF HORSES—RARE OBJECTS OF ART—THE SACRIFICIAL ALTAR—IMMENSE EXTENT OF RUINS.

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller. BUREAU, Nov. 30, 1856.

It is nearly a year since I gave your readers some short geographical notices of the Crimea... The heat of summer is not felt, enacted on that obscure and distant rock of the Czars's domain...

An everting Providence, however, on which hangs all human hope, often educes surprising good from the greatest evils—civilization, order, science and religion following even the blood-stained chaos of Mats...

But history need is becoming christianised by the war, discovries having been made in consequence sometimes by accident, and sometimes in pursuance of systematic research...

The Crimea, or Crim Tartary, was known by the ancients as the Chersonesus Taurica, and is a peninsula 210 miles long by 125 wide...

The Crimea contains only about 5,000 square miles, and consequently its territory is about equal to the State of Connecticut... The Strait of Tauran was called by the ancients the Cimmerian Bosphorus...

Russian forts on which could easily have destroyed the British fleet which penetrated into the Sea of Azoff, had they who manned them had adequate ammunition and courage.

The Cimmeric Bosphorus was the extreme limit of Grecian colonization in this direction, and was once the seat of one of the most flourishing Greek settlements. The Greeks found the peninsula inhabited by a race called Cimeri, from whom comes the word Crimea, the name of their country. A Greek colony from Miletus, in Asia Minor, the brethren of *Ephestus*, was voluntary about 300 years before Christ, near the present town of Kertch, which is situated on the strait between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, and was a place of much importance and notoriety during the latter part of the war. The colony of Cherson was established about the same time, near Inkermann, where English blood was poured so profusely. History records that the Cimmericians were expelled, and succeeded by the Tauri, a savage and cruel race, who offered human sacrifices to their gods, and cut their dwellings out of the solid rock, which may be seen at the present day about the town of Kertch. The Scythians descended from the mountains of Thibet, in Tartary, and in turn conquered Tauri. But the Greek colonists had the control of Pontus on the opposite coast of the Black Sea and crossing over in force, expelled the Scythians, and founded a kingdom of their own; and such was the fertility of the soil, the salubrity of the climate, and the enterprise and industry of the people, that it soon attained to great prosperity, and became the granary of Athens. The new city, which they built near the present site of Kertch, they dedicated to the god Pan, giving it the name of Panticapeum; and 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 utterly destroyed by the Huns, who were then spreading their ravages far and wide, to whom one barbarous 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 Russians in 1771, who have since held undisturbed possession of the Crimea till the late war.

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 Sifais; 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 *tumuli*, 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 people who erected them. It is a tradition

believed by the people in this part of the Crimea, that these tumuli were erected over the remains of the kings and rulers of this Greek colony, and were designed to perpetuate their memory. It is also related that the earth was heaped upon them annually on their birthday, for a period of years as long as they ruled or reigned. These layers have been distinctly traced recently, as a coating of sea wall or char coal was first laid on. Dr. McPherson, an English officer, counted thirty of these layers in a scarp made in one of the mounds two-thirds of the way from the base. The tumuli 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 highest Grecian art have been found in these, such as sculptures, metals, alabaster, Etruscan vases, glass vessels remarkable for lightness, carved ivory, coins of the most perfect finish, and trinkets vying with the skill of the best modern workmen. Dr. McPherson having descended many feet underground in exploring one of these tumuli, came upon a bed of ashes, the bones of a horse, a human skeleton, and other remains were met with; and on removing the masonry, fibule and bronze coins, were picked up in niches between the stones. This one tumulus was so large that Dr. McPherson devoted two whole months to explore it.

But the most astonishing monuments of early wealth and power are found on Mons Mithridates. The whole of this hill, from its base to the summit, and the spur extending from it, to the distance of three miles, are composed of broken pottery and debris of every kind to the depth of from ten to even a hundred feet over the natural clay 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 plains below to raise it and the adjacent heights to their present elevation. On the top of the hill is a monument, inducing awe as well as wonder—a rude 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 atonement.

One of the Doctor's explorations was so fruitful in results as to deserve particular narration. Beneath an extensive sloping tumulus he came upon a mass of table masonry, beyond which was a door leading to an arch-chamber, which led into another arch-chamber which was larger still, and whose walls were marked off in squares, with here and there birds, flowers and grotesque 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 rudely sketched on one of the walls. The skeleton 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 Azoff. The dust of the human form, retaining yet the form of man, lay on the floor. The bones had crumbled into dust and the mode in which the garments enveloped 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 herymatory of the same material, and also a lamp, as was common in the East, were placed in a small niche above each body. A coin 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 an object. “The tombs 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. The 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 horses, and specimens of all his things. Having so done, all fall to work throwing up an immense mound, striving and vying with one another who shall do the most.”

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 living.

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 stone-blind, 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 ivory brought me £25; so you may imagine they were not sucking toads. 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 trying my hunting-knife to the end of a bamboo, 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 (Sambar), 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 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 fifty yards, and down the hill-side he went, three steps and a roll over, till he got safe into the dense jungle.

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 elephants, which requires a man in the most robust health. The only visitor I had come during my fever bout. He fired but at one elephant; and whilst up with the herd, the man who was carrying the spar-gun 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 fellow!

FOUR DAY'S SPORT IN THE DECCAN.

A friend of mine who kept Shikar elephants, had just returned from his annual two 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 haunts 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 panther 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 ravine. 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-barrels, 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 over. 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 tail. A 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 unsteadily one's aim. At last I lost sight of him, and, having 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 thick, thorny bushes, and out jumped Bruin

standing on his hind legs, within a yard of me, and in a minute would have had me off the horse. Instinctively the rifle was placed against his brawny chest, and my only remaining bullet went slap into the horse-shoe. Round went my adversary, and when the beaters arrived, they found him about fifty yards from where he had stopped me. After this, I rolled over a mangy old hyena, going as hard as he could; a pretty shot of nearly two hundred yards.

