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# CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE, Sporting, and Literary Chronicle.

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

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1857.

## ARMY LIST.

OF THE ROYAL CANADIAN VOLUNTEER MILITIA, 1857.

Commander in Chief—His Excellency THE GOVERNOR GENERAL.

Adjutant General—COLONEL THE BARON DE ROTTENBURG  
Deputy Adjutant General—LT. COLONEL MACDONNELL, C.W.  
Deputy Adjutant General—LT. COLONEL DESALABERRY, C.E.

Aides-de-camp to the Governor General—LT. COLONEL IRVING  
LT. COLONEL DUCHESNEAU.  
Inspecting Field Officer Canada West—LT. COLONEL MACDOUGAL.  
Inspecting Field Officer Canada East—LT. COLONEL EMMATINGER.

The Cavalry and Artillery of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Col. GEORGE T. DENSON, comprising a squadron of horse of class A, and a troop in class B, a field battery of Artillery, and a foot company of Artillery.  
The Rifle Companies of Toronto are under the command of Lt. Colonel MacDougall, the Inspecting Field Officer for Upper Canada.  
The Cavalry Troops and Rifle Companies of Kingston are under the command by permission of Lt. General Sir WILLIAM LYNE, G. C. B. the Commander of Her Majesty's force in British North America, of Lt. Colonel Bouchier, the Town Major of the garrison.  
The Artillery force of Montreal is under the command of Captain Hogen. Brigade Major, Captain A. G. A. Comtable, of the Battalion class B. The Cavalry force of Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Day. Adjutant, Captain Robert Lovelace.  
The whole of the Active force in Montreal is under the command of Lt. Colonel Hyde. The Rifle companies are under the command of Lieut. Colonel Wylie. Major Fletcher, of the 2nd Rifle Company, is Musketry Instructor to the Active force. Adjutant, Captain Malhot.  
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. B. R. Lt. Col. COFFIN is attached to the Adj. Genl. Department.

### UPPER CANADA.

#### Class A.

#### Field Batteries Artillery

**OTTAWA.**  
J Baily Turner, captain. 27Sep.56  
A Gay Forché, 1st lieut. 14Nov.53  
Robert Farley, do. 6Dec.53  
Alex. Workman, 2nd li. 10Jan.56  
E VanCourtant, surgeon. 14Nov.53  
James Forsythe, drill instructor.

**KINGSTON.**  
R Jackson, captain. 29May.56  
T Drummond, 1st lieut. 2July.56  
J A P McLeod. 2July.56  
AS Kirkpatrick, 2d li. & adj. 2July.56  
H Yates, M.D., surgeon. 2July.56

**TORONTO.**  
J Stoughton Dennis, capt. 7Feb.56  
C W Robinson, 1st lieut. 20Mar.56  
R L Denton, do. 20Mar.56  
J D Cayley, 2nd lieut. 20Mar.56  
W Halliwell, M.D., sur. 20Mar.56

**HAMILTON.**  
Alfred Hooker, captain. 6Dec.55  
W H Glasco, 1st lieut. 6Dec.55  
J Harris, do. 6Dec.55  
J P Gibbs, 2nd lieut. 6Dec.55  
H J Midley, surgeon. 17July.56  
Morton, drill instructor.

**LONDON.**  
J Shealy, captain. 17July.56  
J G Horse, 1st lieut. 17July.56  
V Crossy, do. 24July.56  
T Mackie, 2nd lieut. 18Dec.66  
A A Brown, surgeon. 4Sept.56

#### Ft. Artillery Companies.

**TORONTO.**  
R B Denison, captain. 13Nov.56  
W L Turner, 1st lieut. 13Nov.56  
D F Joseph, 2nd lieut. 28Jan.57

**DUNDAS.**  
William Nolan, capt. 13May.56  
J B McKeen, 1st lieut. 17July.56  
J McKeen, 2nd lieut. 17July.56

• Cap. 6 Nov '51. Major 20 Nov '56  
• Cap. 9 Mar '51. Lt Col 20 Nov '56  
• Cap. 23 Feb '42. Major 20 Nov '56  
• Cap. Sep '51. Major 20 Nov '56  
• First Lieut. 3 Mar '56  
• Captain 6 December '56  
• Cap. 19 May '56. Major 20 Oct '56  
• Lieutenant Colonel 20 Nov '56

### BROCKVILLE.

(One Subdivision)  
Thomas Hume, captain. 18Dec.56

#### Cavalry.

**CORNWALL.**  
J Dickenson, captain. 15Feb.56  
W D Wood, lieut. 15Feb.56  
J Kewan, cornet. 15Feb.56

**NAFANEE.**  
W H Swetman, captain. 25Feb.56  
J B Perry, lieutenant. 25Feb.56  
M P Roblin, cornet. 3Apr.56  
J C Green, cor. & adj. 29Jan.57  
E Howard, v. l. surg. 29Jan.57

**FRONTENAC.**  
(1st Troop)  
Max Strange, captain. 20Sept.55  
J Panagari, lieutenant. 14Nov.55  
J Hunter, cornet. 21Jan.56  
J Bull, lieut. & adjutant. 11Dec.56  
J S Strange, surgeon. 21Jan.56  
Jas Gibson, quar. master. 11Dec.56

**COBURG.**  
Arey E. Booth, capt. 6Mar.56  
M Clark, lieut. 20Mar.56  
W Beatty, cornet. 20Mar.56  
A Boswell, lieut. & adj. 20Mar.56

**YORK.**  
(1st Troop)  
T Denison, lieut. 15Jan.57  
W Edout, cornet. 13May.57  
(2nd Troop.)  
V F. McLeod, captain. 27Dec.55  
C C Foster, lieut. 13Jan.57  
J A Trygion, cornet. 13Jan.57  
J A De la Hooke, sur. 20Mar.56  
John Tutill, v. l. sur. 27Dec.55

**WENTWORTH.**  
M R Weckman, captain. 24Dec.55  
J B Hall, lieutenant. 29Dec.55  
J J Sawry, cornet. 16Oct.56  
W Applegarth, cornet. 13Nov.56  
J S Strath, cor. & adj. 13Nov.56  
A Alloway, veter. surg. 16Oct.56

• Cap. 15 Nov '50. Major 20 Nov '56  
• Lieutenant 9 May '51  
• Cap. 7 Oct '47. Major 20 June '51  
• Lieut Colonel 31st Decr '56  
• Lieutenant 9 May '51  
• Surgeon 10 Sep '52  
• Captain. 1st February '53  
• Captain. 2nd September '53  
• Surgeon. 25 May '52  
• Captain. 11 June '51  
• First Lieutenant. 20th March. '50  
• Cornet. 8th December. '56

### ST. CATHARINES.

J R. R. captain. 27Sep.56  
J C Ryckert, lieutenant. 6Dec.55  
W C Martin, cornet. 6Dec.55

#### LONDON.

J Rivers, captain. 24July.56  
J G Hutchinson, lieut. 24July.56  
J G Montford, cornet. 18Dec.55  
C Moore, surgeon. 4Sept.56

**ST. THOMAS.**  
J Bannerman, captain. 20Mar.56  
J G. lieutenant. 20Mar.56  
J H. Bortington, cornet. 15Mar.56  
J. D. lieutenant. 20Mar.56

**ESSEX.**  
F Wagle, captain. 6Mar.57  
J H. W. lieutenant. 6Mar.57  
J. M. cornet. 6Mar.57

#### Rifle Companies.

**OTTAWA.**  
(1st Company)  
J. P. captain. 3Apr.56  
J. H. lieutenant. 3Apr.56  
J. M. cornet. 3Apr.56  
J. D. lieutenant. 17Apr.56  
(2nd Company)  
J. B. Forz, captain. 3Apr.56  
J. H. lieutenant. 20Mar.56  
J. P. B. lieutenant. 20Mar.56  
J. P. C. lieutenant. 17Apr.56

**PROSPERVILLE.**  
F W. Smith, captain. 27Sep.55  
J A. J. lieutenant. 29Jan.57  
J. Shepherd, cornet. 29Jan.57  
J A. Kelly, capt. & adj. 15Feb.56  
P F. McQueen, M.D., sur. 15Feb.56

**PRESQUIT.**  
J D. Joseph, captain. 3Apr.56  
J R. Kelly, lieutenant. 21Jan.56  
J. G. Louch, cornet. 21Jan.56  
J. Joseph, paymaster. 29Jan.56  
J. Young, quar. master. 29Jan.56  
W Armstrong, cor. & adj. 21Jan.56  
W. Evans, M.D., sur. 21Jan.56

**WILLIAMSBURG.**  
M. Carina, captain. 16Oct.56  
W. Gordon, lieutenant. 16Oct.56  
W. Casselina, cor. & adj. 16Oct.56

**KINGSTON.**  
(1st Company)  
J. Shaw, captain. 14Nov.55

• Captain March '40  
• Lieutenant February '50  
• Major 20 November '56  
• Ensign. 13th November. '56  
• Captain 23 April '56  
• Cap. 10 Mar '55. Lt. Col. 20 Nov '56

J. South, captain. 14Nov.55  
W. Ramager, cornet. 14Nov.55  
(2nd Company)  
J. O'Reilly, captain. 17July.56  
J. O'Reilly, lieutenant. 27Feb.56  
J. S. cornet. 27Dec.55

#### PICTON.

J. Webster, captain. 15Feb.56  
J. Gibson, lieutenant. 29Jan.57  
J. Hedie, cornet. 29Jan.57

#### COBURG.

J. F. R. captain. 21Jan.56  
J. G. lieutenant. 21Jan.56  
J. A. cornet. 21Jan.56

#### BRIGHTON.

J. D. captain. 3Apr.56  
J. P. lieutenant. 3Apr.56  
J. W. cornet. 3Apr.56

#### TORONTO.

(1st Company)  
J. P. captain. 15Mar.56  
J. M. lieutenant. 15Mar.56  
J. M. D. cornet. 15Mar.56  
J. P. lieutenant. 15Mar.56  
J. M. D. cornet. 15Mar.56

(2nd Company)  
J. H. captain. 18Sep.55  
J. O. lieutenant. 29Jan.56  
J. O. cornet. 29Jan.56  
J. C. M. D. surgeon. 10Mar.56  
(3rd Company)  
J. N. A. captain. 20Mar.56  
J. S. lieutenant. 20Mar.56  
J. B. M. D. surgeon. 21Jan.56

**BRAMPTON.**  
J. W. G. captain. 3Apr.56  
J. A. V. lieutenant. 15Mar.56  
J. H. cornet. 3Apr.56

#### BARRIE.

W. S. D. captain. 27Dec.55  
J. B. lieutenant. 27Dec.55  
J. Rogers, cornet. 16Oct.56

• Lieut. 15th February. '56  
• Cap. '42. Major 20 November '56  
• Surgeon. 11th May '57  
• Cap. 29th February. '56  
• Cap. 29 Nov '54. Lt. Col. 11 Decr '56  
• Lieutenant. 17th January '56  
• Ensign. 17th March. '56

J. H. lieutenant. 27Dec.55  
J. James, cornet. 27Dec.55  
(2nd Company)  
J. W. R. lieutenant. 27Dec.56  
J. G. B. cornet. 30Oct.56  
J. S. cornet. 11Dec.56

#### ST. CATHARINES.

J. A. Clarke, captain. 27Sept.56  
J. H. Hedie, lieut. 27Sept.56  
J. W. Marsden, ens. 27Sept.56

#### LONDON.

(1st Company)  
J. H. B. captain. 20Mar.56  
J. A. L. lieutenant. 4Sept.56  
J. B. cornet. 4Sept.56

#### (2nd Company).

J. L. H. lieutenant. 20Mar.56  
J. M. lieutenant. 20Mar.56  
J. M. lieutenant. 27Nov.56

#### WOODSTOCK.

J. P. captain. 6May.56  
J. A. W. lieutenant. 6May.56  
J. A. H. lieutenant. 6May.56  
J. M. lieutenant. 26June.56  
J. A. A. cornet. 26June.56

#### CRATHAM.

J. M. C. captain. 3Apr.56  
J. P. D. lieutenant. 3Apr.56  
J. S. cornet. 3Apr.56

#### PORT SARVIA.

J. P. V. captain. 17July.56  
J. W. A. lieutenant. 17July.56  
W. O. H. cornet. 17July.56

#### DUNVILLE.

S. Amsden. 2Jan.57

### Class B.

#### Cavalry.

#### FRONTENAC.

(2nd Troop.)  
J. Wood, captain. 21Aug.55  
J. Wood, lieutenant. 16Oct.56  
J. McElroy, cornet. 16Oct.56  
J. H. Johnson, M.D. 16Oct.56

#### WILLIAMSBURG.

J. W. T. captain. 16Oct.56  
J. A. W. lieutenant. 16Oct.56  
J. G. M. cornet. 16Oct.56

• Cap. 19 May '40. Major 20 Nov '56  
• Lieutenant. 15th March '51  
• Ensign. 15th March '54  
• Captain 9th June '52  
• Lieutenant. 15th May '56  
• Cap. 5 May '48. Major 20 Nov '56  
• Ensign. 19th June '56



## The Science of Shopping

A LECTURE FOR THE LADIES.

