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# CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

VOL. I.]

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1857.

## ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His Excellency the Governor General.

**Adjutant General**—Colonel the Baron de Rottensberg.  
**Acting Quarter Master General**—Lt. Colonel Coffin.  
**Deputy Adjutant General**—Lt. Colonel DesAlaberry, O.E.  
**Deputy Adjutant General**—Lt. Colonel MacDunnell, C.W.

**Aides-de-camp to the Governor General**—Lt. Colonel Irvine.  
Lt. Colonel Duchesnay.  
**Inspecting Field Officer Canada West**—Lt. Colonel MacDougall.  
**Inspecting Field Officer Canada East**—Lt. Colonel Ermatouin.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel Dennison, 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 Her Majesty's force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bourcier, the Town Major of the Garrison.  
The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Captain Hogan, Brigade Major, Captain A. G. A. Constable, of the Battalion class B.  
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 Malhiot.  
The Active force of Quebec is under the command of Lt. Colonel Sewell. Brigade Major, Captain R. N. D. Legare of the Field Battery.  
The Squadron of Cavalry in Quebec is commanded by Lt. Colonel A. D. Bell.

### UPPER CANADA.

Class A.

#### Field Batteries Artillery

##### OTTAWA.

J. Baily Turner, captain, 27 Sep. 55  
A. Guy Forrest, 1st lieutenant, 11 Nov. 55  
Robert Turley, 6 Dec. 55  
Alex. Workman, 2nd lt., 10 Jan. 56  
J. Van Cortlandt, surgeon, 14 Nov. 55  
James Forsythe, drill instructor.

##### KINGSTON.

R. Jackson, captain, 29 May 56  
T. Drummond, 1st lieutenant, 3 July 55  
J. A. F. McLeod, 3 July 55  
A. S. Kirkpatrick, 2nd lt. & adj., 3 July 55  
H. Yates, M.D., surgeon, 3 July 55

##### TORONTO.

J. Stoughton Demiss, capt., 7 Feb. 56  
C. W. Robinson, 1st lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
R. L. Demiss, 20 Mar. 56  
J. D. Cayley, 2nd lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
W. Halliwell, M.D., sur., 20 Mar. 56

##### HAMILTON.

Alfred Booker, captain, 6 Dec. 55  
W. H. Glasco, 1st lieutenant, 6 Dec. 55  
J. Harris, 6 Dec. 55  
J. P. Gibbs, 2nd lieutenant, 6 Dec. 55  
H. J. Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 56  
Morton, drill instructor.

##### LONDON.

J. Shanly, captain, 17 July 56  
J. G. Horne, 1st lieutenant, 17 July 56  
V. Conroy, 24 July 56  
T. Mackie, 2nd lieutenant, 18 Dec. 56  
V. A. Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept. 56

#### Ft. Artillery Companies.

##### TORONTO.

R. B. Denison, captain, 13 Nov. 56  
W. L. Turner, 1st lieutenant, 13 Nov. 56  
D. McD. McLeod, 2nd lt., 13 Nov. 56

##### DUNDAS.

William Notman, capt., 15 May 56  
J. S. Meredith, 1st lieutenant, 17 July 56  
J. McKenzie, 2nd lieutenant, 17 July 56

- Capt. 4 Nov. 54. Major 25 Nov. 56
- Capt. 9 Mar. 54. Lt. Col. 20 Nov. 56
- Capt. 23 Feb. 42. Major 20 Nov. 56
- Capt. Sep. 53. Major 20 Nov. 56
- First Lieutenant 2 May 56
- Captain 6 December 56
- Capt. 19 May 56. Major 20 Oct. 56
- Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov. 56

### BROOKVILLE.

Thomas Huggs, captain, 18 Dec. 56

#### Cavalry.

##### CORNWALL.

Dickerson, captain, 15 Feb. 56  
W. D. Wood, lieutenant, 15 Feb. 56  
K. Wain, cornet, 15 Feb. 56

##### NAPANEE.

W. H. Syme, captain, 28 Feb. 56  
H. Porter, lieutenant, 28 Feb. 56  
H. P. Rolin, cornet, 3 April 56

##### FRONTENAC.

Max. Strong, captain, 26 Sept. 55  
J. P. Monaghan, lieutenant, 13 Nov. 55  
J. Hunter, cornet, 21 Jan. 56  
J. Bull, lieutenant & adjutant, 11 Dec. 55  
O. S. Strong, surgeon, 24 Jan. 56  
Gas. Gibson, quartermaster, 11 Dec. 55

##### (2nd Troop.)

W. Wood, captain, 21 Aug. 56  
J. Wood, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56  
M. Roy, cornet, 16 Oct. 56  
K. B. Adison, M. R., sur., 16 Oct. 56

##### CORBURG.

A. E. H. Boulton, cap., 6 Mar. 56  
J. M. Clark, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
W. Beatty, cornet, 20 Mar. 56  
J. A. Boswell, lieutenant & adj., 20 Mar. 56

##### WILLIAMSBURGH.

W. W. Brown, captain, 16 Oct. 56  
A. A. Weigar, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56  
G. M. Nerky, cornet, 16 Oct. 56

##### YORK.

(1st Troop.)  
..... captain, .....

W. Bulout, cornet, 15 May 56

S. E. McLeod, captain, 27 Dec. 55  
T. D. Denison, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
C. G. Foster, cornet, 27 Dec. 55  
A. B. H. Hooke, sur., 20 Mar. 56  
John Tuthill, vet. sur., 27 Dec. 55

##### WENTWORTH.

M. R. Keenan, captain, 29 Dec. 55  
H. B. Bull, lieutenant, 29 Dec. 55

- Capt. 15 Nov. 56. Major 20 Nov. 56
- Lieutenant 9 May 56
- Capt. 7 Oct. 47. Major 25 June 51
- Lieutenant 9 May 51
- Surgeon 10 Sep. 52
- Captain, 1st February 53
- Captain, 23rd September 53
- Surgeon, 25 May 52
- Captain, 11 June 51

### ST. CATHARINES.

J. J. Sawry, cornet, 16 Oct. 56  
W. Appleburgh, cornet, 13 Nov. 56  
J. Strahy, cornet, 13 Nov. 56  
J. Alloway, vet., 13 Oct. 56

##### LONDON.

R. Rivers, captain, 24 July 56  
H. Hutchinson, lieutenant, 24 July 56  
G. G. Mount, cornet, 18 Dec. 55  
C. Moore, surgeon, 1 Sept. 56

##### ST. THOMAS.

B. Hamer, captain, 20 Mar. 56  
F. Cole, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
J. Bourgeois, cornet, 15 Mar. 56  
J. G. G. G. G., lieutenant & adj., 20 Mar. 56

##### PESSEX.

T. W. G. G., captain, 6 March 56  
H. W. G. G., lieutenant, 6 March 56  
J. McKee, cornet, 6 March 56

#### Rifle Companies.

##### OTTAWA.

(1st Company.)  
J. Patterson, captain, 3 April 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 3 April 56  
J. Abbott, ensign, 3 April 56  
J. Garvey, M.D., surgeon, 17 April 56

##### (2nd Company.)

H. Turgeon, captain, 3 April 56  
H. C. Carrere, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
J. P. G. G., ensign, 13 May 56  
P. C. T. G. G., M.D., 11 May 56

##### BROOKVILLE.

F. W. Smythe, captain, 27 Sep. 55  
W. S. Morris, lieutenant, 29 May 56  
J. A. Jones, ensign, 13 Nov. 56  
J. A. Kelly, capt. & adj., 15 Feb. 56  
F. P. McQueen, M.D., sur., 15 Feb. 56

##### PRESCOTT.

J. D. Joseph, captain, 3 April 56  
F. R. Kelly, lieutenant, 21 May 56  
G. G. Lynch, ensign, 21 May 56  
W. Armstrong, ensign & adj., 21 July 56  
W. Evans, M.D., sur., 24 July 56

##### WILLIAMSBURGH.

M. Corman, captain, 16 Oct. 56  
J. G. G. G., lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56  
W. Casselman, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

- Captain, 1st March 56
- Lieutenant, 1 February 56
- Major 29 November 56
- Lieutenant, 21 April 54
- Captain, 23 April 56
- Cap. 19 Jan. 57. Lt. Col. 26 Nov. 57

### KINGSTON.

(1st Company.)  
J. G. G., captain, 14 Nov. 56  
J. S. G. G., lieutenant, 14 Nov. 56  
W. Ramage, ensign, 11 Nov. 56

##### (2nd Company.)

O'Reilly, captain, 17 July 56  
O'Reilly, lieutenant, 27 Dec. 56  
Sullivan, ensign, 27 Dec. 56

##### PICTON.

W. G. G., captain, 13 Feb. 56  
S. G. G., lieutenant, 15 Jan. 56  
Gibson, ensign, 13 Feb. 56

##### CORBURG.

J. P. G. G., captain, 21 Jan. 56  
G. G. G., lieutenant, 21 Jan. 56  
W. G. G., ensign, 21 Jan. 56

##### BRIGHTON.

J. G. G., captain, 21 Jan. 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 21 Jan. 56  
W. G. G., ensign, 21 Jan. 56

##### TORONTO.

(1st Company.)  
J. G. G., captain, 15 May 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 21 May 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 21 May 56

##### (2nd Company.)

J. G. G., captain, 18 Sep. 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 18 Sep. 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 18 Sep. 56

##### (3rd Company.)

Nickerson, captain, 20 Mar. 56  
Smith, ensign, 20 Mar. 56  
J. P. G. G., M.D., surgeon, 20 Mar. 56

##### BRAMPTON.

J. G. G., captain, 2 Apr. 56  
A. Anderson, lieutenant, 15 May 56  
H. H. H., ensign, 3 July 56

##### BARRIE.

V. S. D., captain, 27 Dec. 55  
J. G. G., lieutenant, 27 Dec. 55  
J. G. G., ensign, 16 Oct. 56

##### GUELPH.

J. G. G., captain, 6 Mar. 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 6 Mar. 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 6 Mar. 56

##### GALT.

H. H. H., captain, 6 May 56  
J. G. G., lieutenant, 8 May 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 8 May 56

J. Gray, 31. G. P.  
J. G. G., 11 Dec. 56

W. R. M., 31. G. P.  
J. Samuel, ensign, 11 Dec. 56

S. F. CATHARINES.  
A. G. G., captain, 27 Sept. 55  
S. H. G., lieutenant, 27 Sept. 55  
W. Macdonald, ensign, 27 Sept. 55

LONDON  
(1st Company.)  
V. Barker, captain, 3 Mar. 56  
V. C. L. G., lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56  
B. G. G., ensign, 4 Sept. 56

(2nd Company.)  
L. H. G., lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
M. G. G., lieutenant, 20 Mar. 56  
M. G. G., ensign, 20 Mar. 56

WOODSTOCK.  
C. G. G., captain, 8 May 56  
A. A. Wood, 1st lieutenant, 8 May 56  
J. A. Hamilton, ensign, 8 May 56

MACTAVICH.  
M. G. G., captain, 26 June 56  
A. L. A., ensign, 26 June 56

CHATHAM.  
M. G. G., captain, 30 April 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 30 April 56  
J. P. G. G., ensign, 30 April 56

PORT SARNAIA.  
J. P. G. G., captain, 17 July 56  
J. W. Farrell, lieutenant, 4 Sept. 56  
W. G. Harcourt, ensign, 17 July 56

#### Class B.

#### Cavalry.

FRONTENAC.  
(2nd Troop.)  
J. Wood, captain, 21 Aug. 56  
J. Wood, lieutenant, 15 Oct. 56  
J. M. G., cornet, 16 Oct. 56  
K. B. Adison, M. D., 16 Oct. 56

WILLIAMSBURGH.  
W. W. Brown, captain, 16 Oct. 56  
A. W. G., 1st lieutenant, 16 Oct. 56  
G. M. Nerky, cornet, 16 Oct. 56

WENTWORTH.  
M. R. Keenan, captain, 29 Dec. 55  
H. B. Bull, lieutenant, 29 Dec. 55

OTTAWA.  
J. G. G., captain, 15 May 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 21 May 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 21 May 56

KINGSTON.  
J. G. G., captain, 14 Nov. 56  
J. S. G. G., lieutenant, 14 Nov. 56  
W. Ramage, ensign, 11 Nov. 56

PICTON.  
W. G. G., captain, 13 Feb. 56  
S. G. G., lieutenant, 15 Jan. 56  
Gibson, ensign, 13 Feb. 56

CORBURG.  
J. P. G. G., captain, 21 Jan. 56  
G. G. G., lieutenant, 21 Jan. 56  
W. G. G., ensign, 21 Jan. 56

BRIGHTON.  
J. G. G., captain, 21 Jan. 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 21 Jan. 56  
W. G. G., ensign, 21 Jan. 56

TORONTO.  
(1st Company.)  
J. G. G., captain, 15 May 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 21 May 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 21 May 56

(2nd Company.)  
J. G. G., captain, 18 Sep. 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 18 Sep. 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 18 Sep. 56

(3rd Company.)  
Nickerson, captain, 20 Mar. 56  
Smith, ensign, 20 Mar. 56  
J. P. G. G., M.D., surgeon, 20 Mar. 56

BRAMPTON.  
J. G. G., captain, 2 Apr. 56  
A. Anderson, lieutenant, 15 May 56  
H. H. H., ensign, 3 July 56

BARRIE.  
V. S. D., captain, 27 Dec. 55  
J. G. G., lieutenant, 27 Dec. 55  
J. G. G., ensign, 16 Oct. 56

GUELPH.  
J. G. G., captain, 6 Mar. 56  
J. P. G. G., lieutenant, 6 Mar. 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 6 Mar. 56

GALT.  
H. H. H., captain, 6 May 56  
J. G. G., lieutenant, 8 May 56  
J. G. G., ensign, 8 May 56



## ST. ANDREW'S DAY AND THE ORDER OF THE THISTLE.

The 30th of November stands distinguished in the Ecclesiastical Calendar as the Festival of St. Andrew, the titular saint of Scotland. It was formerly a day of considerable observance in the country north of the Tweed; but of late years it has been stripped of all its antique honors, and is now only celebrated by a homely feast of "sing'd sheep's heads." In the time of James the First of England it was a day of great festivity to the Scots resident in London to walk in procession on St. Andrew's Day, with a large dish of this national dainty borne before them.

In England, instead of becoming a feast of sing'd wool, it was formerly, and even very recently, celebrated as a day for the wanton destruction of squirrels and other harmless tenants of the woods and coppices. Hasted, in his history of Kent, speaking of the parish of Easing, says, that "on St. Andrew's Day there is yearly a diversion called squirrel-hunting in this and the neighbouring parishes, when the labourers and lower kind of people, assembling together, form a lawless rabble, and being scouted with guns, poles, clubs, and other weapons, spend the greatest part of the day in parading through the woods, with loud shoutings, and under pretence of demolishing the squirrels, some few of which they kill, they destroy numbers of hares, pheasants, partridges, and, in short whatever comes in their way, breaking down the hedges, and doing much other mischief, and in the evening betaking themselves to the ale-houses, finish their career there, as is usual with such gentry." A similar custom was kept up in Essex till within the last thirty or forty years, many people now living have often joined it. Now, however, in consequence of the inclosure of coppices, and the stricter preparation of game, the practice has wholly

These, it must be confessed, are not the noblest observances by which the festival of a patron Saint could be celebrated; and were there nothing to mark the sky beyond the sing'd sheep's heads of Scotland and the rough squirrel-hunting of England, St. Andrew might reasonably consider himself the most neglected Saint in the whole Calendar.