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 killed two of her cubs; and infuriated at the sight of her dead young, she stood lashing her sides with her tail, her tangs glistening, and the sun shining 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——, broke 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 half-an-hour from the time the first shot was fired.

The third day I went out alone, and put up three bears. The first died with one shot. The other two charged me together, round a ridge of rocks. 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 gun, after pitching my rifle discharged one at the second bear's head, the brute was on me, and got me down on the ground. In the struggle, the gun went off, whether by accident or my own act, I never knew, but a two-ounce ball went through Bruin's belly, and luckily for me, in his rage he had hold of and 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 feel 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 Syrian race, the white Armeno-Persian, and the piebald Macedonian, are evidently referred to in these words:—"I saw by night, 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 three red horses, speckled and white." Again, in the 6th chapter of the Revelations, we have the white horse, the red, the black, 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 localities.

As there is no trace whatever of the existence of an indigenous breed of wild horses in Arabia or the adjacent countries, we must conclude that

to great care taken in breeding and training the improved race, and to the selection of the finest forms, may be attributed the excellence of the Arabian stud—the natural quality was more fully developed by the sunny climate—the allowance of scanty but highly nutritious food, and the abstemiousness in drink—and the constant attention of the owner, and we may safely conclude that, as at this day, the superior excellence of the English horse may be attributed to the careful and judicious intermixture of races, so did the Arabs derive their small but superb chargers from the Egyptian, Persian and Arabian breeds.

This may account for the 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 races. The Arabian horse was carefully bred, 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 control. 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 avocations. They crossed rivers by swimming their horses, or attaching them to rude rafts. Of all the human families, this alone eat the flesh of the horse; they drank the milk of their unres, and discovered how 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 stirrup of the Chaghan. In quite our times the Polish nobles met on horseback to elect their king. Among many of the riding nations the horse, mare and colt, were fixed standards of value, as the cow was among the Celtic tribes; and they invented the bridle, saddle and stirrup, and probably the horse-shoe, of which latter we shall speak more at a future period. Tartar tribes at various periods in history, from the time of Attila to the 13th century, poured their swarms of cavalry westward, penetrating northward to Silesia, 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 can equal force of cavalry to Russia. A cavalry officer 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 French Revolution, the Russian cavalry could not stand before the Turk, unless in squares eight deep, with guns at the angles, and the fronts further protected by portable *chevaux de frizes*, and even then they were often broken by the furious 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 Nomadic 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 ancient writers, and rapidly trace them to our own times, 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 of Asia; the tarpan, or bay stock, more to the east and south; the pale horse, dun or calbach, on the banks of the Caspian, the white or vilious stock, on the Euxine, and the black, or crisped-haired, in Ecrope. 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 races of men. The tarpan or bay stock, originally reared on the banks of the Caspian, was most probably that which mounted the armies of the Hyksos, the Shepherd Kings, the first horsemen invaders of Arabia and Egypt; this breed was that which fell into the hands

the Egyptian, and the export of the Egyptian and afterwards the horse of the Arab, and may be considered the parent stock of the Arab stock of this day, improved, as we have seen, by the most careful breeding and management. This horse is figured on the monuments of Egypt, as about the size of the modern Arab, with a somewhat shorter back, large eyes, small ears, and clean limbs, and when the sepia is painted, the color is invariably red. It may be assumed that all the bay, chestnut and brown horses of the present day, and of the time of Cæsar, the Lydian cavalry were mounted on brown horses, and Lydia bordered on the region in which the Tarpan was indigenous. We find various breeds of this race mentioned in ancient writers, such as the Scythian Arabian, and the Syrian of Apamea, at which place Strabo tells us 300 stud-horses and 30,000 blood-mares were maintained for the service of the state; Egypt, on the Upper Nile, at Syene, and at Calamita, in Lybia, a bay stock flourished, highly spoken of by the ancients; from Egypt the bay stock followed the line of the coast through Numidia and Mauritania, where it mounted in the Roman times the armies of Hannibal, and in later days the Moorish cavalry, who introduced it into Andalusia, when they came over into Spain to make war on the Goths. This breed was also taken into Italy and Sicily by Phœnician and Carthaginian ships.

The next stock is the Median or Nisæan, a pale dun or cream-colored horse. In the time of Darius there was an immense breeding establishment at this place—Nisæa—whence it is recorded that monarch obtained 100,000 horses to oppose the invasion of Alexander, and still left 50,000 in his pastures, which Alexander saw when he marched through that country.— Other circumstances, however, lead to the conclusion that the white Nisæan 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 bars which distinguish the ass. Several varieties of this Dan race, with the peculiar marking, are yet found in the south of Russia 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 Nisæa were especially dedicated to the service of the Sun God, and used in the state pageants of the Persian Sultans. A breed of white horses, curiously mottled with black, is still in existence on the Erythraean Sea, and sold at high prices to the grandees of the Court of Teheran for purposes of parade.