The love of the chase, a ruling passion of the Anglo-Saxon, is not confined to the hunters in leather-breeches and top-boots.—There is hunting in petticoats and crinolines also, and the town shares with the country the excitement of the national pastime.—Bargain-hunting is the civic and feminine form of the propensity. This is to our woman-kind what deer-stalking or fox-hunting is to their husbands and brothers. There is the Regent-street hunt, and the Oxford-street hunt. Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Jones beat up Soho, and Miss Brown and Miss Robinson have a fine run, every good hunting-day, from Charing-cross to Cheapside, for it may be observed that our sportswomen usually hunt in couples. At this time of the year there is often a close resemblance between the game of the streets and the fields; if it is not the wild animal itself that Mrs. Smith is trotting after, it is commonly the fur in the shape of a cheap muslin, or a wonderful prize of a boa. Darlings of shawls, however, and loves of bonnets, are bargains always in season. Tally-ho after a cashmere for a quarter of its value, or a French silk for next to nothing. The great preservers of this sort of game are the shops of those gallant and self-devoting tradesmen who make no secret of their dismal resolution to ruin themselves for the benefit of Mrs. John Bull and her daughters. Several shops may be seen at this moment in the principal trading streets, placarded from the ground to the attic with inscriptions in glaring capitals, proclaiming that each shop is kept open for no other purpose but to beggar the shopkeeper and enrich his customers. The proprietor of one is Curtius, who announces his inflexible determination to jump into the Insolvency Court, reckless what becomes of himself, provided Mrs. Smith obliges him by only paying a guinea for a velvet which has cost him five. On the opposite side is a Spartan furrier, who, not to be outdone by the Roman, has made up his mind to sell the finest genuine ermine at the price of rabbit-skins, though bankruptcy stares him straight in the face. Not far off is a desperate mercer, who was on the point of hanging himself with his own ribbons; but on second thoughts it occurred to him to offer them to the wives of the cockneys at 70 per cent. under what he paid the manufacturer for them. Some of these romantic tradesmen assign no motive for deliberately choosing the road to ruin. They are resolved—there is no more about it. Others, however, seem to feel that such a method of shopkeeping requires some little explanation; and accordingly they have a stock of reasons on hand. One alleges dissolution of partnership, or domestic tribulation; another is on the point of emigrating; a third is about to open a vaster establishment in another part of the town; a fourth (this is the newest excuse we have noticed) is going to improve and decorate his premises; the painter and gilder are to go to work on a particular day, and before that day every yard of linen must be disposed of, without hesitation or reserve; in fact his goods must be flung into the street, if the City Madams refuse to come and take them at the ridiculous figures with which they are docketed. But the flimsiest tale, flimsy as the trash sold in shops of this character, is sufficient to ensnare the bargain-hunters. The shop that monopolize their favours are the very shops which persons with a grain of common sense would carefully shun, correctly

inferring fraud without from the audacious falsehoods blazoned without. "Wonderful!" cries Mrs. Brown. "How absurdly cheap!" exclaims Mrs. Robinson. "How can they do it?" asks simple Mrs. Jones, or Mrs. Smith. It never occurs to any matron or spinster of the whole field that the thing said to be done cannot be done at all; that there is nothing wonderful or ridiculous in the transaction, but that there should be such gross ignorance to be found in muslin or dignity as to be imposed on by such bold and transparent trickery. The usual acuteness of the sex deserts them before a shop pasted all over with lies as gross as mountains. The very circumstances that ought to rouse all their feminine suspicions strike them stone-blind. Humbug one would suppose, ought to be more easily known to be humbug, when advertised in letters of pantomimic magnitude; and the female mind most unenlightened on the science of economy might at least be expected to "smell a rat," when a shopkeeper professes to carry on his business on the principle of running himself. Our countrywomen may be well assured that in transactions with such traders, the ruin or the loss is altogether on the side of the purchaser. The self-sacrificing Mr. Titmouse is the victimiser, not the victim. He is *done* Mrs. Smith, and not *doing* himself and his little Titmouse. He sells nothing but trash, and makes a very handsome profit by selling at the price he puts on it, which in nine cases out of ten is a much higher price (compared with the intrinsic worth of the article) than the honest dealer next-door charges for a corresponding honest commodity. The truth is that the goods sold in these roguish establishments are manufactured expressly for them, from the vilest materials, fabricated with knavish skill to counterfeit genuineness, and enable the retailer to palm them upon the simple ones as prodigies of cheapness. Even those who are content with indifferent articles ought to beware of the shops where they are offered as the best that can be made, at prices sufficient of themselves to prove the cheat. Low as the sums asked may be absolutely, they would be lower still, if either the tradesman was not a swindler, or his customer not a goose. The bargain-hunting *mater familias* is therefore a most extravagant person. If she really wants a good thing, she goes to counters where good things are not to be had. If she wants an inferior commodity, she still frequents shops where she is certain enough to be satisfied in that particular, but where, in all human probability, she pays exorbitantly "dear for her whistle." We hope they do not neglect instruction on these points in those Ladies' Colleges which are one of the curious characteristics of the times. Surely no woman ought to be suffered to graduate in the female arts without at least being taught that a fair silk is only to be had for a fair price, and that there is no honest or profitable dealing except upon terras of mutual advantage to buyer and seller.

## Candlemas Day.

It is recorded of that responsible "cattle lifter," Rob Roy, that though, out of respect to the noble family of Perth, he, towards the close of his mind the curriculum, became reconciled to the Church of Rome, he never attempted to justify all the rites and tenets of that communion in particular, to the last moment he upheld a testimony against the usage of extreme unction, as involving a prodigal waste of oil, or oil. On the same principle, we should opine, that the Gregarious had have shunned it, as a

faithful, (as our friend Bruyere hath it,) commemorative, and in some places still do commemorate, this second day of February. We cannot question that the thirty freebooter denounced the obese canonical expenditure of candles, which has given the popular designation to the "feast of the Purification of the Virgin Mary."

Like many other wrinkles of Romanism, the use of "dips" and "moulds," on the festival in question, took its origin in heathen times. We are in the English Festivals all attributed to the the subjoined purport about the priests:

"Sometime when the Romans by great might and royal power conquered all the world, they were so proud that they forgot God, and made them divers gods after their own lust. And so among them all they had a god that they called Mars, that had been before a notable knight in battaile; and so they preyed to him for help, and for that they would speed the better of this knight, the people prayed and did great worship to his mother, that was called Februa, after which woman much people have opinion that the month February is called. Wherefore the second day of this month is Candlemas Day. The Romans this night went about the city of Rome with torches and candles burning in worship of this woman Februa, for hope to have the more helpe and succoure of her sonne Mars. Then there was a Pope that was called Sergius, and when he saw Christian people drawn to this false maunetry and untrue belief, he thought to nudo this folk use and custom, and turn it to God's worship, and our Lady's. He gave commandment, therefore, that all Christian people should come to church and offer a candle burning, in the worship that they did to this woman Februa, and do worship to our Lady and to her sonne our Lord Jesus Christ. So that now this feast is solemnly hallow'd throwe all Christedome. And every man and woman of convenient age is bound to come to church and offer up their candles, as though they were bodily with our Lady, hoping for this reverence and worship that they do to our Lady to have a great reward in Heaven."

In ancient times the mothers of England used to carry tapers when they came out to be "churched." Camden in his "Remains" tells us a "right merrie" story bearing upon this custom. William the Conqueror, having for a protracted season kept his chamber by reason of sickness, it was sneeringly observed by the French Monarch—"The King of England lieth long in child-bed." This having come to the ears of William, he exclaimed—"By the rood, when I am churched, there shall be a thousand lights in France!" which he put performed, says Camden—"within a few daies after, waiving the French territories with fire and sword."

Much virtue was attributed to candles blessed upon Candlemas day, as appears from the following passage in the "hallowing" prayer.—"Oh Lord Jesus Christ, bless thou this creature of a waven taper, that as that as thou hast granted it unto man's use for the expelling of darkness, it may receive such a strength and blessing thow the token of the holy crosse, that in what places soever it be lighted or set, the Devil may avoid out of those habitacions, and tremble for feare, and fly away discouraged, and presume no more to inquiet those that serve thee."

Up to a very recent period the school boys of Scotland were wont on this epoch to present the pedagogues with donations of money, receiving in return doles of oranges, apples, and comfits. A correspondent informs us that in his "green and sul of day," he frequently paid Candlemas tributa to a well known Glasgow dominie named Andrew Bankier. The aforesaid Andrew, our informant adds, looked upon the offering more as exigible tax than as a benevolence, and used to apply the "laws" to such pupils as he had reason to suspect kept back a portion of the coins, which men (patron) had destined for the replenishment of his exchequer.

Our ancestors were wont to attach some importance to the wicker-tapers of the day. The many pictures of a candleless

sky on the second of February presented anything but genial results. This an ancient Anglican rhyme assures us that—

"The hind had as hef see  
His wife on a tier,  
As that Candlemas Day  
Should be clean-out and clear."

To the same tenor is a metrical proverb still current in North Britain—

"If Candlemas is fair and clear,  
There'll be twa winters in the year."

And once more, in the "Country Almanack" for 1667, we are instructed as follows, under the head of February—

"Foul weather is no news, hail, rain and snow  
Are now expected, and esteemed no woe,  
Nay, it is an omen bad, the yeomen say,  
If Phœbus shows his face the second day."

From the early hour at which we go to press it is, of course, impossible for us to speculate upon the aerial phenomena of Candlemas 1857. We trust, however, that *Dau Phœbus*, will, for this day only, keep his countenance under a veil, presuming always, that the above cited vaticinations are tinged with veracitude.—*Toronto Times*.

### A NIGHT'S ADVENTURES.

FROM ANDERSON'S "EXPLORATIONS IN SOUTH-WESTERN AFRICA."

Notwithstanding my anxious desire to reach the Ngami—the goal of my wishes—I determined, before finally leaving Kobis, to devote one more day, or rather night, to the destruction of the denizens of the forest. But the adventure nearly terminated fatally; and the night of the 15th of July, will ever be remembered by me as one of the most eventful epochs of my life; for, in the course of it, I was three several times in the very jaws of death, and only escaped destruction by a miracle.

From the constant persecution to which the larger game had of late been subjected at Kobis, it had become not only scarce, but wary; and hearing that elephants and rhinoceroses still continued to resort to Abeghan, I forthwith proceeded there on the night in question. Somewhat incautiously, I took up my position—alone, as usual—on a narrow neck of land dividing two small pools; the space on either side of my "skarm" being only sufficient for a large animal to stand between me and the water. I was provided with a blanket, and two or three spare guns.

It was one of those magnificent tropical moonlight nights, when an indescribably soft enchanting light is shed over the slumbering landscape; the moon was so bright and clear that I could discern even a small animal at a considerable distance.

I had just completed my arrangements, when a noise, that I can liken only to the passage of a train of artillery, broke the stillness of the air; evidently came from the direction of one of the numerous stony paths or rather tracks, leading to the water, and I imagined it was caused by some waggons that might have crossed the Kalahari. Raising myself partially from my recumbent posture, I fixed my eyes steadily on the part of the bush whence the strange sounds proceeded; but for some time I was unable to make out the cause. All at once, however, the mystery was explained by the appearance of an immense elephant, immediately followed by others amounting to eighteen. The towering forms told me at a glance that they were all males. It was a splendid sight to behold so many huge creatures approaching with a free, sweeping, unsuspecting and stately step. The somewhat elevated ground whence they emerged, and which gradually sloped

towards the water, together with the misty night air, gave an increased appearance of bulk and mightiness to their naturally giant structures.

Crouching down as low as possible in the "skarm," I waited with beating heart and ready rifle the approach of the leading male, who, unconscious of peril, was making straight for my hiding place. The position of his body, however, was unfavorable for a shot; and, knowing from experience that I had little chance of obtaining more than a single good one, I waited for an opportunity to fire at his shoulder, which, as before said, is preferable to any other part when shooting at night. But this chance, unfortunately, was not afforded till his enormous bulk towered above my head. The consequence was, that, while in the act of raising the muzzle of my rifle over the "skarm," my body caught his eye, and, before I could place the piece to my shoulder, he swung himself round, and, with trunk elevated and ears spread, desperately charged me. It was now too late to think of flight, much less of slaying the savage beast. My own life was in imminent jeopardy; and seeing that, if I remained partially erect, he would inevitably seize me with his proboscis, I threw myself on my back with some violence; in which position, and without shouldering the rifle, I fired upwards at random towards his chest, uttering, at the same time, the most piercing shouts and cries. The change of position, in all human probability, saved my life; for, at the same instant, the trunk of the enraged animal descended precisely on the spot where I had been previously crouched, sweeping away the stones (many of a large size) that formed the fore part of my "skarm," like many pebbles. In another moment his broad forehead passed directly over my face.

I now expected nothing short of being crushed to death. But imagine my relief, when, instead of renewing the charge, he swerved to the left, and moved off with considerable rapidity—most happily without my having received other injuries than a few bruises, occasioned by the falling of the stones. Under Providence, I attribute my extraordinary escape to the confusion of the animal caused by the wound I had inflicted on him, and to the cries elicited from me when in my utmost need.

Immediately after the elephant had left me I was on my legs, and, snatching up a spare rifle lying at hand, I pointed at him, as he was retreating, and pulled the trigger; but to my intense mortification, the piece missed fire. It was matter of thankfulness to me, however, that a similar mishap had not occurred when the animal charged; for, had my gun not then exploded, nothing, as I conceive, could have saved me from destruction.

During this incident, the rest of the elephants retreated into the bush; but, by the time I had repaired my "skarm," they reappeared with stealthy and cautious steps on the opposite side of the pool, though so distant that I could not fire with any prospect of success. As they did not approach nearer, I attempted to stalk them but they would not allow me to come to close quarters, and after a while moved off altogether.

Whilst pondering over my late wonderful escape, I observed at a little distance a huge white rhinoceros protrude his ponderous and mishapen head through the bushes and presently afterwards he approached to within a dozen paces of my ambushade. His broadside was then fully exposed to view, and, notwithstanding I still felt a little

nervous from my conflict with the elephant I lost no time in firing. The beast did not at once fall to the ground, but from appearance I had every reason to believe he would not live long.

Scarcely had I reloaded when a black rhinoceros of the species *Keitloa* (a female, as it proved) stood drinking at the water; but her position, as with the elephant in the first instance, was unfavorable for a good shot. As, however, she was very near me, I thought I was pretty sure of breaking her leg, and thereby disabling her; and in this I succeeded. My fire seemed to madden her; she rushed wildly forward on three legs, when I gave her a second shot, though apparently with little or no effect. I felt sorry at not being able to end her suffering at once; but as I was too well acquainted with the habits of the rhinoceros to venture on pursuing her under the circumstances, I determined to wait patiently for daylight, and then destroy her with the aid of my dogs. But it was not so.

As no more elephants or other large game appeared, I thought after a time it might be as well to go in search of the white rhinoceros, previously wounded; and I was not long in finding his carcass; for my ball, as I supposed, had caused his almost immediate death.

In heading back to my "skarm," I accidentally took a turn in the direction pursued by the black rhinoceros, and by ill-luck, as the event proved, at once encountered her. She was still on her legs but her position, as before, was unfavorable. Hoping, however, to make her change it for a better and thus enable me to destroy her at once, I took up a stone and hurled it at her with all my force; when, snorting horribly, erecting her tail, keeping her head close to the ground, and raising clouds of dust by her feet, she rushed at me with fearful fury. I had only just time to level my rifle and fire before she was upon upon me—and the next instant, while instinctively turning round for the purpose of retreating, she laid me prostrate. The shock was so violent as to send my rifle, powder-flask, and ball pouch, as also my cap, spinning in the air; the gun, indeed, as afterwards ascertained, to a distance of fifty ten feet.

On the beast charging me, it crossed my mind that, unless gored at once by her horn her impetus would be such (after knocking me down, which I took for granted would be the case) as to carry her beyond me, and I might thus be afforded a chance of escape. So, indeed it happened; for, having tumbled me over (in doing which her head, and forepart of her body, owing to the violence of the charge, was half buried in the sand), and trampled on me with great violence, her fore quarter passed over my body. Struggling for life, I seized my opportunity, and as she was recovering herself for a renewal of a charge, I scrambled out from between her hind legs.

But the enraged beast had not yet done with me! Scarcely had I regained my feet before she struck me down a second time, and with her horn ripped up my right thigh (though not very deeply) from near the knee to the hip; with her forefeet, moreover, she hit me a terrific blow on the left shoulder near the back of the neck. My ribs bent under the enormous weight and pressure, and for a moment, I must, as I believe, have lost consciousness—I have at least very indistinct notions of what afterwards took place. All I remember is, that when I raised my head, I heard a furious snorting and plunging among the neighboring bushes.

