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CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

VOL. 1.] OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1857. [No. 12

APPENDIX LIST. OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEERS, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—Colonel THE BARON DE ROTHSCHILD.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL, C.W.
Deputy Adjutant General—Lt. Colonel DESALABERRY, C.E.
Aides-de-camp to the Governor General } Lt. Colonel IRVING.
Lt. Colonel DUCHESNEAU.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—Lt. Colonel MACDONNELL.
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—Lt. Colonel ERMAINGOR.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. GEORGE T. DENISON, comprising a squadron of horse of class A, and a troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.
The Rifle Companies of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel MacDonnell, 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-in-Chief of Her Majesty's force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bouchier, the Town Major of the garrison.
The Cavalry of the Active force in the 2d Military District U. C., is under the command of Lieut. Col. W. W. Strange.
The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Capt. Hogan. The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel David. Captain George Smith, is appointed Major of Brigade to the Active Force in Montreal. Major Robert Lovelace, Adjutant of the Cavalry.
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 2d Rifle Company, is Musketry Instructor to the Active force. Adjutant, Captain Malliot.
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. Lt. Col. CORVIX, is attached to the Adj. Gen'l Department.

UPPER CANADA.

Class A.
Field Batteries Artillery

OTTAWA.
J Bally Turner, captain, 27 Sep. 56
A Guy Forrest, 1st lieut. 14 Nov. 57
Robert Farley, 6 Dec. 57
Alex. Workman, 2nd lt. 10 Jan. 58
Sas Forsyth, lieut. & adj. 12 Mar. 57
E Bishop, quart.-master 12 Mar. 57
F VanComant, surgeon, 14 Nov. 57
Mr. Martin, ass. surg'n, 12 Mar. 57

BRIDGEVILLE.
(One Subdivision.)
Thomas Home, captain, 15 Dec. 57
AMHERSTBURG.
N Perry, captain, 12 Mar. 57
Jordan Loggish, lieut. do

Cavalry.
CORNWALL.
J Dickenson, captain, 15 Feb. 56
V D Wood, lieut. 15 Feb. 56
Kewan, cornet, 15 Feb. 56
HAPANE.
W H Sweetman, captain, 23 Feb. 57
B Perry, lieutenant, 23 Feb. 57
P Hoblin, cornet, 3 April 57
C Green, cor. & adj. 29 Jan. 57
E Howard, very surg'n, 29 Jan. 57

ST. CATHARINES.
F Bate, captain, 27 Sep. 57
J C Ryker, lieutenant, 6 Dec. 57
W C Marindale, cornet, 6 Dec. 57
ST. THOMAS.
J Battersman, captain, 20 Mar. 56
F Cole, lieutenant, do
J Horbridge, cornet, 15 May 56
J Geddes, lieut. & adj., 20 Mar. 56
ESSEX.
F Wagle, captain, 6 March 56
J H Wilkinson, lieut. do
J J McKee, cornet, do

KINGSTON.
(1st Company.)
D Shaw, captain, 14 Nov. 57
J Sutherland, lieutenant, 14 Nov. 57
W Ramage, ensign, do
(2nd Company.)
J O'Reilly, captain, 27 Feb. 57
D Sullivan, ensign, 27 Dec. 57
PIERCE.
G Webster, captain, 15 Feb. 57
J Gibbon, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
F Bddie, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
COMBURY.
H F Ratna, captain, 21 Jan. 56
Roe Buck, lieut. naut, 21 Jan. 56
W Calcutt, ensign, 21 Jan. 56
BRANTFORD.
S Davidson, captain, 3 April 57
J E Procter, lieutenant, 3 April 57
J Gillett, ensign, 11 Feb. 57

FRONTENAC.
(1st Troop.)
Max. Strange, captain, 20 Sept. 56
Flax-Snagan, lieutenant, 11 Nov. 57
Hunter, cornet, 21 Jan. 57
J Duff, lieut. & adjutant, 11 Dec. 57
J S Strange, surgeon, 21 Jan. 56
Jas. Gibson, quart.-master, 11 Dec. 56

COBOURG.
Darcy E. Boulton, capt. 6 Mar. 56
M Clark, lieutenant, 20 Mar. 57
W Beatty, cornet, do
A Boswell, lieut. & adj. do

ROCKVILLE.
F W Smythe, captain, 27 Sep. 57
J A Jones, lieutenant, 29 Jan. 57
J Shephard, ensign, 29 Jan. 57
J A Kelly, capt. & adj. dead.
F F McQueen, M. D. sur. 15 Feb. 57
C D'S. Carham, ass't. sur. 12 Mar. 57

BRANTFORD.
W Wright, captain, 3 Apr. 56
A A Anderson, 1st lt. 15 Mar. 56
J Hurst, ensign, 3 July 56
BARRIE.
W S Dana, captain, 27 Dec. 57
Jewett Henrich, lieut. 27 Dec. 57
Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct. 56

WOODSTOCK.
J Clark, captain, 8 May 56
A Woodcock, lieut., 8 May 56
A Hamilton, ensign, 8 May 56
PARIS.
J MacIntosh, captain, 29 June 56
J F Paton, lieutenant, 29 June 56
A L. Alms, ensign, 29 June 56

HAMILTON.
Afred Booker, captain, 6 Dec. 57
W H Glasco, 1st lieut. 6 Dec. 57
J Harris, 6 Dec. 57
J P Ghis, 2nd lieut. 6 Dec. 57
H J Ridley, surgeon, 17 July 57

WENTWORTH.
M R. Reisman, captain, 30 Dec. 56
J R Bail, lieutenant, 30 Dec. 57
J J Sawry, cornet, 16 Oct. 57
W Applearth, cornet, 13 Nov. 57
Cap 14 Nov '56. Major 30 Nov '56
Lieutenant 9 May '51
Cap. 7 Oct '47. Major 25 June '51
Lieut Colonel 31st Decr '56
Lieutenant 9 May '51
Surgeon 10 Sep '52
Captain 1st February '53
Captain 22nd September '53
Surgeon 25 May '53
Captain 11 June '53
1st Lieutenant 20th March '53
Cornet 29th December '53

WILLIAMSBURG.
J H Carran, captain, 16 Oct. 57
W Gordon, lieutenant, 16 Oct. 57
W Casselman, ensign, 16 Oct. 57
• Captain, March '50
• Lieutenant, February '50
• Major, 30 November '56
• Ensign, 12th November, '56
• Captain, 22 April '57
• Cap 10 Jan '58. Lt. Col. 20 Nov '58

WINDSOR.
J H Date, captain, 8 May 56
J G Bower, lieutenant, 9 May 56
R Overbrook, ensign, 9 May 56
• Ensign 11th February '56
• Cap 12. Major 20 November '57
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• Ensign, 2nd May '56
• Captain, 23rd February '56
• Cap 23 Nov '53. Lt. Col 11 Feb '57
• Lieutenant, 17th January '56
• Ensign, 17th January '56

CHATHAM.
J McCrea, captain, 3 Apr. 56
J F Lu, lieutenant, 3 Apr. 56
J S. Ford, ensign, 7 Apr. 56
WINDSOR.
W P Watt, captain, 17 Feb. 56
W P Watt, lieutenant, 17 Feb. 56
W G Harkness, ensign, 17 Feb. 56
J H Baker, surgeon, 17 Feb. 56

LONDON.
J Shanly, captain, 17 July 57
J G Home, 1st lieut. do
Y Cronyn, 24 July 57
T Mackie, 2nd lieut. 19 Dec. 56
V A Brown, surgeon, 4 Sept. 57

WINDSOR.
W S Dana, captain, 27 Dec. 57
Jewett Henrich, lieut. 27 Dec. 57
Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct. 56
GUELPH.
J Kinross, captain, 6 Mar. 57
V Haze-nobotham, lieut. 6 Mar. 57
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FT. ARILLERY COMPANIES

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Rogers, ensign, 16 Oct. 56
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J Kinross, captain, 6 Mar. 57
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The Bursting of the Bud.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming! With her rousings and her shower; Heaven is ringing with the ringing Of the birds in brake and bower; Buds are filling, leaves are swelling, Flowers on field, and bloom on tree; 'O'er the earth, and air, and ocean, Nature holds her jubilee. Softly stealing comes a feeling 'O'er my bosom tenderly; Sweet I ponder, as I wonder, For my musings are of Thee.

Spring is coming—Spring is coming! With her mornings fresh and light; With her moon of checkered glory, Sky of blue and cloud of white. Calm, gray, nightfall, when the light falls From the star-bejewelled sky, While the splendour, and the leader, Of the young moon gleams on high. Still at noon, at noon and even, Spelling so full of joy for me, For I ponder as I wander, And my musings are of Thee.

Still on Thee my thoughts are dwelling, Whatsoever thy name may be; Beautiful, beyond words telling, Is thy presence unto me. Morning's breaking finds thee waking, Wandering in the breeze's flight, Noon-tide's glory numbers o'er thee In a shower of sunray light; Daylight dying, leaves thee lying In a silvery twilight ray; Stars look brightly on thee nightly Till the coming of the day.

Everywhere and every minute I feel I hear thee lovely one; In the lark and in the linnet I can hear thy joyous tone. Bud and blooming mark the coming Of thy feet o'er vale and hill; And thy presence, with life's essence Makes the forest's heart to fill. Low before thee, I adore thee, Love Creative, Thee I sing; Now thy name, O'er the world I sing, With the holy name of Spring.

Miscellaneous.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW. No. 201.—Murray, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly.—The opening article of the recent number of the Quarterly is devoted to a careful examination of the history and antiquities of Northamptonshire. Few English counties are distinguished by more interesting local peculiarities, or prouder historical associations. Old Fuller says that "the language of the common people is generally the best of any shire in England;" and the reviewer adds that "nowhere will an educated stranger have so little difficulty in understanding and being understood, and this not only from the purity of pronunciation, but from the local words being so apt and expressive, that, even when unfamiliar, the sound at once suggests the sense. The new curate inquiring among his people is at no loss when he is told that the school-girl, just gone out to service, is very unked in her new place; that the younger sister is neah; that the baby is unoccomon perky; that the old man gets maffing in his speech, and hockling and crimping in his walk; that they have hard work to scuffle on; that their John, whom they set such store by, has taken to gnamocking ways, and keeps company with that flogging, gibbing thing at the lodge, who glines at him every time she passes." Here also still linger the words, phrases, and local habits which the pages of Shakspeare have rendered as familiar to us as household words. "The shepherd still gives his best Bot-Lin's bottle of hog. The 'cute Clown still knows a hawk from a heronshaw. The baby wears its diggen. The children still make their fantastic garlands of long-purples, and ladies-smocks, and kicks, and crow-flowers and gilliflowers. The penny, or Pinkney-John, is still called by maids love-is-idleness." Passing from

the language to the history of the county, we find Northamptonshire the theatre of some of the most striking events in British history. Shakspeare opens the play of "King John" at Northampton, and sober chronicles inform us that this less sovereign visited the place so often that he generally paid it three or four visits a year. At the castle of Fotheringay, in this county, was enacted the sad tragedy which started the first of England's virgin queens. Here, on the 9th of February, 1587, Queen Mary of Scotland listened to the reading of the warrant for her execution, and meekly laid her head upon the block; not, it must be added, the Mary of picture and romance, but, as she is described by an eyewitness of the sad scene, "being of stature tall, body corpulent, round shouldered, her face tanned broad, double-chinned and black-eyed." In this shire also was fought the decisive battle of Marston, and, in describing the field it is remarked that "the high table-land, with its succession of bright steeps and downs to the north, seems, even in its present enclosed state, to mark it out as a field of battle; nor was it wanting that the die or the great national struggle should be fought in the very central bosom of England. Finally, Northamptonshire is remarkable for having given birth to two poets, John Dryden and John Clare. The latter is, of all the poets of rural life, the most natural and unadorned, of his early efforts he truly said—

If not the poems, at least the
As I only would be known to

Though living, it is not possible that he will gladden the world again by any more of his "true and loving descriptions of natural objects." Poor Clare, we are informed, having been several years under private care, is now a patient in the Northampton Lunatic Asylum.

A charming paper on "Rats" is early in the volume which has been often employed in the description of every-day scenes, and the illustration of familiar topics. We need not add, that the habits of the "vagrant" are most felicitously portrayed, and his peculiarities strikingly pointed out. As the rat has many enemies, he is necessarily wary, watchful, and fertile in expedients. Perhaps no animal so readily adapts himself to circumstances, or displays a greater amount of inventive talent. These traits in his character are well brought

THE TRAVELLING RAT.

The rapid spread of the rat is due to the fearlessness with which he will follow man and his commissariat wherever he goes. Scarcely a ship leaves a port for a distant voyage but it takes in its complement of rats as regularly as the passengers, and in this manner the destructive little animal has not only distributed himself over the entire globe, but like an enterprising traveller, continually passes from one country to another. The colony of four-footed depredators, which slips itself free of expense, makes, for instance, a voyage to Calcutta, whence many of the body will again go to sea, and land perhaps at some uninhabited island where the vessel may have touched for water. In this manner many a hoary old wanderer has circumnavigated the globe oftener than Cup and Cuckoo, and set his paws on twenty different shores.