But it is not so. The name of St. Andrew has from an early period been prominently associated with one of the noblest orders of British chivalry—the ancient Scottish Order of the Thistle, or, as it is sometimes styled, Order of St. Andrew, having been specially founded in his honour.

Some particulars respecting the origin and history of this knightly Order may prove interesting.

Much obscurity prevails as to the period at which the Order was instituted, as well as to the exact nature of the circumstances which gave rise to it. Some few Scottish historians assign it to an origin of extreme antiquity. The Abbot of Melrose says it was instituted by Achais I. of Scotland, A. D. 809, when that monarch made an alliance with Charlemagne, and then took for his device the thistle. It is told that King Hungus, the Pict, had a dream, in which St. Andrew made him a midnight visit, and promised him a sure victory over his foes, the Northumbrians; and that the next day, when the two armies confronted each other in battle, St. Andrew's cross appeared in the air, and the Northumbrians were defeated. This story being told to Achais, he at once founded the Order to evince his gratitude for the Saint's intervention. Such is the account of the Abbot Justinian.

This extreme antiquity of the Order, is, however, believed by many eminent authorities to be considerably over-rated. The chief ground for questioning the remoteness of its foundation consists in the fact that the thistle does not appear to have been adopted until the latter part of the fifteenth century as the badge of the Kingdom of Scotland; and that the institution of the national order of Knighthood must have had for its ensign, a national symbol, as the Order of the Garter possessed the Rose and that of St. Patrick the Shamrock. Those who main-

tain its modern origin consider it sufficient, therefore, to call attention to the recent introduction of that ensign, upon which the foundation of the Order is essentially dependant, and these authorities trace the Order as an organised fraternity only as far back as the reign of James VII. of Scotland and II. of England.

The Cross of St. Andrew, however, is by all allowed to have been used in the arms of Scotland in the reign of James I. of that country, who occupied the throne from 1106 to 1137, and even the advocates of a modern origin admit that the thistle was used previous to 1498, since it occurs in the inventory of the effects of James III. of Scotland, who died in that year. The collar of the Order occurs on the coins of King James V., and his portraits also contain a representation of the ensign.

But notwithstanding these facts, it is contended that the use of all or any of these decorations are of no avail in proving the existence of a brotherhood or fraternity, having a succession of knights governed by established rules, and wearing certain ensigns. Thus, although the antiquity of the Order is upheld by writers of considerable weight, it is yet questioned by other authorities of much acuteness and research.

Beaumont's account of the origin of the Order is this:—"The Order was founded in 1540 by James V., who, being honoured with the Order of the Garter from his uncle, Henry VIII. of England, with the Golden Fleece from the Emperor, and the Order of St. Michael from France, resolved to establish the Order of the Thistle for himself and twelve Knights, in imitation of Christ and his Apostles; but James dying in 1542, an end was put to the design for that time, for it being about the period of the Reformation, when religious disputes ran to a great height, it was deemed impious to imitate, in an Order of Knighthood, Christ and his Apostles."

There can, indeed, be no doubt that whatever the previous prosperity of the Order may have been, it fell, shortly after the commencement of the Reformation, into desuetude, nor was anything more heard of it until James II. of England issued a warrant, on the 27th of May, 1687, commanding letters patent to be passed under the great seal of Scotland for "reviving and restoring the Order of the Thistle to its full glory, lustre, and magnificency."

During the whole of the reign of William and Mary, the Order was neglected; but, after having remained in abeyance fifteen years, Queen Anne determined on its revival, and in December, 1703, letters patent again passed the great seal of Scotland for that purpose.

By the statutes published at the same time, no change was effected in the number of Knights or the other regulations of the fraternity; but under an ordinance issued by George I. the new Knights were to be elected by the suffrages of the pre-existing members of the Order in chapter assembled.

At the coronation of George IV, four extra Knights were appointed without permanently increasing the original limits of the Order; and two of these were subsequently elected to fill vacancies in the constituent number of twelve; but in May, 1827, the Order was permanently extended to sixteen Knights, which form its present complement.

The title of the Order is "The Most Noble and Most Ancient Order of the Thistle or Saint Andrew."

No foreigners have ever been admitted to this Order, nor have any commoners, except a few who were heirs-apparent to Dukedoms.

The principal decorations worn by Knights consist of a collar of enamelled gold, composed of sixteen thistles interlaced with sprigs of rue, and a medal or badge of gold, having an image of St. Andrew within a circle containing the motto of the Order, "Nemo me impune lacessit" (No one provokes me with impunity.)

The officers of the Order are the Dean, the Secretary, the King-at-arms, and the Usher, each of whom receives a salary, and a fee on the election of a Knight.

Such, slightly sketched, is the history of the Order of the Thistle and St. Andrew. It may be appropriately read on the anniversary of the Saint in whose honour it was instituted.

## Army and Navy Intelligence.

Vice Admiral the Hon. G. F. Crofton is appointed to the reserved list in receipt of service pension, vice-Admiral Watson, deceased. During Thursday, the 4th, the number of troops who received their discharge from Captain Garrison was upwards of 300, on account of general disability.

The reserve steam-gunboats at Plymouth got up steam on Wednesday, the 3rd, to try their engines—an operation, which will take place every three months.

Amateur garrison the stricts at the Carragh are spoken of for the winter, and the officers in camp propose to ask assistance of her Majesty's government in the shape of a grant of money, which has been given to the Aldershot Amateurs.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Hon. George Alfred Crofton has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided for by her Majesty's orders in Council of the 25th June, 1861, vacant by the death of Admiral Frederick Watkins.

We hear that Colonel Ames, of the 4th Light Dragoons proposes retiring from the British army. The marvel is, that he ever entered a service in which pluck is a necessary ingredient.—*London Service Gazette.*

Major-general Sir Frederick Love, K. C. B., now Lieutenant-general of Jersey, will be succeeded by Major-general Sir H. W. Bouverie in the command of the troops at Dover and Sherburn. Colonel Mundy, who has been under-secretary for war since the creation of the department, will, in all likelihood, succeed Sir F. Love as Lieutenant-governor of Jersey.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM ST. GEORGE'S BARRACKS.—On Sunday night, four men of the Scots Fusiliers, who had been confined in the guard-house of St. George's Barracks—tried for desertion and for being away with leave—made their escape. Having taken advantage of an available moment, they scaled the vigilance of those on duty, broke out of the guard house, and by scaling the barrack wall, a height of fourteen feet, gained the street and got clear off. Only one of them has been retaken.

The Medical Staff Corps having been found of great value when employed as hospital orderlies and nurses it has been determined to increase the strength of that force from its present establishment to about 1200 men.

The Queen has conferred the equivalent honorary rank of Lieutenant-General on Robert Cannon, Esq., a fern in the Sultan's service. The number of troops detached from St. Mary's Barracks, Chatham, during the month of November, was nearly 1000 men of all ranks. The number still waiting their discharge at Chatham is about 1100.

The *Globe* announces the death of Lieutenant-General the Hon. Henry Edward Butler, colonel of the 50th regiment, who in the early part of the war lost his three sons within a few weeks, viz. Captain Butler of the 50th, Captain B. L. Butler of the Ceylon Rifles, whose name is so nobly associated with the defence of Sumatra.

By an act of last session the coast-guard service is placed under the government of the Admiralty, and premises have been taken in Spring gardens. In a short time the Admiralty will exercise their control. The number is not to exceed 1000.

The Select Committee of Woolwich Arsenal assembled on Tuesday, the 9th, at the practising range in the Arsenal marshes, for the purpose of directing some experiments which then took place, tending to prove the important advantage to be obtained by the substitution of liquid iron in the uses to which red-hot shot has been hitherto applied. Lord Panmure, who expressed his intention of being present, arrived punctually at 11 and took particular interest in the prosecution of the various tests which were carried out. The experiments consisted in firing a number of Martin's shells, filled with about 30lb of molten iron, at a bulkhead, near which were erected some wooden sheds. These latter were occasionally hit, and were speedily ignited by the contact occasioning the sudden explosion of the shell, and the expansion of the liquid fire. The result was proved to be considerably more certain and efficient than that produced by hot shot, and the supply furnished with much more readiness and facility from a melting crucible than from the ordinary furnace.—The experiments were ordered to be repeated.

The Provincial Parliament has been convened for the DEBATE OF BUSINESS, for the 26th of February.

## Poetry.

## Our Household Queen.

She comes with sunny laughter,  
And makes our home divine;—  
Our household Queen—whose kisses,  
Are sweet as ripened wine.  
And in our arms she'll nestle,  
When evening's beauty dies;  
Like star hushed in the azure,  
Of summer's wealthy skies!

Oh! we are never weary,  
Of her fair looks and smiles;  
Her cheeks have dainty blushes,—  
Two little crimson isles!  
And there are tints of beauty,  
About her night and day;  
That we feel the winter spareth,  
One blossom touched with May!

About us she will sparkle,  
Our glowing star of love;  
Beauty-crowned and glory-dowered,  
Whitely bosomed as a dove!  
For she's our greatest treasure;  
We feel that she is given;  
To light our life with splendour,—  
A glory-spark from heaven!

And oh! the deepest dimples,  
About her cheeks are seen;—  
The rosy cups of beauty,  
With lips of fruit between!  
And eyes that dance in brightness,  
Like orbs in silver set;  
And blue as bashful violets,  
With morning's jewels wet!

She wakes us in the morning,  
With a melody of words;  
As from a bush of blossoms,  
Swim out the songs of birds.  
The ripest, sunniest gladness,  
On her young heart springs up;  
Like fountain bubbling diamonds,  
Of wine in ruby cup;

She glides a wave of beauty,  
And home with glory fills;  
Like star that smiles and glitters,  
O'er faintly moonlit hills.  
And when the day has ended,  
She lives our angel-guest;  
Closes her dear eyes in slumber,  
Like bird within its nest.

## NAPLES, POLITICAL, SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS.

BY LORD E. 2 VOLS.

"Lord B." (who is supposed to be a woman) writes lengthily about Naples and the Neapolitans; and the recent course of events gives an interest to the subject which it might not otherwise possess. The British public desire to know a little about King Bomba's subjects; and the information afforded by these volumes is ample. A contemporary writer, who sums up the character of the Neapolitans by saying that the great mass of them still live in the thirteenth century, gives the following fact with a million of illustrative arguments:—Less than four weeks ago, there was a peculiar ceremonial in all the churches in Santa Lucia and bordering on the Marina, the quarters of the lazzaroni, and during

the service ten thousand medals, blessed by the Pope and paid for by the King, were distributed among the rabble, with the special blessing of Ferdinand. No one unacquainted with Naples can conceive the store set on such gifts by this race of ravishers and enthralls: the medals were received as a direct message from the King to be ready. Such licence as they once before received they expect to receive again, and those educated persons who have daughters and wives are cautiously putting them beyond the reach of a sudden assault."

## LIFE IN THE STREETS OF NAPLES.

"The rumble of carts and carriages of every description, which, with the greatest velocity and frightful shouts, cut through the crowds of people every moment, the running, straggling, pushing, and fighting, form the most extraordinary picture that can be seen in Europe. It has been computed, that at every moment of the day more than fifty thousand persons may be found in the Toledo, with about fifteen hundred vehicles of various kinds; coachmen, cartrien, muleteers, and pedestrians, all contributing to the incessant din; some swearing, some screaming, some singing, some holding forth on the new opera, others on the last lottery, and all talking even more with their hands than with their tongues. Even amidst this throng of passengers, everything which can be done, under the open canopy of heaven, is going forward in this busy street. The shoemaker, the tailor, and the joiner, are all there at work; the writer sits at his desk, and his employers stand beside him, dictating with the utmost gravity the secrets of their hearts, which they are unable themselves to indite; on one side, a begging monk is preaching from a stove post, with the voice of a Sientor, threatening perdition to all who neglect to give him alms; further on a decrepit old woman is screaming out a hymn, as a penance, while her voice is drowned in that of a quack doctor recommending his wares. Jugglers play their tricks—gamblers shout on the number of the game they are playing—females are stuffing mattresses, cleaning vegetables, plucking poultry, and scouring pans, all in the open way. Some people are roasting before large fires, some are boiling and frying, some are buying, some are selling, some are fighting, some are kissing children—these, in the public eye, are openly whipped, and combed, and dressed, and everything but washed. Close to a hissing frying-pan of dainty fresh anchovies, a man is reading aloud, with all the vivacity and gestures of an actor, the verses of Ariosto; and a dirty looking monk whinnily implores the passers-by to bestow a *gran* to purchase masses for the souls of the wretches in hell fire. Escape from them as rapidly as possible, but yet must needs pause to listen to the strange looking pea-ants from the Abuzzi, who are playing their mournful bagpipes under a statue of the Holy Virgin. We had scarcely lost the sound of the bagpipe when we heard the lively sounds of the gay tarantello, to which two Sicilian damsels were dancing, as if insensible to the shouts of the water-seller, who almost deafened us with his clamour. The water is iced, and we find it excellent, though we only pay the smallest possible coin for it. Having satisfied our own thirst, we are not surprised at the eagerness with which we see half-a-dozen ragged urchins fighting for a piece of water-melon, nearly as big as themselves. But they are quickly put to flight by the approach of a procession of a

holy brotherhood, most frightfully disguised, who are bearing the corpse of an associate, in its coffin, upon their shoulders, to be interred. These have scarcely passed, till Punch and his travelling theatre obstructs the way; every instant you are met by a priest in black garments, or a monk in a frock and cowl, and nuns of charity glide softly through the crowd, their sombre dress contrasting strangely with the elegant ladies, whose French fashions are made Italian by the gaudy of the colours they have adopted, to please their national taste.—But suddenly a little bell is heard, and a priest, followed by incense bearers, appears, carrying the host to the dying. All the wild clamour and movement of that busy street are hushed in an instant, and that passionate, straggling, eager crowd, kneels, as by one impulse, before this symbol of the Divinity. Scarcely has it passed by, when the whirl again commences, and if this pause of seeming adoration, touched the hearts of any of the crowd, even for an instant, it leaves no trace behind; for all resume, as before, their disputes, their occupations, or their bargain. Not the least busy of the motley crowd are the pick-pockets, a class which abounds in Naples, and with which few men venture to interfere, especially since an assassination which occurred in the Toledo a few years ago. Two strangers, Americans, it was said, having almost daily suffered the loss of a pocket-handkerchief during their residence in Naples, resolved to bring the thieves to justice. They agreed, in order to effect this object, that one of them should walk along the street of the Toledo with his handkerchief partly tucking from his pocket; whilst the other a few paces behind, followed him to keep watch. Only a short time elapsed, ere a thief commenced his operations; but scarcely had he secured the prize, ere the second gentleman rushed forward, and seized him by the collar.—The next instant a knife was plunged into the body of the American by another of the gang, who, with the prisoner, readily effected his escape, whilst the stranger fell dead to the ground."

Now, enter King Bomba:—

## BOMBA ON THE BOX.

"Two outriders in plain liveries appeared, and then, to our disappointment, an empty carriage, of which the horses were driven four-in-hand. The spectators all stood aside, the men all raised their hats, and, after vainly looking around for some minutes in search of the object of their respect, we discovered, to our astonishment, that the good-looking coachman on the box of the carriage was the King."