I now arose, though with great difficulty

and made my way, in the best manner I was able, towards a large tree near at hand for shelter; but this precaution was needless; the beast, for the time at least, showed no inclination further to molest me. Either in the *mélee*, or owing to the confusion caused by her wounds, she had lost sight of me, or she felt satisfied with the revenge she had taken. Be that as it may, I escaped with my life, though sadly wounded and severely bruised, in which disabled state I had great difficulty in getting back to my "skarn."

During the greater part of the conflict I preserved my presence of mind; but after the danger was over, and when I had leisure to collect my scattered and confused senses, I was seized with a nervous affection, causing a violent trembling. I have since killed many rhinoceroses, as well for sport as food; but several weeks elapsed before I could again attack those animals with any coolness.

About sunrise, Kamapyu, my half-cast boy whom I had left on the preceding evening, about half a mile away, came to the "skarn" to convey my guns and other things to our encampment. In a few words, I related to him the mishap that had befallen me. He listened with seeming incredulity; but the sight of my gashed thigh soon convinced him that I was not in joke.

I afterwards directed him to take one of the guns and proceed to search in the wounded rhinoceros, cautioning him to be careful in approaching the beast, which I had reason to believe was not yet dead. He had only been absent a few minutes, when I heard a cry of distress. Striking my hand against my forehead, I exclaimed—

"Good God! the brute has attacked the lad also!"

Seizing hold of my rifle, I scrambled through the bushes as fast as my crippled condition would permit; and, when I had proceeded two or three hundred yards, a scene suddenly presented itself that I shall vividly remember to the last days of my existence. Among some bushes, and within a couple of yards of each other, stood the rhinoceros and the young savage; the former supporting herself on three legs, covered with blood and froth, and snorting in the most furious manner; the latter petrified with fear—spell-bound, as it were—and riveted to the spot. Creeping, therefore, to the side of the rhinoceros, opposite to that on which the boy was standing, so as to draw her attention from him, I leveled and fired, on which the beast charged wildly to and fro without any distinct object. Whilst she was thus occupied, I pounced in shot after shot, but though she would never fall. At length, however, she sank slowly to the ground and, imagining that she was in her death agonies, and that all danger was over, I walked unhesitatingly close up to her, and was on the point of placing the muzzle of my gun to her ear to give her the *coup de grace*, when, to my horror, she once more rose on her legs. Taking a hurried aim, I pulled the trigger, and instantly retreated, with the beast in full pursuit. The race, however, was a short one; for just as I threw myself into a bush for safety, she fell dead at my feet, so near me, indeed, that I could have touched her with the muzzle of my rifle! Another moment, and I should probably have been impaled on her murderous horn, which, though short, was sharp as a razor.

When reflecting on the wonderful and providential escapes I recently experienced, I could not help thinking that I had been spared for some good purpose, and my heart was lifted in humble gratitude to the Almighty, who has thus extended over me His protecting hand.

### The Russian Armouries.

Russia has learnt by the hardest of all tests the inefficiency of the arms served out to her prodigious masses of infantry, and she will as surely by the means permit make exceptions to place her army on a footing with that of the most civilized European powers. That is a task which Ionia cannot accomplish in its present condition. From all I could hear it was evident that the establishments for the manufacture of arms had lately failed to make up the loss of muskets and rifle arms at Alma, Inkermann, and in the flight from those fatal fields. In time of peace it was calculated that the factories could produce about 85,000 stand of arms, and about 30,000 bayonets and appurtenances for side arms in the year; but during the war, when the wants of the army became pressing, it was found impossible, as I am informed, to get more than 120,000 muskets and about 30,000 bayonets from Ionia, although the workmen were "pressed" from every side, and the machinery was never idle night or day. The new muskets which have been lately turned out are very superior to those with which we found the Russian soldier armed at the Alma, and the crown peasants who form the main bulwark of the Guard Corps are provided with very excellent rifles, which seem to have been imitated from our best Mauser. Great expectations were formed of the services which would be rendered to the besieged by these respectable sharpshooters, in whose ranks, say the Russians, are the best shots in the world—the gamekeepers of the crown forests, accustomed to the pursuit of wild animals, the sableslayers of Siberia, and the hunt-men who pay their tribute in the furs of the finer coated animals of northern and north-eastern Russia. Much enthusiasm was displayed on their departure for the south, and many prayers and blessings took place as they marched forth on their long tramp to the Crimea; but they never got there, and peace was proclaimed ere they got to Perekop. I think our Rifles and the French Chasseurs would have been quite a match for the pick of those much-valued trainees. Of the militia called out in such numbers after the death of Nicholas, many battalions would have gladdened the hearts of our good old English generals, for they were armed with "Brown Bess," and in such perfection too—real, sound, constitutional flat muskets, pattern of the reign of George II., or thereabouts. The Guard Corps was well armed, and so was part of the Grenadier Corps, but many of the line regiments had only flat muskets, with narrow stocks, converted into detonators, and some of the locks had no half-cock. The latter imperfection might have been the result of accident. I could not ascertain how many workmen were employed in Ionia, but one of my informants said they amounted to 10,000 during the war, and they were then about 8,000. Many arms, however, are made in Siberia at two government establishments, the names of which are quite undecipherable as they stand in my notes. There are nearly 1,000 smiths, forgers and hammerers, and a corresponding number of stockmakers, lock makers and other artificers, who are divided into separate guilds or corporations according to their trades. Two large foundries and many mills worked by water machinery, there being an excellent and constant fall from the streams of the Upa, which runs through the town, are constantly at work. Iron is found in the neighborhood, and the forges Demidoff and other works are supplied by these mines. It is said

that coal is abundant, but the fuel used in the furnaces is wood and charcoal. In the government works, Siberian iron is exclusively employed, and the cavalry swords are manufactured of the same material—Mr. Jones, engaged in 1841 to examine the resources around Ionia, found coal in great abundance, but the latter has, I believe, never been worked, because the Russians do not understand how to employ it, and the Ionia iron does not bear the best reputation. The magazine contained 100 specimens of it in a manufactured state, candlesticks, knives and locks, cutlery, cast and wrought iron articles, and very bad guns and pistols, at ridiculously high prices. The trade is highly protected, and a friend of mine, who wished to carry his own gun in Russia (one which had been well used, by the bye) was obliged to pay 6*l.* duty on it at St. Petersburg Custom-house. A Russian sportsman never thinks of using a Ionia-made gun if he can afford one of French or English manufacture, and his sporting apparatus is generally marked with some name well known in our coverts.—*Notes on a Tour from Moscow to the Crimea.*

**DRUMMING A SOLDIER OUT OF THE SERVICE.**—On Wednesday the ceremony of drumming a soldier out of the service took place at Woolwich. The man, whose name is Lee-walk, a gunner belonging to the 12th Battalion Royal Artillery, had been convicted of stealing a comrade's boots, and other disgraceful conduct, for which about a fortnight ago he received the first part of the punishment allotted to him—namely, 50 lashes. Since that time he has been under treatment in the infirmary, and having received the medical certificate to leave the hospital, was brought on the parade-ground fronting the Artillery barracks, where the entire battalion, together with 20 men of the respective battalions stationed at Woolwich, was formed into two lines, extending the whole length of the ground.—On arriving there the sentence of the court-martial was read over, after which two stout drummer-boys stripped off his facings and buttons. This part of the ceremony having been speedily despatched, the "Rogue's March" was struck up by the drums and fife, and the prisoner was marched forward in charge of an armed escort as far as the centre of the lines, where he was halted. The sentence was again read over, after which the music recommenced, and the procession continued its march to the end of the lines of the soldiers, when a final halt was made and the sentence read a third time, and the prisoner was ignominiously marched out of the garrison, and forwarded thence to Coldbath fields, for the term of six months, at the conclusion of which he will be dismissed Her Majesty's service. The prisoner only a short time before leaving the Crimea underwent corporeal punishment for having stolen a horse.

**WONDERFUL LONGEVITY.**—A lady has lately died at Actopan at the wonderful age of 139 years. We may well say that the oldest inhabitant of Mexico or any other country is dead. One hundred and thirty-nine years! What a history is included in this time! and how trivial must have appeared to her the revolutions and stirres in her country. She had seen in her time twenty-eight changes in the delegates of Spanish power, and has, since the independence of her country, seen the fifty changes which have taken place in the administration of the government. Altogether Mexico has had over 75 changes in the chief magistrate of the country in this woman's life time.



## OBSERVATIONS ON AND DIRECTIONS

FOR THE PRACTICE OF

## BROAD SWORD EXERCISE,

Arranged by CAPTAIN WM. McLEOD MOORE, (late Sixty-Ninth Regiment), Commanding Pensioner Force in the Ottawa District.

## INTRODUCTORY.

The Infantry Regulation Sword Exercise has seldom been taught in the service to render it of practical use; this may in a great measure have arisen from the deficiency of proper instructors, as it almost invariably happens that those appointed to superintend are non-commissioned officers, who merely know the routine of drill as laid down in the Book of Regulation, and consequently are unable to explain correctly the meaning and use of each movement; their whole attention being given to the "Squads" going through the *form* of the exercise; keeping time in their movements; and attending to it merely as a Set up Drill.

The "Broad Sword" as a science, is composed of but few complicated movements, founded on the most natural principles, which require little attention to master, and which, when once acquired, give confidence to the possessor, who can with either sword or stick defend himself with ease, and assault his adversary with success.

The skill our cavalry obtained in the last European war was from the practice of the "Loose Stick Play;" the necessity of which was taught them by the fact that the best sword drills of a cavalry regiment were completely worsted by some Irish peasants with the stick. It is scarcely necessary to add, that it is this manly exercise was more frequently practised, it would be found an agreeable and healthful amusement.

Although an officer may seldom have occasion to use his sword, still there are times in which his knowledge of the exercise may be serviceable, as in an assault, or boarding an enemy's vessel, where single combat frequently takes place, and it surely ought to be the pride of all entitled to wear swords, to make themselves masters of their proper use.

The present Regulation Infantry and Naval Sword is a light sabre, and is by far the best adapted and most efficient one that could be introduced into the services; from its lightness and facility in cutting and thrusting, it can be used in single combat with as much effect as the small sword, when wielded by the hands of a scientific and active player; and for general purposes is infinitely superior, being stronger to parry the thrust of pike or bayonet. The hand is also protected by the half basket guard, which in a *mêlée* will often ward off a blow and prevent the fingers being disabled.

The perfection to which the Regulation pattern has been brought by Mr. Henry Wilkinson, of Pall Mall, London, whose proof blades, combining strength with temper and lightness, have been now so fully tested, and are so widely known, that no comment is required.

In his observations on swords will be found useful hints as to their manufacture, &c.

Being an old pupil of Angelo's, and for many years practising on his system of the Broad Sword, it was long before I could bring myself to think fit could be improved upon, but the result of practical experience with eminent players of 'Bushman' school has proved to me many errors in the existing theory of the use of the sword. Not only every error, but everything not reducible to practice in actual conflict, ought to be expunged, which, after all, is the only legitimate end to be kept in view.

The following remarks are intended to point out the objections of "Bushman" to many parts of the Regulation Sword Exercise of Angelo; and the system can be easily acquired by any one conversant with the present regulation code.

## BROAD SWORD EXERCISE.

## The Cuts.

By regulation there are seven Cuts, as are fully explained in "ANGELO'S SWORD EXERCISE;" the preparatory part of which is very good; but the cut "Seven" may be advantageously dispensed with, because the

cuts "One" and "Two" will always be found to reach the head, and are by far the strongest cuts; for, in the event of the attacking party delivering these cuts, and not meeting the opposition, or guard of his opponent, the sword will in all probability clear itself, and not subject the party to a disarm; a consequence which the cut "Seven," or *vertical* cut, when given with force, and not met by opponent's weapon, would certainly entail. There are many other objections to this cut, such as the battle-axe style for the preparation, by raising the hand over the head, the sword hanging down in a line with the back, &c.; there being no other position by which the *vertical* cut could be delivered, with the exception of placing the sword on the right shoulder, and the arm raised as described in the book of regulation; thus leaving the whole body exposed to a sudden attack.

The other cuts can be given from an engaging guard, and without drawing back the arm, which the cut "Seven" cannot be given without. Many other remarks on the inefficiency of the cut seven might be added, such as frequently seeing Dragoons and others at "Loose," or Independent Practice, lose the sticks out of their hands; but whether from the manner in which they are taught to shift the leg, or change the grasp of the sword, by placing the thumb along the back of the handle, it is difficult to say, but it is certain that it frequently occurs with sticks. With the sword, nothing of the kind could be attempted.

## THE GUARDS.

By Regulation, there are Seven, three of which, viz: the Third, Fifth and Sixth, can be safely dispensed with. The third has never been found to be of any use, and has not been attempted except in the Parade Movements of the sword exercise. The Fifth and Sixth guards, formed by regulation, "perpendicularly," are useless, as no return can be given from either of them.—All the guards required are "four"; and, as in fencing, called Prime (first guard,) same as the Regulation Seventh, or engaging (hanging) Guard. Seconde (second guard) is the Regulation Fourth Guard.—This guard can be formed from the Prime (or first guard,) by lowering the hand and carrying the blade to the right. Tierce (third guard,) is the Regulation Outside, or Second guard, and can be formed from Seconde by raising the point and turning the edge to the right, without altering position of the wrist. Carte (fourth guard,) is Regulation First, or Inside Guard.

Each of these can be used as "Engaging guards," and the cut, or thrust, delivered from them without drawing back the arm, as laid down by regulation, by which much time is lost, in making the cuts a complicated motion.

## THE POINTS.

By regulation *Three*.—The objection to the regulation instructions is, the drawing back of the arm to prepare for each point, the shifting of the grasp of the sword for each, the thumb on the left of the handle in one case, and on the right for the other.—This must be abandoned, as it could never be attempted in the Loose, or Independent Practices.

## THE PARRY.

The Parry, as laid down by regulation, is perfectly useless. The only effective parries that can be made with the Broad Sword are from Prime to Seconde, or Seconde to Prime, or from Seconde to Tierce, and Tierce to Seconde, or Carte, these being the natural parries, and by far the quick-

est and most sure in case of leints. The practice, called in the regulations "Point" "Parry," is of no use whatever, and never could be put in practice. Any one at all acquainted with the use of the sword, will see the absurdity of this practice, where the parties engaged are delivering the point, and the others parrying, each by word of command, it being well known they cannot reach each other, as they remain in the second position: one pointing and immediately raising his sword perpendicularly, with the arm in a cramped position, and the body leaning forward on the right leg, the other party with the weight of the body entirely on the left leg, leaning as far back as he possibly can, and the sword-arm drawn even farther back than by Regulation, preparing for the Third Point, and this by word of command, "Point," &c., &c., and thus they see-saw backwards and forwards until the order, "Slope Swords," is given.