When rats have once found their way into a ship they are secure as long as the cargo is on board, provided they can command the great necessary—water. If this is well guarded, they will resort to extraordinary expedients to procure it. In a rainy night they will come on deck to drink, and will even ascend the rigging to sip the moisture which lies in the folds of the sails. When reduced to extremities they will attack the spirit-casks and get so drunk that they are unable to walk home. The land-rat will, in like manner, gnaw the metal tubes, which in public-houses lead from the spirit-store to the tap, and is as convivial on these occasions as his nautical relation. The entire race have a quick ear for running liquid, and they constantly eat into leaden pipes, and much to their astonishment receive a douche-bath in consequence. It is, without doubt, the difficulty of obtaining water which causes them in many cases to desert the ship the moment she touches the shore. On such occasions they get, if possible, dry-footed to land, which they gen-

erally accomplish by passing in Indian file along the most dangerous beach, if no other passage is provided. In many instances they will not hesitate to swim. In the same manner they board ships from the shore, and so well are they in the way of habits known to sailors, that it is common upon coming into port to fill up the hawser holes, or close down the scupper-holes through a boom, the rats being trapped, which effectually stops the ingress of these verminous quadrupeds. Their voracity of the smaller boat-dwelling islands invariably holds in their drifting away the least-thirsted inhabitants, for they plunder the nests of their eggs, and devour the young. The puffins have in this way been compelled to relinquish Puffin Island, off the coast of Caernarvon.

DOWN-BREAD.—The *Compt. Rendus* of the Academy of Sciences of Paris contains a very long paper, which is of a scientific and of more practical interest, on the art of making bread. It appears that the bran of ground wheat contains an active principle of ferment, which, when mixed with the same of cereals, has now been given. This ferment can, we are told by the paper before us, be neutralised by the application of glucose employed in a particular way, not being neutralised, the greater part of the ferment is converted into good flour. In order to be able to fix upon a solid ingredient of the bran, which the common practice employed to extract it, and this change, although they do so with a certain degree of success, can be done away with, and the flour, instead of the last quality, which is caused by the bran, is now without presence of any cause for its existence. Thus the bran system seems to be of great utility, and it is to be hoped that our bakers should inquire into the merits of the bread, and the cause of its being so very palatable and delicious. In the course of the experiments which the new plan necessitates, a certain amount of fat was discovered—namely, that a dark layer of bread of the second quality is not caused, as has always been supposed, by the presence of bran in the flour, but by a peculiar fermentation of the flour. The discovery of the improved system is M. Néguignard's.

IRON AND STEEL.—Aerial being iron, but the iron of bronze was found in the Orchard-field, Malton, during the excavations in that locality for the Malton and Thork Railway. A Sixteenth century right-angle in length was discovered, evidently in a barrow on Acklam-road, Yorkshire, along with other sepulchral remains. It is of iron, with a fine point, with sharp edge and flat back.

A WATER-OF-WINE.—"If I am not at home from the party to-morrow at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and bigger half, "don't wait for me." "I won't wait," said the lady significantly—"I won't wait, but I'll come for you!" The gentleman returned at ten o'clock precisely.

Who are the best men to send to war? Lawyers, because their "charges" are so great no one can stand them—Why is Julia a free Electricity? Because he has time—How many days are there in a year? 355? No; 325, because 49 days are "Leant."

SHARP SHOOTERS.—Lord Evelyn, son of the Earl of Bute, and an officer in the Guards, wore long moustachios, and appeared in the House of Commons, of which he was a member. One day, Mr. G—y, thus addressed him: "My lord, now that the war is over, won't you put your moustachios on the peace establishment?" "I do not exactly know whether I shall do that," replied his lordship; "but I would advise you to put your tongue on the civil list."

"My dear sir," said our friend Drumsticks to a young married gentleman, who had just been made to feel the joys of paternity, "my dear sir, can you tell me in what your present status varies from that of the same individual one year ago?"

"Can't say that I can, Drumsticks."
"I will tell you. One year ago you were a sighing lover—now you are a loving sissy."

PERSIA.

THE BATTLE OF KOOSHAB.

(From the Bombay Times.)

General Sir James Outram arrived at Bushire on the 27th of January, and on the eve of the 3rd of February, the 73rd Highlanders and the 26th Regiment N. I. having landed the day previously, a force consisting of 420 mules, 2,200 European and 2000 native infantry, and 18 guns, marched quietly out of camp in the direction of the hills. The men carried only their blankets and great coats, and two days' cooked provisions in their haversacks, the commissariat being provided with three days' more in addition. With the utmost secrecy and celerity the force marched across the marshy hills, through a perfect deluge of rain, and arrived on the afternoon of the 5th at the enemy's entrenchment at the village of Borasjoon. They had failed to obtain any intimation of our approach until we were close upon them, when they hastily abandoned the camp and fled to the hills, probably hoping that we might be induced to follow them into their fastnesses. It was impossible to intercept their retreat, although they were in sight, for so hasty had been their departure, that the whole of their camp equipage, tents, ammunition and provisions were abandoned to our force. It will not be easy for them to recover this blow to their commissariat and ordnance departments, and all apprehension of a serious attack on Bushire is dissipated for the present. After remaining two days in the enemy's camp, and destroying everything it was possible to carry away, the return to Bushire was commenced on the evening of the 7th, and at midnight an attack was made upon the force from all directions by darkness. The confusion, owing to the enemy had got the exact range of our troops, was frightful. At the commencement of the attack, Gen. Outram, while riding rapidly in the dark, suffered a severe fall, his horse coming down with him, and, though he rallied a little from the insensibility which it occasioned, the command was obliged to be devolved on Gen. Stalker.—Had the Persians continued the fire, it is impossible to say how serious might have been our position—for most authorities concur in the statement that we did not dare return a shot, lest we should certify the enemy they had our range. Happily, their uncertainty led to a cessation of the firing, and at daybreak they were drawn up in order of battle upon our left rear, six thousand or seven thousand strong, with five guns in position. Our artillery and cavalry dashed at them at once, and the rapidity, precision and heavy superiority of our fire, made such fearful havoc in their ranks, that in less than an hour 700 dead bodies strewed the plain, and their army was flying in all directions. The cavalry, consisting of the Poonah Horse and 3rd Light Cavalry, rode right through, and nearly destroyed a whole regiment drawn up in square to attempt a check to the storm which swept over them. Our infantry had not a chance of hearing the enemy at all. Two guns fell into our hands, a hundred prisoners, and the whole ammunition of the force. Had we possessed another thousand horse (Jacob's Sindians had not yet reached Bushire) hardly a man would have escaped to the hills. The rapidity of the Persian fire has been much noted. Their guns are said to possess longer range than ours, and the bearing of the

arm of their force amply justifies the encomiums which modern travellers have concurred in bestowing upon them. After this, we buried our native dead on the field—the bodies of the three Europeans who fell being carried back to Bushire. Our loss was happily very small—three Europeans and seven natives being the number of our killed, and the wounded but sixty-two in all. We are sorry to announce the name of Lieut. Frankland, of the divisional staff, among the former—of Capt. Forbes, 3d Light Cavalry, Cap. Mockler and Lieut. J. Greentree, 64th, of the latter. The troops bivouacked for the day close to the field, and at night resumed their march on the way to Bushire, where the greater portion of the force arrived about midnight of the 9th, the remaining troops coming on the 10th. It is seldom that a force is called upon to perform so rapid and harassing a march as that they thus successfully terminated. Our men twice covered a distance of between forty and fifty miles in the same number of hours, and this through a country not but impassable from the torrents of rain that accompanied them the whole way in going and returning. The result certainly is very satisfactory, and the expense of the movement has been well recompensed thereby. Bushire, in the absence of the force, was garrisoned by a naval brigade, landed from the ships, and the entrenched camps by companies told off from each regiment to the number, including the sick left behind, of 1,500 men, under the command of Col. Shepley. The brig Euphrates was moored high and dry, so as to command with her guns the passage which connects the peninsula with the main land. An attack was talked of as impending, but none occurred. Meantime, our position there is being strongly entrenched and fortified, in view to leaving it with a simple garrison, that the force may be available for service elsewhere.

Decisive Victory over the Persian army

GEN. OUTRAM'S OFFICIAL DESPATCH.

Camp near Bushire, Feb. 10:

"Sir,—I have the honour to report the Persian Expeditionary Force obtained a signal victory over the Persian army, commanded by Shooja-col-Moolk in person on the 5th inst. The enemy's loss in killed and wounded must have been very great. It is impossible to compute the amount, but from the number of bodies which strewed the ground of contest, extending several miles, I should consider that full 700 must have fallen. Two brass 9-pounder guns, with their carriages and horses, eight mules laden with ammunition, and several hundred stand of arms were taken; and the Persian Commander-in-Chief, with the remainder of his army, only escaped annihilation owing to the numerical weakness of our cavalry. The loss on our side is, I am happy to say, comparatively small, attributable, I am inclined to believe, to the rapid advance of our artillery and cavalry, and the well-directed fire of the former, which almost paralyzed the Persians from the commencement. I have, however, to regret the loss of Lieutenant Franklin, 2d European Regiment, who was acting as Brigade Major of Cavalry, and was killed in the first cavalry charge; Captain Forbes, who commanded and most gallantly led the 3d Cavalry, and Lieut. Greentree, 64th Foot, were severely wounded. I myself had very little to do with the action, being stunned by my horse falling with me at the

commencement of the contest, and recovering only in time to resume my place at the head of the army shortly before the close of this action. On the 27th ultimo I landed at Bushire and assumed the command of the army, the vast preparations of the Persian Government for the recovery of Bushire then came to my knowledge. Shooja-col-Moolk, who commands the Persian troops, had assembled a force, said to amount to 8,500, and subsequently found to be 6,900, at the town of Burazjoon, 46 miles distant from Bushire, and entrenched his position. This army was well supplied with food and ammunition, of which considerable magazines had been collected. It was intended that this force should form the nucleus of a very large army to be assembled for the reconquest of Bushire. The First Brigade, 2nd Division, which arrived on 31st inst. was landed by the 2nd, and on the evening of the 3rd the troops, amounting to 4,000 men, and 10 guns, marched from this camp, without tents or extra clothing of any sort, each man carrying his great coat, blanket, and two days' cooked provisions, the Commissariat being provided with three days' in addition. After a march of 46 miles in 41 hours, during which the troops were exposed to the worst of weather, cold nights, and deluging storms of rain, they reached the enemy's entrenched position on the afternoon of the 5th, and found it abandoned; the enemy, who had succeeded in withdrawing their guns to the strong Passes, where I did not deem it prudent to follow them; and being satisfied with the moral effect of our occupying their position for two days, I decided upon moving the troops back to Bushire. The return march was accordingly commenced on the night of the 7th, first destroying their magazines, found to contain about 40,000 lb. of powder with small arm ammunition and a vast quantity of shot and shell, and carrying away large stores of flour, rice, and grain, which the Persian Government had been collecting for a long time past for their army, thereby effectually crippling their future operations. At midnight an attack was made upon the rear guard by the enemy's horse, and parties threatened the line of march on every side. The troops were halted, and so formed as to protect the baggage, and resist the horsemen in whatever direction they might attempt to charge. Four of the enemy's guns of heavy metal opened their fire upon the column, while the darkness of the night prevented any steps being taken to capture them. I should here state that, on abandoning their position, Shooja-col-Moolk, with his force, had taken the direct road to Shiraz by the 'Mhak' Pass, and the Eilkhaneh with his horse had retired by the one leading to the 'Hoft Moolla' and from information subsequently received, I learn that they had planned a combined attack upon our camp the night we marched! Indeed, the explosion of their magazines gave them the first intimation of our departure, when they hastened after us. At daybreak the Persian force, amounting to between 6,000 and 7,000 men, with some guns, was discovered on our rear left in order of battle. Our artillery and cavalry at once moved rapidly to the attack, supported by two lines of Infantry, a third protecting the Baggage. The firing of the artillery was most excellent, and a great execution; the Cavalry Brigade twice charged with great gallantry and success; a standard of the Karlikai Regular Infantry Regiment was captured by the Poonah Horse, and the 3d Light Cavalry charged in square, and killed nearly the whole regiment; indeed, upon the cavalry and artillery fell the whole brunt of the action, as the enemy moved away too rap-

idly for the infantry to overtake them. By 10 o'clock the defeat of the Persians was complete. Two guns were captured, the gun ammunition, laden upon mules, fell into our hands, and at least 700 men lay dead upon the field. The number of wounded could not be ascertained, but it must have been very large. The remainder fled in a disorganised state, generally throwing away their arms, which strewed the field in vast numbers, and nothing but the paucity of our cavalry prevented their total destruction and the capture of the remaining guns. The result is most satisfactory, and will, I trust, have a very beneficial influence upon our future operations.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

J. OUTRAM, Lieutenant-General,
Commanding Expeditionary Force."

"Total Killed.—Europeans, 3; Natives, 7. Total Wounded.—Europeans, 31; Natives, 31. Died of Wounds, since the action.—3 Europeans and 3 Natives.

M. STOVALL, Superintending Surgeon,
1st Division Persian Expeditionary Field Force.

Great Cavalry Battle of Khooshab, and Route of the Persians.