## THE UPPER &amp; MIDDLE CLASSES.

"No people in the world surpass the Neapolitans in quickness of comprehension, keen wit, and vivid imagination; but untrained, or ill-directed, these faculties are made subservient to intrigue, frivolity, deceit, and superstition. The upper and middle classes derive all their little knowledge from French literature. Modern Italian authors are the objects of their ridicule and contempt; and the profound thinkers of England and Germany are beyond their comprehension. Music alone obtains universal encouragement, and the national taste being here left entirely without restraint, the love of this art has become a perfect passion with the Neapolitans. The beauties of nature, the luxurious softness of the climate, the volatile gaiety, and wild feelings of this Southern people, all by turn find a voice in the works of their composers, most widely differing from the learned pro-

ductions of German musicians, who unjustly condemn the music of a people, with whose tastes, and habits, and passions they are unable to sympathize. Music is cultivated in countless academies. The whole people participate in the triumph of a composer, or of a favorite singer. The opera is the resort of all the best society in Naples. Opera-boxes replace the luxury of a drawing room to the Neapolitan ladies; indeed, in the theatre of San Carlos, they are really used as reception-rooms. Visits are paid there; there, eating, drinking, flirting, conversation, and card-playing go on in a little room behind, during great part of the evening, and these amusements are only interrupted when some favourite performer is on the stage; or some beautiful passage of the music demands attention. During such a pause you might hear a fly hum amongst an audience of five thousand people; so profound is the silence, and so deep the appreciation of high art. The listeners to an opera care nothing for the story nor the spectacle; they have heard and seen them fifty times; but they luxuriate in the best parts of the music; it is their passion and their delight, and they pay the highest honours to its professors. But in all other arts, especially mechanics, the Neapolitans are sadly deficient. They possess neither the commonest knowledge, nor the most ordinary instruments; commerce, manufactures, and the military service are all in the hands of foreigners. Agriculture is equally neglected. We here of no experimental farmers or capitalists endeavouring, by a large expenditure, to multiply the productions of the soil. The lands of the nobility are chiefly managed by agents, who enrich themselves at the expense of their masters."

#### DEPRAVITY OF THE WOMEN IN NAPLES.

"How their anxieties and their tickets, and carriages for the theatre are procured with their small incomes, would frequently be a mystery, were it not well known that husbands permit their wives to accept such indulgences from their male acquaintance, or lovers, when they are unwilling or unable to pay for themselves. When a girl is not married at thirteen or fourteen years of age, which now happens less frequently than formerly, she rarely fails to have a lover, when in northern countries she would be considered still a child; and the tender interest of such a connection entirely engrosses the young mind, and all thought of further education is at an end, at the very time when its influence is the most required. After marriage, no idea of rendering home comfortable or agreeable to their husbands ever enters the minds of the women; they seem rarely to have a sense that any duties are attached to the union they have formed. Utterly ignorant of domestic concerns, as well as of the affairs of life, the young wife too often finds that her influence over the affections of her husband is of short duration. It rarely survives the birth of her first child. Neglected and betrayed, and without principles to direct her course, or check the fiery passions of her nature, it can scarcely be wondered at, that a young creature, under such circumstances, listens to the advances of the first lover that pleases her fancy; and the solid happiness of her life is destroyed for ever. Her mind, engrossed by passion, her children, if she has the misfortune to have a family, are neglected and left to the care of some wretched servant, who, the confidante of her mistress's shame, however abandoned or dishonest she may be, can

neither be reproved nor dismissed; the household falls into disorder, and by degrees, as the woman thus lost advances in years, she becomes callous to the stings of conscience, or the language of reproach, and pursues her course without scruple or shame. \* \* \* From the cradle to the grave, the women may be said to think of no tomorrow. The pleasure of the day, and the gratification of some momentary passion, are their sole pursuits. Their modes of thinking are totally different from the virtuous females of the northern countries; and yielding to the influence of every transitory impulse, which with them is a passion, they are utterly ignorant of all those feelings of delicacy and scruples of innocence and shame, which spring from righteous principles and native modesty.— Even the chaste are without those sentiments of truth and dignified virtue which awakens respect. The injured wife will breathe her sorrows to her washer-woman or her cook, with the same trusting confidence that she relates them to her friends; for though their position may be different, education has made little distinction between her and her menials. Though decked in fine clothes, and able, perhaps, to sing or play, it is too often the case that she remains as essentially vulgar in mind and conduct as the washer-woman she chooses as her confidante. Divorce being impossible, husbands, to save their own honour, are externally polite; and with such a sanction, society receives the most corrupted women, without questioning the character of her who has not too openly infringed its laws. Thus vice glides on unpunished and unshaking to old age, when—if remorse is at length awakened by superstition—it benefits no other human being but the priests, from whom it seeks to purchase consolation and absolution."

#### THE PRIESTS AND THE FEMALES.

"Naples contains twenty thousand priests and monks: men taken from all ranks of the population, many of them unable to read, and few of them educated, all southern in blood, and condemned to a celibate life. Their power over the women is immense, and it is well known that they disapprove and speedily put a stop to all society or amusement which in the smallest degree interferes with it; though it should seem they make little use of their almost boundless influence to put any restraint on the corruption of female morals, but, on the contrary are too well known to take advantage of their position, to increase the evil in every class. In a village in the province of Lecce, in the very base of the foot of Illy, and consequently far removed from the Capital; more than twenty years ago, a young man so won the good graces of a monk, that he undertook to instruct him in reading and writing, and made many promises of aiding him in his future progress through life. Time passed on, and as a step towards his advancement, he persuaded him it was absolutely necessary for him to marry; and finally, to secure his happiness, presented him to a pretty girl, whom he advised him to make his wife.— Well pleased with the maiden, the youth agreed to all his friend advised, and accepted his services to arrange the match.— To ensure him the means of maintaining a family, the monk then offered to lend him twenty piastres to set his wife up in a little shop in the village, and as he had taught him to write his name, he required him, just by way of exercise, to put his signature to a receipt for the amount of a loan.— The poor fellow, with blind confidence, did

all that was required of him by so kind a friend. He wrote his name, he married the maiden, and he opened a shop. A fortnight passed, and he observed that the monk's visits were very frequent at his house; suspicious of an unbecoming nature were excited in the young man's mind; and a dispute was the consequence, between him and his patron. Two days afterwards he was arrested by the command of the monk, and hurried away from his young wife, and the country where he was born, under a guard to Naples, for his debt of twenty piastres. I have been assured that it is a fact, that he remained for twenty years shut up in the horrible prison in the Vicaria, which a modern writer observes, appears constructed for the purpose of torturing, as well as confining the wretched beings whose luckless destiny brings them within its walls. According to the established law, a creditor obliged to maintain his debtor; and thirty carlines, or about ten shillings a month, did the monk continue to pay for twenty years, for the support of his captive victim, whilst the wife released from the jealousy of her husband, prospered under his protection. At length the guardian of the gods, whose duty it is to call over the names of the prisoners at stated times, astonished to find the name of this unfortunate being was ever on the list, inquired of him the cause of his captivity.— When he learnt that his debt was of so small an amount, yet one which he was utterly unable to pay, he promised to state his case to the King. Unless the money was paid, nothing but the royal command could restore him to liberty. Happily, this merciful interference prevailed, and the captive was at length released. But old in heart and broken in spirit, he had no desire to return to his native country, or to reclaim the wife by whom he had been so fatally abused."

*Extraordinary Longevity.*—Died at the village of Wellbury, North Riding County of York, on the 10th inst., in the 110th year of her age, Jane Garbutt, widow. Deceased had been twice married, her husbands being sailors during the old war. For some years she had been maintained by the parish of Wellbury, having her own cottage and a female attendant. The old woman had dwindled into a small compass, but she was free from pain, retaining all her faculties to the last and enjoying her pipe. About a year ago the writer of this notice paid her a visit, and took her, as a "brother piper," a present of tobacco, which ingredient of bliss was always acceptable from her visitors. Asking of her the question how long she had smoked, her reply was, "Very nigh a hundred years!" Such a reply may be useful to those that allege that tobacco is a slow poison. It is remarkable that this old woman sat upright in her chair, rarely using the back of it; and last Saturday she walked steadily over the floor of the house. Since infirmities have crept upon her a railway in her neighborhood has been completed. She at different times expressed her wish to see this new railway in operation, and could not comprehend how passengers and goods traffic were carried on without horse-power and by locomotive machines; but her extreme age renders it difficult, and perhaps dangerous, her removal, and as her curiosity was not great on the subject, she had got her time over without her wish being gratified. Jane Garbutt lived, and will now rest, in the "Vale of York," that same which boasts the birth and burial places of the renowned Jenkins.—*Darlington and Stockton Times.*

*Observations on and directions for the practice of Bayonet fencing, arranged by CAPTAIN W. S. McLEOD MOORE, (late 6th Regiment) Commanding Pensioner Force in the Ottawa District.*

The discussions of late years on the efficiency and practical use of the "Musquet and Bayonet," having in a great measure introduced the Bayonet Exercise into fencing rooms, and finding that Bayonet Fencing was much practised in the continental armies, induced me some time back, when on Foreign Service, to devote my attention to its practice and utility, and to arrange for the amusement of the men of my company the following instructions.

At this time I was not aware that Mr. ANGELO, "Inspector of Sword Exercise," was endeavoring to introduce a Bayonet Exercise, to be officially recognized in the service, and which he had many years before recommended for adoption by the authorities, as a most useful means of defence for the soldier and sailor.

The following instructions are on the same principle; but the system is that of the late Mr. BESMAN, formerly of the 2nd Dragon Guards, well known to the fencing world of London, as also to the garrison of Woolwich, as one of the most expert swordsmen of the day, and who, had he lived, purposed giving publicity to his improvements on the exercises of the "Sword and Bayonet" of ANGELO.

To Mr. BESMAN's former pupil, Ensign and Adjutant J. COLPOYS, of the 43th Regiment, I am indebted for my principal knowledge of the Bayonet Exercise, and also for much valuable instruction in the practical use of the broad sword.

Mr. COLPOYS' proficiency as a Broad Sword Player, as well as admirable skill in the use of Musquet and Bayonet, has practically proved the many advantages of the simple system of BUSHMAN over that of the authorized code in present use; and it is now admitted by the best swordsmen that the Musquet and Bayonet in the hands of an expert player, who is also a swordsman, has the advantage in single combat against the sword.

With the Musquet and Bayonet, styled by one of our ablest Generals "The Queen of Weapons," the skirmisher is taught to know and feel that, individually, a man on foot is a match for any horseman; the introduction, therefore, of an exercise which teaches a perfect knowledge of the efficient use of the weapon for the defence of the Infantry soldier cannot be disputed.

The following exercise is submitted as one calculated to give confidence and skill in the use of the "Boarding Pike," of the sailor, or the "Musquet and Bayonet" of the soldier, either at close quarters, acting independently as securities; or in extended order, when taken by surprise. The motions are few and simple; pointing out the best mode of defence, as all attacks against the "Musquet and Bayonet" can be warded off, its weight requiring but a slight effort to turn a cut or thrust aside, and the Bayonet can always reach the swordsman, when the latter is considerably out of distance, and unable to use his weapon with effect. It also shows the attack in all situations by varying the thrust, according to circumstances, either *High, Low, or Straight Forward*; and can be exercised with either side of the body opposite an opponent, thus giving greater facility and firmness in wielding the Musquet; it being a well known fact, that with very little practice no inconvenience is felt from its weight.

W. J. B. McL. MOORE,  
Captain 69th Regt.

BROMPTON BARRACKS, *Chatham,*  
27th February, 1852.

## BAYONET EXERCISE.

### PART I.

Previous to commencing the following instructions, it is necessary that the soldier should have completed his drill, and have been instructed in the extension motions and positions of the Infantry Sword Exercise.

The engaging, or *guard* position is that which, while affording defence for the moment, is the readiest and firmest, either to attack or defend, and is similar to the 2nd position of the infantry sword exercise; it is called either *right*, or *left engage*, according to the shoulder and foot in the rear.

#### RIGHT ENGAGE.

Being in the position of shouldered, or ordered arms, throw *back* the right foot about 21 inches; heels in line; right foot pointing to the right, and left foot and shoulder to the front; knees well bent and apart; weight of body *equally* on both legs; the musquet thrown into the hands and grasped as in the charging position; right wrist on the upper part of the hip, and left elbow close to, and in front of the body, with thumbs round and grasping stock and barrel of the musquet; the point of the bayonet directed to the height of a man's breast; the chest well *drawn in*, and body *bent down*.

#### LEFT ENGAGE.

Is formed precisely similar, with the exception of the *left leg* being to the rear, and right foot and shoulder to the front: the right hand grasping swell of the piece, and left hand *small* of the butt on left hip.

#### CHANGING ARMS.

This is done when it is necessary to change from one engagement to the other, to give equal facility in using the musquet, either with the left or right side to the front, to ease the arms, and derange opponent's attack.

#### CHANGE ARMS STANDING.

If in the position of *right engage*, at the command *change arms*, bring the right foot up to the left, in position of attention; the musquet upright in front of the body without changing the hands; then throw the left leg back, to position of *left engage*, at the same instant changing the hands in grasping the piece; the whole performed as one continuous motion: but for practice should be shown in two distinct movements.

#### THE ADVANCE.

From the *right*, or *left engage*, the advanced leg is carried forward six or eight inches in a straight line, at the same time bringing up the rear leg to about the same distance; the position of the body in no way to be altered.

#### THE RETIRE.

In retiring, the advanced leg is moved *first*, taking the place of the rear one, which is moved back to the proper distance, retaining the correct position.

#### CHANGING ARMS—ADVANCING AND RETIRING.

##### CHANGE ARMS ADVANCING.

This is done by bringing the rear leg to the front, and changing the hands from one engagement to the other. Thus:—if in the position of *right engage*, bring the right foot and shoulder to the front, to the *left engage*, and then again the left shoulder and leg to the front, to the *right engage*; thus gaining on each change of position one step to the front. In *changing arms retreating*, it is just the reverse; the advanced leg and shoulder being thrown back, and the engagement changed to the right or left at each step.

#### THE "POINT," OR "THRUST," WITH BAYONET.

The *point* is delivered either by thrusting the musquet forward with the extension of the body only, from the *engage* position,

or with a *lunge*, as in the 3rd position of the sword exercise, directing the bayonet high, low, or according to circumstances.

#### VARIATIONS OF THE "THRUST."

From the right, or left engagement, at the command, *straight*, (extend) *point*, brace up the rear leg, pressing the hip well in, and bending the advanced knee over the instep; thus throwing the body forward, without moving or raising the feet, at the same time thrust the musquet to the front, the height of a man's breast, as far as the arms can reach, without quitting the hold; or losing the balance, (which must be particularly attended to in all thrusts,) the head lowered, looking along the barrel, — if taking aim.

#### RESUME POSITION OF ENGAGEMENT.

*High*, (extend) *Point*. Elevate the musquet with advanced hand until the point of the bayonet is sufficiently high for a horseman; then extend the arms as before, but upwards.

#### RESUME THE ENGAGEMENT.

*Low*, (extend) *Point*. Depress the point by lowering the advanced hand below the hip; raising the other about two inches, but do not shift the musquet from the side, or turn the barrel down. Musquet pointing downwards to the front. Extend the arms as before.