## ATTACK AND DEFENCE.

The First Practice, or *Attack and Defence*, with the seven cuts at particular places, and the seven corresponding guards, with the additional shifting of the leg to first position each time of defence, whether the cut is delivered at head or leg, is quite in the *Theatrical style*, by which every and any mode of handling the sword, or working the body should be designated, that would appear to have mere show for its object, and which experience in actual conflict proves could not be attempted.

The Second practice has been already explained in the remarks on the Point and Parry.

The Third, or *Leg Practice*, is still worse than the First Practice, as it does away with all science, and the swordsman, by being so taught, will, as soon as he once knows the shifting of the leg, never think of forming any other defence, for, the instant he is attacked, whether the cut or point be directed at his head, arm, ribs or leg, will immediately spring to the first position, at the same time delivering cut seven at the head. The Dragoon, when mounted, cannot do so: he is there compelled to guard himself, and cannot shift his leg. The practical swordsman will at once see the utility, or rather defect, of such a practice, as it teaches the swordsman to make the evasion and return his only means of defence, to the utter abandonment of all science, and of every chance of acquiring it by such a mode of teaching.

The Fourth and Fifth Practices are all in the same style, but could be greatly improved by the parties when defending themselves, trusting more to their guards, than by trying to recover to the first position, which is scarcely possible if the party attacking cuts with intent to hit. The return is so quickly given by the defending party at head or leg, either inside or outside, it matters not, that it is impossible to evade the return by any other way than that of guarding it.

## THE ASSAULT.

The *Assault* should consist of six cuts, as laid down by regulation; with the exception that the pupil should at first be placed in front of the target, standing square to his front, the legs apart: in this position let him make such cuts as are required by the Instructor, until he is well acquainted with the true direction of the edge; each cut to be directed the full height of the target.

THE GUARDS, as already explained, are four, which will defend any cut, high or low, given in any of the directions, as laid down in the Assault. The Prime Guard will defend the cuts, One, Three, and Five,







## CANADA MILITARY GAZETTE.

OTTAWA, TUESDAY, FEB. 24, 1857.

### NOTICE.

As it was stated in our last the first two numbers of this journal will be transmitted to every Officer in the Active force, either directly, from our own office, or through our agents.

Our MONTREAL Agents are MESSRS HILL and MARTIN. Our TORONTO Agent is MR. CAMPBELL, King Street, and our HAMILTON Agents, MESSRS. GEORGE BARNES & SON.

All the Agents are authorized to receive the moneys for subscriptions, and advertisements.

All communications on business to be addressed to DAWSON KEIR ESQ., ST. PAUL STREET OTTAWA. All communications to the Editor to be addressed, MAJOR TURNER, OTTAWA, in all cases post paid.

Any person in ENGLAND wishing to take this paper can do so by application to the Messrs Clowes, Military Booksellers, LONDON.

We again impress on our subscribers the necessity, if they wish to take the paper, of sending in their subscriptions at once. The third number will be sent to no one who does not so remit. We ask no credit, all our paper is paid for in cash, and our workmen must be paid weekly; consequently we cannot give credit.—If our paper is worth having, it is worth paying for. The cash system is being now universally adopted by our conferees in the Upper Province; it will be found the best in the long run by both the Proprietors of Newspapers, and the subscribers. We have commenced on that system and shall abide by it. We have a confident belief that there is sufficient esprit du corps in Canada, among the Volunteer force, to maintain a paper, edited by one of themselves, who has been in the country for seventeen years and made it his home. If there is not, the Editor is simply mistaken, and has not understood his men.

THE FACT REMAINS THAT NOT ONE NUMBER OF THIS PAPER, AFTER THE SECOND, WILL BE SENT, UNLESS ITS PRICE (\$2) FOR A YEAR IS PAID EITHER TO THE PUBLISHER, IN OTTAWA, OR TO THE AGENTS MENTIONED ABOVE.

**LORD CLIVE'S DESPATCHES.**—Lord Clive's original despatches, containing his own account of the battle of Plassy, and the other astonishing events which issued in the subjugation of India, have within the last few days been found at the India House, bound together in a small volume. These despatches, which have been long missing, are said to be eminently characteristic of the author.—*English paper.*

In New York, the Rev. Dr. Hawks lately delivered a lecture in which he shewed that from present testimony, there was the strongest probability that a migration to the American Continent had taken place one thousand years prior to the Christian era.

### TROOPS CALLED OUT IN AID OF THE CIVIL POWER.

It is often necessary to call on the armed force of the country in aid of the civil power. It is the most unpleasant duty that a soldier can be required to do. It demands on the part of the officer commanding the utmost caution and discretion. He is of course, under the order of the Civil Magistrate, and can do nothing except by his direction. But cases have occurred in which the Civil Magistrate has shown himself so utterly incompetent, either from cowardice, incapacity, or actual drunkenness, that the officer in command of the troops has been compelled to act without him, or rather in opposition to him. It must never be forgotten that the soldier loses none of his rights and powers as a civilian.—What any one subject of the Queen can do, the soldier can do. This was distinctly laid down by the Lord Chief Justice of England on the occasion of the Bristol riots. Any man can interfere by force of arms, if need be, to prevent a felony; therefore if any man can so interfere, the soldier can. But it is always advisable that the soldiery shall be accompanied by the Civil Magistrate, and we recommend to every officer of the Active force never to take one single step in suppressing riot or disturbance without an explicit written order, from the civil authorities. These gentry, if anything goes wrong, always try to throw the blame on the officer commanding the troops.

It is also highly desirable that application for military aid be made, if there be time, to the chief military authority, which in the case of the militia, would be the Adjutant-general, or if that would occupy too long a time to the Col. of the District, and the Commanding officer of the corps called out to his aid by the Civil Magistrate must immediately report the facts to the Adjutant-general, stating the number of men employed, the time during which they were under arms, and the amount of ammunition expended, should the unfortunate necessity for using any occur, with copies of the written orders of the Magistrate, and a succinct account of the events that have taken place.

If there is more than one corps in a town, and the civil authorities demand the services of one only, the commanding officers of the other corps should assemble their men as rapidly as possible, at the appointed place, and hold them in readiness to act if required.

Every officer, is, without reference to superior military authority, in duty bound to afford the civil power every assistance for the maintenance of the public peace, and protection of property.

Arms should never be loaded, unless in presence of the rioters. The very act of loading inspires a wholesome terror of what is to come after; and should never be so loaded, unless at the express order of the civil authorities, or if the officer in command sees that it is necessary to do so in order to ensure the safety of his own party. An instance occurred once at Merthyr-Tidvill in Wales, when a company of infantry was allowed by the indecision and want of presence of mind of the officer in command, to be hemmed in by a mob, who actually attempted to snatch the arms from their hands, and the soldiers were compelled to use the butts of their muskets to beat their assailants away.

There is also a thing to be attended to, on the part of the civil authorities, and that is, that the

peace officers, who are, or ought to be, well acquainted with the persons of the bad characters in a town, or men who are likely to be ringleaders in a riot, or attack on property, shall point them out to the troops. When the trial of Frost, Williams & Co., was going on for their complicity in the Newport riots, it was discovered by the authorities that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners if convicted, and it was said that the mob would be headed by the notorious Fergus O'Connor, of Chartist celebrity.—Consequently while the proceedings in Court were pending several picked marksmen from the Rifle Regiment quartered in the town were brought into the Court, and the persons of Fergus O'Connor, and other notorious chartist celebrities pointed out to them. The green jackets looked at their game attentively for a few minutes, and walked out quite satisfied that if a breach of the Queen's peace was committed, the ringleaders would be very quickly "potted."

The rifle has a great advantage in this way, that by its means, without a general discharge on the rioters, whereby it is possible, as has unfortunately happened, that innocent persons may be slain, the ringleaders can be picked off. At a riot in one of the manufacturing towns in Lancashire, a few years ago, a division of the 60th Rifles was brought out; the troops were drawn up, but had not received the order to act; a ruffianly fellow stepped out and hurled a brickbat at the troops, which struck an officer on the head, knocking him down, and inflicting a serious injury. A few minutes afterwards, the patience of the civil authorities being exhausted, the order to "fire" was given, when the rioters as usual scattered in every direction; one dead body alone was found, literally riddled with balls—every rifleman had marked him as the man who had injured a much loved officer, and as we say, "served him out."

The officer in command of troops brought out to quell a disturbance should always draw them up in an open space, and with their rear to a house, if possible, a stone one, to which they can retire if necessary. The thousands of rioters who marched into Newport with Frost, were utterly routed by fire and twenty men under a young Lieutenant, who fired on them from the windows of a hotel, and then rushed out and charged them with the bayonet.

The civil authorities must provide accommodation in one building for any company or detachment, called to their aid, if the troops have to remain during the night. The men must not be scattered about in billets. Straw will do for a shake-down, the men having their over-coats, and the Officers always remaining with them.

If Cavalry or Artillery be called out the men must keep with their horses, and a strong guard be mounted over the guns.

If Artillery are called on to act, they must take care that they have room enough to move without embarrassment. There are very few streets in which a division of two guns can unlimber, in most a subdivision will be sufficient, and it is generally expedient, after the unlimbering for action, not to bring the horses of the limber and waggon round, as usual, but to retire if need be, with the waggon in front of the gun. The gun can retire with the "prolonge" if necessary, and so continually fire.

The guns should never be loaded until the last moment. Number three can stand at the muzzle with a round shot, or canister, in his



## THE HORSE AND ITS RIDER.

BY MAJOR DAVID TURNER,  
Of the Ottawa Volunteer Field Battery.

(This historical sketch was written about four years ago, and published in the "Canadian Journal," Toronto, the proofs never having been read by the writer, the sketch has some hundred of typographical errors, particularly in the proper names. Major T. has often been requested to republish it with these errors corrected, he now takes the opportunity of doing so in this journal; it will be continued through several numbers of the C. M. G. Our readers who are fond of horses will find that it contains some interesting facts.)

It seems to be the generally received opinion that the human race now spread over every part of the habitable world, consisted of more than one primeval stock, clustered round the vicinity of a common centre, from which they radiated, and that that centre is to be sought for in that high region of Asia, which forms, as it were, the exterior border of the Kingdom of Thibet, or the ancient land of Zend, the district surrounding the Oxus and Jaxartes, and in the Khan-gai, Oases, or fertile spots found in the great desert of Gobi. In these cases it is probable that the earlier tribes existed, employing themselves in, and maintaining themselves by, agriculture and pastoral industry, until their numbers increased to such an extent that they were compelled to migrate in order to procure the means of subsistence, and in doing so obeyed the Divine command, to increase and multiply, replenish the earth, and subdue it. With hardly one opposing circumstance, all the traditional historical knowledge of mankind, all our acquisitions, all our domestic possessions, point to this region as that in which human development took its first distribution after the Deluge, wherever may have been the great centre of the ante-diluvian population. Around this vast region are stupendous mountain chains, bearing the names of God, of Heaven, of Snow, or Purity,—and we have in the various Eastern mythologies, traditions, that here were the four rivers of Paradise, and that on the peak of Naubundana the ark rested after the flood; while in Tartar legends, Nataghi, the Boatman God, and his family, are placed on another mountain, far to the north, in the Altaian chain;—another legend makes the ark rest on the peak of the Dove, a mountain on the western side of the Indus, now known as the Takt-y-Suleiman; and here I may observe, that nothing in the early Jewish legends, commonly known as the Books of Moses, is adverse to the supposition that the original seat of the human race was further to the East, or in a more central position in Asia, than is commonly supposed; in fact that it was near the eastern and not the western Caucasus. Even the Mosiac assertion that the ark rested on Mount Ararat after the flood, is nothing, because the word Ararat is generic, meaning simply a "Mountain Peak," and is therefore just as applicable to any of the Peaks in the Hindu-koh, Hindu-coosh, Himmaleh, or Altai chain, as is the especial mountain in Asia Minor, marked Mount Ararat on the Maps; and as for localities assigned as that of Paradise or the Garden of Eden, there are at least twenty of them, between Thibet and Wales. In this region too, on the West side of Thibet, is the vast table land of Pamere, known in Eastern tales as the Back Bone of the world—not yet distinctly marked on the map. Here is the Lake Surikol, itself one of the great Asian mysteries; here are the mountains of the Hindu-Coosh, the probable primeval seat of the Scythic or Teutonic races, tribes that have spread in number and power till the third part of the earth is directly or indirectly under their control; and as every tribe or stock, at least of Caucasian, or Semi-Caucasian origin has its tradition of a primordial City of the Gods—the hero progenitors of their race—as the Assyrians had their Babel; the Indo-Nigritians their Nagara, the Indo-Persians their Pasagarde, and our own Teutonic ancestors their Asgard—so we find that the tribes bordering on the west

and south of Thibet, acknowledged in their traditions the sanctity of Balku or Kumbalu, a city not far from the Hindu-coosh region, a little to the northward of which is Samarcand, from all antiquity, a city of great commercial importance, as the seat of the largest trade in horses carried on in the whole East. It is no less strange than true, and it is a most astonishing confirmation of the theory that this portion of Asia was the original seat of the human race, that almost every animal which man has subdued to his use—every plant which man has sown with food, is to be found in its indigenous state, in and around its truly world-the region. Here are yet found in the wild state, the dog, the hog, the horse, ass and camel, the ox, sheep and goat, the elephant once stalked in its majestic strength, through the forests on its southern border, and wild cats, precisely similar to the domesticated breeds, still haunt its jungles, every known species of domestic fowl originated in the south-east of Asia—many of them are yet found in the wild of the jungles. On the western side are to be found the parent plants of many of our fruit bearing trees and shrubs—the walnut, chestnut, fig, apple, medlar, and cherry, and almost all the cultivated berries. Not far from here, at Filassa, in Thibet, the vine, given to garden the heart of man, flourishes in the greatest luxuriance, wheat and barley of many varieties are indigenous on the skirts of this region, some species, such as that they thrive on the sides of the Himmaleh chain 10,000 feet above the level of the sea; buck-wheat and oats are found in the plains to the northwest; onions and turnips are met with wild in many parts. In the northern plains we find both flax and hemp, and in the valleys of Cashmere, melons, pumpkins and gourds. In no other part of the world are there found clustered together so many of the necessities essential to civilization, none of them existed in the Western Caucasus, and therefore, we especially conclude that they have been carried westward in their migrations by those nations, who must long have been acquainted with their value, nay, how do we know that the power to distinguish what was "good for food," was not part of the original revelation made by God to man, and derived by the post-diluvian nations from their fathers, miraculously preserved through that catastrophe. It is also probable that the tribes in moving westward met with many other edible fruits and roots, during their wanderings, which they carried with them to their final western resting place; the mulberry, apricot, and wild date palm; the olive, fig and plum, were, without doubt, brought in this way—and last of all the orange, which we know to be a native of China.