As the Persian war has been already concluded by a satisfactory peace, the interest attaching to its events has, of course, somewhat diminished, and some regret must be necessarily occasioned by the intelligence of bloodshed, which, as far as regards its influence upon the dispute, might possibly have been saved. The exploit, however, of our troops upon Persian territory recently announced, is of so brilliant a character, and reflects at once such a lustre upon our arms, and such a light upon the nature of the expedition in which we have been engaged, that it is impossible to pass it over, without a tribute of applause to our army and its commander.—From the intelligence now received, it appears that the encounter telegraphed as a cavalry combat formed one of a series of operations undertaken against the enemy in the early part of last month. It will be recollected that the British forces, after the capture and occupation of Bushire, were encamped, with the exception of a garrison in the place itself, on the plain outside the town. One of the positions taken up by the Persians appears to have been at Boorazjoon or Brazjaun, a place situated on the road to Shiraz, but within 50 miles of Bushire. Here they were entrenched, and from this position it was anticipated that we might be attacked. On the 3rd February, therefore, an expeditionary force marched from Bushire against the Persian position, which was reached on the 5th, and which was presently evacuated by the enemy, with the loss of all their ammunition and stores. This success having been achieved, the troops prepared to return to their quarters on the 7th, during which movement the Persians seem to have ventured upon a night attack, but without effect. On the 8th, being on their return march, they arrived at Khooshab, a place between Boorazjoon and Bushire, and here occurred the engagement so brilliant and decisive. At Khooshab was posted a Persian division about 6,000 strong, but whether composed of the troops dislodged from Boorazjoon or of some separate levies we are not distinctly informed. The British force employed upon the expedition comprised 4,300 infantry, 419 cavalry, and 18 guns, and with the cavalry and guns alone an attack upon the enemy as they stood was promptly made. The results were most remarkable. Not only was the Persian army entirely routed, but the

victory was attended with slight loss on our side, though the enemy left 100 on the field, besides 100 prisoners remaining in our hands. The details of the combat we are left to conjecture by the aid of the few particulars conveyed in the report. It is probable that the strength of the Persians consisted chiefly in cavalry, not only for their known preference for that arm, but from the circumstance of our own cavalry, to the exclusion of the infantry, having been employed against them; and, as they had only five guns, perhaps not very well served, it is clear that we had a decided superiority in artillery. But, by the aid of this advantage in driving them from their position, or in pursuance of some other manoeuvre, it seems that the Persian horse must have been brought into such a contest with ours that the Bombay cavalry found a fair field for the exercise of their prowess, and an irresistible charge, followed by severe execution on the routed host, will represent probably the history of the battle. It is true that a result of this kind was always confidently predicted by those best acquainted with the cavalry of our Indian armies, but the signal success of some 400 troopers against a force which we must presume to have been at least four or five times their strength must satisfy, even if does not surpass, the anticipations of the most sanguine. It does not seem that our infantry was engaged at all. Under the skilful command of General Outram a few squadrons of Indian cavalry, with a battery of two of our guns, have proved sufficient to drive in headlong rout a division of the enemy so considerable as to be styled "the Persian army," and to kill or take prisoners about twice their own number. This exploit will be the more extraordinary if it should prove that the battle was mainly fought not with artillery, but with the sabre alone; for the Persian horse, as opposed to horse, should be no contemptible foe. Discipline they might undoubtedly lack, but most Eastern nations, and the Persians especially, furnish good horses, good horsemen, and dexterous swordsmen. Marked, indeed, is the contrast between the cavalry charge at Balaklava and that at Khooshab. The first was "magnificent" even in the eyes of the Russians, and exhibited as much dauntless and derved heroism as any action on record; but the last was not only "magnificent"—it was "scientific war" as well. There was skill as well as valour—gain as well as glory, and such a passage of arms may aid the world in conceiving what is likely to happen in any expedition, after struggling through Central Asia, should encounter upon the Indus an army of troops like these.

CHINA.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF A-LUM-ENGAGEMENT WITH CHINESE JUNKS.

Advices from Hong-Kong to February 11 state that A-lum had been captured and brought to Hong Kong, examined, and committed for trial, with nine others in his employment, one of them being his father. Forty-two other persons were also captured, but were not put on their trial. On Monday, the 2nd February, A-lum and his nine fellow-prisoners were arraigned before Chief Justice Hume to answer the charge of administering poison with intent to kill and murder James Carroll Dempster, consular surgeon. The trial extended over five days, and resulted in a verdict of not guilty by a majority of five jurors to one. A-lum was at a stand; the attention of the Euro-

pean total it was of Hong-Kong was chiefly directed to means for their protection against the Chinese. Accounts received from the northern ports were more satisfactory.

His Excellency the Admiral returned to Hong Kong on the 13th inst., to the Niger, commanding a large force of an engagement between the Hornet and two divisions of the Imperial junks, which was successful, without the steamer sustaining any loss.—The affair took place below Powder Island. On nearing the junks descended the creek to meet or intercept the steamer. When the latter was within 1,800 junks she opened fire with her bow guns, and steadily advanced to within 800 yards. When in 210 yards water, broadsides of shot and shell were poured into the junks. The junks soon tried to escape, and, with one exception, (which blew up,) they got away with damage. A second division came down to Fakee Creek, when the Hornet was joined by the small steamer Hong-Kong, in command of Lieut. Dent, of the S. Line.—These junks speedily retreated with a much less; the upper division of junks were less fortunate, for the Hornet's guns peppered them till nightfall. The Baracouta was sent by the Admiral to support the Hornet, but too late to be of service. One junk was captured with 13 guns, two of them being English 24-pounders. Three dead Chinamen were found below. Next day scarcely the fragment of a junk was to be seen. The Hon. Company's steamer Auckland had a smart brush with some Mandarin junks, on which occasion she was accompanied by the small steamer Eagle.—The engagement took place off Toong-Chung, with four war junks heavily armed. After a smart fire the junks were driven to the shore, where, on landing, they captured a battery mounting sixteen guns, which they spiked, and set fire to a village near by.

On Monday night, the 29th of January (the first night of the China New Year, and the favoured period for their desperate but futile efforts,) an attempt was made by the Chinese to burn Her Majesty's ship Comus by means of fire rafts. A sharp look out had been kept on board every ship in the river, but the extreme darkness of the night prevented anything that approached being seen until within 40 or 50 yards distance. About midnight, two large junks, which had been well prepared, crammed with fern, taggots, and all kinds of inflammable materials, well saturated with oil, and besprinkled with gunpowder, were sailed up Elliot Passage towards the Fatshan Creek—a strong breeze and flood tide in their favour. The Comus was here moored head and stern in the main branch of the river, one broadside commanding Elliot Passage, the other Fatshan Creek. The guard boat, which had just left the ship, observed them and immediately hailed; finding no answer, she opened fire, which was quickly followed by the ship, and this warning caused the Chinese to fire their junks instantly, and escape. In a few moments they were in a blaze, and retaining the ravel, came up heavily on the Comus, one striking her stern, the other the bow. The sternmost one fortunately carried away her panker boom, which accident took her clear of the ship without giving further annoyance; and the other, which by this time was in a furious blaze, was kept some little distance of the ship by her fire boom, yet easily pressed by the strong flood tide.—So soon as the stern raft was clear, the chain cable forward was slipped, causing the ship to swing round to the flood

and avoid the fire raft, which they succeeded in anchoring. The Comus's fore rigging has been damaged, and her fore-yard and boom slightly torn. Notwithstanding the junks were perforated with shot holes, even under water, they did not sink them, or prevent the several junks taking place. The following day the Chinese fleet sailed as usual, well up the Futshan Creek, having been annoyed by the Niger's shot, which took a mast clean out of one of the junks; and since then the Commodore and Forbes were sent down and destroyed the village in Elliot Passage off which the fleet of war junks had been anchored.

FURTHER OPERATIONS IN CHINA—MURDER OF A FRENCH CAPTAIN.

Hong Kong, Feb. 15.—Ten thousand houses had been recently destroyed at Canton. The English squadron continues its fire from time to time. A fleet of a thousand junks has attempted a new surprise, which has totally failed. The mandarins at the various coast towns have received orders to negotiate in all instances where the English vessels appear before the place. Hostilities are confined to the Canton River. A mutiny has occurred among some Chinese emigrants who formed part of the crew of the French ship *Anax*, during which the captain was murdered.

The English in Japan.

The *Journal des Debats* contains the following:—“A circumstance of considerable interest, which lately took place, affected the Emperor of Japan, in consequence of the treaties some time back concluded with several European Powers. On the 11th December last, two English vessels of war, after having visited the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, appeared before Nagasaki, but were refused admission by the mandarin acting as governor. The two captains, however, stood in their right, penetrated into the port, and anchored within gun-shot of the land batteries, which remained without any act of hostility against them. The next day they repaired with a numerous escort to the residence of the mandarin, who refused to receive them, but who, at the same time, sent word that, if they had any complaint to make, he would forward their representations to the Imperial Court, and transmit to them the reply. This he did most scrupulously.—The two captains wrote to Jeddo to claim the right of remaining some time at Nagasaki, in conformity with the treaty, signed in 1855, between England and Japan. In about a fortnight after the Emperor's answer arrived, announcing that His Majesty, being desirous of executing the obligations which he had entered into, had given orders for the ports of Simoda, Hakodadi, and Nagasaki to be open to the vessels of England, France, Russia and the United States. Such vessels were to be permitted to refit there, to take in provisions, and to trade to a certain defined extent. The Emperor, in order to carry out his determination, issued an edict which was without delay posted up in every part of his dominions. The seamen belonging to the vessels admitted to enjoy the benefits of the treaty are not to penetrate into the interior of the country.—Should they contravene that provision, they are to be subjected to an imprisonment, the length of which will be every time fixed by the Emperor, according to the circumstances of the case.”

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO HER MAJESTY'S TROOP SHIP TRANSIT.

The Transit, troop-ship, Commander E. Chambers, which left a Portmouth on Tuesday for Hong-kong, with about 800 officers and men of the 59th and 90th Regiments, most unexpectedly returned on Wednesday with signals of distress flying, almost to the effect that she was in a sinking state. She left Spithead at about 4 o'clock, and encountered a dense fog as she approached the Needles, scarcely half of her own length being discernible ahead. The fog seems to have been kept going, and 10 fathoms were sounded, when the fog cleared off, and a ship was found to be on the Transit's bow. The latter stood on a little further, when seven fathoms were sounded, and another vessel was sighted; and in order not to give her a foul berth, the Transit still went on, and at length anchored in five fathoms—the officers of the ship congratulating themselves on having so good a position. It was near Hurst Castle, on the Lynnhington shore. Some coast-guard officers and pilots went off to her to ascertain her name, and told the commander that she was at a capital position. All then went on well, and the troops turned in and made themselves comfortable. At daylight, however, it was discovered that the ship was making water fast, and that there were already five feet of water in her hold. The anchor was weighed, and on its being sighted it was found to come up with half the stock gone, thus making it apparent that, on the young flood setting in, the ship had been driven on her anchor, and had a hole knocked in her bottom. The water by this time had rapidly gained, and the pumps were repaired. The only engine was set to work, and manned by the troops and the crew. The commander then put the ship about, and brought her back to Spithead.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SUMATRA.

This fine vessel, which left Gravesend for Colombo at the latter end of last year, with several passengers and a party of Sappers and Miners on board, has been totally lost on Great Basses, when within a short distance of her destination. She pursued the voyage without anything remarkable occurring until the 15th of Feb. After six p. m. the weather became somewhat thick, a good look-out, however, was kept, and it being supposed that the ship was southward of the Great Basses, she was steered west, slightly inclined to the southerly, a strong current setting in to the southward being anticipated. At half-past eight breakers were reported ahead on the lee bow. The helm was immediately put a hard aport, but she was too close to avoid striking on the rocks. Every means were taken to get her off, but all were of no avail. She rolled heavily on the reef, and as the masts threatened to go over the sides every moment, it was deemed expedient to at once lower the quarter-boats, put all the passengers into them, and send them clear of the ship. Subsequently, after considerable difficulty, the way boat was lowered, into which the remainder of the crew went and left the ship at 1.30 p. m. They kept near to the wreck till daybreak, and Capt. Johnstone, the commander, returned in order to ascertain the condition of his ill-fated ship. In the course of the morning a sail was observed. She proved to be the *Fatta* and *Rahaman*, Captain Saiton, from Calcutta, for Juddah. On seeing the boats, she at once bore down upon them, and took the

crew and passengers on board and landed them at Point de Galles, on the 17th. The troops took all their baggage. The *Sumatra* had on board a fine piece of art—a marble statue of the Right Hon. J. Stewart. It is thought that some of the cargo may be saved. The loss of the ship is attributed in some degree to the chronometers not giving her real position. She was built at Scarborough.

SHOCKING CATASTROPHE AT SEA.—STARVATION OF A CREW.

The following is an extract of a letter, relative to the wreck of an English ship on the coast of Norway. It is dated Stavanger, March 14. A pilot on the 2nd instant boarded a vessel about eight miles from the land, off Kinn, near Stavanger, dismantled and waterlogged. Found in the fore-castle the bodies of six men, which he brought on shore, and another body was found between the cargo in the hold, which he could not succeed in landing. On one of the bodies was found an English Prayer-book, in which was written “Joseph Bell, Slot-street, Hull, 1810;” and on another a double-cased silver pocket watch, on which the name of “J. Buxton” was engraved. A certificate found on board proved to be the Hollinger from Narva for Gainsborough, with a cargo of deals, &c. The vessel was found to be without provisions. The crew are, therefore, supposed to have died from starvation, and especially as one of the bodies appeared to bear marks of having been attacked by the others to satisfy their hunger. Some of the bodies had evidently been dead some time, others only a few days. The most remarkable circumstance connected with this wreck is, that the crew could have been starved to death on a voyage from Narva to Gainsborough, as, even admitting that they ran short of provisions, or that these were spoiled on the vessel filling with water, the crew must still have existed four or five days, and during that period, on a tract so frequented as the North Sea, it appears strange that they fell in with no vessel of any kind.