#### RESUME THE ENGAGEMENT.

*Above*, (extend) *Point*. Bring musquet perpendicularly in front of the body, with sling to the front: the butt between the legs, and lowered to the full extent of the arm; looking up, thrust the musquet upwards to the full extent of the arm holding the butt; at the same time letting go the other hand, (which falls to the side), and raising the body upright, both arms straight; then immediately return to the former position, preparatory to delivering this point.

This thrust is intended to be used against an enemy who is almost directly above, and nearly out of reach, and is the only one in which the musquet is held (although only momentarily) by one hand.

#### THE LUNGE.

Is made from the engagement, by carrying the advanced foot about a pace forward; the heels directly in line, and the remainder of the position the same as in the *extend point*, and is the 3rd position of sword exercise.

#### BACK LUNGE, OR THROW POINT.

Deliver the point to the front, as before, at the same moment stepping back to the *lunge* position with the rear leg, and instantly bringing the front one back to the *engage* position.

#### THE DOUBLE LUNGE.

Is the two former continued, by first delivering the *back lunge*, or *throw point*, then advancing one step, lunging, and recovering again to *engage* position.

The *throw point*, or *back lunge* will be found useful to repel the sudden rush of an opponent, and the *double* to become the assailant, by following up the attack.

In teaching the foregoing movements, much must be left to the judgment of the instructor.

It is good practice to perform them slowly in two or three motions, repeating the number; this will enable the instructor to see that each is correctly performed.

When the soldier is sufficiently instructed in the above movements, the following practice should be adhered to.

FIRST PRACTICE.			Words of Command.		EXPLANATION.	SECOND PRACTICE.		
THE ATTACK.			Cautionary.	Executive		THE GUARDS.		
A Squad will be drawn up in single rank, at open order, standing with shouldered, or ordered arms.			Double,	Engage, Point,	Advance one step to right, and distance. At Point, repeat throw point, advance fore pace and Lunge.	A Squad will now commence the following Practice.		
Words of Command.			Shoulder,	Engage, Arms,	As before.	Words of Command.	Executive	EXPLANATION.
Right,	Engage,	At Engage, step back to 2nd Position, with right foot body balanced equally on both legs.	Left,	Engage,	Spring to attention with carried arms.	Right,	Engage,	As before.
Standing,	Change Arms,	Bring up right foot to left, musquet, upright in front of the body, then from Left Engage.	NOTE.—Repeat the whole of this practice from the Left Engagement. The points should now be practised by rapidly changing from one to the other without returning to the Engagement after each. Every movement must be quickly performed by the words of command, "Point," "Straight," "High," "Low," "Above," "Lunge," "Throw," "Double." The musquet thrust out to full extent of arms, then quickly down back to same position from which the point was given, after a short pause.			1st Guard,	High,	At High, raise the musquet with right arm, as high as the bayonet point of bayonet diagonally downwards towards left.
Ditto,	Ditto,	Bring left foot up, and as before change to Right Engage.				Right,	Engage,	As before.
The Advance	Advance, Advance,	Move forward one pace, being careful not to alter the position. Repeated.				2nd Guard,	Low,	At Low, turn sling of musquet to the right with point of bayonet downwards to the left.
The Retire,	Retire,	Step back one pace commencing with the left foot; at the same time throwing back the right foot. Repeated.	THE GUARDS.			Right,	Engage,	As before.
Advancing,	Change Arms,	At command Change Arms, pass the right foot to the front, and change position, and musquet to the Left Engage.	In defence, four guards will be found sufficient; the musquet being held with both hands, and raised or lowered according as the attack is made, high, or low. These guards are similar to the 7th, 8th, 2nd, and 1st of the Infantry Sword Exercise, the numbers being reversed. The 1st is high, the 2nd low, (as in 7th and 4th guards), with point of bayonet downwards. The 3rd and 4th to the right and left, with point upwards, as in 1st and 2nd guards. The following explanations are given, with reference to right engage only, but are equally applicable to left engage; the difference being the hand, foot, and position reversed.			3rd Guard,	Right,	At Right, point of bayonet raised upwards to the right side of the head.
Ditto,	Ditto,	Same, changing to Right Engage.				Right,	Engage,	As before.
Retiring,	Change Arms,	At command Change Arms, bring left leg and side to the rear, and change the hands to Left Engage.				4th Guard,	Left,	At Left, raise the point upwards towards left side of the head.
Ditto,	Ditto,	As before, changing to Right Engage.				Right,	Engage,	As before.
Straight.	Point, Engage,	Deliver point breast high, arms extended. As before.	FIRST GUARD.			Change,	Arms,	At Arms, from Left Engage, and position same practice from this engagement.
High,	Point, Engage,	At High, elevate the point for a horseman. At Point extend the arms upwards in a diagonal direction. As before.	Raise the right hand a little higher than the head, and in front of the right shoulder; sling of musquet upwards; left hand opposite and as high as left cheek; bayonet pointing downwards to the left. This guard defends the head and left shoulder, being similar to 7th, or hanging guard; but by lowering the musquet, will also defend the whole of the left side and leg, according as the attack is made.			NOTE.—When subsequently conversant with this practice, the four guards are to be formed without coming to Engage Position between each, as follows.		
Low,	Point, Engage,	At Low, depress the point, but do not shift the piece from the side; or turn the barrel downward.	SECOND GUARD.			THIRD PRACTICE.		
Above,	Point, Engage,	At Point, thrust and extend the arms downwards. As before.	Raise the right hand, with sling of musquet outwards, as high as the shoulder to the right; left hand in front towards the right; point of bayonet diagonally downwards, rather inclining to the left. This guard defends the right side, and also the leg, being similar to the 4th guard of the sword exercise.			Words of Command.	Executive	EXPLANATION.
	Point, Engage,	At above, piece upright in front of the body looking upwards.	THIRD GUARD.			Right,	Engage,	As before.
	Point, Engage,	At Point, throw upwards with full force of right arm, letting go with the left hand, which is brought to position of attention; both knees straight, then quickly withdrawn to position of above.	Raise the point of the bayonet upwards to the right, the right wrist pressed against the hip; left elbow close to left hip; left hand close in front of lower part of breast; sling to the right. This guard defends the head and right shoulder, and corresponds with the second guard of the sword exercise.			Cautionary.	Executive	As already explained.
	Point, Engage,	As before.	FOURTH GUARD.			Guards,	First, Second,	Lower Musquet to right side.
Lunge,	Point, Engage,	At Point, extend the arms as before, at same time stepping out a short pace, with left leg.	Musquet pointing upwards to left side of head; right hand in front of right hip; left hand in front of left breast; elbows close. This guard protects the head, neck, and left shoulder, corresponding to the 1st guard of the sword exercise.			Guards,	Third,	Raise point of Musquet to the right side of head.
Throw,	Point,	At Point, thrust out direct to the front as before, breast high, and then throw back the right leg a short step; at the same moment draw the piece and left leg back to Engage Position.	NOTE.—It must be born in mind that a return thrust with the bayonet should always be made after forming a guard, whenever an opportunity offers, whether the sling of the musket is up or down, without turning the barrel; the straight line being always the shortest and quickest.			Right,	Engage,	Turn musquet to the left side of head.
						Change,	Arms,	As before.
						Guards,	First, Second, Third, Fourth,	At Arms from left engagement. As before. As before. As before.
						NOTE.—The Points will now be given from each Guard.		
						FOURTH PRACTICE.		
						Words of Command.	Executive	EXPLANATION.
						Right,	Engage,	As before.
						First,	Guard,	As before.
						—	Point,	Thrust out at the breast (under the arm) sling up and recover again to first guard.
						Second,	Engage, Guard,	As before.
						—	Point,	As before.
						Right,	Engage,	Thrust at body with sling to the right, and recover to guard.
						Third,	Guard,	As before.
						—	Point,	As before.
						Fourth,	Engage, Guard,	Extend the point at breast, and recover to guard.
						—	Point,	As before.
						Right,	Engage,	Deliver point at body under the arm, and recover to guard.
						—	Point,	As before.
						Right,	Engage,	As before.





## CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1877.

It is **ABSOLUTELY** necessary that all subscriptions to this Journal shall be paid in advance. Its circulation will necessarily be limited, as is the case with all purely professional newspapers or periodicals; its production will be more expensive than that of any ordinary Journal, because much of the type must be set from manuscript. The Proprietor has placed the price of subscription at as low a rate as possible, at a rate in fact which can yield no profit worth speaking of, unless the "*Canada Military Gazette*," should attain a very large circulation indeed.

The first two numbers of the paper will be sent to every Officer of the Active Force, whose address is in our possession. This will give ample time for a remittance to Ottawa of the price of subscription. The third number will be sent to no one who has not so remitted. This will be an invariable rule.

We beg to thank the numerous kind friends who have already forwarded their own subscriptions, and interested themselves to procure others.

The annual subscription is **TWO DOLLARS—PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.** The Address, **Mr. DAWSON KERR, NICHOLAS St.—CITY OF OTTAWA.**

It will not answer our purpose to exchange with other papers, with the exception of one or two in each of the larger cities in the Province.

Officers commanding who desire notice to be taken of any event happening in their respective Corps of interest to the Active Force at large, will be kind enough to communicate personally with the Editor.

To **CORRESPONDENTS.**—We wish it to be distinctly understood, that while we shall always be happy to insert letters from correspondents, no letter will be admitted into our columns which contains personalities, or canvasses the propriety of the appointments made at Head Quarters. Our desire is to collect from original sources, and from the best works, the most useful professional information, and not to occupy our columns with petty matters of mere local interest. Where several hundred appointments have been made, and many more are likely to be made, it is possible that some few might have been better made. The wonder is that there is hardly a whisper of complaint. Moreover we have a constitutional abhorrence of all grumblers. The Military case in society is in its essence Conservative; its duty is, to defend the nation from the foreign foe, and within the limits of the Constitution to protect domestic institutions from rebels and traitors. In order to accomplish these two objects, the only legitimate ones, for which under free institutions an armed force is maintained, there must be unity in that force, a spirit of soldierly good-fellowship between the different corps—a

spirit of kindness in all the intercourse between the officers and private soldiers—a respect for discipline and authority—and a strict regard for the law of the land in which we live.

To promote this unity of interest and action—to communicate interesting intelligence—to impart in the fewest and simplest words, the best and newest professional information on military subjects, will be the aim of the Editor of the "*CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.*"

It will also be our object to make our Journal to a certain extent a "gentleman's newspaper," by publishing any Sporting Intelligence, or Agricultural, Artistic or Scientific, that occurs to us, or with which kind Correspondents may furnish us.

We would gently hint to Correspondents, to be as concise as possible, for a somewhat lengthened connection with the press has taught us, that no one ever reads long letters, and particularly to pay respect to the hint once given to an individual by the GREAT DUKE OF WELINGTON, "to use black ink, with a good pen, and write plainly," and only on one side of the paper.

Having said thus much we beg most humbly to present to our readers the first number of the "*CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.*"

**OUR ARMY LIST.**—A list, on the plan of that of the Royal Army of England, of the Officers of the Active Force of the Royal Militia of Canada, as published by us this day. It is particularly requested that if any errors appear therein the parties interested will immediately write to us, that they may be rectified, as this list will be kept standing, and published in every number of the *GAZETTE*, being altered from time to time in accordance with the promotions, exchanges, and so forth published in the *General Orders* from Head Quarters appearing in the *Official Gazette*.

It would be very desirable were every Commanding Officer to send us a written description of the uniform adopted by his corps, and any alteration, if such a thing occurs. We can hardly make a perfect record of the Active Force without it.

We shall consider it a highly ungentlemanlike act should any brother Editor copy this list, which it must be evident has been prepared by us at no little trouble and expense.

## THE BAYONET.

The "**EXERCISE OF THE BAYONET**," that is the mode of using this formidable weapon in a scientific manner, either as bayonet against bayonet, bayonet against lance, or bayonet against broadsword, has not yet been formally adopted in the British service. It has been taught for many years in some of the Continental armies, and if recollection serves was first practised in **BARBARA**. His Royal HIGHNESS, the Commander-in-Chief, has lately addressed a Circular to the Colonels of Regiments to inquire to what extent the practice of the Bayonet exercise has been carried out in their own corps; this may be probably with the ultimate intention of making it an authorised part of the drill. Its utility no one can doubt who has ever seen it practised in mimic combat by men who understand it.

The principle of the exercise is identical with that of the "two-handed sword," the favorite

weapon of the Switzers in days of old, when they won many a victory in defence of their valleys and mountains by its use against the Chivalry of Germany and Burgundy; the weapon also which in Scotland long preceded the basket-headed broad sword, and was the true "**Claymore**," with which the Clan Chattan and the Clan Kay fought out their hereditary feud before King Robert, on the North Inch of Perth, as recorded by Scot, in the "**Fair Maid of Perth**."

We are indebted for this our first contribution, to Captain McLeod Moore, late 69th Regt., now commanding the Pensioner Force in this District; he tells us that the mode of using the Bayonet, scientifically, as laid down in this paper, is the invention of Mr. Bushman, with some slight modifications. Mr. Bushman, formerly a non-commissioned officer in the Second Dragoon Guards (Queen's Bays) was well known in England, as one of the finest swordsmen that ever drew a sabre. He is now dead.—Capt. Moore prepared the system which is here laid down, for the instruction of his own company in the 69th Regt., and although we flatter ourselves that we know some little of the use of the sabre, we should hardly like to try Capt. Moore *at sharps*; a heavy musket with fixed bayonet, in his powerful and practised hand, is wielded as common men would swing a walking cane.

We may remind the Captains of Companies that the splendid arm put into the possession of their men by the patriotic munificence of the Parliament of Canada, is far better adapted for the practice of the bayonet exercise than the old musket. It has a decided superiority in two points. It is lighter and ~~more handy~~ and the bayonet is locked to the barrel by a simple yet ingenious contrivance. We used to think nothing of sending one of the old fashioned bayonets flying from the muzzle with a blow of the sabre, but the new style cannot be so disposed of.

We cannot but think that the acquisition of this exercise would be found of the utmost advantage to our Volunteer Riflemen. Skill in the use of a weapon gives four-fold confidence to the man who wields it. He knows that his enemy cannot "have him on the hip." This exercise, in combination with the formation of those small groups of skirmishers, which the French call "*Compagnons de Combat*," renders detached Riflemen almost impregnable to the desultory attacks of scattered cavalry.

With the small force that it is in the power of the Canadian people to call together for drill and exercise in the time of peace, it is expedient to make it as perfect as possible. That small force has hitherto accomplished wonders, and disappointed most of the prophets who certainly in this case prophesied falsely. With a thoroughly practical man at its head, who could not for his life comprehend the mysteries of a "circumlocution office," and would have a profound objection to a "red tape," sash tied over his staff tunic, the Active Force has, as we said, done wonders. So have said men who know—the men who have smelled powder, in earnest, heard the whistle of the hostile shot, and seen the angry gleam of the Russian and the French, the Afghan and Sikh sabres.

Let us then by all means try to do our best. We have never seen any disposition on the

part of the strong armed mechanics, or the bold and hardy young farmers of the country to come to any drill that was ordered. We believe that it is their pride to become as perfect in their exercise as any Volunteers can be made.

We will for our own part, aid in all ways—a plan is now being matured here, in this our City of the Woods, to prepare photographs of the "positions" in the Bayonet exercise—it is hardly necessary to say that neither Capt. Moore nor the Editor of this paper have any pecuniary interest whatever in such a matter. But of this we will speak more fully in the next number, when the arrangement is made.