We now come to the Tannian or Tangun, the primordial spotted stock; that is, horses of a pure white, irregularly marked with large chestnut spots; in England known as a skewball, in contradistinction to the piebald, which is black and white. This species of the horse is still found wild in the highlands of Tibet. It was with horses of this breed that the Partians mounted their horses of cavalry; it was known in European legends from the arrival of the Scythian Centaurs, it constituted the cavalry of Thessaly and Thrace, of this stock was the famous charger of Alexander, Bucephalus, and lastly, we find it ridden by the Huns, who, coming from the north side of the wall of China, were as far as we know, the last tribe of Gothic blood that reached the west, about the time of Theodosius. In the time of Charlemagne the spotted breed was in great demand as chargers for the heavily armed knights. In the Homeric ballads they are called "rainbowed and swift-footed;" Statius describes them in the same terms, and distinctly tells us that they were reputed to have descended from the Centaurs, and we also find a similar account in Virgil.

It is unnecessary 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 countries in the most flourishing ages of those great monarchies. It is sufficient to say that they can all be traced either to the bay, white, dun or dappled stock, all of Central Asiatic origin.

The fourth variety is the crimson haired race for black stock, which became known to the world, or at least the Roman valour had carried the Imperial Legions to the Rhine, Danube, and Britain. The Hæcetan and Traine horses were marked by the same characteristics, and were believed to be indigenous—they were long-backed, high-hipped and heavy in the leg, with small eyes and thick lips. In Guelderland and on the Lower Rhine there was found a lighter and cleaner limbed horse of the same color, which the Romans imported to the purpose of war, but the wealthy and warlike people preferred horses during the times of the Emperors from almost every part of the known world, hence the great intermixture of the European races, and it is certainly remarkable that notwithstanding this the varieties of race can still be so clearly traced. In the British Islands there was an indigenous horse, of very small size, at the time of Cæsar's invasion, and found wild for many years after in many parts of the island; relics of this race may still be traced in the Welsh, New Forest, Dartmoor, and Scotch ponies. The first intermixture in England was without doubt with the various breeds imported by the Roman invaders, and then with those of the Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman conquerors. Having now rapidly run 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 derived, I will proceed shortly to notice the most celebrated modern breeds, beginning with the Arabian, because it is to Arabian blood that England owes her superiority in horses. I have already stated that the horse was not originally found in America; that it was probably, nay, almost certainly derived from the Scythian Hæcetan invaders—that it was of the Tarpan or Bay primordial stock, and that to climate and great care in feeding and breeding, it owes its present excellence, unvalued indeed in the world, except that the English race-horse, originally bay, is 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 grey stock from Persia and the blue race from Tourkistan. With respect to the race, none of less pure the whole of South-Western Asia, and the northern coasts are supplied, and as we have before stated, it was carried by the Moors into Spain. The perfection of the bay blood is due to the Arabs; 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 legs, limbs small and hard, elastic and close-grained muscle, every part of the animal free from vascular superabundance and excess of weight. The Arab is generally rather narrow-chested, but the breast is well extended, the head small and most beautifully set on, the eyes large, soft, yet brilliant; the ears firm and beautifully pointed, every blood vessel prominent beneath the silken coat; though the English race-horse is faster, no animal in the world has more speed combined with endurance than the Arabian horse, and they are remarkably kindly tempered and intelligent. Among the Arabs themselves, it is said, proverbially, that the land of Nedgid claims the noblest—Hedjas the handsomest, Yemen the most enduring, Syria the richest in colour, Mesopotamia the most gentle, Egypt the swiftest, Labyrinth the most prolific, Persia and Kurdistan the most warlike. At present the five recognized races are the Tanweya, Monakge, Kohayl, Saklawge and Zaffer—the matter is, however, involved in some obscurity, the very best breeds being classed together as Kochlani, their genealogy preserved with great care, and claiming for them an unbroken descent from the stud of King Solomon. Some Arabs, of great purity, assert that the five races are descended from a single favorite mare of their prophet Mahomet.

The next conspicuous breed of the Tannian 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 flat shoulders, round chest, joints inclined to be long, and a singularly beautiful head; they are far inferior to the Arab in spirit and speed. To the south of Morocco, on the borders of the De-

sert we find the Sherabat-ur-Roua, or swallowtail of the wild, rare among the tents of the Maugrebins, they are brown horses of the Turpan conformation, of high spirits and great endurance, but from the poverty of their owners and the barren nature of the country, always found in bad condition. In Borneo, more towards the centre of Northern Africa, there is found a fine variety of the Arab; one of these horses was brought to England a few years ago, but was so incurably vicious that his owner was obliged to destroy him. In Sulu there is a breed commonly known as the Dongola Arabian, introduced at the time of the Mahometan conquest, and of undoubted descent from the five horses ridden by Mahomet and his four companions Abubeker, Omar, Ameer, and Ali, on the night of the Hegira, when they fled from Mecca. These horses often rise over sixteen hands high, but the head is not well placed, the shoulders are flat, the back curved and the eyes small; the limbs are excellent and very sinewy. Good horses of the Bay Tarpan race are found among the various tribes far down the eastern coast of Africa; on the Guinea coast no horse is produced of the slightest value. At the Cape of Good Hope the Dutch settlers crossed the old black Dutch horse with an inferior Arab race, named Kadi-chi, the result is a small active horse, still capable of great improvement. The present Turkish horses are a mixture of Arab blood with the Armenian brown stock, but as both are of Tarpan origin it is unnecessary to say more than that they are spirited and beautiful, but without vigor or durability; their skins are so irritable that they can be cleaned only with the sponge, and they are extremely docile. The Persian horse, on the frontier 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 tendency to low-neck; their endurance of fatigue is almost unsurpassed by the purest Arab. A 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 nomadic tribes, but all referable to the bay stock.