SWITZERLAND.

CONCESSIONS TO PRUSSIA ON THE NEUCHÂTEL QUESTION.

Switzerland accedes willingly, and without any objection (says the Paris correspondent of the *Independance Belge*) to the demand of the King of Prussia for a complete annexation to all those who took part in the events of September; also to those who committed political offences, or offences of the press, before that period. Switzerland, without absolutely denying the rights which the King of Prussia possesses over the canton of Neuchâtel, and without opposing his Majesty's retaining the title of Prince of Neuchâtel, does not consent to recognise, as desired, purely and simply, the origin and legitimacy of those rights; nor to accede to him the title of Prince of Neuchâtel without certain restrictions. There consequently exist some difficulties on these two points, but they are not, it is said, of any gravity. Switzerland, however, rejects absolutely the condition of paying the king two millions as compensation for the loss of the revenues of Neuchâtel; but as a pecuniary indemnity can have no value in the eyes of the king beyond that of a moral satisfaction, she hopes the Prussian Government will consent to a large diminution in the sum demanded. Neither does Switzerland accept the condition of the king

tive to the restoration of the property of the Church, incorporated in the domains of the State, and consequently this point presents some difficulties. Switzerland accedes to the proposition of the king concerning the contribution by all the inhabitants of Neuchâtel to the payment of the expenses of the State. She also accepts the condition of the king relative to a guarantee from the State for the capital and income of religious establishments, hospitals, &c.; and M. Kern has declared in the conferences that never shall that property be turned aside from its destination under any pretext.—Switzerland rejects the condition of the king relative to the suspension of any discussion on the constitution of Neuchâtel for six months; and declares that pretence to be incompatible with the institutions of Switzerland. Lastly, Switzerland considers the intervention of Prussia in the ecclesiastical organization of the canton of Neuchâtel as a violation of her liberties and institutions.

ITALY.

THE TORTURE IN THE TWO SICILIES.

A letter from Naples says:—"We continue in the same deplorable condition as ever; torture of the most frightful description continues to be inflicted by King Bomba's pets, Messrs. Baiona and Co. An event which took place a few days ago has created the greatest sensation. The King was riding under protection of an escort along the road which leads from Caserta to Santo Luccio; a priest who was travelling slowly along, wishing to salute the "amato ed assoluto sovrano," threw back his mantle, which was wrapped closely about him. This movement being somewhat abrupt, terrified Ferdinand, who made to his followers a sign which they but too well understood. Half-a-dozen sbirri rushed upon the unsuspecting ecclesiastic and ran their daggers through his body. They then searched the panting corps, and only found a snuff-box a pocket handkerchief and six bajocchi. Jealous of the laurels of Signor Baiona, a certain Filippo Antoni has improved upon the cap of silence. A new mode of torture has been devised by this ruffian; by means of a pair of pincers, he forcibly pulls out the toe-nails of the wretched victim. Another fiend in human shape, a certain Espagnolis, by means of ropes attached to the feet and neck of the prisoner under examination, and gradually tightened by machinery, bends the body backwards in the shape of a bow. Antoni began life as an executioner at Milan, and on account of his great proficiency and ingenuity, his Majesty has made this hell-hound an inspector of the first class.

CHINA.

Ah Lum the partner, if not sole proprietor, of the Chinese shop called the Esang shop, had been captured and brought to Hong Kong, examined and committed for trial, with nine others in his employment, one of them being his father.—Forty-two other persons were also arrested, but were not put on their trial. The trial extended over five days, and a verdict of not guilty, by a majority of five jurors to one. Ah Lum and the others were arrested on their leaving the Court under a recent ordinance. Since then an application has been made, by interested parties, that Ah Lum shall be allowed to settle his affairs; and then be voluntarily deported. Another petition was presented that he should be deported to For-

mosa, and a third, that he shall be detained in custody as a person too dangerous to be allowed to communicate with the Malays. It is understood that the prayer of the last petition will be adhered to.

THE ZULU KAFFIRS.

We have been favoured with a copy of the following letter from D Urban, in South Africa, dated the 15th December, and giving a more particular narrative than has yet appeared of the ferocious warfare among the Zulu Kaffirs near Port Natal—

"The Zulu tribes are now in a state of bloody revolution, and frightful scenes are enacted amongst them. Panda, King of the Zulus, has several grown up sons, who have been casting covetous eyes on the inheritance. He is getting old and very fat, and unfit for war, and has repented in the plans of the younger men against our Kaffirs. His immediate predecessors, Danda and Dugana, seeing that their kings had always been murdered by their sons as the latter grew up, determined not to anticipate any danger from that quarter by killing off their wives and concubines as soon as they were found pregnant. Panda, finding this course did not save either of the last two kings a violent death, yielded in this respect to the voice of nature, and allowed his children to live. Such as the kings and the chiefs, such are the people; and the acts above described are only different in their extent and degree from what is done continually among the Zulus of all classes.

"Some pressure has been applied to Panda by his sons whereby they have attained a division of territory, or have been appointed chiefs like others, but being dissatisfied or quarrelling with each other about the territory assigned them, they appeared to Panda. He told them to quit it out. On Tuesday, Dec. 2, Imbulazi, his son or nephew, with a few of the old chiefs, was availing the attack of Cetuwaya, son of Panda.—The latter succeeded in obtaining advantages from among the old chiefs to a much larger extent than was expected. When Cetuwaya's army appeared in sight of Imbulazi, the force of the former was so overpoweringly superior, that the latter took to flight at once. They were stationed about seven miles from the Tugela, our boundary, and made for the river. The white young men, who had been acting with Imbulazi's army were killed in the boat. Many were despatched before they reached the river.—Meanwhile a party was formed from amongst our people, under the eye of our government agent stationed near the Tugela. Mr. Wainstey, son of Sir J. Wainstey, M.P., sixty of our Hottentot police, and volunteers from the native assistants of our hunters agreed to cross the Tugela armed, under the superintendance of John Dunn, a young roving blade and Kaffir interpreter to Wainstey, for the purpose of endeavouring to stop the battle by parley. John Dunn was fired at, and narrowly escaped being shot. His party returned to the river, and for some considerable time their discipline was sufficient to keep back the confused ranks of the savages. But, at last they perceived they were being surrounded, and were obliged to retreat, their arms were thrown away, and only four or five returned across the Tugela. John Dunn only escaped by being mounted. The slaughter of the escaping Kaffirs was then carried on. A body of about 600 women and girls are spoken of as advancing into the river until they were nearly out of their depth, when they were assailed by their ruthless pursuers. The river was dyed with blood.—

Numbers were drowned. Bodies have since been washed up in great numbers along the coast; we have heard of from south of us as far as the latitude 100 miles from the Tugela, where they gave rise to the reports of a shipwreck. About 3000 have come into our district and have been distributed among our natives. Feats are entertained about the supply of food for them. Our Kaffirs sympathize with the defeated, knowing that for the sake of their own if Cetuwaya could have his will. As soon as these affairs were reported, Mr. Spurgeon, the Secretary for native affairs, repaired to the spot, and the Governor is now there.

"For us town dwellers there is no danger whatever, for the mounted settlers on the frontiers, there may be some risks, but even there is but partial and uncertain.

"It would save a deal of bloodshed and ultimate expense, if the British Government would send a military expedition at once, take possession of the country, setting up a chief under their protection, and hunt his pursuers. It would save much in every way, and must come in the end. A tower on the healthy high grounds on the borders of the Delagoa bay will form a military depot, and keep the Zulus in order."

MR. SPURGEON AND THE THEATRE.—Mr. Spurgeon went to Mr. Casswick, after the edamity at the Surrey Gardens, desiring to engage the Surrey Theatre for his Sunday performances.—The same offer Mr. Casswick had refused, on the ground that the servants of the house required one day of rest in the week, and that he would not take that Sunday from them.

TOGONIA, IN A QUARTER OF 1847.—A young man, Togonia, in Paris, being greatly afraid of being robbed, secured his money in different parts of the house, and did not even let his wife know where. One of his hiding places was a stove in the shop, in which a fire had not been lighted for a long time, and in which it was not intended to light one again, and in this stove he deposited a number of bonds of the City of Paris, several bank-notes and securities, together with a not inconsiderable sum in pieces of 20f. and 40f. On Saturday his wife, being in the shop, found it rather cold, and ordered the servant to light a fire in the stove. She was obeyed, and in about half an hour after her husband came home. On seeing the fire he uttered a loud cry, and sinking on to a chair broke out into the most pitiable lamentations. It was some time before he could explain to his wife the cause of his grief. She at once had the fire extinguished, but though the pieces of gold, greatly blackened, were found the notes and securities were of course destroyed.

BIRMINGHAM YOUNG ON SQUALLING BABIES AND THEIR MOTHERS.—Brother Bigham, during the delivery of one of his sermons in the Tabernacle, in Great Salt Lake city, took the liberty to upbraid the mothers of small children for bringing their progeny into the holy-sanctuary, and pitched into them in the following style:

"I will say, in regard to the sisters who bring children here to make a noise, they have never yet sufficiently thought, nor sufficiently considered their own place in this world, nor the place of others, to know that there is any other person living on the earth but themselves; and they think, when they hear people talk, that it is a noise through a dark veil. I cannot say much for the education, based on good feeling, that such persons have. Were I to describe it in a plain way I should say that they are people of no breeding, that they were never bred but came up; that is about as good a character as I can afford to give to any mother that will keep a squalling child in a meeting. I have never said to the congregation, look and see who they are, for you may distinguish by your eyes with out looking, the mothers that have had good teaching and been brought up in a Christian society.



CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, APRIL 28, 1857.

THE REGIMENTAL UNIFORMS OF THE ACTIVE FORCE.

We commence to-day to publish a description of the Uniforms of the Active Force, adopted by permission of His Excellency the Governor General, so far as we have known them. Very few officers have yet sent in an account, which is to be regretted as we think it highly desirable that a record should be preserved of the doings of this force, which might be of interest in future times. It would be very desirable also, that a general order be issued by our Adjutant General, to each Corps, to keep a substantially bound volume, in which an entry of any important matter occurring in, or to, any corp, might be entered, with the date, and authenticated by the signature of the Commanding Officer. A Record of this kind is, we believe, kept in every British Regiment, and it has been mainly from these Regimental histories that Mr. Cannon completed the "Historical Records of the British Army."

MONTREAL.—The Cavalry troop commanded by Major Coursol has the Uniforms nearly as possible to the Regular Light Dragoons according to the new pattern, that is, a black beaver chaco, with white plumes; the chaco is very handsomely ornamented with gold, and with gold forage cord. Tunic, blue, with scarlet facings, and braided with gold. Overalls, blue, with gold lace stripes; Pouch belt, of gold lace, with scarlet stripe down centre, and lined with scarlet morocco, buckles, pickers and chains of silver, and silver pouch box, with the Royal Cypher and Crown in the centre of the lid, in gold.—Sword belts &c. of gold lace, lined with scarlet morocco, gilt buckles; Sabretasche, faced with blue cloth, heavily laced with gold, and with the Royal Cypher and Crown, and regimental badge embroidered thereon in gold. This corp still uses the shabraque, of blue cloth, richly laced and embroidered, with a black sheep's skin; the saddlery is that of the Regular Light Dragoons.

The Private, uniform is exactly that of the Officers, substituting yellow worsted lace and braid, for gold, and buff leather waist and pouch laces, for those of gold. The arms, as of all the Provincial Cavalry, are a sabre, of the newest and best pattern, and a six-shooter Colt's revolver, the latter being carried in a holster attached to the waist-belt. [We are not aware of what the dress of this troop is.]

MONTREAL FIELD BATTERY. A.—Cap, about 10 inches high, of black monkey skin, after a somewhat old-fashioned grenadier make, with gold tassel in front; this cap is very light, and looks remarkably well. This field battery has adopted a frock coat, blue, double breasted, with scarlet facings, artillery buttons, and handsome metal scales on the shoulders; blue trowser with scarlet stripes; the crimson silk sash, worn

over the shoulder, and white leather waist belt for the sword.

In undress, the sash is omitted, and a forage cap with gold lace band, worn by the Officers, and a red cloth one, by the Privates.

MONTREAL ARTILLERY BATTALION. B.
HAMILTON FIELD BATTERY. A.
TORONTO FIELD BATTERY. A.
LONDON FIELD BATTERY. A.

All these corps wear the uniform of the Royal Artillery. Caps, Busby, of dark sable fur, with white Oaprey plume on the left side, and scarlet sleeve on the right. Tunic, blue, double breasted, with artillery button, loops of gold cord on the shoulder, and gold braiding on the or less rich, according to rank, on the sleeve. Facings, scarlet. Pouch belts, in full dress, gold lace, with gilt buckles &c., in undress, blue; Pouch box, faced with blue cloth, edged with gold lace, and richly embroidered with the Royal arms &c.

The Toronto Field Battery uses the sabretasche, embroidered, like the pouch.

Undress.—Blue Jacket, with studs, and gold cords on the shoulders. Overalls, blue, with red stripes. Belts, white enamelled metal, buckles gilt—pouches, black, with a single gun in gilt metal.