The "Bayonet exercise" will be followed by the new Broadsword practice, also after Bushman, the same system that is now practised so successfully by Twohy, formerly in the Artillery, but now drill instructor in the Naval College, when we shall offer a few more observations.

### THE RIFLE MUSKET.

Colonel L. Hay, the Commandant of the School of Musketry at Hythe, has forwarded to His Royal Highness, the Commander-in-Chief, the second Annual Report of the instructions and experiments that have been carried out at that institution. From this report we glean some interesting facts. In the part of the Report lettered A we find that "of 57 officers (all of whom practised in every respect as the n.-c.-o. and privates.) 36 or 37 per cent passed into the first class in shooting, 52 into the second class, leaving only 9.10.3 per cent in the third class.

Of the 615 n.-c.-o. and privates whose practice is shown in the class B (which number includes 196 men who offered themselves as candidates for the corps of instructors, of whom only 55 were found qualified and have been re-attested for the said corps, and distributed among the several Regiments, Camps, &c. at Malta and elsewhere) 203, or 33 per cent, passed into the first class in shooting, 367 into the second class, leaving 45, or 7.1 per cent in the 3d class.

In the "judging distance" practice of the n.-c.-o. and privates, 363 passed into the 1st class, 206 into the 2nd class, leaving only 46 remaining in the 3rd class.

The gallant Colonel goes on to state that the proficiency in good shooting continually increases, and that it may be taken, as the result of the practice hitherto, that the mass of the soldiers of the British army may be taught to shoot well as far as 600 yards, which we need not say, is good for all practical purposes in warfare, as applied to the bulk of an army.

Of the 615 men who were instructed, 220 never fired from a rifled musket before they went to Hythe; 22 per cent of them passed into the first class, and 137 into the second.

The following is the result of the practice at a soft target at 300 and 400 yards, without using the "back sight." At 300 yards, of 1714 rounds, 1090, or 64.06 per cent hit the target.

At 400 yards, of 1790 rounds, 822, or 45.92 per cent took effect.

A party of very young soldiers of the 33th Regiment, (average service 4½ months) in marching order with fixed bayonets, after one course of drill, obtained 90.62 per cent of hits at 100 yards, and 53.12 per cent at 200 yards.

To contrast the difference in effect between the firing from the percussion musket (pattern 1812) and the Rifle musket (pattern 1853)—the old arm was tried by the best shot then at Hythe, firing from a rest, at 500 yards, and a target 18 feet square was not struck once in 20 shots; at 200 yards the firing was very little better. At 200 and 100 yards the target is hardly ever missed by the Percussion musket. Colonel Hay reports that with the new arm the target has been struck 50 times out of 100 successive shots at 500 and 1000 yards, without cleaning the barrel.

In order to show the effect of the fire of the Rifled musket as opposed to Artillery, Colonel Hay ordered a firing party of 39 men to be detailed. These men were all young soldiers who have only just concluded a single course of instruction at this establishment, 23 of them had never fired a rifle before they went to Hythe. To use Colonel Hay's own words—

A group representing a field piece coming into action, the time to be used for the firing of the gun was arranged, on the practice ground, the figures of the men and horses were of the ordinary size, the colour of the horses was dark, and did not differ from the ordinary point to which it was fired. The horses of the ammunition-wagon, which was in position 30 yards back, in front of the gun, and in the continuation of the line of the gun, were represented by six iron targets 6 feet by 2 feet placed in a line of 500 yards at intervals of 50 feet, thus showing a front of only 100 feet, and a depth of 500 feet, each part of 100 yards, which consisted of a vertical section of two horses, the figure of the horses, including chest and legs, was painted on the sections and no shot was counted that did not strike within the sections, no men were represented, no ordnance, the ammunition-wagon, with its horses, presented it but a smaller object than in reality it would have done. The wind during the trial was strong across the range. The party was arranged in skirmishing order at 600 yards from the group, at the bugle sound to commence firing, the whole party dropped on the knee and proceeded to fire in the order observed by snail-shooters; the firing was stopped precisely at two minutes from the time the bugle sounded 'to commence' when it was found that each man had fired two rounds. On a careful examination the effect produced on the men and horses was ascertained to be exactly as described in diagram A.—Had both ranks fired together instead of the rank waiting for the completion of the loading of the other, the same extent of effect would have been done in half the time—viz: one minute. The same order was observed in firing at 515 yards, except that the time occupied in firing was extended to three minutes, at the expiration of which it was found that the front rank had expended 3 rounds, the rear rank 2. On examining the group, the shots which took effect were precisely as shown in diagram B. Had the one rank waited for the other in firing, the same execution would have been done in one and a-half minutes instead of three. It will be seen on reference to diagram A, recording the practice made at 410 yards, that seven men and six horses were disabled, or hit; and at 515 yards (diagram B), 8 missing the practice; six men and five horses; at both distances the shot horses were disabled. This does not include the damage done to the horses of the ammunition wagon of which in the practice of 600 yards four were hit, and at 515 yards five. With the moderate amount of proficiency and short training of the men who fired in this case, and the novelty of the mark intended, are considered, this trial will convey a tolerably accurate idea of what may be effected by large numbers of carefully selected mark-men, used on to put down the fire of Artillery at 800 and 1000 yards, more particularly when it may be expected that some slight improvement in the manufacture of the arms and ammunition will be made. A Brigade composed of three Batts. would be able to turn out at least 300 qualified marksmen. No account was taken of the shot—very many of which struck the limbs and gun-cammings; some shots penetrated the ammunition boxes. It becomes a question whether the use of some small shell fired from the rifle musket might not be effective in such exceptional cases. An experiment to prove this shall be tried.

From all this our readers will come to the same conclusion at which we arrived when we first heard of the power of the rifled musket, that to continue the use of the six-pounder guns, is a simple absurdity, leading only to failure and mortification, a frightful loss of life, and waste of material. If thirty men at distances of 610, and 815 yards, can disable six men, five horses of the guns, and five horses of the wagons, it is perfectly clear that no six pounder can venture to unlimber for "action" at those distances, and from what we know of the power of the Rifled musket, it would not be safe to do

so at 1500 yards. Now the range of a six pounder at four degrees of elevation is only 1200 yards, and it may be safely said that at that range against riflemen in skirmishing order, its fire would be innocuous. A nine pounder with the same elevation has a range of but two hundred yards more, so that it may be easily seen what advantage scattered riflemen must have with so large a mark to fire at, and in what a help-less position the gunners must be placed. The adoption of the rifled musket must cause very great changes in the organization of the Artillery. In the Mexican War, the United States used one Battery, at least, of 18 pounders. The Russians brought guns of still heavier calibre into action at Inkermann. On that day two 18-pounders belonging to the siege train were brought up and used by the Royal Artillery with admirable effect, and afterwards two field Batteries of the same calibre were organized. It does not appear difficult to construct 15-pounder guns, and carriages, adopting the block, instead of the bracket trail, so that they can be brought into action without the delay occasioned by shifting the gun from the 'travelling' to the 'firing' trunnion holes, and vice versa.

A book has been issued to each of the Rifle Companies in Canada, containing the rules laid down in her Majesty's service for instruction in Rifle practice. It is to be hoped that the Captains of those Companies will not neglect the ball practice, without which the beautiful arms issued to their men will be of little more use than so many of the old fashioned fire locks.

GENERAL ORDERS.—All the general orders that have been issued from time to time from the Head Quarters of the Militia, will be republished in this journal, as far as room can be made for them. Published in the Quarto form the "Canada Military Gazette" can be very conveniently bound up, and will form a work of reference on such points to the officers of the Force.

The "Army list" of the Active Force had hardly been put in type when the *Gazette* announced some changes. The most remarkable of these is the retirement from the command of the Artillery Battalion of Montreal of Lt.-Colonel Maitland. The Colonel was an old officer of the line, who had seen service, though in a Dragoon Regiment, if we recollect rightly the XIIIth, and commanded a Volunteer Battalion in this country during untoward times, with much credit to himself, and benefit to the country. His Excellency the Governor General, in the General Orders of the 31st of December thanks him for "his long and meritorious service." In private life a thoroughly kind, amiable, and christian gentleman, and as a soldier, a man who knew his duty, Colonel Maitland's retirement is a loss to the Militia Service.

We are indebted to the Adjutant of the Montreal Artillery Battalion for the information which we required and which we shall shortly use. If all officers were so prompt they would most materially facilitate our operations. The Montreal Light Infantry Battalion must not blame us for the want of the dates of their respective commissions. The list of the Artillery Battalion just as it appears, was sent to us.—

We never asked for it. We presume that the Commanding Officer acted on the request made in the Prospectus of the *Canada Military Gazette*. What has become of our old friend Colonel Breckenridge and the old Rifle Battalion of Montreal? We can hardly sufficiently thank our friends for the encouragement already given, and the promptitude with which they have acceded to our requests. Above all we have to thank the Adjutant General, the Baron de Rotenburg for the lists of appointments, without which it would have been absolutely impossible to compile the "Army List."

It is no part of our business to publish long lists of our subscribers, to the edification of no one. It is quite sufficient that we receive the subscriptions and our subscribers get their papers; we only hope that they will be prompt in warning us if they do not.

#### To the Editor of the Montreal Advertiser.

SIR.—Scarcely a week passes by, without the "Canada Gazette," published by Authority, coming out, with a number of militia appointments, across the rank of Captain in the Active Force. Will you oblige by informing the public by what Law these promotions are made? and why parties who have been but a few months in Canada are appointed over the heads of Captains of 1837 and 1844?

A VOLUNTEER OF 1837.

January 9, 1857.

[We can find no authority in the militia law for the appointments alluded to, and a late one among them is exceedingly objectionable. Nothing but very extraordinary merit can justify the selection of comparatively strangers, but newly strayed in the country. We are not aware that this reason is applicable to the present case.—[Ed. C.A.]

The letter and editorial note which are quoted above are clipped from a late number of the *Montreal Commercial Advertiser*, forming another example of folly rushing into type.—Our wonder is that our friend, the Editor, did not put on his considering cap for two minutes, as we are well aware that he could have answered the question in a most satisfactory manner, if he had thought for that length of time, for no one is more up in constitutional law than he is.

It is asked "by what law appointments in the Active Force are made above the rank of Captain"—and the Editor of the *Advertiser* says that he can find no authority in the Militia law for the appointments alluded to. Of course he cannot—nor will he, if he search till Doomsday, find any statute of the Parliament of ENGLAND, under which rank is conferred in the British army, from a Field Marshal to an Ensign.

The SOVEREIGN is the sole fountain of honor, be that sovereign King or Queen, Emperor or Grand Duke, in all monarchical governments. The Mutiny Act passed annually in the Parliament of the Empire provides for the maintenance of discipline and good order in HER MAJESTY'S land forces; an annual vote is taken in the Parliament of the Empire which fixes the number of men and provides such sums of money as are necessary for the equipment and maintenance of HER MAJESTY'S land forces.—There is no mention whatever made of the rank of the officers, what officers there shall be, or shall not be, or by what titles they shall be called. All that is left to the SOVEREIGN, or in other words to the Executive power. Will "the Volunteer of '37" be good enough to tell us by what law the rank of Major was abolished in the Artillery and Engineers—by what law the

rank of Ensign was changed in Fusilier and Rifle Regiments to that of Lieutenants—under what law the QUEEN some few months ago, created three Field Marshals?

All officers in the army hold their rank, through the exercise of the Royal Prerogative and during pleasure. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, in this country, represents the QUEEN, and exercises the prerogative in her name; he exercises it, in the case of the Militia just as do the Lords Lieutenants of the Counties in GREAT BRITAIN and IRELAND.

The Parliament of GREAT BRITAIN votes annually a certain number of men for the land forces, and a certain sum for their maintenance. They are divided into Regiments &c. and officered at the will of the Executive. The Parliament of CANADA in the same manner voted for a certain number of men; and for a certain sum of money. These men have been divided into a certain number of Troops, Batteries, and companies. It is quite true that under the Act no man commanding one of these small corps can receive more than a captain's pay, nor does he. But there is nothing in the Act to prevent the exercise of the Prerogative in giving higher rank.

It will be found necessary, as it has been already, to make from time to time, further promotions in the Active force, for this simple reason, that owing to deaths, removals from the country, resignations &c. continual promotions go on in the Sedentary portion of the Force, who literally do sit, at home, doing nothing, the representatives of a force existing on paper. It would be manifestly a most unfair thing to allow Captains of the Active Force who are doing the work to remain Captains for years, and the Subalterns without the slightest chance of promotion, while the officers of the Sedentary force who are doing nothing are creeping over their heads to Majorities and Colonelcies. If it could be imagined that such a gross injustice would be perpetrated, the whole of the officers of the Active force would resign.

We know nothing of the appointment of "parties who have been a few months in CANADA over the heads of Captains of 1837 and 1838." We suspect that the Captains thus passed by, if any there be, are gentlemen who have not come forward to take part in the recent organization by volunteering to raise companies. If so, that is their own *laches*, and cannot be laid at the door of the authorities. In volunteers it is quite one thing to have previous militia rank, but it is quite another thing to have popularity enough to get officers and men to serve under you. If the old Captains of those two stick-in-the-mud years, with which our ears are continually bored, felt confident in their popularity why did they not come out, and raise men to fill up companies? What right have they to complain if other men have stepped out to do that which they did not do?—They have no excuse, because every one knew that the Militia Act was passed and would be instantly acted on. Had they then acted, there would have been no occasion for the present grumbling.

As to the particular "exceedingly objectionable appointment," as we have not the slightest idea to what appointment the words apply, we can of course say nothing about it.

COLONEL GRAY OF QUEBEC, paints a deplorable picture of the Volunteers of Canada, alluding of course to the newly organized force, which is called the "Active Militia," he designates the whole force—"Rose-water Soldiers"—he says that they are covered with ginger-bread gilding, and that such jimcrackery is merely flirting with soldiery—"we have seen hung up in the gallant Colonel's best parlour a portrait of himself in which he is depicted, perhaps by some pictorial license, in a pair of rose-colored breeches. There is no objection to rose-colored breeches that we know of, for about two hundred of the 11th rode their death ride at Balachava in breeches of the very real color; but a man who commands a Volunteer corps and wilfully adopts rose-colored breeches must not be offended if we say he is a—Cherrybun.

The fact is the reverse—so far from adopting gaudy uniforms, which we acknowledge to be *in desperately bad taste*, the majority of the volunteer corps in Canada have adopted most singularly plain ones, and we rather think that we have seen more of them than has the gallant Colonel.

Now the Colonel must not if he ever sees this paper, misunderstand us for one moment. We have no earthly hostility to him; it is perhaps the other way, for in his life time and ours, there have been some pleasant passages; but we can't stand that which with respect to all that we have seen, is not the case.

We quite agree with the three rules which he lays down as the three essentials of soldiery altho' on this head he and the "Great Frederick" do not exactly accord; "Obedience, Knowledge of their weapons, and Capucity for moving rapidly;"—all these are good, very good; no one will deny it—but let us ask the Colonel, can you ensure all this to any Militia, unless to a Militia, embodied like that of England, put into barracks or cantonments, and treated in all respect like soldiers of the line. It is great to have done what we have done in organizing, and so far as time allowed bringing the "Rose-water" companies into the state in which they are.