The horse, then, and its congener, the ass, we find to be indigenous in Central Asia, and in that part of it which is on very good grounds concluded by the best ethnologists to have been the primeval seat of the human race. We have strong reason to believe that the ass was subjected to the use of man long before the horse; that such was the case we find indicated in many parts of the Old Testament legends, as in the sacrifice of Abraham, in his visit to Egypt, where we find it recorded of the reigning Pharaoh, that he had sheep and oxen, asses and camels—but nothing is said of horses—and in the account of the plunder of the subjects of Hamor by the sons of Jacob we find asses mentioned among the spoil, but not horses.

But Bell, the author of a work entitled, "British Quadrupeds," is in favor of the opinion that the horse was first reduced to servitude by the Egyptians. We certainly know from the Bible and from paintings and sculptures extant on Egyptian monuments of almost fabulous antiquity that they possessed trained horses and used them for almost every purpose for which they are used at this day; but as the horse was not indigenous in Egypt, as we never find it mentioned by any author sacred or profane, as existing in that country in a wild state, but on the contrary, as a trained or domestic animal, it is evident that the original horse-tamers must be looked for elsewhere, and where so likely as in the land where the horse was indigenous, in that Central Asia, the primitive seat of civilization, whence knowledge radiated with population to Egypt, India and China.

We shall look a little more closely into this question, for it is one of great historical interest. As population increased in the original seat of the human race, and war, in short, and to use a homely phrase, they wanted elbow room, it is natural to suppose that each stock or tribe departed on its migrations by the course of the great rivers, as a means of facilitating its progress,—but in course of time when these great loads of civilization had been trodden by many nations, a different course followed, in the hands of a very different class of colonists, by this time, man had learned to use the horse for his convenience, and there are many reasons, principally derived however from philological enquiries, which induce the belief that this conquest over brute power first took place in Central Asia, probably about Samarcand, and thus in the neighbourhood of the Scythians, who were, perhaps, themselves the first horse-tamers.—With the acquisition of the horse came the era of invasion and plunder—first of all by means of expeditions in chariots and afterwards by mounted bands of warriors, who passed rapidly over immense distances, carried with them few or none of their wives and children, but invariably slaughtered or enslaved the males in the conquered countries and appropriated their female relatives. Thus from conquest by military invasion, there arose privileged families and tribes in nearly every nation, who became a master class. It is worthy of notice that in the various mutations produced by these incursions of conquering hordes, no nations escaped servitude, but those who fled to the mountains, whither cavalry could not follow them—the people who lived in islands and no security, for where horses could not swim boats were towed, and hence we find a master race even in the South Sea Islands. Except in Africa and in the very eastern part of Asia, where the Mongol or beardless type predominates, this master race is in every circumstance, directly or indirectly, of Caucasian origin. But it also appears that from very remote times, in the mythological periods as it were, small bands of these fierce and restless Scythians, had been accustomed to migrate towards the west, and as we shall see, these migrations gave rise to the old fabulous legends of giants, titans, and so forth. Now these giants are in variably described, not so much as men of great stature, but of great strength and fierceness.—They are always spoken of as fair haired and blue-eyed—they are the Gog and Magog—the Og and Goliath, the Nephilim, Rephaim and Anakim of Scripture—the Titans, Cyclops, Typhon and Anteus of the Greeks and Romans—the Berserkers and Blaumens of the Scandinavians, the Gaunts and Hunen of the Celts and Teutons. These are the giant Goths still figured on the brazen gates of Augsburg, of Byzantine workmanship, and brought there from the Palace of Theodoric the Goth at Ravenna. In many of the legends these giants are described as fighting naked, and so late as the year 1578, a regiment of Scottish highlanders, men of Celto-Scythic origin, stripped themselves naked to a man before they charged the Spaniards at the battle of Rymenant, near Malines. In almost every legend we find them spoken of as fighting on horseback. Bearing these facts in mind, we shall proceed to Egypt again. We have seen that in Abraham's time no mention is made of horses, but 205 years later we find Joseph his descendant riding in a chariot, and mention made of the issue of corn from the royal granaries, for horses, among other domestic animals enumerated; and we also find that Joseph, when he held the highest ministerial power in Egypt, sent chariots drawn by horses to bring his aged father and his brethren to the banks of the Nile. It would therefore certainly appear that at some time between the visit of Abraham and the elevation of Joseph, a period of about 200 years, Egyptians had possessed themselves of horses, but it is now ascertained that during this very period, Lower Egypt had been invaded by the Hyksos or Cushites, who held dominion there for many years, forming the 17th dynasty of Manetho, according to Lepsius, and having the seat of their government at Memphis, while the Egyptian kings retreated to Thibes in Upper Egypt. Now who were the Hyksos, Cushites or Shepherd Kings? Hyksos is a word of ancient Upper Aramæan, and means a black weaver

—it is the same as the English word *luck*. And we find that Snorro speaking of Scythia calls it Sarkland—the land of "Tum," or "Huck," or "Shurt" wears. Cushites in the Septuagint translation of the Scriptures is considered Ethiopians but wrongly, for in the older historical parts of the Old Testament, the word Cush is invariably used in regard to nations living East of the Red Sea. These Hyksos then were nothing more than a band of predatory Scythians, fair-haired and blue-eyed, who in chariots or on horse-back, had penetrated from high Asia into Egypt, and there became for a time the master class. It is supposed that the Hyksos were expelled from Egypt by Thothmes the first, of the 18th dynasty, according to Dr. Hales, about 27 years before Joseph's administration during the years of famine; and also, according to Dr. Hales, that after his death the Israelites, then living in Goshen, and greatly increased in numbers, began to meditate revolutionary projects, and invited the Shepherd Kings—the Hyksos—who after their expulsion had retreated no further than Hauran on the river Jordan, to re-enter Egypt, which they did, and re-established the pastoral tyranny, subjecting both the Egyptians and the Israelites to their oppression. This was the new dynasty, "the King that knew not Joseph." Now I think that every candid mind will admit on a consideration of these facts, the great probability that the horse was first brought into the deserts of Arabia and into Egypt by these hordes of Nomadic conquerors, that on their first expulsion, their horses and cattle fell as spoil into the hands of the Egyptians, and that the horses greatly multiplied in numbers, and became celebrated for beauty, strength and spirit, and if we can believe the profane authors, the multiplication must have been truly enormous, for we find them, not long after the expulsion of the Hyksos, speaking of Ramses Namoun the 2d, surnamed the Great, the Sesostris of the Greek authors, and the fourteenth ruler of the 19th dynasty, according to the chronology of Kosselin, and representing him as going on an expedition to the East with 27,000 war chariots, but this is probably an exaggeration, for in the time of Sesostris, the 1st King of the 19th dynasty, according to Lepsius, and supposed to be the King, "who knew not Joseph," and who perished, according to the Jewish writers, in the Red Sea, we find that monarch could only muster 600 chariots of war, "all the chariots of Egypt," wherewith to pursue the Israelites. Now as each chariot was drawn by two horses, this is a vast reduction from the immense numbers assigned by Herodotus to Ramses, unless we consider that nearly all the horses in Egypt had perished only a few days before, under the "very grievous murrain, which constituted the fifth plague of Moses, and under the fearful storm of hail which "smote throughout all the land of Egypt, all that was in the field, both man and beast."

[To be continued.]

We regret that the excellent lecture delivered by the Adjutant General, the Baron DeRottensburg, before the Volunteer Battery, Troops, and Companies, at Hamilton, was not received by us in time for this publication. It is now being set up and will appear on Tuesday next.

**OUR ARMY.**—It is extremely gratifying to note the progress of our Canadian military organization. On looking over the *Canada Military Gazette*, published at Ottawa, we find that there have already been formed under the provisions of the new law, 7 field batteries Artillery—5 in Upper and 2 in Lower Canada; 5 companies of foot Artillery—3 in Upper and 2 in Lower Canada; 23 troops of Cavalry, 16 in Upper and 7 in Lower Canada; and 69 companies of Rifles, of which Upper Canada contributes 41 and Lower Canada 19. This is of itself a respectable force, rapidly progressing in discipline, but new companies are springing up every week throughout the country, and in a short time "our army" will be strong in numbers as it is in spirit and ability.—*Kingston News*.

## CIRCULAR

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE  
Toronto, Feb. 15, 1857.

Sir:—There are two measures which it appears to me to be desirable in every Corps of the Active Force.

The first is, that a well considered Code of By-Laws in accordance with the Regulations of the Militia Act, be drawn up and submitted to the Adjutant General for his consideration.

The second is, that you should endeavor to establish Honorary Members to the Corps for your command, to consist of persons taking an interest in the Corps, not necessarily obliged either to render in themselves or to attend duty, but who will, as Honorary Members, contribute either an annual or monthly subscription, be it ever so trifling, towards the unfavorable contingent expenses of the Corps, and who will join in festive or other occasions of a like nature if Honorary Members desire to uniform themselves or to drill, so much the better, but such requirements should not be compulsory on them.

This system has been adopted by one Company of Rifles in Upper Canada with singular success, and there is no doubt if adopted by others it would very much tend to increase the interest felt in the Corps, and to extend its influence, and also materially to lessen expensiveness by dividing them amongst a large number of persons.

I therefore earnestly request your attention to these points, being convinced that they will be of material benefit to the Corps.

A sketch of the By-Laws is forwarded herewith to Honorary Members, and is bound for your information, as they may be found suggestive to you in the event of your following the same course.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,  
DE ROTTENBURG

To All Officers  
Commanding Corps  
of the Active Military Force,  
&c., &c., &c.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

### REGULATIONS.

1. All persons becoming *Honorary Members*, of the Corps, shall be entitled to acquire a knowledge of Military discipline, and will be allowed to fall in with the Regularly enrolled Men of the Company, providing they are in the proper Uniform of the Company.

2. Many Gentlemen may be disposed to become *Honorary Members*, merely to assist and forward the welfare and efficiency of the Corps, consequently they need not, unless so disposed, render any Military services whatever.

3. All *Honorary Members* will be taxed the same as the *honorary* Members of the Company which tax, at present is \_\_\_\_\_ per Month, to meet contingencies.

4. *Honorary Members* desirous of doing duty with the Company and acquiring a knowledge of the various duties of the Soldier, while under Arms or in Uniform, will be subject to the By-Laws, Rules, Regulations and Discipline of the Corps.

5. On all Holidays, Celebrations, Balls, Dinners and other convivial Meetings of the Corps, *Honorary Members* not in Uniform will be distinguished by a piece of Scarlet Ribbon, tied in the button hole, on the left breast.

6. No person can be placed on the list of *Honorary Members*, without the approval of the Commanding Officer.

## HEAD QUARTERS,

Toronto, 11th February, 1857.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.  
ACTIVE FORCE.

No. 1.—The formation of the following Corps is hereby authorized, viz:

### CLASS B.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SIX, LOWER CANADA.  
One Volunteer Troop of Cavalry, at Dorchester, County of Huntington, to be styled The First Volunteer Militia Troop of Cavalry of the County of Huntington.

To be Captain—Murdoch Murchison, Esquire  
To be Lieutenant—Donald McMillan, Gent.  
To be Cornet—John Oxley, Gentleman.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TWO, UPPER CANADA.

One Volunteer Rifle Company at Prescott, to be styled The Second Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Prescott.

The number of Privates to be forty-three.  
To be Captain—Gentleman White, Esq.

### PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Cavalry, 1st Quebec.

To be Surgeon—Doctor James S. Well  
George W. Wainwright, Esq., appointed to act as Pay Master.

George Masson, Gent., is appointed to act as Quarter Master.

2nd Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Quebec.

To be Ensign—Richard Meagher, Gent., vice Fitzgerald, left the Province.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, LOWER CANADA.

### Montreal Artillery.

Lieut. Col. John Boston, of this Battalion, is permitted to retire retaining his rank, and His Excellency the Governor General and Commander in Chief, desires to express to Lieut. Col. Boston the value which His Excellency places on his meritorious services in the Militia of the Province.

To be Lieut. Col.—Major W. Edmonstone, vice Boston, retired.

To be Lieut. Col.—Major Robert Smith Tyler, vice Edmonstone, who is permitted to retire, retaining his rank.

Captain Constable, of this Battalion, is permitted to resign his appointment of Brigade Major, in the Active Militia Force at Montreal.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER TEN, UPPER CANADA.

Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Brighton.

To be Ensign—George Gillitt, Gent., vice Wells, who retires.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER FIVE, UPPER CANADA.

Second Troop of Volunteer Militia Cavalry of the County of Wentworth.

To be Lieut.—James D. Thomas, Gentleman.

To be Cornet—Ensign George M. Smith, of the Fourth Battalion, Wentworth.

Lieut. Robert Bruce, of the Volunteer Militia Rifle Companies of London, is permitted to resign his Commission.

MILITARY DISTRICT NUMBER NINE, UPPER CANADA.

1st Volunteer Militia Rifle Company of Saratua.  
To be Surgeon—Edward H. Bucke, Esq., M.D.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE SON-IN-LAW.—Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, who arrived at Berlin on the last day of the old year, with his parents, to be present at the "jubilee" of his father, the Prince of Prussia, has left again for Breslau, where he will probably reside for the next nine months, and devote himself to his military duties, so as to enable him to take general's rank before his marriage takes place. The same apartments have been fitted up for him in the Royal Schloss there as were occupied by the late King and Queen, that which the late Queen Louise occupied has been converted into a study for the young Prince, and is already graced by a marble bust of her late Majesty, and by a full-length oil painting, that has just within the last few days arrived there from Berlin. It is not difficult to guess that it is latter unnamed picture is the full-length portrait of the Princess Royal, by Winterhalter, which was in the last exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts in Berlin. The bureau of the 11th Regiment of Infantry, of which the young Prince has received the command, has been established on the ground floor of the palace, and his various adjutants have also received quarters under the same roof. During the few days that Prince Frederick William was in Berlin, at the commencement of this month, no clerk of the works was ever more assiduous early and late in visiting the works going on at the palace of the late King, which is being converted into a suitable residence for himself and the Princess Victoria. The impatience of the youthful bridegroom would, it is said, be content with a preparation of a very moderate portion of the building, rather than allow his union to be postponed for the mere considerations of bricks and mortar, but the requirements that the 19th century puts forward do not admit of any return to the pastoral simplicity with which Coridon and Phyllis may have given themselves up to seclusion and the joys of mutual affection.

## ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

BALDWIN, Feb 14

The steamship *Europa* arrived here early this morning, and would be due at Boston on Sunday evening. She left Liverpool on Saturday the 31st ult. Her news is consequently three days later than that received by the *City of Baltimore*.

European affairs were generally in a state of quietude, and the main interest continued on the Chinese and Persian questions.

The *London Globe* had a telegraphic despatch from Constantinople dated Jan 19th, announcing that the British steamers have returned from the vicinity of the Isle of Serpents.

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton markets without change; quotations nominally the same.

Breadstuffs market generally steady. Wheat quiet, but firm at previous quotations. Flour inactive. Corn an improved request and holders demanding an advance.

Provisions—no change. Sales of Pork unimportant.

Tallow firm. Sales of Lard at 68s 6d a 69s. Sugar active at an advance of 6d a lb.