The Toronto Field Battery use black belts in undress. The Tunics of the privates of these Batteries, except at Toronto, are alike, exactly similar to those of the Royal Artillery. The tunic of the Toronto Field Battery is double breasted, and the shoulder straps different.

OTTAWA FIELD BATTERY.—Caps, bear skin, with scarlet sleeve on the right side, white Oaprey plume, ten inches high, in front, gold forage cords, and gilt curb chain, under the chin. Jacket, with scarlet facings, and loops of gold braid across the front, with barrel buttons, and braiding on sleeve according to rank. Full dress belts, for pouch, sword, & sabretasche those of the Royal Artillery. Trowsers, blue, with gold lace stripe.

Undress, Jacket, blue, with studs, gold shoulder knots, and grenade on the collar; Austrian knots of gold cord above the cuff Trowsers blue, with red stripe. Pouch belts white, with gilt buckles; pouch box, black, with single gun in gilt metal; sword belt & slings, white, with gilt buckles; sabretasche, black, with Royal arms in gilt metal. Caps, blue, with gold band, and button.

The officers are also allowed to wear a frock coat, braided with black mohair, and a scarlet waistcoat, edged with gold, in undress.

Winter dress: a pelisse, double breasted, with gilt artillery buttons; collar, cuffs and round the bottom, Astrakan fur, coming down to the hips. (This has been found, though not very handsome, a most comfortable, and convenient form of jacket, for mounted men.)

Privates; the dress in all respects the same as that of the Officers, putting worsted lace in place of gold, and brass bell buttons, in place of the worked barrel ones.

Noncommissioned Officers wear peaks and gold lace bands on their forage caps—and gold chevrons, edged with scarlet, according to their rank—the artificers have on their jacket sleeves the appropriate badges.

Great coats, grey; the waist being gathered in, and the sword belt worn over the coat.

TORONTO CAVALRY SQUADRON.—The dress of the officers of this Corps, under the command of Colonel Denison, is, though a little old-fashioned a very handsome one, and is kept up, as associated with old recollections. The chaco is of black beaver, with ornaments of silver, and a white plume. The Jacket, made after the old fashion, with a short skirt, has white facings, and is closely laced across the front with silver, the centre and ends of the lacing being ornamented by rows of silver bell buttons. The trowsers blue, with stripes of silver lace. Pouch belts, silver lace, with silver buckles, tips and slings; pouch boxes, blue cloth, richly embroidered; sword belts, slings, and sabretasches, all embroidered in silver; horse furniture to match.

The uniform of the privates follows that of the officers, and altogether this corps, two troops strong, is one of the finest Volunteer corps we ever saw.

MILITARY BOOKS.

It was some time since suggested by an officer of Lieut.-Colonel Durie's Rifle Company, that we should publish for the information of the Active Force, the titles of some military works of repute, with their prices, and where they are to be had. At the time we received this letter, it was not in our power to do so, because we had not the necessary information as to price. We have taken the requisite steps since and now give the Active Force all the information which we have ourselves.

In the first place all these books are to be obtained from "WILLIAM CLOWES & SONS," Army Booksellers, 14, Cannon Cross, London, England. The prices are given in sterling, in order to guide remittances. The books should be ordered to be sent by post, the Cunard line, must be pre-paid, the postage being six pence per pound.

From a long list we quote those works only which we think useful for our Corps of the Active Force, of all arms of the service.

The Queen's regulations and Orders for the Army. 2s. 6d.

Regulations for sounds of the Bugle. 3s.

Trumpet sounds for Cavalry 4s.

The Cavalry Sword exercise. 2s.

The Carbine, Pistol, and Lance exercises. 2s.

The book of Aids; or Catechism in the system of Equitation practised at the Cavalry Riding Establishment. 1s.

(This is a little cheap work which ought to be in the hands of every Officer, and non-commissioned Officer, at least, of the Active Force.)

The Cavalry Catechism. By Captain Robbins. 2s.

The Infantry Sword Exercise. 2s.

Abridgement of the Field Exercise and Evolutions of Infantry, for the use of the Militia. 2s.

Observations on the Muzzle Rifle. By Lieut. Thwaites, 28th Regiment. With Diagrams.—2s. 6d.

A series of figures, showing all the motions in the manual and platoon exercises; drawn by Major Mitchell. 7s. 6d.

Spearmen's British Gunner. 7s. 6d.

Details of Light Infantry Drill. By Colonel Sparks. 6d.

The Three Arms, or Divisional Tactics of Dekker—translated and abridged by Colonel Inigo Jones; 4s. (This a beautiful work, well known to us, and a text-book in the Prussian Army.)

D'Aguillar, on Courts-Martial. 8s 6d.

Instructions for the Field Battery Exercise, and movements for the Royal Regiments of Artillery. 8s.

Manual of Standing Gun Drill. Capt. Griffiths. 3s. 6d.

Manual of Drills for Heavy Guns. 3s.

Practical Cards for Royal Artillery. *In a case, with tuck.* 8s. 6d.

The Field Battery Exercise explained; by Capt. Gore; with 4 plates. 3s. 6d.

Colonel Jebb's three works on attacking and defending outposts &c. &c.—in one volume; 14s. (This is a standard work and no officer should be without it.)

Questions and answers on Artillery, for the Militia. By Colonel Burn. 3s.

The Artilleryman's Pocket Companion. By Colonel Shaw, R.S.F. *In a case.* 2s.

On the use of Artillery in the Field. By the Russian Major General O'Connell. 1s. 6d.

Treatise on Fortifications and Artillery. By Major Strauch. *With Atlas.* £2 2s.

(This is the best work on the indicated subjects that exists in the English language, that the writer has ever had the good fortune to read. It is a perfect text-book on the subjects in question.)

Lieut.-Colonel Jackson's Military Surveying. 14s.

Manual for the Militia; or, fighting made easy. By Colonel Jebb. *Plates.* 2s.

Colonel John Sidney Doyle's Military Catechism. 1s. 6d.

Company Drill, explained in detail. By Capt. Snell. 2s. 6d.

The Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army, illustrated in a series of field-days for Infantry, Militia, Rifles, and Volunteer corps. By Major Fenwick. 4s.

Manual of outpost duties. By Lt.-Genl. Lord F. Fitzclarence. 4s. 6d.

The Hand-book for Field Service. Capt. Leffroy, R.A. 6s.

With most of these works we are well acquainted and know them to be good, and well suited to the use of the Active Force.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Is the Present Organization of the Corps of Royal Sappers and Miners, now styled Engineers, that best adapted for its welfare?

The corps of Royal Engineers, during the last seventy years, has undergone several phases in organization, in appellation, and in dress: we are now alluding more especially to the companies of workmen attached to the *Corps du Genie*.

We recollect when these companies, some half dozen, were denominated the corps of Roy-

al Military Artificers without company officers, each having at its head a company sergeant-major. This out-arm, then, was blue with black fringes, corresponding with that of the officers of Engineers, which had then been changed by the then Master General, from scarlet as noted in the following doggerel lines of the day:

When Richmond's Duke
The Ordinance took,
Great things he vowed to do,
The Engineers,
Puck'd up their ears,
He pack'd them black and blue

In the Peninsula war the sieges were found to be "a succession of butcheries" from the want of a corps previously instructed in sapping and mining; of which the corps of Royal Military Artificers was profoundly ignorant. Even the Engineer officers had no more than a theoretical knowledge of the art; practical instruction—strange to say—then forming a part whatever of the Engineer course of training. It was in vain that the Engineer officers in these sieges, by excessive devotion and noted integrity, endeavoured to compensate for the lamentable neglect or want of foreknowledge on the part of the authorities.

This led to the formation of the present establishment at Chatham for instruction in military field work, and to the conversion of the Corps of Military Artificers, considerably augmented, into the Royal Sappers and Miners.—The credit of those improvements belongs, we believe, exclusively to the present General Pasley.

In this new organization of the company sergeant Majors were replaced by sub-lieutenants; the several companies of Sappers being of course, as usual, subject to the authority of the Commanding Engineer where they were stationed. The corps of Sappers were now clothed in scarlet, as were also the officers of Engineers, as it was found that the blue uniform of the Engineers, when they were employed in the trenches and in assaults with men and officers of the Line, had made them marked objects for the fire of the enemy, thereby occasioning a great sacrifice of life among these most valuable officers.

This arrangement of companies with sub-lieutenants went on for some years, when the Sappers were officered entirely from the corps of Engineers, a second captain and two subalterns being attached to each company; and such is the present organization of the corps; while a very recent change has taken place in its appellation, it being no longer styled Sappers, but Engineers.—*Jackson's Woolwich Journal.*

NEW THEORY

Of Manœuvre and Combat, for Troops of all-arms, according to the same principles, and the same words of command.

[The Editor of the MILITARY GAZETTE translates this paper from the "MONITEUR DE L'ARMÉE" of the 26th of February last; it is a review by a French Officer, of a work recently published by Chef d'escadron, BONNEAU DU MARTRAY, of the staff, bearing the above title.]

The merits of the Regulations of 1791 were so rapidly and generally acknowledged, that these Regulations were translated into all the languages of Europe, and became, so to say, the Bible, the military catechism, of all civilized peoples. This honorable consummation of the zeal of the military reformers was not long delayed. The peace of 1815 had not long been ac-

complished, when France undertook vigorously the reform of her Army, the revision of the regulations of 1791 being unanimously demanded.

At last, in 1826, a commission was appointed for this work. Composed of men, in themselves distinguished, it was expected that they would present to France, a work worthy of such a nation. The new regulations, advised by this commission, which concluded its labors in 1828, were shortly afterwards put in practice at the Camp of St Omer, and were officially published, for the Cavalry, in the December of 1829, and for the Infantry, in 1831; there was no question of the Artillery.

These two Ordinances, notwithstanding some imperfections in details, and the mathematical precision with which the movements were calculated, merely touched on some isolated branches of tactics. The Commissioners, instead of making a new work, made but a slight improvement on the regulations of 1791, they neither added anything, nor boldly retrenched; they simply delayed. What the army still needed was a code of instruction for the exercise and evolution of each arm, infantry, cavalry, artillery, giving to each, as M. de Martray justly observes, the same principle, with the same words of command. There is, to this day, needed one general tactical code for the three arms, when acting together, drawn up with respect to those relations to each other, which so often occur in war.

This general code of instruction is still wanting in the French army, to which it would be most uncomely useful, as an object of study, to enable officers to prepare themselves for the exigencies of a field of battle, to accustom generals to handle and move without hesitation the combined arms. M. Favé, one of our most distinguished Artillery officers, the author of several admirable works, has laid down the basis of this code, in his history of the tactics of the three arms. It is only necessary to develop, and arrange the excellent outlines of Lt.-Col. Favé in order to fill up the lamentable vacancy that exists in our regulations for the evolutions of our troops.

But, to return to the existing regulations; the imperfection of these ordinances has been so much felt in the army, that since their publication, a great number of officers have endeavored to find a remedy. But these works, many of which, under certain titles, are very excellent, only propose improvements in details. One of the most important is Colonel Rier's "System of manœuvres without Inversion"; the idea of this system was derived from the works of Guibert, and the manœuvres were tried several times at the Camp of Luneville in 1845, and approved of by a commission, to which we had the honor to be Secretary, as perfectly applicable to all arms, giving them the means of passing from one formation to another, with an ease and rapidity, that could not be effected under the authorized regulations.

We might mention several other works on the reforms in our system of exercise and evolution which it is desirable to introduce, but this inquiry would carry us too far, and even now we have not the necessary space to investigate the technical value of the work of M. le chef d'escadron, de Martray, which deserves serious consideration. This investigation will be the subject of a second article.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

A work lately published in Germany records an anecdote of considerable interest at the present moment. "When, last summer, General Wrangel took leave of his Majesty the Emperor Nicholas, the latter presented him with a letter, and said: 'When you get to Constantinople, look a little more closely at the Turkish artillery; it is one of the best in Europe. We owe this to you Prussians. It will require hard teeth to crack that nut.' General Wrangel has looked at the Turkish artillery, and pronounced its efficiency excellent. In the arsenal of Tophana, in Constantinople, there are 1,500 tubes for field artillery, quite newly cast. The manufactory of Tophana, managed by an Englishman, and furnished with a steam-engine, works away continually. A great number of new field-carriages, now mounting, form a pretty considerable reserve."

This is a little exaggerated. The Turkish artillery is not quite so formidable—indeed, was not so at all until the present crisis brought so many Poles, Germans, Hungarians, and Italians, to do the work. The Turks themselves found some difficulty in managing six field batteries. At the time when the generous conduct of the Sultan, in reference to Kossuth, threatened war with Russia, an English officer examined the artillery of Turkey, and found its carriages good, its guns excellent and cleanly kept, and all the general appliances in good order; but when he came to look at the ammunition, he found that there was not a ball that would fit the guns.—Recent events have made this arm of the service so important and so essential, that all this has been remedied by able European officers.