There may have been some foppery about some corps—we don't say there has not been; all we say is that we have seen some thirty corps of all arms, and found nothing of it; but even some little of this thing is very pardonable—we recollect hearing a very old soldier a man who had the Peninsular gold cross with eight clasps, a sufficient record of what he had seen, say, that he always liked to see a watch ribbon and half a dozen seals dangling under a soldier's jacket, for it was a sure sign that he was a good soldier and no haunter of the canteen.

The accusation of "finery" on the part of the Volunteers, the Colonel must allow us to say, won't stand. General Eyre puts his own legs into big boots like a sensible man, who knows what hard work is, and he, who has seen all our corps, knows pretty well what they are, and has found no fault. What more does any one want?

We utterly and in the most direct terms deny the fact "that the men in the ranks (of the Volunteer corps) are not of the right stamp, or the major part of them"—all the corps that we have seen, and the one that the writer has himself the honor to command, are composed of men

of quite the average standard of the Regular Army, some of them much above it—look at the Rifle company of Brockville, fit to be Grenadiers in any Regiment, the Artillery Company of Colonel Notin, Major Booker's Battery at Hamilton and a dozen others—it would be difficult to find men with finer *physique*. The Colonel is altogether mistaken; he may perhaps judge from the Quebec corps, which we have not seen, but he certainly does not understand the corps in Upper Canada. We cannot comprehend how mechanics and farmers, who make up the bulk of our Volunteer corps can be less efficient in bodily strength and power of endurance than men in the old country recruited from the same material. Our men are as a general thing better fed, and it is good strong food that goes to make up muscle, and had the caloric, without which that wonderful apparatus, the lungs, does not operate kindly.

It won't do, gallant Colonel! The Volunteer force is a popular force, and two dozen Colonel Gugs could not write it down.

IT IS ALWAYS painful to be obliged to record the death of an old friend.

On Friday the 9th of January, CAPTAIN CHARLES ERMATINGER died, at the residence of his brother COLONEL WILLIAM ERMATINGER, in MONTREAL. CAPT. ERMATINGER had not long returned from Lake Superior, where he went on a sporting expedition with his friend CAPTAIN DE MONTENACH, late of H. M., 15th Foot. His health was in a wretched state when he returned, and now, God has taken him. The writer little thought when he wished him good bye on the steps of Sword's Hotel in Toronto, and jestingly said, "Take care of your scalp, old fellow, if you get among the SIOUX, for you're an OJIBWAY and they'll get it if they can," that he would never see him in life again.

CAPT. CHAS. OAKS ERMATINGER, was, in right of his mother, the hereditary claim to power over this tribe descending among the OJIBWAYS in the female line, the true chief of that powerful Indian nation, a branch of the ADIRONDACKS, or ALGONQUINS. It is needless to say, that he, the son of a gentleman, with English instincts and an English education, never claimed the right which he inherited, but the writer knows from the statements made to himself by chiefs of the OJIBWAYS, that they recognized him to be their rightful head.

For many years CAPT. ERMATINGER commanded one of the Troops of Provincial Dragoons, raised at the time of the "untoward events" of '37 and '38; providently and thoughtlessly, disbanded by order of the Imperial Government, against, to our positive knowledge, the earnest remonstrances of the then Commander of the Forces in CANADA, SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN, a man whom the DUKE OF WELLINGTON said was "the most accomplished soldier in the British army."

These troops of horse, organized principally for frontier service, were equal to any troopers in the world; the men were generally the sons of the yeomen of the country, the horses of excellent quality, and they were well and carefully drilled by men who had been in the Imperial Cavalry. Under their three Captains, WALTER JONES, SWENY, and one friend whose decease we this day record, CAPT. ERMATINGER, these corps had attained a high state of discipline.

were distinguished for their order and good conduct and superior intelligence. Every one regretted their reduction.

CAPT. ERMATINGER, in his own person, more completely than any man we ever knew, realized the idea of a Cavalier, tall, upwards of six feet; with broad shoulders and thin flanks—and sinewy arms and legs—an admirable horseman and swordsman, with stern features in composure or when performing a stern duty, but brightening up with a most pleasant smile, in social intercourse with his friends, he was every inch a soldier. The best thing we can say of him is, what was said of another old friend, killed in the Garlist war, that he was in peace, a lamb, and in war a lion. He knew his duty, and he did it. A gentleman and a soldier has gone out from amongst us. All that remains is respect for the memory of a much loved comrade in arms, and our heart felt sympathy with the relatives who mourn for him.

### THE FUNERAL.

On Saturday afternoon, the 11th of January, the funeral of CAPTAIN CHARLES ERMATINGER took place in Montreal. Many of his old friends and comrades belonged to the Volunteers, and it was determined by them that he should be buried with a soldier's honors. Lt. Colonel Dyde, the commandant of the Active Force in Montreal, consequently issued a Brigade order to that effect, and at one o'clock, the trumpets and bugles of the troops and companies sounded the 'assembly,' and marched the men when formed, from the parade to the house of Lt. Col. ERMATINGER, the brother of the deceased.

At precisely two o'clock the coffin was brought out by a sergeant and twelve gunners of the Field-battery, and placed on a gun-carriage drawn by four black horses, when the whole line of soldiers presented arms. The coffin was covered with the Union flag of England.

The procession was formed in the following order.

#### THE FIRING PARTY.

(The 2nd Company of Rifles.)  
commanded by MAJOR FLETCHER.  
THE BAND OF THE  
VOLUNTEER RIFLE BATTALION.  
THE CORPSE.

#### PALL BEARERS.

DR. BOYER. LT. COL. BURCKENRIDGE.  
CAPT. H. J. MEYER, DR. BOWKIN.  
G. SELBY Esq., N. HUGHES Esq.,

#### THE CHIEF MOURNERS.

LT. COL. ERMATINGER, DR. JONES.  
CAPT. DE MONTENACH, LT. COL. DECHESNAY.

The private friends of the deceased.

THE VOLUNTEER RIFLES LEFT IN FRONT  
(Six Companies strong)

THE OFFICERS OF THE RIFLES.

Commanded by Lt. COL. WILY.  
The Company of FOOT ARTILLERY.  
The Gunners and Drivers of the  
FIELD BATTERY.

The Officers of the Artillery,  
Commanded by CAPTAIN HOGAN.

A Squadron of the Royal  
MONTREAL CAVALRY.

The Officers of the Cavalry,  
Commanded by LT. COL. DAVID.

LT. COLONEL DYDE  
Commanding.

THE WATER POLICE.  
THE CITY POLICE.

The mournful procession passed down Rade-gonde street, through Craig street, and St. Urban street to the old English cemetery, the band playing the "Dead march in Saul." The streets were crowded, and the windows of all the houses closed.

The funeral service was performed by the Very Reverend the Dean of Christ's Church, in the chapel of the cemetery, in the most solemn and affecting manner. After the service the coffin was brought out into the church yard, by the gunners of the Field Battery, into the centre of the square formed by the Troops, when Major Fletcher's or the 2nd company of Rifles, fired over it the accustomed volleys, and it was then placed in a hearse, and taken to the new cemetery at Mount Royal, where it was placed in the family vault.

And so his comrades paid the last honors to a fine gentleman and a brave soldier.

It is said that no funeral was ever seen in Canada like this one. There was an immense following at the burial of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, but nothing like this, for it is said that not far from ten thousand people were gathered together. The crowd was so great in the cemetery that in the return of the Procession several persons were severely injured by the pressure at the gate.

When unthinking men will indulge in the luxury of *l'overier*, they must expect to come to grief. The gallant Colonel Gugs, one of whose epistolary prelections has been noticed in another article, has again rushed into print in the *Hamilton Spectator*. It appears that the *Colonel* has become possessed of the idea that Canada is to be invaded forthwith by our Yankee cousins. He has nightly visions of a Kentuckian horde pouring over and pillaging his three seigniories, and of the robbery of the hen roosts at Beauport by some foraging Vermonters. We fear much that he is doomed to disappointment. The *Colonel* bases his prophecies on the fact that the Government and Parliament of Canada have thought proper to place a small portion of the Militia in a state of comparative efficiency, and thinks that unless the war predicted by him is at hand, "the country ought to be spared all the expense, trouble, and inconvenience attending the process." Now, the expense to the country is a mere trifle; the trouble and inconvenience fall to the lot of the officers and men, for it is hardly necessary to say that the pay given does not defray the sixteenth part of the expenses of the equipments of an officer, and not half that of the clothing of the non-commissioned officers and privates. But it appears that this "trouble and inconvenience" is borne without a growl by every one of them; it must be so, as the men are all Volunteers, and need not sustain the "trouble and inconvenience" unless they choose so to do.

The mystery of the proceedings of the Government and Parliament may be very easily explained, on quite other grounds than the probability of an invasion of Yankees.

It has been distinctly made known by the Imperial Government, not only that the great colonies must do somewhat in aid of their own defence, if war should by chance come; but also, that under the new system adopted for the administration of the Imperial army, the

British Regiments will not be squandered about in small detachments, to the destruction of their efficiency, for what are, in fact, simply Police purposes, purposes for which troops were never designed. Under these circumstances the Canadian Ministers of the Queen had but two alternatives, to provide troops, or a large Police. It is true that it was at first proposed to have both provincial troops and a provincial police.

We do not go into politics, but it is sufficient to say that the idea of a Police force, as at first proposed, was very distasteful to the people, and was abandoned. Colonel Gury must know, and no man ought to know better, that disturbances occasionally arise, which the local constables, or police, cannot put down.—Since the formation of the Volunteer corps such occasions have arisen, the corps have been called on by the civil magistrate and with good effect. They have also been employed at fires in the metropolis for the protection of property. We saw on one occasion at least £30,000 worth of property exposed in the streets of Toronto and guarded by the Rifle Companies of Captains Nickenson and Brookes. These corps are scattered over the Province in a most judicious manner, there being no place at which the services of armed men could by possibility be required, that is not within reach of one or more of these corps.

We believe that Colonel Gury advocates the formation of regular Colonial Regiments, to be quartered in barracks. No can fancy nothing more thoroughly objectionable. Canada cannot afford to have two or three thousand men, the very flower of her population, taken from their daily labor, nor would any men, except fellows of such bad character that they are only fit for the Penitentiary, in a time of profound peace, with no foreign war nor domestic broil to excite their patriotism into action, take the pay of a soldier, when they can earn the wages of the mechanic. Moreover, to be useful, as the Volunteers are, these Colonial Regiments must be scattered about from Gaspe to Sandwich in detachments. Their regimental efficiency would be utterly destroyed, and, we ask what better would they be than the Volunteers are? We believe that they would not be as good. If a colonial army be formed, it must be on so large a scale as to enable the detachments to be relieved continually, for the purpose of assembling them in rotation for Battalion drill or they would degenerate into a mere armed police, just what the country objects to. Moreover no Parliament would ever consent to the expenses of a permanent military force.

It is not with any pleasure that we are compelled to dissent from Colonel Gury's expressed opinions, but, unfortunately for himself he makes it only too apparent that his hostility to the present organization is simply hostility to the Adjutant General. It is well known that Colonel Gury imagines himself to have higher claims to that office than any man in the Province. He claims it on account of the services and position of his ancestors, forgetting quite, "*sec genus, aut procos, sed quod nos fecimus ipsi.*"

He claims it on account of his own services, which are worth just what the country thinks

them worth. We said that if the Colonel will rush into print, he will just as surely come to grief. He knows that the Editor of this paper is no ill friend of his, and it is the part of a good friend to tell him that his appointment would have been so unpopular that no government could have ventured to make it.—Whether he is rightly or wrongly estimated by the people is none of our business to enquire. It is sufficient for us to know that the fact is as we state it.

We say and say advisedly, that if any man born in Canada had a claim from his military experience and actual service in the field, to be Adjutant General, that man is beyond all cavil, Colonel William Ermatinger, who was present in over thirty engagements, in one of which he commanded the wing of a large force; who has received honorable decorations, is in the prime of life, and as good a man in office, as on horseback.

The sneer at the Adjutant General because "he dares to lecture upon drill," the *Colonel* must excuse our saying is not only bordering on the impudently, but very closely approaching the stupid. The Baron de Rottenburg is sneered at for doing that which is being insisted on as a necessary part of the duty of the superior officers in England. We fancy that the *Colonel* can hardly have read certain General orders that have recently emanated from Head Quarters at home. Is it absurd to do that in a Colony which is considered necessary in England? The great complaint against the officers of the Imperial army has been that they have neglected purely professional acquirements. The Adjutant General in his own person sets a good example, which we hope that other subordinate officers will follow. The reward is a sneer from a gentleman who ought to know better.

That some slight improvements on the present system might be made, we are ready to admit. The system is on its trial, and any suggestions at this moment for an extensive alteration would be inexpedient and very premature. How the system "excites unfounded hopes" we must confess ourselves at a loss to understand. Hopes? In whom? In the country? The country has not yet had time to see how the system works. In the meantime there is no complaint. The people are a sensible people, and wait to see. Hopes?—Among the officers and men? We never knew that they had any beyond the hope that they would be fairly dealt with by the government and their military chiefs, and this certainly very anxious hope that their "trouble and inconvenience" may be justly appreciated by their countrymen. So far there is no complaint from the Volunteers, and we don't think that they will very readily subscribe to a testimonial, except perhaps for a leather medal, to any one who is a self-constituted Grumbler General on their behalf. So far, also, there is no complaint from the people, on the contrary, the Active Force seems a very popular one; it is true that we have no means of judging except from the newspapers, of which we read scores, and from the numerous intelligent people that we meet with; the conclusion we come to is that Colonel Gury has been putting himself into a cold perspiration about nothing.

WINTER.—We hear from the very best authority that sleighs for the use of field batteries have been furnished for four of the seven field batteries.

The OTTAWA battery is the oldest but one—in the Province—the first organized in Upper Canada. How is it that Junior batteries have been furnished with the winter sleigh in advance of it. Surely batteries in parts of Upper Canada, where there is no such snow as we have did not require sleighs for guns, as much as they were required on the Ottawa.

REGIMENTS FOR THE PERSIAN WAR.—It is said that several regiments now at home are ordered to embark for the East, to the amount of 8000 men. It is also understood that the 7th Hussars, and 17th Lancers, are under orders for India.

#### OUR VETERINARY COLUMN.

We have had no time to prepare anything original in this department, and have not yet received any contribution from an old friend, the best Vet beyond all chalks in Canada, and a Vet of our Active Force too—his modesty would be shocked if we pointed him out more particularly. In the meantime, and we have hardly given him time enough, we poke in a few little paragraphs from the *London Veterinarian*.

DISLOCATION OF THE OS SACRAGUM.—By J. D. Pech, M. R. C. V. S., WENTWORTH.—A very strong hunter, up to fifteen stone, the property of a nobleman was turned out into a loose box and spacious yard. The groom in attendance went at the regular hour to feed him, when, as soon as the box door was opened, the horse trotted into the yard, and rushed against the entrance gate, which gave way, and allowed of his escape. He then leaped upon the pavement and fell with great violence on his near quarter, the foot and leg being bent under his body. On rising, which he did immediately, a frightful injury was discovered to have taken place, viz., complete dislocation of the os sacrum, together with laceration of the external lateral, long inferior, short inferior, and cranial ligaments. The sacrum was turned under, and the anterior extremity of the metatarsal bone came in contact with the ground. The integument covering the lateral part of the fetlock-joint having been cut through, its articular surface was very much abraded; the foot was turned to the inside, the only connection remaining being the internal ligament, tendons, and integument.