Teas—full qualities at further advances, and the market was excited and unsettled.

London Money Market has become decidedly stringent, and without any prospects of speedy relief. The demand for accommodation was active at full rates, both at the bank and out of doors. The bullion at the bank of England was steadily increasing.

Consols closed at 83½ a 83½. American securities generally firm.

## THE PERSIAN DIFFICULTY.

It is believed that Persia has submitted to the demand of the British, but the intelligence is still received with a doubt.

The details of the capture of Bushire have been received from Bombay under date of Dec. 29th.

Some British ships had arrived off the port of Bushire.

Correspondence ensued, and on December 3rd the British sent on shore a copy of the declaration of war. Next day, the 4th, the British took possession of the island of Karrack without opposition, as a military depot. During the 7th and 8th, the British troops disembarked at Halila bay, twelve miles south-west of Bushire. The men landed with three days rations and without baggage. On the morning of the 9th the army in two brigades advanced along the coast, the ships sailing a little ahead on the flank.

The ship *Assaye* on coming abreast of Fort Bushire shelled it from a distance of 1700 yards, and dislodged the garrison—800 of whom took up a new position to oppose the British at once.

Brigadier Stopford was shot dead while warring on his men to the attack.

The British thereon marched on the enemy—who fought desperately with the bayonet till driven back upon the Fort from whence they attempted to escape, but were met by the British Rifles seaward and by the Cavalry landward. Col. Malet of the Cavalry was killed.

The enemy were not Persians but Arabs, they left three chiefs and a large number of men on the field.

The British loss is reported to be thirty-five men.

Bushire was then summoned to surrender, and the channel having been buoyed during the night, the city was bombarded and shelled steadily for hours when it surrendered, and the British entered the town.

The British report no loss in the fleet. The Governor, the Commander of the fleet and an officer reported to be the minister of war, were made prisoners. The garrison being too numerous to be retained, they were removed into the interior and released.

Bushire was proclaimed by the British Secretary a free port.

The city became quiet, but reports were rife of abominable conduct on the part of the British after the capitulation of the town.

## THE CHINESE WAR.

Details are to be had concerning telegraphic accounts of the Chinese loss.

An extract from the *Chinese Mail* of the 16th says:—The fact is that the British and French have ascertained that the Chinese had at 11 o'clock on Saturday night the flames broke out in every direction. Victorious attempts were made by the seamen and marines to stop its progress, but attempts were fruitless, and the fire raged through the night up to the time of the cessation of hostilities. At least one brig was captured and the flames might have been extinguished, but the Chinese had no time to do so. Danle's promises were the first to go, and the whole of Harshum Hong, Imperial French Minister, and Taikes Hongs, were burnt.

The only building unburnt at the time of the steamer's departure were the British Consulate and five or six warehouses. What steps the admiral means to make are unknown, but there is little doubt that the City of Canton will be no longer spared, and the discharge of shell and rockets was already said to have commenced.

It is reported that the Chinese apologized to the American authorities for the outrage committed against their flag.

## THE RUSSIANS IN CHINA—IMPORTANT PRIVILEGES RECENTLY ACQUIRED.

From the *Pays*, Jan. 24.

By our special correspondence from St Petersburg of the 16th instant, we obtain important news.

It appears that Russia has obtained from the Court of Peking the privilege that she had desired for many years, to trade at the five ports of China open to other nations.

This favor was refused until now, on the ground that for a century Russia had the monopoly of Chinese commerce on land, and a legation in the capital of the empire.

From the *Monteur de la Flotte*, Jan. 24.

Our latest advices from China extend to the beginning of December, and mention several facts that are not known in Europe.

It was believed in Macao that Russia, after persevering endeavors, would obtain at Peking the opening of the five ports for her ships. This result is of the greatest importance.

We all know that Russia has most extended commercial relations with China on land, and, by terms of a treaty dated as far back as 1725, the town of Kiakhta, situated on the frontiers of the two empires, is the intermediate depot of their intercourse.

Russia, to give her position in China a greater solidity, has obtained the privilege of having a legation at Peking—a favor that no other power enjoys; but in compensation for this advantage, the Government of the Celestial Empire has always refused to open the five ports, into which other nations are admitted, to Russian vessels. The commerce of the latter has therefore always been carried on by land.

When the Eastern war broke out Admiral Patutine, who commanded the Russian squadron in the Chinese seas, made great efforts to obtain a treaty that would place his country on an equality, in a maritime point of view, with more favoured nations. He would probably have succeeded at that time if the war had not paralyzed his negotiations.

The object he sought then has been again recently attempted; we do not know upon what conditions, but the fact is positive. The late events at Canton, and the policy which France and England seem determined to pursue in China, give an especial interest to these new advantages which Russia is about to secure. This power has already a great influence in Chinese affairs, and is now in a fair way to obtain from the Court of Peking definite treaties upon which foreign commerce and European interests in particular can count.

On the 25th of November, a body of insurgents, including numerous bands of brigands, which for several months have ravaged the province of Kouang-si, entered the town of Kouilin, and there committed excesses of every description. The imperial troops were not in

force at this point, and could not aid the population. It is impossible, in Europe, to imagine the anarchy that reigns supreme at this moment in so many districts in the Celestial Empire.—To suppress it, the Government has neither the strength nor the necessary authority. The mandarins execute many people, but they are not the brigands; they are chiefly composed of molasses paupers and unfortunates without any home, whose heads are taken off, and who are represented to the Emperor as formidable brigands.

The Viceroy of Canton, Yeh, one of the most bold and cruel men which it is possible to meet with, has a system of his own. He keeps a certain number of the most wretched kind of paupers, whom he feeds, and every time that an audacious act of robbery is committed—too weak and cowardly himself to dare to arrest the assassin—he takes a dozen of those paupers, beheads them, and then writes to the Emperor that a frightful crime has been committed, but that the act has immediately met its reward, and the authors, arrested by him, have been punished with death. It is by these gross falsehoods, renewed again and again, that the mandarins ever deceive the Emperor, who is never permitted to learn the truth. Thus all persons who have lived in China know that it is only through the Emperor and the heart of his Empire that we must act.

The great insurrection—that of Taeping—is always dominant in the province of Kiang-Sou, and has its head quarters at Nankin. We must look upon this city as lost to the Emperor—his authority can never be re-established there. It is impossible that his Generals could have shown greater incapacity than they have done. The insurgents have fortified Yang-tee-Kiang, and the banks of the river have been made inaccessible to the Chinese fleet.

At the date of latest advices, Admiral Seymour was still at Canton. He had with him the frigate *Muden*, and he had sent the *Worcester* and the *Cormandel* to Hong Kong, the *Sybilie* to Whampoa and the *Pique* and the *Hornet* to Shanghai. He adopted these measures in accordance with the request of the English Consuls, who claimed the vessels for the protection of British subjects.

The Admiral before undertaking any further operations will wait instructions from London.

## The Capture of Bushire.

(From the *Bombay Correspondent of the Times*.)

BOMBAY, Jan. 2.—The members of the Bombay Government and the public generally were beginning to look with some anxiety for news of the Persian expedition, when on Christmas-eve arrived the steam frigate *Semiramis*, with despatches announcing the capture of Bushire, and the occupation of the Island of Karrack.

When I closed my last letter a slow native craft had just brought us letters from the Admiral and the head-quarters division of the fleet, dated Muscat, November 19. By the 24th, as we now learn, the whole force had reached the appointed place of rendezvous, the port of Bundar Abbas. Thence they made sail for Bushire on the 26th in three divisions. On the 26th the steam frigate *Feroze*, towing two transports, and the corvette *Falkland* were in sight of the town, affording to the garrison and inhabitants the first certain information of the approach of an armed British force. The governor immediately addressed Capt. Jones, the resident, officially, inquiring the destination of the vessels, and their errand in Persian waters. The resident's reply was despatched on the 3rd of December from the flag-ship *Assaye*, whither he had repaired for conference with General Stalker and Sir Henry Lecke. It announced that the functions of the writer in connection with Persia had ceased by order of the British Government, and that it lay with the Sirdar

General Sahib to answer the governor's queries. This the general did by sending, together with Capt. Jones's letter, a copy of the proclamation of war put forth by the Governor General of India. No answer was made to these communications; and on the day following, the 4th, Karrack was taken possession of as a military depot, and occupied by two companies of the 2nd Buffcoaches. No opposition was offered—indeed, our people only a handful of ill-led and unpaid mercenaries, to whom their advent was rather a boon than otherwise. The island of Karrack, once the seat of a Dutch factory, expelled from Bussora, was, it will be remembered, held by a British force during the greater part of 1839, and the following years. It is about 4½ miles long, and lies to the northwest of Bushire, distant about 30 miles. On the 6th, most of the transports, which had been somewhat scattered by head winds, having rejoined, the fleet dropped down to Habilla Bay, twelve miles to the southeast of Bushire. This was the spot recommended for the landing of the troops by Captain Ethersey of the Indian navy, commander of the gulf squadron, and a better (writes the resident) could not have been selected. On the morning of the 7th, with most favourable weather, and the sea as smooth as a mirror, this landing was commenced. Eight gunboats, armed with 24-pounder howitzers, were sent in advance, and by a few well-directed shots cleared a date grove near the beach of a party of the enemy, who retired with the loss, as was afterwards discovered, of a leader of some note. The disembarkation then proceeded without molestation, and continued for two days. No beasts of burden being procurable, tents and baggage of all kinds were left in the ships, and the men landed with three days' rations in their havresacks. At this time of year there is frequently heavy rain in the gulf; but now, fortunately, the weather was fine and clear, and the men were comparatively slightly inconvenienced. On the morning of Sunday, the 9th, the force commenced its advance upon Bushire, distant, as I have said about 12 miles. I should mention, by the way, as it may occur to you to wonder that a nearer point was not selected for the disembarkation, that the coast from Bushire to Habilla Bay presents an unbroken line of cliff, of no great height indeed yet quite insurmountable for artillery, while in the bight of the bay the land slopes gently upwards from a fine broad beach. The first brigade, commanded by Colonel Stopford, was on the right; the second under Colonel Honor, on the left. The steam frigates moved on the left flank of the army in support. Gradually drawing a-head, Sir Henry Lecke, in the *Assaye*, found himself about noon abreast of the old Portuguese (in the despatches called Dutch) Fort of Bushire, four miles and a half below Bushire. This and the neighbouring ruins he observed to be occupied in force by the enemy. The position is described as a strong one, the fort having the cliff on one side, and a wall and ditch, deep, though dry, on the others. The *Assaye*, at 1700 yards' distance immediately opened fire with shot and shell from her 8-inch guns. The effects were shortly seen in the precipitate flight from the fort of a large portion of its garrison, of which the whole force is estimated at from 1500 to 2000 men. Some 800, as it is supposed, remained, however, to stand the attack of the army, which was now rapidly approaching in line. As the troops came up with the enemy the *Assaye* necessarily ceased firing, and General

Stalker finding the balls dropping among his men, gave the word for the assault. Brigadier Stopford had been ordered to lead his brigade in the rear at 1000 yards. With a wave of his sword he was just coming to the front of his own regiment, the 6th, to come on, when a musket ball struck him on the breast, and he fell dead on the spot shot in a ditch of blood. Officers at the head of the 6th, and the two corps dashed at the enemy's position, and in memorable rivalry with the Europeans was the other regiment of the brigade, the 20th Native Infantry, the 2d whose ranks went the cry that the corps had never been in action before, and that now was the time to show what they could do. The 2d Europeans and the rest of the second brigade were also well up. For a while the fighting was sharp, and the bayonet hoisted at work as the assailants forced the enemy back from the ruined house and garden walls, and closed upon the fort. That entered, the survivors among its defenders broke out and tried to effect their escape. Many slipped down the low cliff and were making off unperceived, till the 1st Rifles, who were on the extreme left of the advance, resting upon the sea, caught sight of them and brought their fire to bear upon them with effect. Others got out upon the plain and were then engaged by the Poonah Horse and the squadron of the 3rd Cavalry. In the command of the latter was Colonel Madet. This officer in the piece saved the life of a man whom a trooper was about to cut down. The colonel turned away, and the second lieutenant picked up his musket, when he dropped in falling, and quietly shot his antagonist dead. Two other officers fell in the affair, both lieutenants in the 30th, Usher and Warren, and yet—most strange disproportion—one only was returned as wounded. Among the native and non-commissioned officers and men, the loss amounted to six killed and 35 wounded. Our opponents in this smart skirmish were not regular Persian troops, but Arab mercenaries, belonging to two of the most powerful among the sea-coast tribes—the Dashi and the Turgoosom—and lost, it is believed, three times of note, besides great numbers of lower degree.

Meanwhile, Captain Jones, the resident, had proceeded to Bushire in a small steamer, bearing a summons to the governor to surrender, and offering most favorable conditions, both to soldiers and non-combatants. But his flag of truce was fired upon from the town, and he returned to the admiral. An apology from the governor followed, disclaiming the coarse atrocious act, which he attributed to the ignorance of an artillery man, and begging for 24 hours' delay, which the general and admiral promptly refused. The anchorage was buoyed during the night by the boats of the fleet, and at eight on the morning of the 10th the steamers anchored off the defences of the town with springs upon their cables, while the army approached on the land side. A redoubt commanding the work on the plain, from which Bushire derives its supply of water, was shelled in the morning by some of the lighter vessels, and its garrison forced to retire into the town. The engagement then commenced between the ships and the defenders, and continued for four hours, when the enemy ceased firing, and lowered the Persian colours. Their firing is said to have been steady and well sustained, yet, strange to say, not a man in the fleet was touched. The *Semiramis* was hoisted once, and she and the *Feroze* and others suffered a little in their masts and rigging, but that was all. It is true that the principal strength of the defence was on the land side, where

the enemy expected to be attacked, and were so far as regarded the number of guns, gave us a warm reception indeed. Still there were many guns on the sea face also; and moreover, at the southern angle of the town were two troublesome erections in the nature of stockades, formed of date trees, strongly faced with an earthen embankment. These it took some time and good gunnery to silence. It was soon when the Persians flag fell, and the ships ceased firing. The army was then drawn up in line opposite to the land face of the town; and their imposing attitude, and the recollection of the skirmish the day before, no doubt had their share in inducing the Persian commandant to surrender. After some little delay, and not without threats of assault, the gate opened, and the governor and commander of the forces came out and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. Another notable personage was taken, who had been sent down from Icheran to raise the tribes against us, and whose Persian title is translated "Minister of Foreign Affairs." The remainder of the garrison who marched out gave up their arms, and being too numerous to be retained in the present state of the commissariat, were escorted some distance into the interior by the Poonah Horse, and were set free. At half-past four the British flag was hoisted by Lieutenant Clarkson, first of the *Assaye*, at the residence of the flag-staff, the Shah's staff having been hoisted by the garrison in their hurry to lower the flag.