Artillery was always the favored and honored arm of the Turkish government. Mahmoud destroyed his rebellious and stiff-necked janissaries by the use of cannon. In the year 1796, General Aubert Dubayet, then French minister to the Porte, introduced a reform in the men and matter of the Turkish artillery, carrying out the designs of the Baron de Tott. Dubayet further organized a squadron of cavalry in the French style, and drilled some of the infantry; but the janissaries were opposed to this and to every other reform. But when, under Sir Sydney Smith, these disciplined troops acquitted themselves very well at the defence of Acre, Sultan Selim was so delighted, that he caused a large new barrack to be erected for them, added to their pay, made them an independent corps, and gave them the name of *Nizam Djedits*, or New Regulars. He used to take singular delight in watching their movements and manoeuvres.—Their instructors were all Europeans, but, in accordance with the monstrous tenets of the Koran, no Christians could rank except as renegades.

The surest evidence of a religion being false and rotten, is its obstinate rejection of all ideas of reform and progression. The leaders of the religious, or old party, viewed these changes with alarm; muftis, ulemas, sheiks, and imams, were all furious. They vowed extermination to the new military establishments; they denounced the new state in private; they declared that religion and law were coming to an end; and they incited the ferocious janissaries by every art they could devise to rebel. They agreed, rose in insurrection, attacked the regulars, burnt their barracks, killed the men, or drove them into ex-

ile. They did not stop here. They deposed the king, and placed his imbecile cousin Mustapha on the throne. He reigned but a little while. The old king retained a friend in the person of Mustapha Bairacter, pasha of Rodshuk. He determined to restore Selim, and having organized a force, attacked the palace, surrounded the seraglio, and demanded the person of his sovereign. The reigning Sultan Mustapha, much alarmed, began to treat with the rebels, while Selim was assassinated by his orders. But the assassination was useless: Mustapha was deposed immediately after Selim had been strangled. Bairacter found, however, only his master's corpse. Mustapha was seized by his orders and thrust into prison, just in time to save Mahmoud, his brother, who would have been massacred had he not concealed himself under a heap of carpets and mats, where he was found by the old pasha. He was the only male of his race left, and he was instantly proclaimed sovereign by Bairacter, who himself became grand vizier, or prime minister. The new reign was inaugurated, as usual, by blood. Bairacter, on the day of his installation, caused thirty-three heads to fall by the hands of the executioner. The murderers of Selim, all the favorites of Sultan Mustapha, with several officers and civil servants, were strangled and cast into the Bosphorus, while all the women of Mustapha's seraglio were sewn in sacks and cast into the sea.

The new vizier, the Pasha Bairacter, now began his military reforms, and organized a special regular corps in the army under the title of *Seymans*. The janissaries murmured, conspired, and rose in arms. One dark night the old reforming pasha's house was found in flames, and every avenue was guarded by his deadly enemies, the old pretorian guards of the empire.—The house flamed, and out ran the servants and others, all of whom were ruthlessly put to death. But no Bairacter was seen. It was only some time after that it was found that the unfortunate and well-meaning old man, having collected his jewels and his gold, and taken with him his favorite wife and a black slave, had shut himself in a thick stone tower, hoping thus to escape the fire and defy the swords of his enemies. The three bodies were found some time after on digging out the ruins. They had been suffocated. The tower had been ill constructed for its purpose.

The next object of the janissaries, after murdering Bairacter Pasha, was to reinstate the imbecile Mustapha. Mahmoud strangled him at once, so true is it, that brothers are not brothers when a throne stands in the way. Cadi Pasha, commander of the artillery, meanwhile swept the streets with his guns, and killed all who resisted him. He even destroyed the barracks of the janissaries, but such is the force and power of prejudice, that Mahmoud the reformer was compelled to disband his regular troops, and submit to the old state of things.

Seventeen long years of difficulty and danger were required to prepare the way for a new step in military progress. The bold, daring, open policy was changed for one more suited to the Turkish character—a slow, secret, and insidious policy. The Sultan bought some of the janissaries, exiled some, and quietly and secretly strangled others. All this had its effect; for at last a majority of the officers signed a declaration, by which they bound themselves to furnish a hundred and fifty recruits from each *orta*, and

in the most unqualified manner approved of the reforms.

But the Sultan put not too much confidence in all this. He knew that in Constantinople, as in Paris, the victory generally is decided in the streets, and he also knew that until the total destruction of the obstinate and foolish janissaries, he would never be safe. In June, 1825, they showed signs of murmuring and of rebellion.—They received grape-shot and cannon as a reply. A bold officer, Kara-gehennem (Black Hell), obeyed the Sultan's behests. He fired the first gun himself, and before night the valiant cohort, that had supported the empire so long, had ceased to exist.

It now became a very difficult thing to re-organise an army. As far as internal tranquillity was concerned, the destruction of the janissaries was useful; but it was a false act when outward defence was considered. The subversion of the *spahis*, that magnificent irregular cavalry, was also a cause of great weakness. General Valentin has said that "an enlightened prince, instead of introducing European practices into Turkey, would have developed their own peculiar tactics." But, after all, a regular army is the thing wanted in these days, and any step towards that was a step in advance. It is true that the *spahis* were useful. They were the Cossacks of the Turks. Their attacks were sudden and irregular; they hid behind rocks and bushes; they darted from gullies and narrow passes; they burst from places where none would have suspected their presence. An eye-witness says: "Two or three men will advance and look about them; then you will see at once five or six hundred, and see to the battalion which marches without precaution, or which is seized with a panic." Such troops were invaluable, and would have always aided the action of a regular force; but Mahmoud was in a hurry, and preferred trusting himself to a half-disciplined horde, utterly incapable of attack or defence.

This accounts for the marvellous success of the Russians in the campaign of 1828-9. The Turks, deprived of their old bold and effective troops, and not yet sure of their new discipline, durst not face the Russians, who arrived at Adrianople with 10,000 sickly troops, in presence of 40,000 regular Turks, who all but ran away. They were, in fact, imperfectly disciplined troops, as Mr. Macfarlane has said, composed in good part of unformed stragglers, torn by force from their homes and families.

Ever since 1828 great efforts have been made to advance the Turks in their military tactics and habits. A certain portion of them had evidently progressed even in 1848. Their dress was nearly European, the great, thick, unhealthy, and ugly fez, or red cap, excepted. They looked, however, exceedingly well, except for their slovenly legs and feet. They were all slipshod; their boots were never properly cleaned, were large, and had never seen blacking. Their only way of cleaning is to put them under a fountain and rub them with a birch broom. This causes colds and bronchitis, especially among the recruits from the sunny plains and hills of Asia Minor.

General Marshal Marmont has given a very unfavorable opinion of the Turkish army, and a very correct one. But he wrote twenty years ago, and it is now impossible to deny that a great change for the better has since taken place.

For ages the finest cavalry in the world was that of the Turks. A clever writer says: "In great part both men and horses were brought over from the Asiatic provinces of the empire, and the rest of the men and horses were principally of Turkish descent. The horses, though not large, seldom above fourteen hands, were nimble, spirited, and yet docile, and so trained and fitted as to be perfectly under control: the hollow saddle was rather heavy, but all the rest of the appointments were light. The soldier rode in the broad short stirrup, to which he and his predecessors had always been accustomed, and in which he had a firm and natural seat, and off which it was most difficult to throw him. His scimitar was light, bright, and sharp; and in addition to it he generally carried in his girdle that shorter, slightly-curved weapon called the yataghan, with an edge like that of a razor. Some of the spahis carried long lances or spears, but these were always thrown aside as useless in the *meclee* of the battle. Their tactics were few and simple. If they could not get in the small end of one wedge, they tried another and another wedge: if they penetrated the hostile line, they dealt death around them, their sharp weapons usually inflicting mortal wounds or lopping off limbs. If the enemy gave way, they sprang out like a fan, and while some pressed on the front, others turned their flanks and got into the rear. Occasionally, to gain time, the Turks mounted some of their infantry *en croupe* behind their spahis. Thus, early in the battle of Rymnic, when they had to contend with Marshal Suvarrow and some Austrians, a body of 6,000 janissaries jumped up behind an equal number of Turkish horsemen, and were carried at full speed to occupy a commanding eminence, of which the Austrians were also desirous of taking possession."

All this activity and peculiar power vanished at the commencement of the reform, and men learnt to regard the Turks with less dread. But now a long rest, the aid of efficient European officers, and a growing disposition to enter heartily into the spirit of change and progress, have once more raised the Turks to a level with most troops in Europe.

It affords us much pleasure to insert the following complimentary Circular addressed by the Adjutant General to Major Dennis, commanding Field Battery, Toronto. Such flattering notices speak well for the efficiency of the Active Force.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Toronto, 7th April, 1857.

My Dear Major,

I request you will notify the officers and men of the Field Battery under your command, that I was much pleased at my late inspection with their soldier-like appearance, and the very creditable manner the manoeuvres were performed—the progress made in drill and efficiency is very marked since last autumn—and I avail myself of this opportunity to express the sense I entertain of the alacrity of the men of the Battery, in turning out whenever their services have been wanted.

Believe me to be,
very faithfully,
DE ROTTERDURG,
Sjft. Genl.

MAJOR DENNIS, Commanding Field Battery,
Toronto.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION.—The Colonies will ere long, be gratified with an unusual visitor, for it is proposed to learn that the Archduke Ferdinand Max, Chief Commandant of the Austro-Navy, inspired by the general onward movement of science, is preparing a small expedition for the sole and praiseworthy object of gathering geographical and physical knowledge in their various branches.

The Novara, 40-gun Ligate, recently built a Pohn, in Adriatic, of 1,000 tons, is now fitting out at Trieste, to sail early in April on a three-year voyage of research, in the course of which she is to effect the entire circumnavigation of the globe. Capt. Willerstorff-Urbair, an experienced astronomer and meteorologist is to command this fine ship, with an efficient crew of 200 men. Besides the ship's Officers, there will be the following scientific gentlemen, zealous in their respective vocations:—Dr. Scherzer, for Ethnology and Geography; Dr. Hochstetter, for Physics and Geology; George Pander, for Zoology; and Wm. Zellner, for Natural History.

On leaving Trieste the Novara will be accompanied by a large steamer and a ship of war. They will proceed to England, after touching at Gibraltar, to Rio Janeiro. There they part to perform their several missions. The Novara proceeds to the Cape of Good Hope, thence to India, China, Sydney, New Zealand, Sandwich Islands, Galapagos Islands, Geyquil, and hom. by Cape Horn.

We do not, however, think this system of officering the companies is found to work well, from these company officers being often called off from looking after the interior economy of their companies, to the performance of their special duties as Engineers, irrespective of the works on which their men are employed.

Would it not, then, be far better for the state of discipline of the companies of Engineers to resort to the former system of sub-lieutenants, assigning two to each company, still vesting the command of the several companies in the hands of second captains. We cannot but think that the conduct of each company would be thereby considered improved. Moreover the re-establishment of this grade of officers would open a door to the promotion of deserving sergeants, who, as well as those of their sister corps, are now, unlike their brethren of the Line, wholly excluded from advancement out of the ranks.

The subject is not unworthy of the consideration of the Inspector General, and of the Deputy Adjutant General of Engineers, who, from his experience of the present system in the Crimea, will be well qualified to say whether what we have here would or would not be an improvement.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Last Letter from Sir John Franklin.

The following letter from Sir John Franklin is believed to be the last received from his pen. It was never published before in America:—

“WHALE FISH ISLAND, Bay of Disco,
11th July, 1845.

“My Dear Sister: The appearance, dress, and manner of the Esquimaux, bespeak that care is taken of them by the government. Several of them can read the Bible with ease, and I am told that when the families are collected the children are obliged to attend school daily. I looked into one of the huts arranged with seats for this purpose. When the minister

comes over from Disco he superintends the school, at other times the children are taught by a half-breed Esquimaux. How delightful it is to know that the Gospel is spreading far and wide, and will do so till its blessed truths are disseminated through the globe. Every ship in these days ought to go forth to strange lands bearing among its officers a missionary spirit, and may God grant such a spirit on board this ship. It is my desire to cultivate this feeling, and I am encouraged to hope that we have among us some who will aid me in this duty. We have divine service twice on each Sunday, and I never witnessed a more attentive congregation than we have. May the seed sown fall upon good ground, and bring forth abundantly to God's honor and glory.

Ever your affectionate brother,
(Signed) JOHN FRANKLIN.”

OLD OUTLET OF LAKE ONTARIO.—Mr. H. Sael of South Butler, N.Y., sends the *Tribune* a very curious and interesting statement. Pre-mising the account of his “discovery” with the generally received supposition that the surface level of Lake Ontario was, ages ago, several feet higher than its present position, and that the sea water, some 200 years ago, had been 100 ft. higher, and which is now 50 ft. higher than its present position, he says:—“I have discovered the ancient outlet of this Lake when it emptied into the Bay of St. Lawrence, and before the River St. Lawrence had a being. I have proof incontrovertible on this point, and by them am convinced beyond a doubt, of the truth of what I have stated. This ancient outlet emptied the waters of Lake Ontario into the valley of the Mohawk, at or near the locality of Rome, Onondaga county, thence into the valley of the Hudson, and from thence into the Atlantic. This discovery is the result of several observations made at the points of egress from the ancient lake while I was located as pastor of a church in Northern New York.”

A FRENCH OPINION OF THE MANCHESTER POLITICIANS.—The *Constitutionnel* thus comments on the defeat of the Manchester school:—“The three principal leaders of this egotistical school, Messrs. Cobden, Bright, and Gibson, have encountered the disapprobation of the voters, and not one has been re-elected. Could anything be brought against them, except the redness they have ever displayed to cheapen the honor of England in foreign questions? No; but this circumstance has sufficed to discredit them in the eyes of a people animated with that national spirit which is the source of the grandeur and prosperity of nations.”