Humaney detested his destruction, which was immediately carried into effect.—*London Veterinary Journal*.

(Note. A case happened in Montreal about six years since in which the cannon bone was dislocated from the larger pastern and—the bone protruding through the skin—the extensor ligament was torn in two, and the poor animal in rising literally tried to hobble on the end of the cannon bone, dragging the foot after it by the tendons and skin.)

CAUSTIC COLIC.—Dr. Macke, of Sorau, has for some years successfully used a solution of four parts of bichloride of mercury to thirty parts of collodion as a caustic. Its application is easy, being performed with a camel's hair brush. Its sphere of action may be perfectly determined, and it dries so quickly that it cannot extend to any neighboring healthy part.

If much inflammation supervene, cold lotions may be resorted to. The eschar is solid, and one or two lines in thickness, according to whether the caustic has been applied once or more frequently. The pain is seldom intense, and soon passes away, and the cicatrix left is but trifling.—*London Veterinary Journal*.

RECOVERY OF THE RECTUM OF A HORSE.—RECOVERY.—By J. Mallet, M. R. C. V. S., IKELIA, ON THE THAMES.—On the 31st of March last, I was requested to see a cart-horse, the property of the Right Hon. Lord Camoys. The history that I received about him was that he had worked very hard on the Saturday, and fed very ravenously afterwards, but had been unable to pass any dung since the previous morning. On examination, I found the pulse and breathing but slightly increased, yet the countenance was very anxious, and he was continually straining so as to evacuate his bowels. Thinking it a case of simple functional derangement, I gave him a draught of oil and solution of aloes, and ordered enemata to be thrown up every two or three hours. This treatment was persevered in for the first three days, when the faecal matter having become putrescent, I examined the horse still being unable to relieve himself, I examined

hian per rectum, when I found a rupture to exist in the gut about an inch and a half in length, extending from the sphincter and forwards, and situated on the superior part. On discovering this, I ordered a clyster to be administered every hour, a sufficient quantity of the acetum catharticum to be applied over the ruptured part, and an aperient to be given occasionally. The diet to consist of bran mushes with sliced carrots. This treatment was continued for a fortnight, after which time the horse was enabled to relieve himself without assistance. The horse was now turned into a grass field for a week, after which time he was put to regular work, and has continued perfectly well ever since.—[Ibid.]

(A case of this kind happened to a bay mare belonging to Capt. Baker, the Aid-de-Camp of Lord Sydenham, during the time that his Lordship was Governor General of Canada. The mare fell, while in a sleigh, the shafts being broken—and without any external sign of injury whatever it was found on the autopsy that the broken end of the shaft nearest the sleigh had entered the vagin, torn off the neck of the bladder, and then lacerated the rectum to a fearful extent. We think that Mr. Stockley, Veterinary Surgeon of the Royal Artillery, will well remember this case. Of course nothing could be done, and the mare died.)

### SPORTING.

We find the following paragraphs in recent English papers. It is a great pity that the English sporting reporters never give the time of a race. Our American friends are very particular in this respect, whatever the race be, equine or human. It is interesting enough to know that athletic sports are a favorite amusement in the service; any thing is good that occupies a soldier's time, and keeps him out of grog-shops, but did we know the time in which these feats of pedestrianism are performed, we could form a more correct estimate of the real powers of endurance, bottom, in fact, of the performers:

#### PEDESTRIANISM.

MILITARY MARCH.—SERJEANT NEWTON AND CORPORAL ROBINSON, FOR £50.—This race of 150 yards took place on Monday at Slough, and was attended by from three to four thousand spectators. At the commencement Robinson's friends freely backed him at 6 and 6 to 4, but ultimately as much as 2 to 1 was laid. On the man being declared they went off in admirable style, the heat being taken by Newton, at a killing pace, until for about one hundred yards, when Robinson caught his opponent. Newton, however, once more went ahead, and on the finish, won one of the finest races ever witnessed by a yard.

MAJOR ASLEY (OF GREENBERG GUARDS) AND CAPTAIN JOHNSON (OF THE LIFE BRIGADE) FOR £50.—This was a race of 110 yards, the captain in consideration of his late recent defeat by the major, being allowed a start of three yards. The beating was 2 to 1 on the major, and these odds were taken to a heavy amount. Throughout the entire distance the match was admirably contested, but notwithstanding the gallant exertions of both in closing up the hiatus between him and his competitor, yet so close a thing was it at the finish, and so fierce on being appealed to, that it to be a fair dead heat, and this decision appeared to give the utmost satisfaction to all. After a little rest, they again came to the scratch, to run the race off, when another time mainly struggle ensued, which terminated in Major Asley being this time hailed as the winner by about half a yard.

CAPT. BATHURST (OF THE GREYHOUND GUARDS) AND CAPT. HARRIS, FOR £50.—The distance run by these competitors was the same as on the previous occasion, viz. 110 yards; Capt. Bathurst taking two yards start. The match was well and gallantly contested, Captain Bathurst ultimately defeating his opponent in a good style.

NEWMAN AND ROBINSON, FOR £50.—This match took place on Monday, at Haversea. The distance was 5 miles. Newman was the favorite in betting, his friends freely laying the odds of 6 to 4, which were taken by the partisans of Robinson to a good amount. Robinson maintained the lead up to the seventh mile, when Newman, in a fine sport, succeeded in wresting it from his opponent; but notwithstanding the tremendous efforts he made, throughout the remainder of the distance, he was not able to maintain this advantage, for in the last lap Robinson, after a severe struggle, succeeded in again obtaining the "pride of place," and at the termination of the match he went in a winner by some two or three yards.

In London a very interesting foot-race was performed between two Crimean officers of the Guards—Major Asley and Captain Bathurst—which appeared to have excited great interest in the higher sporting and military circles. The Major is the elder of the two, but does

not possess such strength of limb as his junior. He wore a splendid belt which had been presented as a prize for a similar contest during the memorable siege of Sebastopol, and which he won. At the start, being slightly in favor of the Captain. The distance marked out was 123 yards, and they ran shoulder to shoulder for 80 yards, when the Major shot to front of the Captain, and won by about half a yard. The same parties subsequently walked a mile, which the younger officer won by about three yards, and the sport was wound up with a hurdle race.

Porter's Spirit says: "The fastest time ever made by a running horse, was by Henry Perit, in 1,12 1-3, and the fastest mile made by a pacer was by Pseudonias, in 1:17; and the fastest mile ever made in trotting, was by Flora Temple, in 2:21."

"Porter's Spirit of the Times" is a good conversation upon, and around which the whole sporting world can be raised, sustained and perpetuated until it shall have become one of the most prominent and important of American institutions. Three times a week, for a magnificent weekly journal, full of sound sense, bewitching sketches, and literary adornment—showing, too, how exciting should be the race of a fair turnip to the shaping and trimming of a sweet lady's exquisite bonnet—how the earth is to be made luxuriant, stock to be fattened fish to be caught, white game, dogs, horses and carriages are to be bought, and what is left of the day to be spent in the "sporting world" and two or three beautiful pictures "thrown in" as if to shame subscribers—a most decided event, to be chronicled on my great catalogue of the world's amazing "trifles."

We always anxiously looked out for the "Spirit of the Times," and we now just as anxiously look out for "Porter's Spirit" in which there is real spirit—genuine, unadulterated—a wonderful improvement on the "old tippie." We miss none of the old correspondents, and perceive that "York's tall son" has picked up a lot of new ones. In fact, the new "Spirit" is a most decided improvement, and the typography quite unexceptionable. Master Frank Forrester is outdoing himself in his tale of "Omniscience" (Query, is it correct? Ojhwaiy, to put a stout "S" to that word? it strikes us not.) and we almost wish he had never commenced it, as it is the cause of "mortal sin" on the part of certain fair friends of ours, leading them to the breach of the VIII Commandment, in fact. It is a venial sin to abstract a whole batch of your common newspapers, but who so steals "Porter's Spirit" is quite beyond all absolution.

### EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

The English mail by the Royal Mail Steamer line arrived in OTTAWA on Monday evening, and since that we have had telegraphic advices by the *Ench*, *Atlantic* and *Persia*.

The difficulty between Prussia and Switzerland is reported to be settled. Switzerland sets free the prisoners implicated in the abortive attempt at insurrection in Neuchâtel, and Prussia in return abandons her claim to any authority in that Canton, so that this rather unpromising affair seems for a time at least to be settled.

Admiral Seymour who commands the English fleet in the Pacific has bombarded Canton. Differences have been for some time existing between the British authorities at Hong-Kong and the Chinese governor of Canton, and on the 6th of October, a lorcha under British colours was seized and four of the crew beheaded. The British Consul was also insulted and threatened with violence. Information was immediately sent to Sir John Bowring, the Governor of Hong Kong, and to Sir Michael Seymour, who had just returned with his whole fleet from a cruise to the north. A reprisal was made by the capture of a junk which was sent to Hong-Kong, but neither this nor the remonstrances of the British Consul produced any effect; ten days had now elapsed since the outrage on the crew

of the lorcha, so the civil authorities turned the whole affair over into the hands of the Admiral who proceeded to deal with it as English Admirals generally do, when men won't listen to quiet reasoning and remonstrance.

The *Encounter*, a heavy screw corvette, mounting 16 guns, and the steam sloop *Sampson*, 6 guns, were at once despatched to Whampoa, with a large force of seamen and mariners, and were quickly followed by the Steam sloop *Baracouta* with further detachments. The Admiral, before commencing actual hostilities, tried his power of persuasion on Mr. Tan, the Chinese governor, but without effect, so he at once attacked the City. Canton is surrounded by a wall of sandstone, 30 feet high, and 25 feet thick. On the 27th of October the heavy cannon of the steamers commenced to batter the wall and on the 29th they had effected a practicable breach.

Through this breach parties of Marines and Seamen entered, and gained possession of the Governor's palace in the south-western part of the new City. It was found that the position was not worth holding, and in the evening the troops retired from it; the loss on the English side was 3 men killed and 12 wounded. A third attempt was made, after this, to bring John Chinaman to reason, but resulted in nothing, so the Admiral determined to bombard the inner, or Mantchoo portion of the City, which is divided from the City by a heavy stone wall, and contains the garrison. This part of the City was bombarded on the 3rd and 4th of November, and on the 6th the *Baracouta* destroyed 23 war Junks. The Admiral then gave the Chinese another interval for reflection, but at the last dates, they showed no signs of coming to their senses. The whole affair has taken the "old folks at home" quite by surprise, and has put the "peace at all risks" party into fits.—But it appears absolutely necessary to deal summarily and harshly with insolent and obstinate people. A gross outrage had been committed on men over whose heads our flag floated. All amicable attempts at negotiation were repulsed with contempt, and nothing remained to the insulted representative of England but an appeal to the usually irresistible arguments that issue from the cannon's mouth. During the course of the attack every one of the River forts was taken, some of them burnt, and 170 guns spiked. Towards the close of the affair, a Chinese fort fired on the United States frigate, *Portsmouth*, which immediately returned the compliment, and set herself to work to help the English ships.

Very little more is known of the Persian difficulty. An envoy from the court of Persia who has been for some time in Constantinople, negotiating with the English ambassador, has left that City for Paris, in order, as it is said, to obtain the mediation of the Emperor Napoleon.—No more troops have been sent from England, and it does not appear that any hostilities have commenced in the Persian Gulf.

A summary of the losses sustained through marine disasters by the New York underwriters, during the year just closed, shows the aggregate of some twenty-six millions of dollars.—Probably they have never before amounted to so large a sum, and it is said that the pressure on the various companies has been so great that some have had to succumb entirely and retire from the field, while others had to strengthen their position by new subscriptions to their capitals.



expressing their wonder and astonishment.—Well they may, if the following is true:

"The gun, or machine, discharges without report, and sends the ball three times the distance of the ordinary rifle or cannon, as the case may be. The British Government has offered the inventor £200,000 sterling, if he can enlarge his machine to discharge a sixt-four pound shot. This he is now doing, and informs his agent here he shall accomplish it. The Russian Minister, at London, is anxious for the patent, and has offered him his price; but he says to his friends, 'I mean no other nation shall have it, but England and my own country.'"

Previous to his going to Europe, he offered the right to the Government of the U. S. at Washington. Experiments were made with one ounce and seven pound cartridges, before our naval and other officers, by order of the Secretary of State, which proves all I have related above, and to the entire satisfaction of those present. One of these "infernal machines," placed upon the deck of a vessel, one of the Commodores remarked, "would sink a frigate in three minutes." Such a constant discharge of balls, just as fast as they can be handled and rolled in, with the accuracy with which they can be directed, must inevitably destroy all before it.

**INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.**—The *Gorgon* steam-frigate, lately arrived here from England, on her way to the Levant, has, we understand, been expressly sent out by the Admiralty on a scientific expedition to the Island of Cos. It would appear that the British Vice-Consul of that Island has discovered the remains of what is considered to be an ancient Greek city; and that he applied to the Home Government for the means of prosecuting researches, which promise to be very interesting. The *Gorgon* has on board implements for excavating, and scientific instruments to facilitate the work. A good camera-obscura and photographic chemicals have also been supplied, so that any inscription or statuary which may be brought to light will be photographed on the spot. The work, we are informed, will be carried on under the superintendence of the Vice-Consul. The expedition, if it realises the expectations formed concerning it, will probably throw some light on some portion of the history of ancient Greece. Cos is one of the islands of the Archipelago, situated at no great distance from the coast of Asia Minor. The *Gorgon* left on the 13th for Smyrna.—*Malla Times*, November 18.

With a view of obtaining more positive confirmation of the resistance afforded by the plates of iron which form the outer casing of our newly-constructed floating batteries, a balkhead, fourteen feet by twelve, has been erected in Woolwich Arsenal marshes, for the purpose of carrying out some experiments connected therewith. The balkhead was composed of solid timber, similar to those of a ship's hull, heavily bolted together, so as to consolidate a depth of one foot eight inches, and faced with four sheets of rolled and hammered iron, full four inches thick. The butt thus constructed was well secured by a number of strong spars, and fixed at an angle of eight degrees in the most appropriate locality, selected for the purpose, in the practising range in the vicinity of the Arsenal. Lord Panmure expressed his intention of being present, as well as Sir H. Hawes and Mr. Peel. They were not, however, in attendance. Independently of the members of the Select Committee of the Arsenal who were present, were Rear-Adm. Sir George Sartorius, Capt. Crawford Cuffin, C.B., Director-Gen. of Naval Artillery, and newly-appointed Director-Gen. of Stores; Mr. Watts, R.N., Assistant Surveyor of the Navy; Col. Letroy, R.A.; Gen. Gator, R.A.; Capt. Younghusband, R.A.; Capt. Campbell, R.A.; Col. Anderson, I.I.A.; Prof. Wheatstone, F.R.S.; &c. From the importance attached to the experiment, a thorough test was ordered to be applied. Twenty-four rounds were successively fired from one of the heaviest guns, a 68-pounder, weighing 95 cwt., and charged with 16lb of powder and an 5 inch shot. The experiment at the commencement

was treated over a range of 600 yards, which was subsequently reduced to 400 yards. Fifteen shots were of cast and malleable iron. The effect by the lance on the iron coating was scarcely perceptible, except when it struck the rolled sheets, and then no further than slightly skimming the surface in the immediate spot struck. The nine wrought-iron shots were each flattened by the force of the contact, and fell to the surface of the target. The cast iron shots, being broken into fragments, also fell unhesitatingly to the ground; the last, however, penetrated the iron coating, and remained partially embedded in the woodwork. The result consequently rests thus:—Out of the twenty-four experimental discharges twenty-one effected no damage, two fell wide of the mark, and one pierced the target.