This easy fall of Bushire, perhaps not more easy, perhaps than was expected; but far more easy (I suppose) than the state of its defences, improved to a degree previously unsuspected, deserved. The captive governor frankly says he was not prepared for the ships coming in so close. "You always used to be two or three miles out," he says: "I thought you did not know the anchorage, and I took care to get hold of all the profits. If your troops had assaulted the gate on the land side they would have seen what I had got ready for them;" and a assault would no doubt have been attended by great loss, for the gunners in the place were of the regular Persian artillery, and are said to be very good, though their practice against the ships must be confessed to have been indifferent. But the capitulation found at first but little favour with the army, and in the ranks of the 6th especially there were growls of "No! no! Assault, assault!" and vengeful clanging of muskets. And afterwards in the town I hear that things were done which were not good to do, and are not good to tell. But when the *Semiramis* left all was orderly again. The main body of the force was cantoned near the wells, upon the plain a portion garrisoning the town, which had been proclaimed British territory, and a free port. The bazaars were reopened, and the people adapted themselves readily to the change of masters.

Three days after the fall of the place, Sir Henry Lecke left in the *Assaye*, bringing with him the three principal prisoners, the captured flag, and various specimens of Persian arms and accoutrements. (The flag is to be sent home, I believe, and probably some of the accoutrements, which will be found to be very European in character.) While running down the coast on his way to Bassalore, the admiral was boarded by an Arab chief. The object of his visit was, it appeared to proffer the services of his tribe in our war with the Persians. All the tribes of the coast, he said, would prefer our rule to that of the Shah. In the course of the interview a valuable



piece of information was obtained from him. Near a town on the coast, called Langai, a well-equipped Persian force of 3,000 men was assembled, with the intention of crossing to the island of Khun, and attacking our depot station of Bassadore. Dismissing the sheikh with fair words, Sir Henry steamed on, and soon coming abreast of the Persian camp, opened upon it with his heavy guns. His fire was instantly returned, but only from nine-pounder field guns while the 8-inch shot and shell crashed through camp, knocking over men, horses, and camels, and blowing the tent-canvases to the winds. As a matter of course, the enemy had to retire, but they did it coolly and well. They may abandon their views upon Bassadore; but even if they do not, the *Punjaub*, sister ship to the *Assaye*, is lying there now, and a considerable force of marines is entrenched on shore.

We learn from good authority that a telegraphic message from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe was received at the Board of Control on the 24th, to the effect that the Shah has accepted the terms of peace offered by England, not on account of the fall of Bushire, but on general grounds.

#### PROBABLE SUBMISSION OF PERSIA.

There appears to be some reason for the belief entertained in official circles that the Court of Teheran has submitted to the demands of the British Government. The Turkish Minister there has sent a despatch to Constantinople to that effect; and the intelligence has been forwarded to England by Lord Stratford de Redcliffe. It is, therefore, probable that the Persian difficulty will be arranged without further hostilities. We do not believe that the fall of Bushire has anything to do with the decision at which the Shah has come; for being perfectly well acquainted with the weakness of that place, he could not have reckoned on its ability to withstand the assault of a British force. It is strange that the defence of Bushire should have been altogether neglected; but such is the fact. Its situation at the head of a promontory, almost surrounded with shallow water and intricate channels, would have marked it, in the opinion of an engineer of ordinary discernment, as a place for the construction of a stronghold of the first importance; but as these natural advantages have been altogether overlooked or neglected by the Persian Government, the British expeditionary force has little to do in mastering it. By the erection of batteries on the face of the town, and on the neighbouring island of Sheik Shaad, an attack from sea might have been impossible; whilst the construction of works on the short space across the promontory in the rear of the town would have been an immensity of trouble to the invaders. The wall in the rear of Bushire, however, is described as a pasteboard castle of the Chinese style. The only fortification worthy of mention was a single bastion, erected under the direction of a French officer in the service of the Shah. On the island of Sheik Shaad which might have been made a most formidable obstacle to any hostile ships approaching the town, no work of defence, or battery of any description, had been erected. We cannot believe, therefore, that it is our success at Bushire that has determined the Shah to make peace on our own terms. There is more probability in the rumour that it is Russia has given pacific advice to the Court of Teheran, from a conviction that the British

expedition would have established it in a position very injurious to the objects of her own ambition. Without attaching too much importance to Russian movements in that part of the world, we do not overlook the significance of the words of the First Napoleon, who said, "Above all Powers, Russia is to be feared, especially by you (the English.)" When Paul was so violent against you, he sent to me for a plan to invade India. I sent one, with instructions in detail. From a point on the Caspian Sea he was to march into India." Now we know that the Russian flotilla in the Caspian has long been the basis of aggressive defences; none the less aggressive because they have been made silently.—Whilst Russia was under the impression the proceedings of the Shah would not provoke retaliation, the Shah was encouraged to go on. The British Government has manifested the reality of its anger, and the Shah is recommended to draw back. Russian statesmen have a very proper fear of Palmerston.—*News of the World.*

A soldier of the 14th Regt., from Fermoy garrison, states that the English and Scotch soldiers going on furlough are allowed to bring their great coats with them, which is denied to the Irish. This we cannot credit, and only notice it for the purpose of giving it a flat and public contradiction.—*Laurick Chronicle.*

#### Sorghum Saccharatum or Sugar Millet.

We find the following account of this much-talked-of plant in the *New York Tribune*. We have ourselves distributed the seed sent us by Mr. Elliot among some sixty or seventy persons, and are daily receiving more applications, which we cannot supply. Our seedsmen should import a quantity forthwith, as the demand seems to be growing throughout this continent:—

The cultivation of the *Sorghum*, or Chinese sugar plant, has thus far proved so decidedly successful in this country, not only in the South, where it seems to have been demonstrated that two crops or cuttings of sugar-bearing stalks can be obtained in one season from the same roots of that year's planting, but even so far north as Minnesota, where it is testified that good syrup was made in 1856 from stalks hardly a hundred days from the seed, that we are impelled to urge upon our farmers and gardeners the importance of early attention to the procuring of seed and planting for the season just before us. Let us all grow the seed this year, so that it can never more be so scarce that speculators may run it up to an exorbitant price. A great deal remains to be settled with regard to this plant, especially the best mode of converting its saccharine properties into crystallized Sugar; and it is highly probable that better varieties of it will ultimately be discovered, at least for certain localities, than that now current in this country. For the present, however, it is advisable to continue and extend the cultivation of that which is accessible, and thus test the effect of acclimation on the character of the plant and the sweetness of its juices. We suspect that for Louisiana, Florida, and Texas, the *Sorghum* of Southern Africa will ultimately be found preferable to that obtained from France by our Patent Office, and from China by France. If it prove true that this plant, or certain varieties of it, can be grown from year to year in semi-tropical latitudes from the same root, as the cane is grown in the West Indies, and that two or more crops of sugar-yielding stalks may be cut from that root each season, then there can be little doubt that our Southern States are destined still to lead the Northern in the production of sugar. But for the present, however, it suffices that the *Sorghum* may be grown wherever Indian Corn will usually ripen—that its abundant juice makes a very pleasant syrup or molasses, to which it is

easily reduced by boiling away four-fifths of it in the ordinary mode of sugar-making from the sap of the maple—and that the leaves or stalks, whether green or dry, of *Sorghum*, make an admirable fodder for cattle, horses, or hogs, while the seeds are eaten with avidity by fowls also, to justify the general interest evinced in its cultivation. We propose, therefore, to condense into the smallest space some practical directions to the prospective cultivator—as follows:—

1. *Seed*.—It there be a good seed-store within your reach, your easiest way is send and buy what you want. In planting to raise seed [the best year's object,] a pound will suffice for an acre; and thus ought not to cost more than a dollar. But beware of impostors and swindlers, for bushels of broom corn and kindred seeds will be palmed off as that of the *Sorghum*. Where you cannot readily obtain seed in this way, write to your Member of Congress asking him to send you a paper, and he will generally be able to do so. If not, the Secretary of your State Agricultural Society may be able to supply you.

2. *Planting*.—Choose a warm, mellow, soil, such as you would confidently expect to grow at least fifty bushels of Indian Corn to the acre. Plough early, plough deeply and thoroughly: Plant as early as you could venture to plant corn. If you have a hot-bed, start a little seed in one corner of it. If you plant considerably, put in your seed at different times—say, in this latitude, one quarter each on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of May and 1st of June respectively. Plant (for seed) in hills, six seeds to the hill, at a distance of four feet each way. Try some five feet east and west (so as to let the sun between the rows,) and some in drills—say four or five apart east and west, with the seeds six inches apart in the drills, and thin the plants to one foot apart. If you have seed in abundance, sow a little in drills two feet apart, the seeds in the drill but two or three inches apart. Cover lightly, as the seed rots if covered deeply. Keep the heads at a distance, or it will come up too soon.

3. *Tillage*.—The *Sorghum* comes up looking very puny—much like broom-corn or bran-grass. If you set a block head to weed it, he will probably pull it up and report that it never germinated. Cultivate like Indian Corn—only faithfully. If suckers start, a majority say pinch them or pull them off—that is, in growing for seed. This need not be done in growing for sugar.

4. *Harvesting*.—Whenever the seed shall be hard and black, cut off the upper part of the stalks, say three feet long, and hang them up like broom-corn, in a dry chamber, suspended from the ceiling, so as to be out of the way of rats, &c. Now cut up your stalks, pull off the leaves, and satisfy yourself that all manner of stock will eat them; cut up a few of the stalks as you would corn-stalks, and try a like experiment with them; and put the rest of the stalks through any kind of a crushing-mill that may be handy—a cider-mill would be better than nothing—catch the juice and instantly warm it over a slow fire in a large kettle, skimming off the skum as long as any shall rise. Then boil the juice about four-fifths away, as if it were maple sap. Use a little lime or lime-water to neutralize the phosphoric acid, which otherwise will give a slightly acid but not unpleasant taste to the syrup. Save some syrup *without* thus neutralizing the acid, as you make like it better that way. Don't waste the scum, but throw it to the pigs, where it will make at least excellent manure. Feed the pumice or crushed stalks to your cattle; and, having thus cleared the ground, be ready to plant or sow extensively next spring.

5. *Fodder*.—We estimate that, whenever seed shall be sufficiently abundant, any rich, warm land will produce a third more fodder per acre if sown with *Sorghum* than if sown with Indian Corn, and that the *Sorghum* is at least twenty-five per cent more nutritious than the corn. But all that can be effected this year is to grow a good supply of seed, and prove that this plant is valuable both for Syrup and Fodder. Next year will be soon enough for most cultivators to think of growing for fodder or grinding for sugar.

One word of caution to experimenters.—Don't run the thing into the ground! The Sorghum will prove a valuable addition to our crops, if we don't render it odious by some Multicaulis foolery. But wheat, Indian corn and clover are not going out of fashion for some years yet.

### CENTRAL HORTICULTURAL AND AGRICULTURAL CLUBS.

#### TURNIP AND OTHER ROOT CULTURE.

At a meeting of this Club on Thursday last, Captain Beresford, of Newmarket, read the following paper on the Cultivation of Roots:

The use of roots was as well known to the ancient Romans as to any British farmer, and the winter-feeding of cattle with roots was practised even among the ancient Gauls.—Pliny remarks that "some Roman authors have treated of Rapa in only a cursory way. The Greeks more particularly, but if a just order were observed, it should be mentioned immediately after wheat, or at least after the bean: for no other plant is so well adapted for food to all sorts of animals." But though the cultivation of the turnip was known to the ancients it has been left to the British husbandman to make manifest its importance, and in the words of an English writer, "Turnip husbandry greatly aided the transition from the barbarous agricultural usages of the middle ages to the enlightened ones of the present day; and is now well known to every good farmer to be the sheet anchor, or *sine qua non* of the modern alternate and convertible husbandry." At what time the field cultivation of Turnips was begun in Britain, is not, I believe exactly known. They were employed for domestic purposes at an early date. The field cultivation seems to have been introduced from Flanders, and to have taken special root in Norfolk. Wortidge, in his "Mysteries of Husbandry," printed in 1669, says:—"In Holland, they slice their Turnips with their tops, and rape-seed cakes and grains, and therewith make mashes for the cows, and give it to them warm, which the cows eat like hogs." And he complains of the great neglect of all similar use of turnips in the former economy of England. The usual mode of sowing turnips both in Flanders and in Norfolk was broad-cast, and continued so for many years, until the introduction of the drill system: and the benefit which that system confers in respect to quantity of produce and economy of labour, together with the facility it affords to hand hoeing and horse hoeing, and the land thereby being cleaned and fertilized by the important crop, cannot be too fully appreciated. Under due management it may be considered that almost all kinds of soils which are capable of thorough tillage may be cropped by some kind of root, either turnip, parsnip, carrot, or mangel-wurzel, in Britain the practice is to fall-plough the land intended for roots, in this country the earlier in the fall this operation is performed the better, to allow time for the grass seeds to decompose, and as early in the spring as the season will permit, the land should be ploughed again and well worked with the harrow and cultivator. With regard to the question of the most efficient system of manuring land for a root crop, an inquiry into it is so vast, and contains within such abundant matter for discussion, that I shall not enter into it—we should have to take into account that which is best adapted to promote rapid and early growth, to assist the plant to escape destruction from insect depredation, the effect upon the development of the root, the influence over the chemical constitution of the root, both with regard to the general feeding and fattening powers on the live stock, and lastly to its adaptation to the uses of the succeeding crops in the rotation—in it is contained almost the entire science of agricultural chemistry: still without entering upon it, this much, I believe, is recognized, that well rotted dung is essentially necessary to the culture of the turnip, where it is used at all. The turnip is the most important root cultivated: and whatever relates to it may be applied to the culture of mangel-wurzel, carrots, etc., and as barn-yard manure