ARMY IN PERSIA.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPS.

14th Light Dragoons (under orders); 64th Regiment of Foot; 79th Highlanders.

ROYAL COMPANY'S TROOPS.

Regiment of Artillery.—3rd Troop; 4th Troop (under orders); 1st Battalion 1st Company, 1st Battalion 4th Company; Reserve Artillery.

Company of Sappers and Miners.—Head-quarters; 3rd Company; 4th Company; one Company Sappers and Miners, Madras (under orders).

Native Light Cavalry.—3rd Regiment N.I. O. Infantry.—2nd European Regiment Light Infantry; 4th Regiment N.I. Rifles; 20th Regiment N.I.; 23rd Regiment N.I. Infantry; 25th Regiment N.I. (under orders); 26th Regiment N.I.; 29th Regiment N.I. (under orders); Light Battalion of 10 companies.

Irregular and Local Corps.—1st Troop Aden Horse; one regiment Scinde Irregular Horse, Jacob's (under orders); Head-quarters Poona Irregular Horse; 2nd Meechoo Battalion; Southern Maratha Horse (under orders).

Three hundred men of her Majesty's 86th Regiment have volunteered for service in Persia.

THE FOREIGN SYSTEMS OF MILITARY EDUCATION.
—It behoves the constituencies to look to this question of Army Reform, and to pledge their representatives to support such measures as shall carry it into effect. The country will not submit to have a large Army—the country must, therefore, have an efficient Army, and efficiency without thoroughly educated officers is impossible. Common sense and experience prove this. The Commissioners state—“That we should not adequately convey our own impressions, which are founded on a careful study of the schools described in this Report, if we did not at once state our belief that in all the countries we have visited, a far greater value is attached to the possession of a high scientific training by at least a considerable portion of the officers of the Army than is the case among ourselves. Not only are the schools made of more importance, the teaching of every school higher, the discipline apparently more strict, the number of teachers generally greater, but the whole of the education is conducted on a more complete system. The sums expended for the purpose are much larger, and (what is perhaps most important of all) the advantages to be derived from an intelligent study of their profession are made more certain and more apparent to the pupils and the officers themselves.” This is the real gist of the question. Make what improvements you please in Army education, establish what schools you like, hold whatever examinations you may think proper—all must be idle unless promotion is to be the certain reward of superior education. That the choice appointments, such as those on the Staff, shall be reserved to the best officers, is a condition which must be made essential in any improved Military system. Without this, any new system must be a sham. This is the point upon which the Horse Guards and their supporters are so loth to yield, and which they will endeavour to evade in every possible way. It touches General Officers as fathers, as uncles, as brothers—as jobbers; it compels a man to appoint the most competent man, not his nearest relation; but it is the point upon which Army reformers ought peremptorily to insist. The Horse Guards may perhaps propose some examination which every officer who aspires to a place on the Staff will be required to pass. But this is not enough. Every one knows the solemn farce which passes for an examination for a Commission. A mere test of competency has been found insufficient in every single foreign Army. As the Report states, “In every foreign country the entrance to the Staff School is gained by competition.” The competitive is the only one which ought to command the assent of the House of Commons or of the public.

Some interesting experiments have lately been made at Chatham, in the presence of the officers of the Royal Engineers, under the sanction of the Secretary of State for War, for the purpose of testing the merits of an invention submitted to Lord Panmure, which, it was considered, would have the effect of giving increased effect to the charge of gun-powder used in the sapping and mining operations carried on by the men of the Royal Engineers at Chatham. A strong box was proposed to be made capable of containing a charge of 15 lbs. weight of gun-powder; one side of this box, which was allowed to remain open was placed in the ordinary manner against the large beam of timber, intended to re-

present a stockade. On the charge being ignited by means of the voltaic battery, the beam was blown to a distance of 15 feet. Another box was then made, so contain the same weight of gunpowder, but firmly closed on all sides; the effect of the explosion in this instance was to send the balk of timber a few inches over 15 feet. A third experiment was then made with a box of the same size, and filled with the same weight of gunpowder used for the former charges, but in this instance a portion of the box was covered with sandbags, placed at the sides, for the purpose of acting as a resistance to the gunpowder in that direction, the principle being the same as that hitherto adopted by the Royal Engineers. On the powder being fired the charge blew the beam of timber to the distance of 50 feet, thus proving the superiority of the methods practised by the Royal Engineers. The result of the experiments were considered very satisfactory to the Engineer officers.

EXTRACTS FROM A REPORT BY M. COSTE TO THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ON FISHERIES.

Many millions of fecundated eggs of salmon, trout, and other fish have been distributed to 71 places in the departments of France and to 11 places out of France (in 1855). “An establishment was made at Huningue, near to Basle, in 1852, with ponds for artificially propagating and nursing fish, and by means of which the most valuable kinds of fish have been introduced into all the waters of France.” He says:—“The Danube salmon is the most valuable to the establishment at Huningue; it is a fish of white flesh, of excellent quality, and attains to 100 kilogrammes (about 240 lb. weight); the young of this species we had last year in our ponds have attained a size three times larger than that of the trout of the same age; the result is the more certain, as this gigantic species does not go to the sea, like the common salmon; and, as it is preserved in certain reservoirs in Germany, measures have been taken for the following month of March, that one million of the ova of this salmon be reserved to us, by the King of Bavaria, whose Government has always forwarded our enterprise.” 600,000 ova of salmon, trout, &c., have been in January 1855 sent alive, and distributed in all parts of France: they have arrived at the most remote places, without a loss of more than 500; and 120,000 of salmon ova were sent in one case. They may be transported everywhere like corn.

NEAPOLITAN TORTURE.

A Palermo letter of March 15th, confirms the astounding fact that a police agent, named Baiona, has been rewarded by the King of Naples with the Cross of Francis I., for having invented an instrument of torture. The name of the new machine is *La Tortura del Silenzio*. The name of the first person upon whom it was tried was Loo Ba. The letter, contradicting the statement that the torture had led to no revelations, affirms that many of Bentivegna's accomplices had been discovered by its means. The friends of many persons recently arrested have come forward voluntarily to give evidence, in the hope of preventing the authorities from having recourse to torture.

We take the following description of King Bomba's new plaything from a letter of the Turin correspondent of the Times—

His Majesty of the Two Sicilies has recently introduced a new luxury into his prison discipline in addition to the many already existing. It is called a cap of silence (*Cuffia di silenzio*), and both for the particular purpose for which it is ostensibly applied, and as an instrument of torture generally, it may perhaps be considered superior in refinement to the celebrated “iron mask,” or any of the engines of antiquity. The invention is due to the genius of Signor Baiona, Inspector of Police at Palermo, and it appears to have been so highly approved of by the King of Naples that he immediately decorated the talented and philanthropic gentleman with the order of Francis I. This cap, or *Cuffia*, consists of a circular band of steel, passing round the head just above the eyes, with a semicircular band of the same material connecting it over the top of the head from ear to ear; attached to this superstructure is a clin strap of steel wire, growing broader towards the bottom, so as to confine the lower jaw completely, and make it utterly impossible to articulate when the bands on the head are properly screwed up; and, to complete the adjustment, there is a strap of leather, with a buckle attached to the clin strap, which passes round the back of the neck, just below the ears, and keeps the latter firm in its place. It is said that the first experiments made with this novel instrument of torture were on two persons named Leo Re and Medici, and that the former suffered so much from it that he remained senseless for some time, and a gaoler who saw him, believing the man to be dying, ran and fetched a doctor and a priest, without asking Baiona's permission. When the doctor and priest arrived Signor Baiona consented to allow the cap to be removed from the unfortunate prisoner, who was at length restored to life, after a copious bleeding, and other remedies; but he ordered a punishment of 15 blows of a stick to the gaoler, in order to check his over zealous charity in future.

It is positively asserted that the King personally sent orders to Prince Castelcicala, the governor of Sicily, to have recourse to these diabolical means to terrify rebels. The state of Palermo is dreadful. The military are prohibited from exchanging a word with civilians, and sailors on leaving the port are stripped naked to ascertain whether they have any letters concealed about them. Communication is therefore almost impossible.

An extraordinary feat has been performed by Mr. W. Purves, of Linton Burnfoot, in Gutlaws water, on the river Teviot. Mr. Purves went out in the early part of the day, and, after fishing for three hours, killed eight fish weighing 120lb. What is most remarkable is, that this large “creelful” was captured with seven minnows! The average weight of the fish killed was 15lb. Minnow spinning for salmon is becoming more general and better understood.

The following is the return of game killed by the Earl of Charleville and friends at Charleville forest during the late season. The noble Earl, Countess, and family have now left the forest for their fishing lodge on the Shannon.

	Head.		Head.
Bronse.....	65	Teal.....	10
Partridges.....	76	Widgeon.....	3
Beassants (cocks).....	249	Golden Plover.....	17
Jares.....	315	Wild Geese.....	2
Woodcocks.....	201	Curlew.....	2
Juail.....	6	Heron.....	1
Landrail.....	1	Rabbits.....	1278
Snipe.....	77		
Wild Ducks.....	22	Total head..	2225

SPORTING.

A BRILLIANT DAY WITH THE GALWAY BLAZERS.

Sta.—On Thursday last the meet was Ballyglunin Park, the seat of Martin Joseph Blake, M.P. The day was all that could be wished—clear, cool, and bracing. By eleven o'clock the muster of red-coats was very considerable, and for the next half hour fresh arrivals continued uninterruptedly to swell the field, and so went on increasing, *vires acquiescunt eundo*, until 12 o'clock, when the hounds were thrown in; the extensive and beautifully-undulating and picturesque grounds presented a beautiful, animated and gorgeous spectacle.

The find was almost instantaneous; but, tho' Reynard was evidently afoot, it was no easy matter to induce him to leave his stronghold, his extensive and all-but-impenetrable coverts, and take to the wild—"to quit the greenwood for a run on the lea." Many and many a wily strategem did he try, but all in vain; his "friends were in the reer;" and so at last put to the pin of his collar, he broke, and was away.

Casting a longing, lingering look behind upon his fair Brooklodge, and bidding an unceremonious adieu to his friends the rabbits, who so thickly inhabit that region and whom he loved so well, he bent for Ballinderry, away by Bracklorn, and over the mountains of Sandfield and Ballinastuckane, to Doonbeg, which skirting, and leaving Ballinphout on his lee, he entered the woods of Ballinderry, rushing through the coverts there with the velocity of *an ignis fatuus*, and looking out in vain for an *hospitium*; but finding none, he ran his foil, retraced his steps, and, with all his sail set, gave his stern to Ballinderry and turned his prow homewards. Here, over the stone walls of Ballinastuckane, was glorious work indeed, the country an open plain, somewhat undulating, but studded rather thickly with what are termed "slash walls," between four and five feet high. Like crows on a harvest eve did the vast cavalcade fly over and past them. No mishaps, no crashes; but reaching the dominions of Armagh the scene changed, and, instead of slash walls, grinning five-feet, copied and dashed, suddenly rose up before the astonished gaze—perfect sneezers.—

Some—a few—took the foremost frowners at a sweep; some succeeded after a second and third attempt; but by far the majority were pounded on. On, however, regardless of impeding obstacles, swept the pursued and the pursuers—those of the genus *homo* now visible being comparatively few indeed. To the latter, however, it became apparent that the gallant fox was doomed, and, after a desperate effort to regain his native woods, he was foiled in his struggles to surmount the lofty, domesne walls, and he gave up the ghost on a spot where many a mortal frame lies crumbling, in the romantic graveyard of Kilmoylan, hard by Armagh and Ballyglunin Park.

Scarcely had the unwanted sounds in that sacred place been stilled when another fox, aroused probably from his dreams among the tombs by the death-knell of his lately departed brother, was seen stealthily scudding away. Grace having somewhat been hastily concluded, the gallant pack was once more laid on, and they, presto! in full cry. Scarcely crediting the evidence of eyes and ears, we gather up the reins,

fling our cigars with our cares to the winds, and with a vigorous press of the cap upon the brow, and a touch of the spur, we are once more flying before the wind.

Dashing through and past Armagh, dwelling not a moment, our second fox, like his predecessor of the morning, stretching for Ballinderry, and wheeling by the old castle he gave his nose to Ballybannagher, but, being sorely pressed, he changed his tactics, and sped for Armagh.— Now, indeed, did "bellows to mend" become the order of the day. Oh! for our second horse! but, alas! he was *non est*. My horse! my horse! a kingdem for a horse! but no, go it we must, as well as we may; and now once more was the noble pack on the eve of shedding fresh blood, when a friendly sewer suddenly opened its jaws, not to "cast up" but to take in, and so was Reynard saved.

All this, sir, and yet it wants a fraction of three o'clock. "To your homes," said the leader of Israel's host; so said the leader of the Blazers. And now, perhaps, you will think my yarn well nigh spun—but stay, my good friends, not so fast, Fortune is a fickle jade, and sometimes comes when least expected; on our way home, the sun being yet high upon the heavens, Crumlin, all wild and waken, lay before us.— Sometimes even the desert smiles, and so even here, a young forest, a few acres in extent, and but as few years in existence, cheers the solitary waste; where, however, you would no more expect to find a fox than you would a grouse in a stubble-field.