In India, the bay race is not the horse of the people, 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 native horse with Arabs and Persian studs, and of these again with blood horses brought from England, until a splendid race of Indian horses 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 the Arab blood has been introduced into that country, and that a race of blood horses has 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 15½ hands, with slender bodies, fine heads, and high withers, with long silky manes and tails, and in Greece a chestnut 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 coasts of Asia Minor, and highly increased in all its good qualities by the infusion of pure Arab blood at the period of the Saracenic conquest. Spain has now no good horses to boast of; the brutal order of ere of Bonaparte's marshals to disable and put out the right eye of every servicable horse in Andalusia, 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 Pampas far surpasses its European progenitors. In Jamaica there are beautiful horses of English origin, with an Arabian cross, generally brighter and smaller than the English thorough-bred,

but elegant in form... temper. From the... imported...

originally brought... Tatar descent... list of horses...

charger, couch horse... its superior in the world... bestowed on the breed...

the humblest peasant... land that does not take... the horse, and statutes...

the encouragement... thorough bred horse... plates given at the...

the finest in the world... original Arabian horse... degree of every well-known...

the best English horses... race, and added to its... stock at all times...

the whole civilized world... existed in the Spanish Pyrenees... companions of that race...

the sooty, crisp-haired... and Grey races, now spread... in England, particularly...

the original... In the... In the... other most... the present...

A CASUALTY IN THE... The following are extracts... letter, dated Bombay...

most awful fire has just... in the 11th Regiment... of mine and Bolton's...

the mess, I sat down... treading on the... I heard cries of "fire!"...

the fire began on the... I threw a knife... cut down the tent...

the fire had taken place... have had specimens of... and, but only one horse...

the fire had taken place... have had specimens of... and, but only one horse...

the fire had taken place... have had specimens of... and, but only one horse...

the fire had taken place... have had specimens of... and, but only one horse...

Australia. THE... we regret that on this occasion... the prosperity of the colony...

the... His Excellency the acting governor... the usual and regular inspection...

the... The inspection being over, the officers... and Ensign Pennefather...

the... The fatal pistol... I heard cries of "fire!"...

the... The fatal pistol... I heard cries of "fire!"...

the... The fatal pistol... I heard cries of "fire!"...

the... The fatal pistol... I heard cries of "fire!"...

the... The fatal pistol... I heard cries of "fire!"...

the... The fatal pistol... I heard cries of "fire!"...



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 1857.

TROOPS CALLED OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.

In continuation of this subject we publish to-day 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 occurred 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 obstruction 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 earlier 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 has at all times held in the greatest abhorrence 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 mischief, 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 hurry 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 violence; next, in securing to them the free enjoyment of their property. And although 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 people in a more especial and particular manner produce this effect,—not only removing all security 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 meetings of the people, made ample provisions for

preventing such offences, and for the prompt and effectual suppression of them when they desire."

POWER AND DUTY 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; he 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 demands 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 for himself, and upon his own responsibility, in suppressing a riotous and tumultuous assembly; and he may be assured that whatever is honestly done by him in the execution of that object, will be supported and justified by the common law."

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 still a citizen, lying under the same obligation, and invested with the same authority to preserve the peace of the King, as any other subject. If the one is bound to attend the call of the civil Magistrate so also is the other, if the one may interfere for that purpose when the occasion demands it, without the requisition of the Magistrate, so may the other also; if the one may employ arms for that purpose, when arms are necessary, the soldier may do the same." Undoubtedly the same exercise of discretion which requires the private subject to act in subordination to, and in aid of, the Magistrate, rather than upon his own authority before recourse is had to arms, 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 obtaining a requisition from the proper authorities, the military 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 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 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 proper; but every man is bound when called upon, under pain of fine and imprisonment, to

field a ready and implicit obedience to the call 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 1st 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 of the magistrate is compulsory, and not left to the choice of the party to obey or not, appears from the express enactment in the last mentioned act, that if he disobeys, unless legally exempted, he is liable to the penalties and punishments therein specified."

It is a fit thing for both magistrates and military officers to warn all peacefully disposed people to separate themselves from all parties engaged in breaches of the peace, and go to their homes. Idle people will out of curiosity hang 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 slightest 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 slain.

1. It is also well to know what constitutes an unlawful 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 laid down by Mr. Justice Bayley, in the trial of Hunt, York Spring Assizes, 1826.

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 Holroyd, Lancaster Spring Assizes, 1822.

This subject is now concluded, and we have 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 possibly go wrong.

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 arms, to pay respect to the gallant Field officer, and to man the guns of the Battery for Shot Practise in the afternoon. The gun detachments were under the command of

Notman, of Dundas, and several of the members of the Artillery corps of the Town of Dundas, and officers of the Paris Rifle Company, and a large number of civilians from the adjoining towns.

Dancing was kept up with undiminished spirit until midnight, when the assemblage partook of a most delightful feast prepared by the good host and hostess. When the wine began to circulate pretty freely, a number of toasts were given, among them "The Galt Rifle Company," given in a neat speech by Colonel Notman, and acknowledged by Lieut. Busby; "The Dundas Artillery Corps;" the "Paris Rifle Company," responded to by Capt. Macartney; the "Guelph Rifle Company," "The Ladies," "Capt. Date," &c. This part of the evening's enjoyments was as racy and entertaining as the most enthusiastic lover of sport could desire.

After supper, the party returned to the Ball-room, and dancing was kept up until an early 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 Rifle Company gave a grand Ball in the new Town Hall, on Friday evening last, to the inhabitants of Barrie 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 spirited 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., (Lieut.), and J. Rogers, Esq., (Ensign), 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 Captain.

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 hours always do, too fast to please anybody, although the company did not finally break up until between four and five o'clock in the morn-

ing. The Band was and the music was of a high order.