is generally employed in this country, I will direct my remarks to be made of cultivation under which I have seen raised large crops of these roots, where farm-yard manure is used, the raised drill or ridge method is probably the best, the ridges are made either with a single cast of the double mould, or with a double one of a common plough, a cart with manure follows, the length of the ridges is determined by the length of the plough, as in follows:—cases the ridges, covering the manure, and the drill succeeds. A light roller goes over the sown ridges to cover the seeds. The distance between the drills should not be less than 27 inches. Tall appears to have used intervals of three feet. Mr Dawson, of Roxburghshire, after some residence in the county of Norfolk, adopted the drill system in preference to the mode which he had seen practised in that County. Mr Dawson began the drilled turnip husbandry in 1764, growing nearly 100 bushels yearly; he fixed upon thirty inches as the best interval for the purpose, and his practice has been followed in all the border counties. Seevens remarks, "It is not an unusual practice in England to sow turnips broadcast in the flat ground, instead of in drills, and the reason I have heard stated in vindication of the broadcast method is, that it resisted the bad effects of drought, but, for my part, I cannot see how a broadcast crop can screen the ground from drought more effectually than one in rows, save the plants have to grow and be thinned out to proper distances, and the ground stirred to get rid of the weeds, in both cases, and as the weeding is done by hand instruments in the case of the broadcast crop, it is not so effectually done, and I may include so economically done, "as with horse hoes in the crop in rows. And I think it cannot admit of doubt that the same quantity of manure placed immediately under the seed should promote the growth of the young plant more rapidly than when spread over a large surface of ground." I trust we shall have some remarks by some of the gentlemen present on this point, also with regard to preparing the land in the fall. The after culture of the turnip crop consists in thinning or singling the plants to the proper distances, and in a series of operations for destroying weeds and stirring the soil. The first is generally done by a horse hoe when the plants have acquired the rough leaf, or are about two inches high. A few days after this operation the hand hoes go to work, and so hoe the turnip plants as to leave them standing singly at the distance from each other of not less than 12 inches between the plants of Swedish turnips and 9 inches between those of the white. This operation of singling is most important, much must be left to the judgement of the farmer. To show how important careful attention to this point is required, it has been shown that the effect of one or two inches between the turnips has influenced the weight of a crop by several tons per acre. It is a delicate operation and requires the superintendance of the master and the hand of a skilful laborer. The raising of stock in this country is an important and interesting question: is sufficient attention directed to this important point? It was likewise a difficult task in Britain to support live stock through the winter months, and the practice of feeding cattle and sheep for market was hardly ever attempted until turnip husbandry commenced.—The Canadian farmer experiences the same difficult task; and why, because he affords his stock nothing but dry food. How many cattle are there in this country who, from the time the snow falls on the ground, in December, until the month of April, never partake of any vegetable food? Is it possible to maintain the milk cows and other stock in a healthy condition, without a portion of roots with their dry food? I heard a gentleman, and agriculturist, not however, a Canadian, say at a public meeting held during the time of the Provincial Exhibition at London, "that turnips were a nasty cold food,—that he was surprised to see the farmers of Canada grow them." In Mr Hall Maxwell's report from the Highland Society of Scotland presented to the Commissioners of Prvy Council for Trade. He reports, that the average under crops was, in 1856, 2,743 7/8 bushels of wheat, 200,000, turnips, 400, 741, acres, what

is the practice in Scotland?—What has not the same system wrought in England? England by manuring an considerable area in green crops, maintains the fertility of her soil, and according to the Journal of the Royal Agricultural Society produces four times as much wheat per acre than France, yet the climate of England is not particularly adapted for growing wheat. In the United Kingdom there are 2,000,000 acres of land, but only an equal number of a French sheep is only half the size of an English sheep. I confess I viewed these facts as showing the importance of root cultivation. The land is cultivated, an abundance of food is provided for man and beast, the fertility of the soils is maintained, the land is cleaned by the preparatory crop, and a bed is provided for grass seeds, in which they grow and thrive with greater vigor than after any other mode of preparation. There are many persons here present who saw the Toronto Christmas Market. Was it a show of Canadian beef? The Canadian farmer appears to be giving up raising stock—arising from his neglecting his root crop. I have stated that in England, by attention to green crops and raising cattle, four times as much wheat per acre is raised than in France. We import beef, so we may have to import our wheat. Every Canadian farmer could, with perfect ease, devote every year a portion of his land to roots; five acres, at least, to every hundred in cultivation; by so doing, he will be able to maintain more stock, obtain more manure, and produce more wheat per acre, than under the present system. The nutritive matter contained in an acre of turnips is great—in a crop of 20 tons, or 45,000 lbs, there were 1500 lbs of thick or woody fibre, 4000 lbs of starch, sugar, gum, 670 lbs of gluten, 130 lbs of fat or oil, and 300 lbs of saline matter—total 9,000 lbs. A crop of 25 tons, or 55,000 lbs per acre of carrots, contains 1,880 lbs husk, or woody fibre, 5,000 lbs sugar, 840 lbs gluten, 200 lbs of fat, and 800 lbs of saline matter—total, 9,120 lbs. The quantity of nutritive matter afforded by a crop of mangel-wurzel of 20 tons, or 45,000 per acre, consists of 900 lbs of husk or woody fibre, 4,950 lbs of starch, sugar, etc., 900 lbs gluten, 450 lbs saline matter—total, 9,120 lbs. From a crop of oats, at 50 bushels per acre—the 50 bushels weighing 200 lbs—we obtain 420 lbs of husk or woody fibre, 1,070 lbs starch, 300 lbs gluten, 100 lbs of oil, and 80 lbs of saline matter—total 1,870 lbs. A heavy crop of wheat, at 60 lbs to the bushel, the weight of grain per acre would be 2,500 lbs. The amount of nutritive matter from an acre of Indian corn, at 30 bushels, amounts to 1,700 lbs. From an acre of peas, at 25 bushels per acre, 1,200 lbs. We have, therefore, 1000 lbs of nutritive matter from an acre of turnips, 3,120 lbs from an acre of carrots, 7,200 lbs from an acre of wurzel, 1870 lbs from an acre of oats, 1,700 lbs from an acre of Indian corn, 1,300 lbs from an acre of peas, an acre of good turnips is calculated in Scotland to keep four oxen, would an acre of wheat or oats, or Indian corn maintain that number? I am indebted to Stephens for these calculations, taken from Johnston's Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry.

The use of carrots on a farm is well known to those who cultivate them. The seed should be sown early in the spring—the land having been well worked, for the carrot delights in depth and openness of soil. The grand use of carrots on a farm is for strengthening and medicinal food to horses and cattle. A gentleman of my acquaintance was very successful in giving them last spring to his horses, when they were recovering slowly from the influenza. They greatly promote the health of all animals. The difficulty attending the sowing of the seed of the carrot operates against any large breadth of land being devoted to its culture. They should occupy, however, some space in every root field of the farmer. The long red mangel wurzel, the globe orange and the red carrot roots are eminently suited for culture in this country.—They are suited to a much greater diversity of soils than the turnip. On peaty soils on the reclaimed bog lands of Ireland, they have produced a large amount of food, equally a cleansing one with the turnip. The mangel stows as well, and better, as excellent spring

food, can be sown earlier, not being subject to insect depredation. Experiments have been made of late in Ireland of substituting the mangel for part of the daily allowance of oats to working horses, and a calculation made, that by consuming in this way the mangel produced by half a rood of land, a quantity of oats would be saved, which it would require two acres to produce. This crop should be harvested early. I found them more tender than the Swede, the yellow globe more than the red. In packing them care must be exercised to inflict upon them as little injury as possible.

The parsnip is even more productive than the carrot. In the south of England and in the channel islands, it is much cultivated. In a trial of the Altringham carrot and of parsnip, in Jersey, in 1831, the same quantity of land which produced 261 lbs. of carrots, produced 540 lbs. of parsnips. The Alderney cows are fed on these roots. Their milk is surpassingly rich, and yields more butter, in proportion to quantity, than that of any other kind of cows. Colonel Le Couteur, an experienced agriculturalist, states that out of three crops of parsnips, in the island of Jersey, in competition for a premium, the prize crop amounted to 27 ton 8 cwt per acre—a quantity nearly sufficient for 10 cows during the six winter months. The methods of culture practised in the Channel Islands, in both broadcast and drill, deep trench, —tillage is adopted, from 1 foot to 18 inches deep. In the spring of 1854, also in the spring of 1855, I partook of the parsnip root which had been all winter in the ground. They were free from decay and of excellent flavour. That the cultivation of roots has proved itself of extraordinary service to the farmers of Britain is evident to every intelligent mind. It has enabled them to provide a supply of food for their stock and maintain them in good condition during—even in that country—the trying season before the commencement of the spring feeding. To maintain the fertility of their land, they produce more wheat and keep more stock per acre than in France. I am well aware that in this climate we cannot carry the culture of roots to the same extent as is followed in Britain; but when we look to the amount of nutritive matter obtained from an acre of roots, and that by their culture they are the procurers of other future good crops, I am impressed with the opinion that every farmer should cultivate, in certain proportions, the mangel wurzel, the carrot, Swedish turnip and some variety of the white. By commencing in May with the mangel and carrot, in June with the Swede, and even as late as July with the white turnip, he will be able, to some extent, to avoid these difficulties which we have to encounter in this with regard to labor, and attend to each crop in its several stages of growth, feeding out these different roots in their several seasons, and by it turn the earth to the uses for which it is intended, and avoid those evils which the wretched system of a continual growing of wheat is certain to insure, which has reduced the average yield in parts of the neighboring State of New York to 10 bushels per acre, and taking the whole State, the average to under 15 bushels; and even in the State of Ohio, it is said, will soon have to become an importer of food. In Scotland, where turnip husbandry is so much considered, the average yield of wheat in the 82 counties is over 28 bushels per acre, and this includes the northern counties and the Orkney Isles. I allude more particularly to Scotland, as that country, through the Highland Society affords agriculturists a large and valuable amount of useful information.

The question can you grow roots in this country, can you harvest them and store them, I shall not discuss. I am fully impressed with the opinion that we can do so, and that turnip husbandry is the sheet anchor or *sine qua non* of the modern alternate or convertible husbandry, that the operations of a farm cannot be conducted with profit without it, for the production of one description of food produces another. Vegetables are converted into mutton or beef to be again returned to the land in the shape of manure. Production and reproduction thus follow each other, all productive farms made to produce waving fields of grain, the cultivated

pastures to take place of those which possess no natural and render no return. This is the reason that turnip husbandry has wrought in Britain, where great masses of sheep graze improved breeds of cattle are spread over the country and whose farmers make yearly profits exceeding the rent rolls of some of the petty Princes of Europe.

In Ireland the increase is most striking with respect to root crops. No longer ago than 1847, the proportion was an acre of green crops to every four acres of corn and wheat. There is now, in 1856, an acre of green crops in every two acres of wheat. The value of live stock in 1841, was computed to be £11,330,000. In 1855, it was computed at £14,505,000, thus it is where turnip husbandry exists and the culture of roots is considered, the toil of the husbandman receives a return. Where the culture of roots is neglected we descend to 10 bushels per acre of wheat, and the toil of the husbandman receives no return.

A discussion of some length then took place upon the paper.

#### ON SALTING MEAT.

When we undertake the salting of meat we perform as truly a chemical process as any chemist in his laboratory. It may be asked, "how does salting meat preserve it from decomposition?" In this manner: Salting is an imperfect method of drying, and the preserving meat by salting is based upon the fact that dry meat is moistened very imperfectly and with great difficulty by salt water although clear water moistens it rapidly. Salt, therefore, prevents the meat from putrefying, by withdrawing from it a large portion of water—of which it contains of parts in every 100—and some other soluble matters, which are active and necessary agents of decomposition. Water having a greater tendency to unite with salt than meat, leaves the one and with the other forms a brine, as every person knows who has ever laid down meat with dry salt. In some cases sufficient water is extracted from the meat to cover the whole with a brine. The amount of water remaining in the meat is not sufficient to cause tainting. But the water is not the only element extracted from the meat. Other soluble ingredients of the juice are removed at the same time, so that the brine really contains potash, phosphoric acid, lactic acid, creatin, and also a considerable quantity of Albumen. It appears then that much of the nutritive value of meat is lost by salting—the brine containing all the ingredients of a rich nourishing soup. In fact the brine is richer in nutritive matter than the liquor after boiling, or in other words, salt extracts the nutritive properties of meat to a far greater extent than boiling. There is very little nourishment in salted meat.

It is the practice with some to put the brine on scalding hot, and there is sound philosophy in the practice. Boiling water coagulates the albumen and renders it almost entirely insoluble. It is supposed that sugar and saltpetre have the same effect in preserving the nutritious properties of meat, though the peculiar mode of their action is not correctly known, the sugar, it appears, however, becomes lactic acid, and the saltpetre becomes decomposed, the nitric acid, uniting with some other base prevents its loss among the brine. It is well known that in salt, containing lime and magnesia, the latter precipitated by the phosphoric acid of the meat juices upon the surface of the meat, giving it a slippery coating. It is a good practice to use the same brine year after year. If boiled and skimmed, and being now full of the nourishing matters of the old meat, it is less likely to absorb these from the new, while the salt acts as effectively as ever. A pound of black pepper to every hundred pounds of meat assists to preserve the latter and adds much to flavour. We can recommend this from our own experience for several years past. It should be sprinkled on as the layers are put in.

#### VALUE OF BLOOD TROTTERS.

MR. EDITOR.—Our Agricultural Associations seem more to have neglected that

class of horses known as trotting horses, than any other description of animal. Sheep, hogs, sometimes even Maltese goats, and always Shanghai chickens, have had premiums offered for which they could compete; but, except, perhaps at Louisville, there has been no place prepared for the exhibition of the fast harness horse, and no premiums offered for excellence in that gait most suitable for the road. Is not Kentucky interested in breeding the best trotters, as she is in producing the best racers? Might the one be made as great a source of profit to the State, as the other has so long been? Notwithstanding the entire absence of public encouragement, we have already produced a few animals equal to any in the Union; O'Blennis, Prince, Jim Porter, and Native American can be fairly compared with any of the Eastern trotters, and the price at which they have been sold, and are held offer great inducements to the breeder of horses. It is fair to presume, that with proper attention and encouragement, our State would soon take that rank with trotting horses that she already has with racers, that is, the first in the Union.

Four years ago, there was but one horse pretending to be essentially a trotter, standing in Kentucky—Pilot, Jr. He was, and is a good horse, rather under size, but had shown about 2.45 in public; his get, as a general thing, are good movers. In 1854 Membrino Chief was brought from New York, at a large price; such had begun to be the taste for fast-going, that he was not suffered to rest upon the reputation of fast private time at the North, but was immediately challenged by Pilot, Jr., to show what was in him. The race never came off, Pilot having gone amiss and paid forfeit, but the Chief showed for public amusement a 2.38 gait, every one seeing that he could have gone faster. His colts also are very promising.

Such was the public estimation in which those two Stallions were held, and such the taste for trotting horses, that almost every Stallion in the country at once began to set up trotting pretensions. Several horses have also been brought from the North, among which Edwin Forrest and Vermont Black-Hawk, perhaps, stand as high as any others: both are fine trotting horses, but whether either of them is entitled to be considered a trotter or not, the public of Kentucky does not know. Indeed the two stallions, Pilot, Jr., and Membrino Chief, are about the only ones which have shown under three minutes here, and three minutes is no gait for a crack trotter.

Even with us, at home, trotting horses are getting very valuable, (Native American sold for \$4000, and \$1,800 was refused for Jim Porter, both geldings,) and the taste for them is increasing. In view of this, would it not be well for the directors of our Fair, to take into consideration the propriety of giving handsome prizes to the best and fastest trotting stallions, so that those assuming to have trotters, may exhibit their speed, and the breeding public be enlightened by something better than letters from Tom, Dick, and Harry, or fine show made in a half-acre lot? Such exhibitions of trotting speed attracted greater crowds, and gave more satisfaction at the National Fairs, at Boston and Philadelphia, and at the great Fair at St. Louis, than of any other sort of stock. We ought not to be behind them.

Two FORTY.

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