The hounds, however, as they passed, were suffered to hobble in; and, shades of my fathers! what have we here? Why, a veritable fox, and no mistake. "Broke and away!" was the sudden exclamation, and away went the hounds down the wind, sterns up, with scarcely a bubble breaking on the ear. Away with a burning scent over the crags of Crumlin, by Ballinamona, we bore sharp round Shantallow, crossing the heathery moor of Lisuiskea; we passed, nor paused, by the legendary Phoul-ling-lang,

Yete fast the echo's death-
letans'd from cavern, cliff, and hoop;

down by Phoulmagollum and the Cascades, wheeling beneath the far-famed hill of Abbey Knockinoy; Reynard sought a refuge, which he found not, in the silver mines,

Who thunders comes on faster steel,
With slacker'd on and hoof of speed,
Beneath the chattering iron sound
The cavern'd echoes wake around.

I know him well, I like his race; 'tis he, the gallant master of the gallant pack—Baton R. P. Perse, with what a length of tail behind?— On, still on, surging up hills and rushing down hollows, flying over walls, and floundering amid the ditches, laboring over toilsome vallies, and anon dashing past and among the rugged rocks of Cregg Here, at last, Reynard was headed; and, striking his helm, he entered the rocky regions of Collagh, where nor man nor horse could live—and, feeling that the dusky shades of eve heralded the approach of night's sible mantle, the horn was sounded, and the hounds drawn off, after one of the most brilliant days' sport we for years have had the good fortune to witness.—London Field.

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY FOOT-RACES.—These races commenced on Monday, and were kept up with much spirit. The exhibition of individual prowess was in many instances highly gratify-

ing, and the general number of entries for the various events on the card seemed to be good.

On Monday several commencing heats of the "hundred-yard race" were run, and also of the "quarter-of-a-mile." The prize for the high jump was also won to-day by Mr. Webb of Pembroke, the height cleared being 5 feet 3 inches. This day's sport wound up with the commencing heats of a most exciting sack race.

On Tuesday more heats to the "hundred-yard" race were run, and it terminated in a splendid heat between Messrs Jackson and Wilkinson of St. John's, resulting in favor of the latter gentleman. Mr. Wilkinson's time was about ten seconds. Some commencing heats of the hurdle-race were also run to-day; after which the throwing of the cricket-ball came on, which was won by Mr. Allen, his distance being 98½ yards. Some very good long jumping was shown next, which resulted in a "tie" between Mr. Burke of Trinity and Mr. Webb of Pembroke, the length being 19 feet 6 inches. The day's sport wound up with the "half-mile" race, which was well won by Mr. Hayler of St. John's, he doing the distance in 2 minutes 23 seconds.

Wednesday was the last day, the chief feature on the card being the "mile" race, which was won by Mr. Fisher of St. John's, his time being about 5 minutes 10 seconds. Mr. Wilkinson also came in first for the "quarter-of-a-mile" let heat, the winning time being very little under the minute. Mr. Williams of St. John's then won the "putting of the weight."— After this Mr. Little of Trinity proved victorious in the final heat of the hurdle-race. And the meeting terminated by Mr. Gillson's walking over in the last heat of the sack-race, rolling over in the midst of his performance to the intense satisfaction of the by-standers.—London Field.

RIFLES AND RIFLE SHOOTING.

Sir,—The inquiry of "Point Blank," in your last, reminds me that I promised to send you a report of some experiments in illustration of certain points connected with the above subject. Some of your readers will remember that I mentioned a conical bullet having a hollow base filled with a taper plug of tin; this I considered very good for long ranges, in that it ensured the perfect rifling of the bullet; but I found that the wedge generally dropped out soon after leaving the barrel. To obviate this, I made a bullet with a conical hollow in the base, into which I fitted a plug of the same shape, but a little shorter; so that, when driven into the bullet, there would be a little of the rim to be turned over it by the friction of the bullet passing up the barrel. Thus I had a wedge which expanded the bullet, and became part and parcel thereof. But I found this and other conical bullets, when fired out of ordinary rifles, struck the target obliquely, i. e. not point foremost. This was the case in a less degree, when I used the hollow-base bullet without the wedge; moreover, found that, without the wedge, they rilled quite to my satisfaction.

I contrived a plan for casting conical bullets, either solid or hollow, and of various lengths, in the same mould, by which the weight of the projectile may be varied, and yet suit the same gun. I thought, by the way, that the idea was quite new; but I understood Colonel Jacobs used it long since, although his apparatus for carrying it out was of a very primitive charac-

ter compared with mine. I tried a lot of bullets varying in length from 7-6 inch to 17 inch, out of a 30-inch 24-bore 3-groove barrel, the spiral turn in the length, and every bullet struck the plate obliquely, the longest quite broadside. I removed the barrel, and put in another of the same length and calibre, the groove of the same pitch at the breech, but increasing towards the muzzle, and making about 1/2 turn in the length. With the barrel there was a little recoil, but every bullet (even the longest) struck point first.

THE BARROW TENT.—This invention, which has for some months been expected to be produced at Torfield Barracks, Bristol, was on Friday, the 20th ult., inspected by the Director General of the Military Train, Colonel McMurdo, C. B., Lieutenant Colonel Evans, Major Shermiton, Major Wood, and a number of officers. So much satisfaction generally was evinced by those present, all of whom had suffered in the Crimea and elsewhere from the imperfect Regulation Tents, that it was much lamented that the inventor had not come forward before. Colonel McMurdo has forwarded a report to the quarter-master-general, in which he recommends that a Board of Ordnance be assembled to examine into the merits of the invention, so as to introduce it for the army generally. The chief advantages of the Barrow Tent are—1. Each man has sixteen per cent. more space to lie on, having two inches more breadth of the hips, and seven inches more at the feet, which do not interfere with the guns stacked round the tent-pole. 2. 1,000 men can be encamped on the space now required for 900. 3. Each tent contains twenty-one men, or a sergeant and his section, instead of dividing the men, under two sergeants, into three tents. 4. There are two doors instead of one. 5. The sides are raised by a walling, so as not to interfere with the heads when sleeping. 6. It is well ventilated at the top, so as to allow the hot air and close smells to escape. 7. It is floored with waterproofing, so that the men have a dry place to lay on without being encumbered with waterproof sheets. 8. As the wind cannot get in underneath, the tent is not so apt to be raised up and blown down by the wind. 9. An iron scraper and broom are provided. 10. The whole affair can be converted into a barrow, and wheeled away easily by one man.

COLONEL JACOB'S (?) RIFLE SHELL.

"RENDER THEREFORE TO ALL THEIR DUES."

When the intelligence respecting the doings of Colonel Jacob in Scinde, with his rifle shell practice, first reached England in the early part of last year, Captain Norton wrote to Colonel Straith, who was one of the principals at Addiscombe in 1826, and received the following letter in reply:—

"Tunbridge Wells, January 23rd, 1836.

"My Dear Norton,—I have indeed been surprised and gratified by the receipt of your note, enclosing the extract from the Bombay papers about Major Jacob's rifles. I had so entirely lost sight of you, that I did not know where you were, or how engaged, and in this changing world whether you were still in this region. As to the rifle shell, it is entirely your own discovery, and I wonder to this hour how such a weapon has not been perfected and more extensively used. If you could go to the East India

House, Cadet office, you could ascertain when Major Jacob went to Addiscombe, and when he left; he was certainly there, although I forgot the year, but supposing it not to have been in 1826, he would have heard and seen those cadets to whom the invention was familiar, and he ought to have given you the credit of it, which, perhaps he may have done, although it does not appear in the article you have quoted from the Bombay paper. The range of Jacob's rifles and the expertness of his horsemen in their practice is somewhat extraordinary. Jacob is, I believe, a fine noble fellow, and would, I am sure, be ready to give every man his meed of praise. I hear that he was in England lately, and should you ever go to London now, you might hear of him at the Oriental Club.

With most kind regards, my dear Norton,
Yours truly, H. STRAITH."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

BY THE "AMERICA."

THE EMPEROR OF CHINA'S ORDER TO EXTERMINATE THE ENGLISH.

The following document, purporting to be a despatch addressed to the Viceroy of Canton by the Chief of the Council of the Emperor of China, has been received from Macao:—

"YU. These serious news do announce to you. We have read with attention the account you have given us of the attack by the English barbarians. The Nay-ho-ye are ungrateful in their ingratitude. We determined that the Emperor's blood should not be spilled in vain, and these are the commands of his mighty will: You, you are to carry on a war of extermination against the foreign barbarians who have attacked you. They must receive from you exemplary chastisement. Yet, after the peace shall have been declared, and if they manifest sincere repentance for what they have done, the Emperor, our magnanimous Sovereign, who is illuminated with floods of light, consents that hostilities shall cease, and that commercial affairs shall be resumed with these foreigners as they existed previous to their fault. Peking, the 10th day of the 2d Moon.

"Tsaou-Tseung-Yung, Head of the Imperial Nay-Ko."

THE ASSASSINATION OF THE LATE VICEROY OF EGYPT.

Accounts from Constantinople state that three Circassians had been publicly assassinated by some domestics of Ibrahim Pasha, the Egyptian Prince, who is to be the Sultan's son-in-law. They state that they recognized in them the murderers of Abbas Pasha, the late Viceroy of Egypt, their master's father, who, it was given out, died suddenly in an apartment of his palace.

ARREST OF PRINCE SIMONETTI AT ROME.

A letter from Rome states that the arrest of Prince Simonetti was unaccountably connected with that of two functionaries of the Post Office at Bologna, who had discovered, by opening certain despatches, that Austria was making preparations for a secret society called "Setta Ferdinandea," the object of which is to separate the Legations from the Papal States. The Austrian Commandant having caused these functionaries to be imprisoned, the Papal Government, according to this letter, has claimed their liberation.

THE AFRICAN MAIL.

The African mail steamer Candace has arrived. The brig Columbine, of Bristol, went ashore at Ria Nova, Feb. 6, and was taken possession of and plundered by the natives. It was rumored that the Dahomegians were about to attack Abberkeuta. But no certain intelligence of their movements had yet reached there. From Cape Coast we learn that the differences between the Ashantees and Fantees had been settled.—Trade had just opened, and hopes were enter-

ained of a good business being done. A proposal had been made to the Governor of Liberia to annex the colony of Cape Palmas to that republic. There had been serious disturbances down there, and a detachment had been sent from Monrovia to their aid, but were not called into action, the matter having been settled.

THE COURT.—Tuesday was the first day of his Royal Highness Prince Leopold. The Duchess of Kent, accompanied by the Princess of Hohenlohe Langenburg and the Princess Feodore, paid a visit of congratulation to her Majesty at Buckingham Palace. Ferukh Khan, the Persian Ambassador, had an interview with Prince Albert at Buckingham Palace.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S MARRIAGE.—The marriage of the Princess Royal is said to be postponed till January next, as the residence preparing for the Prince and Princess in Berlin will not be completed and fit for occupation until the close of the year. This palace was the residence of the father of the present King of Prussia, but has been for many years much neglected. Its furniture as well as its decorations require a complete renewal, and the building itself a great extent of ornamental repair, with the additions necessary to modern notions of luxury and comfort. Prince Frederick William it is expected will arrive in this country about the latter end of May or the beginning of June—the precise time may, perhaps, be influenced by the Queen's recovery. Had the marriage taken place in the autumn, as originally proposed, the royal bride and bridegroom were to have remained some time in England; but, as the nuptials have been postponed some months, the Prince and Princess will, it is expected, proceed at once to Berlin.

Her Majesty has directed that letters patent should be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto Baron Cowley, G.C.B., the dignities of Viscount and Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, under the title of Viscount Dangan, in the county of Meath, and Earl Cowley.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH, RELATIVE TO PORTUGAL AND ALBREDIA.—The text of this convention, concluded on the 7th ult., and ratified on the 25th ult., is given in the *Gazette*. The Queen of Great Britain and the Emperor of the French, being desirous to prevent all future cause of misunderstanding with regard to the right of trading at and near Portendic, on the west coast of Africa, and at Albreda, in the river Gambia, asserted or assumed respectively by the Governments or subjects of Great Britain and France, her Majesty relinquishes the right hitherto enjoyed, under treaty, by her subjects, of trading from the mouth of the river St. John to the bay and fort of Portendic, inclusively, and the Emperor of the French cedes to her Britannic Majesty the French factory or comptoir at Albreda, on the north bank of the river Gambia, on the western coast of Africa, together with all possessory or other rights whatever appertaining to the said factory.

DEATH OF LORD DOUGLAS.—This nobleman expired at Douglas Castle on Monday last. He was attacked with severe indisposition on Thursday evening, when about to enter his carriage to attend a meeting of Mr. Baillie Cochran's supporters. The deceased took an active part in the election, the excitement attending which, it is believed, brought on an attack of apoplexy, which proved too much for his shattered frame. Lord Douglas was educated for the church, and, previous to inheriting the estates of Douglas, he was an active and exemplary Church of England clergyman. During his latter years he spent the greater part of his time on his estates. He is succeeded by his niece, the Countess of Home, who is the eldest daughter of the late Lord Montagu and his wife Jane Margaret, a sister of the deceased. Lord Douglas was the fourth Baron of Douglas. He succeeded to the estates and title at the decease of his brother, in September, 1848, and married in May, 1813, Wilhelmina, second daughter of the late General the Hon. James Murray. The deceased had reached his 70th year.

CONSULES ABROAD.—The expense of our Consuls abroad for the current year is £185,184.