Amongst the company present from Toronto, and from the towns in our neighbourhood, we noticed the Aopt. General, Col. the Baron de Rottenburg, the Hon. W. B. Robinson, M.P. — Clarke, Esq., Lieutenants Foster of the York Volunteer Cavalry, and C. G. Foster, Esq., York Militia, from Toronto. Captain Armstrong, Lloyds town; Captain and Mrs. Doehler, and the Misses Howard, from Georgetown; Dr. and Mrs. Moreton and Miss Loughton, 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 Rifle Company. The Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Patton were also present, as well as indeed everybody from Barrie and its immediate neighbourhood, whose names, we regret to say, from want of sufficient space, we are not able to chronicle.

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

The Sergeants of the 70th Regiment, at present doing duty in this City, gave a splendid Ball at their Quarters, on Tuesday evening last, to which a number of our citizens were invited, and I must say it was one of the most splendid affairs I ever witnessed. At half-past 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 arrangement displayed great taste. The refreshments were of the very best description and in such abundance that it may be said the tables literally groaned beneath their weight, and in justice to all concerned, there appeared to be but one feeling, that was to see who could make themselves most agreeable.—*St. John's N.B. Chronicle.*

FREDERIC THE GREAT'S INSTRUCTIONS TO HIS GENERALS.

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

DESERTION.—This mean and dastardly 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 has received his bounty and other customary indulgences, and if there has been no misconduct on the part of the Captain. Now although our soldiers receive no bounties, except at enlistment, yet it is pretty certain that many desertions are caused by the pecuniary difficulties into which soldiers are continually falling. A soldier gets into debt, he 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 with the greatest care, and the state of every

of the soldiers should be carefully watched, to prevent such a state of things. We very often find that desertions are principally owing to pecuniary distress, and to that lassiness of drill which some men in command take such pleasure in. The thing is to make a soldier's life so pleasant to him, that when he compares it with civilians of his own class, the comparison shall not be an invidious one.

STRONGHOOD OF TROOPS.—Large magazines should be invariably established in the rear of an army, and if possible in a place that is well secured. When they are formed at the head of an army, the first check 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.

CONVOYS.—The strength of the escorts depends on the fear which you entertain of the enemy. Detachments 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 out. In all chequered 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 cavalry even in a plain country, and in my own opinion, 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 manœuvre 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 ways: the first, and that with which we ought to begin, is by a careful and studious examination 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, 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 rivers should also be ascertained and how far they 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 must also extend to the marshes of any consequence that may be in the country.

In a flat, smooth country, the fertile parts should be distinguished from those that are not so, and we must be well acquainted with all the

REPORT ON THE STATE OF
THE MILITIA
OF THE PROVINCE.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 8th January, 1857.

SIR,

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 establishment 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 Canada, with Returns of the Sedentary Militia 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,
Adj. Genl. Militia.

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

1. 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 eminently 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 Inspector 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 volunteering, 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 Uniforms—and 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 the several Corps composing the Active 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 Pounder 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 foolscap paper.) The only condition attached to this transfer 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 Artillery in Canada.—There are consequently four 9 Pounder Guns, two 24 Pounder Howitzers, fifteen 6 Pounders, 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 Pounder and one 12 Pounder Howitzer in charge of a Foot Company of Artillery, and 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; and 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 inspected 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 approbation.

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 Officers commanding the Batteries concur in stating that if they were allowed to keep two Horses and two Men per Gun on a 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 inseparable from a Volunteer Force, and by dividing such expenses amongst a larger number of Officers to render them less burdensome upon individuals, I would recommend that Second Captains should be nominated to all Artillery 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-

ceive Pay would not be increased by this arrangement.

8. I consider, however, that Surgeons or Veterinary Surgeons, who attend either Artillery or Rifle 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 Drills, the services of a Medical Officer are indispensably necessary, and are always required in the Queen's Service.

9. An annual allowance to every Field Battery to cover the expenses of repairs of Harness, of employing Men to keep it and 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.

10. Those who have ever undertaken the task of forming a Volunteer Field Battery, 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 drilled with 6 Pounder Guns, will find no difficulty in manœuvring 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 certain 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 its retreat.

12. There are four Companies of Foot Artillery, one at each of the following places, viz: Quebec, 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 armed 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 Volunteer Field Batta-

ries at those places—but these sheds are liable to be taken away at a short notice; 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 Property belonging to the Province, room for the Battery has been found, and by this date I have reason to hope that the Guns and Carriages will be under shelter.

At Ottawa, the Commissariat Store has been converted into a very good Gun Shed.

At Toronto, a good shed has been built on the Provincial Property on Bathurst Street.

At London, the Gun Sheds on the Government ground are used for the Battery there, and Hamilton remains therefore the only place 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. The 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 afford, and I feel myself called upon to notice thus publicly such spirited conduct.

The Officer Commanding the Foot Company of Artillery 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. I 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 difficulties 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 no Saddlery available for such purposes.

Until proper Saddlery 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 successfully formed in the Country than in Towns, and of course it is not so easy to collect a Troop at a short notice as a Rifle Company,

all the members of which reside in one locality, or at any rate a short distance from it. 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-four Rifle Companies already uniformed and armed with the best Arms that England can produce, viz: The Rifled Musquet, pattern 1853, which may well be termed the "Queen of Weapons."