THE ZOUAVES who used to entertain their comrades before Sebastopol with their theatrical representations, having served out their time and received their discharge, are now performing before the public generally. They have been lately acting at Nice, in the Amphitheatre Segurama, with much applause.

By means of a machine invented by a French artisan, lines are engraved so minute as to be undistinguishable, and almost imperceptible to the naked eye. It is destined for the production of private marks in bank-notes, and it is capable of producing two hundred thousand different combinations of minute kaleidoscopic fine figures, only to be seen by the aid of a powerful microscope, yet perfectly regular and distinct, and insusceptible of being imitated. At every turn of the tiny wheels which work it, the machine produces four entirely new designs, exceedingly complicated, and quite different from one another.

In the wildest and most inaccessible part of the Mass of Mull, Argyllshire, a rocky cavern may be observed, and "thereby hangs a tale." In this refuge for the destitute Allan Cameron, of Erracht, afterwards celebrated as General Sir A. Cameron, Colonel of the 79th Highlanders, once on a time found a shelter from the twined sword of Justice. The circumstances were as follows:—In those "good old times" dwelling was the rule, not the exception. Cameron having quarrelled with a friend and neighbor, reversed the old practice, to wit, "a word and a blow." A rencounter took place, and his opponent died, "without benefit of clergy." Common report at the time affirmed that he took a "shabby advantage of his enemy." After the affray the country, become too hot to hold him, and he fled to the then secluded retreat above-mentioned. Here he remained "in hiding" until the great Peninsular war grew "hot and furious," when, to propitiate Government, and to "cover his sin," he offered to raise a Highland Regt out of his own Clan. This was accepted; and hence the 79th Cameronian Highlanders, or, as they were at first also styled, "Cameronian Volunteers"—a Regt. second to none in deeds of valor throughout the great contest, during the early years of the present century. At the battle of Fuentes his gallant son, Colonel Philip Cameron, fell in the arms of victory. At the head of his brave Highlanders another son, Col. Nathaniel Cameron, survived the war, and leaving the Service settled in America. Sir Allan received a very advanced age. By his "last will and testament" he bequeathed his beloved Regt. to his son!

The British Government have placed the *Retribution*, steam frigate of 28 guns, at the disposal of the United States officers who went home with the *Resolute*, to convey them back to New York. They are expected to arrive in the latter city in a few days, and the intention of the citizens of New York is to receive the officers of the *Retribution* with all possible distinction, in acknowledgement of the honor shown to the American officers of the *Resolute* in England. Such interchanges of civility, we trust, will have the effect of promoting sincere kindly feelings between the two countries.

THE RIFLES' BALL.—The Rifle Corps organized here about a year ago, under the command of Captain Kingsmill, entertained the citizens of Glasgow at a ball, on New Year's Eve, under the patronage of Mrs. Webster, the Lady of the "Colonial Commanding," in the District. It was held at Mr. Day's large building, recently occupied as "Horwood's Hotel," but now unoccupied. The spacious Dining Room was devoted to the dancing, its walls were tastefully decorated with evergreens, interspersed with groups of arms, arranged as trophies, in each window. At the farthest end, immediately over the orchestra, a gracefully entwined V. R. Signette, bore witness to the loyalty of these "gallant sons of Mars."

BETTER ADULTERATED WITH FLINT-STONES.—Astounding as is the announcement at the heading of this paragraph, it is nevertheless true.—Butter is adulterated with flint-stones. This heartless and wicked fraud is especially practised in the low kinds of butter usually sold in large manufacturing towns to the poorer and industrious population. The flint-stones are ground and then chemically manipulated, until they are reduced into a soluble substance, which is known by the denomination of "soluble silic." When this latter preparation is dissolved in water it becomes a soft gelatinous body, somewhat resembling strong jelly. This jelly is mixed to a considerable extent with butter of low quality, to which fresh salt and coloring matter are added. The product of this villainous adulteration is a compound which resembles a very good-looking dairy-made butter. But it has not the richness or bright appearance of genuine butter, and is devoid of the richness and wholesome qualities of the latter. We have seen this gross adulteration at the laboratories of the Northern Analytical College, Sheffield, and we are credibly informed that Professor Calvert, of Manchester, has detected this fraud recently and frequently. Surely some legislative interference might be brought to bear upon the subject, if it were only to compel the vendors to placard on their goods the real quality. We should then be edified by show-cards announcing the tempting truths, as "Flint Butter," "Turmeric Mustard," "Vitriol Vinegar," "Carrot Coffee," and "Chalk Sugar-plums."

PLUGHING BY STEAM.—At the recent Annual Exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society in England, a field locomotive (Mr. Boydell's) dragged seven ploughs, connected together in one frame, with considerable ease and speed over undulating ground. The boiler, engine, wheels, &c., in short, the whole locomotive, including an endless railway, on which it runs to give it a broad firm bearing on the earth, weighs nine tons; and with steam at sixty pounds (about the usual pressure by the way, on English locomotives, instead of 110, as with us,) works up to 12 horse power. The fuel used was coal. Two other exhibitors also rivaled each other in drawing ploughs by stationary engines, employing 3-inch wire ropes for the purpose.—Anchors have to be placed on the opposite side of the field from the engine, and the ploughs were drawn back light by means of pulleys.—One used for anchors simply heavily loaded waggon, with short-rimmed wheels which cut into the ground, so as to offer great resistance to being dragged sidewise, while they were easily moved lengthwise along the side of the field as the ploughing progressed.

A Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Advertiser," alluding to a paragraph in a letter from Toronto, stating as a rumour, that the reciprocity treaty was to be abrogated by Government says:—"Far from this, every effort is to be made in our negotiations with foreign Governments for the extension of the principles of that treaty. It is proposed to extend it to the trade with the British West India Islands, if that be practicable, and to obtain from the Spanish Government some relaxation of the restrictive policy in regard to trade with Cuba and Porto Rico, and, if possible, an entire new system of commercial reciprocity."



### The Christian Soldier.

PREPARED for fight, O Christian,  
And gird thine armour on;  
It is a fearful battle,  
Thou must fight till it be won.  
Thy sin is forgiven,  
Thy treasure in heaven.

Not for the praise of man,  
Not for the world's renown;  
Not for an earthly hope,  
Not for an earthly crown,  
Thy sin is forgiven,  
Thy treasure in heaven.

Thine arm cannot attain it,  
Thy prowess cannot win;  
A dire disease is on thee,  
The fell disease of sin.  
Thy sin is forgiven,  
Thy treasure in heaven.

There liveth one can save thee,  
He left His throne on high  
With guilty man to live,  
For guilty man to die.  
Thy sin is forgiven,  
Thy treasure in heaven.

His blood hath paid thy ransom,  
His spirit is thy guide;  
Thou canst not fear the foe,  
For he is on thy side.  
Thy sin is forgiven,  
Thy treasure in heaven.

### Agricultural.

**ORIGIN OF THE AYRSHIRE CATTLE.**—The Paris Exhibition of domestic animals, last summer, seems to have thrown some light on the long disputed question as to the origin of the Ayrshires. A breed of cattle from Denmark, exhibited on that occasion, so strongly resembled the Ayrshires, that many believed them to be descendants of that breed, as it was known that many Ayrshires had been exported to Denmark. In answer to an inquiry on this subject, the editor of the *North British Agriculturist*, in that paper of October 29, says: "We had opportunities of knowing that a considerable importation of Ayrshire stock into Russia, Prussia, and Denmark, had taken place for some years past. On seeing the cattle in the Paris Show, referred to, we inferred that they were descendants of imported Ayrshires; but the Professor of Agriculture in Copenhagen, Mr. Jorgensen, and the Danish representative at Paris, Baron Delong, informed us that they were the indigenous breed of Holstein, and their additional representations satisfied us that this Holstein breed is the original Ayrshire. The early connection of this country with Denmark, fully confirms the conjecture, that the Sea Kings brought with them some of their valuable domestic animals, and of these, the breed now known as the Ayrshires."

**GROUND OATS.**—Ground oats furnish more nutriment, and keep the bowels in better condition, than when served out whole. By grinding the oats we separate them into a myriad of particles, and present them to the gastric solvents in a form calculated to secure their speedy digestion—in fact, they are in a condition favorable to speedy insalivation.

Ground oats are more nutritious than whole, for the same reason that flour is more so than unground wheat.

Ground oats contain more of the nitrogenous, or flesh-making principle, than any other kind of horse food; at the same time they furnish a mixture of coarse and fine food—the husk of oats constitute the first, and meal the latter. The coarse material serves to keep the bowels in a soluble condition—irritate and excite the mucous coat, and thus obviate the necessity for drastic medicine. This kind of food is decidedly the healthiest for working horses. They require, however, a certain quantity of sweet hay, in view of distending the stomach to a healthy capacity.

**AGRICULTURAL DISCOVERY.**—A Paris letter-writer states that a scientific gentleman discovered, two years ago, embedded with some em-

balmed bodies, a species of wheat not then in existence. In the time of the early Gullickings a certain quantity of wheat was placed in the collins of embalmed bodies. Some of it was sown, and it yielded from sixteen to twenty stalks to a grain, while there was an average twenty more grains in the head than in the ordinary wheat. A considerable quantity of this ancient wheat was sown on the government farm last fall. Great reports are received of its productiveness. The ordinary wheat of France is believed to be only a degeneration of these ancient grain, deteriorated by reproduction.—This discovery takes France back fourteen centuries for feed wheat, and it is expected will put her in possession of one-eighth more agricultural wealth than she possessed before the discovery.—*Boston Journal*.

**REFUSE STRAW, &c., FOR COMPOST.**—When we commence the business of economising in one department, we are generally incited by the highly gratifying results which reward our efforts, to extend our experiments to other departments. This has been the case with me; and will, I have no doubt, be found to have been the case with every person who has succeeded, even tolerably, in the farming business. I had remarked that long straw, corn-stalks, and meadow-hay, when thrown into the compost-heap, were very slow in decomposing, and that it appeared to remain, in no small degree, the decomposition of the ingredients. This I attributed to the loose, unconsolidated manner in which it necessarily remained for a long time after the materials were mixed and massed together; for, notwithstanding air is essential to the putrefactive process, yet it is so only to a certain extent; too large a supply, acting very much the same as too large a supply of water, which has a preservative effect, even upon bodies naturally the most fermentable.—I conclude that both straw and corn-stalks, when used for this purpose, would be much sooner reduced if cut into pieces so small as to admit of their being in some measure incorporated with the other stuff of the heap. This was done and about half a ton of spoiled corn-bus and refuse rye-straw cut up and mixed with a quantity of other materials—muck, green weeds, horse-mould, and about one cord of soil which had been taken from beneath a building where I was constructing a cistern. As expected, the decomposition was much hastened by this process, and was perfected in a much shorter period of time even than I had anticipated. Without becoming too compact, the heap was sufficiently solid to bring every piece of the corn-stalks and rye-straw in contact with the more moist constituents of the mass, while they served to keep open the pores, and insure the due filtration of water through the heap.

**FATTENING ANIMALS.**—Substances in which the nutriment is much concentrated should be used with care. There is danger especially when the animal is first put to feed, that more may be eaten at once than the digestive organs can manage. Meal of Indian corn is highly nutritive, and when properly fed, causes animals to fatten faster than almost any other food. They will not, however, bear to be exclusively kept on this article for any length of time. Meal made from the heaviest varieties of corn, especially that grown in the northern and eastern States, is quite too strong food for cattle, sheep, or horses to be full-fed upon. Hence one of the advantages of having the cob ground with the corn, by which the nutriment is diffused through a greater bulk, lays lighter on the stomach, and is more thoroughly digested. The effect of pure corn meal on animals we suppose to be similar to that sometimes produced on our own species by the use of fine wheaten flour—the subject becomes dyspeptic, and is forced to use bread which has the bran mixed with the flour. The mixture of the cob with the corn answers the purpose of bran—the health of the animal is preserved, and the process of indigestion goes on uninterruptedly. In fact, the advantages of grinding the cob and corn together for feeding cattle may be said to be well established. For hogs, the benefit of the cob is not, we think, so evident; these animals appearing to be better adapted to taking their nourishment in a concentrated form than those which ruminate or

chew their cud. Yet food sufficiently bulky to effect the distension of the bowels is necessary for hogs.

Hay or straw cut into lengths so short as to be readily mixed with meal answers a good purpose in rendering the meal easy of digestion, and in enabling the animal to extract all the nutriment from it.

The conclusion arrived at from the result of a series of experiments, instituted by the Highland Society of Scotland, a few years ago, was that the superiority of cooked, over, uncooked food for cattle is but trifling, and not sufficient to balance the cost; but for hogs, the extra cost preparation was repaid.

The appetite and health of the animals are promoted by giving a variety of food: This fact has led to the preparations for fattening stock. For fattening hogs we have used, with advantage, the following mixtures: 1. Two parts potatoes and two parts pumpkins; boiled together until they can be easily mashed fine, then add one part meal, stirring and mixing intimately together. The heat of the potatoes and pumpkins will scald or cook the meal, and when cold, the mixture will be a stiff pudding. 2. Two parts of potatoes and two of ripe palatable apples (either from corn; barley, or oats and peas, allowing the same weights), and mix together while the potatoes and apples are hot.

Hogs are more fond of food when it is slightly fermented (not becoming pungently sour), and they appear to fatten faster if it is given to them in this state. We have never seen hogs thrive faster than when fed on these mixtures; with occasionally a little dairy slop; and we have always found the pork solid and of good quality."

**THE ARCTIC SHIP RESOLUTE.**—We learn from a letter in the *Boston Advertiser*, written to H. Grinnell, Esq., by his son, now in England, that the passage across of this interesting ship was very rough and boisterous, a continued gale, oftentimes blowing almost a hurricane; but, by great care and watchfulness, and an excellent crew, they arrived at Spithead in safety; though they were very near being lost off the Scilly Islands, and in fact everybody on board believed that their fate was sealed. A furious gale had been raging, which suddenly ceasing left a very heavy sea. This, with a current of 21 or 22 knots, was setting the ship on the rocks.—Every one on board expected destruction, but they were saved by a miracle as it were. A light air springing up, every stitch of canvas was set, and after an hour of most anxious suspense, during which the vessel bravely held her own, the wind freshening enabled them to work off the shore. Had she struck, Captain Parsonne thinks that not a life could have been saved.

NEW YORK, JAN. 8.

The Tribune correspondent says the appointment of Mr. Villiers, as minister from England, was not formally announced in England, but it is undoubted. Mr. Dallas writes privately that the change of intention was not occasioned by the appearance of the ship *Resolute*, although there is reason to believe that the preparations of this Government to dispatch her, and the character of her mission, produced much impression on the English Official Council. It is the intention of the Administration to reciprocate in every proper way the attentions manifested to Captain Hartstein and his associates, who are soon to arrive in a British war steamer. Instructions will be issued to receive her with proper salutes at the New York navy-yard, and the officers will be invited to Washington to be welcomed by the hospitality of the President and Cabinet.

The *Quebec Gazette* of the 6th says that about six o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the shipyard of W. G. Russell, Esq., Point Levi, which consumed a splendid vessel in the course of construction; together with the workshops connected with the shipyard.

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