These Companies have generally progressed favourably. Many of them are in a highly creditable state. All however are not equally advanced. There has been a deficiency of cloth for Uniform in the Province, some Corps have had to send for it to England, and the second instalment of Rifled Muskets and Accoutrements did not reach Canada till the arrival of the last steamer of the season this year at Quebec from Liverpool, viz: the Steamship "Canadian;" of course these circumstances have kept some Companies backward in their drill and organization. It would perhaps be invidious to mention those Corps in this early state of the Organization, which are in the best state of discipline; 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 zeal of both Officers and Men have placed them in the estimation of their fellow citizens.—A Rifleman with the present improved Arm is not formed in a few months. It is no easy matter to attain a knowledge of judging distances correctly, without when knowledge however the arm is useless beyond 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 effect considerable alterations in the armament and disposition in the Field of other Arms of the service.

20. If the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers 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 been honorably and promptly handed over to the Officers, non-Commissioned Officers and Men of their Companies.

The Inspecting Field Officers are directed to enquire whether any Man has any complaint to make at their Periodical Inspection of Corps.

21. The late Commander in Chief of Her Majesty's Army, liberally placed at my disposal 150 copies of the Book, intitled, "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 Officer in Command of a Rifle Company under Class A. Four Books of 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 Locks in like number have been distributed amongst the Officers of the other Arms of the service.

22. The Right Honourable the Minister at War in England, has sent 1,000 new pattern Knapsacks, and 4,000 Great Coats of excellent quality to Canada, for the use of the Volunteer Force, to be issued at half cost, viz: the Knapsacks at 6s 6d sterling, each—the Great Coats at 6s 3d sterling, each. 2,000 Great Coats have been issued on these terms to the Force to be deducted from the next issue of their pay; but I venture to hope that two such essential articles as Great Coats and Knapsacks will be made a free gift by the liberality of the Legislature of the Volunteer Force—for the cost of Uniform has pressed heavily on the Force last year, and in fact it will require the pay of 1857 to cover the first expenses of their Uniform.

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 often 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 joining by this cause.

23. Several Rifle Companies on various 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 for the defence of the Province.

The number of Rifle Companies formed in Lower Canada is not yet up to that recommended in the Report. There are, however, still ten Rifle Companies wanting to complete the number up to fifty, which is the maximum allowed by law. I therefore suggest that I should be authorized to form some additional Rifle Companies in

Lower Canada. I have to report upon a law that the Militia Act is better known than that the efforts which have been made to organize Volunteer Corps in the County parts will be more successful in future. At any rate, there is no difficulty whatever in forming more Rifle Companies in Montreal and Quebec, and indeed the Volunteer Force in those Cities has been largely increased from the original contemplated numbers in the Commissioners' Report in consequence of the above named circumstances. However, Montreal, from its position and importance in the Province, at all times requires a large Force to be maintained in it—and that a large force can be raised there needs no argument.

25. I respectfully suggest that the Active Force Class A should be increased from 5000 Officers 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 leave the formation of the Force into Troops or Companies to the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief.

ARMORIES, &c.

26. All the Arms and Accoutrements issued 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 Accoutrements 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 Men, and an Armourer or Provincial Storekeeper appointed to take charge of them.

At Montreal and Quebec suitable Buildings are provided. At Quebec some repairs are called for; at Kingston, although application has been made to the Military Authorities, no Public Building can be spared as an Armory for the Active Force there; at Toronto, the only Public Building available is at an inconvenient distance from the Town; at London and at Ottawa, ample accommodation is provided.

27. The allowance of £5 annually granted by the present law to a Captain of a 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 £25 a year should be allowed to find an 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 quartered, 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 for these purposes.

If Rifled Musquets are not constantly looked after and kept in good order, they rapidly deteriorate, the grooves get rusted, and the Arm loses its wonderful accuracy. In the end, it will be found to be both economy and wise foresight to take prompt measures to keep these valuable Arms in good order.

28. The Inspecting Field Officers of Militia are by direction have superintended the marking and fitting to the various Corps in the Provinces of all the Arms and Accoutrements, &c., received on record in the Province, in the last date they have been issued by Two Provincial Storekeepers appointed under the Militia Act, viz: one at Montreal and one at Toronto. The Inspecting Field Officer in Montreal, in addition to his other duties, has also received, inspected, taken inventories and forwarded all the Arms, &c., destined for Upper Canada. These Officers have also inspected the several Corps in their localities, and their Reports are generally satisfactory.

29. The Arms purchased for the Service of the Volunteer Force are 2500 Rifle Musquets, and a corresponding number of sets of Accoutrements; 800 Cavalry Swords and Belts complete; 800 Colt's Pistols and Holsters, &c., complete; 250 Rifled Percussion Artillery Carbines and a corresponding number of sets of Accoutrements, &c., &c.

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

ENCAMPMENTS.

30. The Militia Act authorizes the Commander in Chief to encamp the Active Force during the period of their annual Drill, should he consider such a course advisable—and no doubt the utmost advantage would result if there were means of encamping them.

Isolated Companies can never be practised in Battalion movements, nor be properly taught to act as Light Troops, and the benefit to be derived from encamping Men during periods of Drill, is now so well understood 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 measure is found to be both popular and beneficial in that country; and I am convinced it would be equally so in Canada, if the means of encamping, that is to say, if Tents are provided. As the Circular Tents now used are calculated to accommodate 15 Men, each, 7 or 8 Tents a Company would suffice for Officers and Men, and as in all probability the Batteries will be supplied with Tents by the Imperial Government, 500 Tents would be sufficient to encamp the whole of the Active Force of the Province. The cost of a Circular Tent complete is £1 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 duplicate.

32. I recommend that the 6th clause 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 case of a large Volunteer Force being formed in any one locality, as at Montreal, this organization is not less called for.

ACTIVE FORCE CLASS B.

33. There are no less than Six Troops and Seventeen Companies authorized to be formed under this Class. Of these, one Troop in Quebec and one in Markham; Up-

per Canada, are being uniformed: Five High and Companies are also, either wholly or nearly uniformed, and two or three other Companies of Rifles are taking steps to uniform themselves as at Collingwood and Danville.

34. At present there are no means of arming these Corps except by making use of the Percussion Musquet and Accoutrements in Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores, which are retained for the defence of the Province; but by order of the Minister at War in England, such of these Percussion Musquets as are so used must either be paid 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 slightly advanced price beyond that charged by the Imperial Government for the Percussion Musquets. The price of a Percussion Musquet and Bayonet of the kind now in Her Majesty's Ordnance Stores retained for the defence of Canada, is Two Pounds Six Shillings sterling.

The cost of a Rifled Musquet, pattern 1853, and Bayonet, such as the Volunteer Rifle Companies are armed with, is £3 8s. 4d. sterling.

35. Two Battalions of Sedentary Militia in Montreal, viz: the Montreal Light Infantry and the Montreal Artillery, have requested to be placed under the provisions of Class B, and have been so placed under the condition that the several Companies are gradually to be uniformed and organized; and from the interest and spirit evinced by the Officers of these Corps, I have reason to anticipate a successful result.

36. In closing this Section of my Report, 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 ten days in the year: I venture to hope that a further allowance 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 consideration with the expenses attendant on its formation and continuance, I think it will be granted that a large available Force is maintained at the smallest possible cost. 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 organization can be kept up at so small an annual outlay.

38. The expenses of the removal to their respective localities of the Guns, Carriages and Stores of the Field Batteries—of the transport of Arms, marking the Arms and Accoutrements, &c.—the conveyance of Ammunition to the different parts of the Province where the various Corps are located, have been greater this year than

will again take place with respect to these services. There are various other expenses consequent on the first formation of the Volunteer Force and the reorganization of the Seditary Militia, such as the purchase of Drill Books, Printing, &c., which have been incurred since the passing of the present Militia 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, Quebec and Ottawa, five Highland Companies of Rifles at different places, and some others who are principally if 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 excision 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 Volunteering. I have been assured by persons who are well qualified to give a correct opinion, that both in Montreal, Quebec and elsewhere, the best results have been obtained from its present constitution as a whole in allaying party feelings and differences.— Men of very 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.

No. 1.—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 Volunteer 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 Amherstburg, to be styled The Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery Company of Amherstburg.

To be Captain: John Nevil Peto, Esquire, late R. C. Rifles.

To be First Lieutenant: Gordon Leggatt, Gentleman.

To be Second Lieutenant: Joseph Taylor, Gentleman.

CLASS B.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FOUR, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Rifle Company at Lindsay, in the County of Victoria, to be styled The Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Lindsay.

The number of Privates to be 53.

To be Captain: Lieutenant and Adjutant, Thomas A. Hudspeth, from 2nd Battalion Victoria.

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies of Quebec.

William Wilkinson, Gentleman, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, is appointed to act as Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.

31st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Montreal. To be Ensign: Sergeant Wm Middleton, Vice-Captain, appointed Quarter-Master.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Foot Artillery of Ottawa.

Doc. or Martin to be Assistant Surgeon. Sergeant Major James Foisytine is appointed to act as Adjutant, with the rank of Second Lieutenant.

Staff sergeant Wm. Bishop is appointed to act as Quarter-Master.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

2nd Vol. Militia Rifle Company of Brockville.

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

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

3d Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Toronto.

To be Lieutenant: Ensign James Smith.

To be Ensign: Colour Sergeant Alexander Jacques.

No. 2.

SEDDENTARY 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,

Alexander Montgomery, permitted to retire, retaining rank.

Lieutenant Richard Bennett, Vice H. Montgomery, left limits.

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

Lieutenant and Adjutant William John Morris, retaining the Adjutancy.

To be Lieuts. Ensign Alexander M. Richey,

Franklin M. Adams,

William Legary,

John McNie,

Robert Burns,

Peter McNaughton, vice

J. Motherwell, permitted to retire, retaining rank.

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

To be Ensign: Joseph O. S. Cromwell Gentleman,

James Noonan,

John Cameron,

Daniel Adams,

Alexander Findlay,

John Mannion,

John Thompson,

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 Battalion Grenville.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel: Major Dunham Jones, vice Richard D. Fraser, permitted to retire, 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 Lieutenant Colonel Fraser's long and meritorious services in the Militia of the Province.

Lieutenant Colonel Fraser served in the late war with the United States at the capture of Ogdensburg, and at the battle of Chrysler's farm, &c., and the Governor General has much pleasure in bearing 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:

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

1st Battalion, York. To be Ensign: Ensign N. Brouse, vice J. A. M. Brouse.

1st Battalion, York. To be Ensign: Ensign S. A. M., permitted to retire, retaining rank.

1st Battalion, York. To be Ensign: Ensign D. J. M., vice D. J. M., permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Lieutenants: Ensign John Robertson, vice H. Van Allen, permitted to retire, retaining rank.

1st Battalion, York. To be Ensign: Ensign H. Herkley, permitted to retire, retaining rank.

To be Ensigns: Quarter-Master George Robertson, retaining the office of Quarter-Master.

Samuel Robertson, Gentleman,

Wesley A. M.,

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.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

Eighth Battalion, York.

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

Tenth Battalion, York.

To be Major: Major William Gamble, from 2d York.

To be Captains:

Captain Andrew Ward, from 2d York,

Thomas Musson, " "

Edward C. Fisher, " "

Joseph Ward, " "

Thomas Montgomery, " "

Edward Musson, " "

Ldy C. Scarlett, late 2d North York

Lieutenant William Grubb, from 2d York,

James Russell, " "

To be Lieutenants:

Lieutenant Henry John Boulton, Junior,

from 3rd Toronto,

Ensign William Ward, from 2d York,

Samuel Scarlett, Gentleman,

Thomas Musson, " "

Edward J. Musson, " "

Hector Noble, " "

James Moor, " "

To be Ensigns:

Matthew Canning, Gentleman,

Samuel Mercer, " "

Thomas H. Musson, " "

William Vanevery, " "

Charles Denison, " "

George Russell, " "

Sonca K. Mercer, " "

To be Quarter-Master:

Quarter-Master William Wadsworth, from 2d York.

To be Surgeon:

Thomas Beatty, Esquire.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, UPPER CANADA.

Eighth Battalion, Huron.

His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to direct the formation of an additional Battalion of Militia in the County of Huron, to be styled The Eighth Battalion of the Militia of the County of Huron, the limits of which shall comprise the Townships of Hullet, (part of 3rd Huron) and Morris (part 7th Huron.)

The following appointment is made to this Battalion, viz:

To be Lieutenant-Colonel:

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

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, UPPER CANADA.

Fifth Battalion, Wentworth.

To be Pay Master: Captain Marvin Daniel Lawrence Tiedale, from retired List, with the rank of Captain in the Battalion, from 26th September, 1855.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER ONE, LOWER CANADA.

Third Battalion, Bonaventure.

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

DE ROTTENBURG, Colonel,

Adj. Genl. Militia.

AGRICULTURAL.

RENOVATING OLD PASTURES—*Messrs. Editors*.—How to renovate old pastures is becoming daily a more important question to our Connecticut farmer, on poor, stony, hilly land, and we must find some better way than has been in use heretofore.

I have 50 to 60 acres of hill pasture, with a constant supply of vetches, briars, and brakes, and wish to adopt some method of renovating a part of it yearly, or at least much of it, so as to do it. The soil is so, as to be as hard as heretofore, and has a kindly eastern exposure, sheltered from cold winds, but it is remote, and somewhat difficult of access, on a steep, rocky hillside. My predecessors drew manure up the long hill, and by dint of hard labor, obtained a decent crop. Part of the land was under cultivation two or three years, was then seeded down, and is now (some five years) very different pasture. Some parts are too rocky for plowing, but these are usually most fertile, and, if badly seeded, add, grow fast, and bear a fairer than I can get from them. The distance of the difficulty of access for the seed, stable manure, or even if it could be spared for the purpose, and I seek some other means of renovating it. Ases I can procure—both leached and un-leached—a crop of about 100 bushels per bushel, and also some quantity of horse-dung savings, but the latter are of no great expense. The land would perhaps start a small crop of buckwheat, rye, or even clover, and various methods of green manuring 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 rye 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 manure.—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 manuring for two seasons, or to plant hoed 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 guano 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 seldom sand—requiring constant renewal 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 clover 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 only can determine this point.—*Country Gentleman*.

EGYPTIAN, OR MUMMY CORN—Perhaps the most wonderful and interesting specimens of the fruits of the earth in the Horticultural 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 folds of cloth wrapped around a mummy three or four thousand years ago, and, wonderful as it may seem, after being entombed for so many centuries, like a resurrection from the dead, it sprang up, in new life and vigor. It is undoubtedly the seed of grain for which Joseph's brethren went into the land of Egypt—the same "corn" of which the Bible speaks. It is luxuriant in its growth. Of the Gen. William H. Sumner, of Jamaica, the heads resemble wheat, but are very much larger, forming inverted conical clusters as large as the closed hand; the kernels are large and very sweet to the taste, and the stock and leaves are similar to our Italian corn. There seems to be no reason why it may not become a valuable addition to our cereal productions, and thanks are due to the gentlemen who are multiplying it and bringing it into notice.—*Boston Journal*.

PUTTING LIME INTO HAY.—It is said that lime and dust or powder and sprinkled upon clover probably dried when it is put into the barn, will act as an absorbent, prevent heat and fermentation, and that the clover will come out in good condition in winter, and cattle eat it readily and thrive well upon it. We would not do it. If cattle were sick and need a little lime water, give it to them—but do not compel them to eat caustic lime daily, or let the hay alone and starve. If lime must be used in hay, then dissolve it, and use clear lime water only. But salt is far better.—*Agriculturist*.

Veterinary.

ROUGH NOTES ON CONTRACTION OF THE HOOF.—A correspondent informs us that he has a valuable mare, the subject of contracted feet, 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 adjusting 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 animal 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 horse's feet does lurk in some breeds, we have abundant authoritative proof to offer, if necessary; consequently, faulty shoeing 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 feet, which undergo the same system of shoeing, seldom, if ever, become the seat of this deformity. Among our truck horses, may be found many of the Pennsylvania, New York, and Vermont breeds, that have to endure all the evils of shoeing, as well as of domestication; yet a great proportion of them enjoy 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 disease which are observed in the feet of the horse, have their origin in hereditary predisposition; therefore, it is a matter of impossibility for a smith 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 frog, 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 destitute of this sense of feeling, must occur throughout the whole animal fabric.

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 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. Percival 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 feet.—*Am. Veterinary Journal*."

SPRINGHALT.—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 flexors 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 fibrilla, 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 therefore any and all treatment is useless, save for experiment.—*Exchange*.

SAVAGE & LYMAN have received per "Indian" a supply of RIFLE and MILITIA OFFICERS SWORDS, BELTS, SADDLES, &c.

Notre Dame Street,
Montreal, Feb'y 27th, 1857. } 3in6

W. W. BROWN, Hair-Dresser, &c. Successor
W. Street, Ottawa.