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MILITARY GAZETTE

And Civil Service Record

Vol. II.

QUEBEC 31th JULY 1858.

NUMBER 29.

Local Advertisements.

Montreal Ocean Steamship Company.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the TRANSPORT OF THE MAILS.

Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

THIS LINE will comprise the following First Class Powerful Iron Screw Steamers "ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH BRITON," built "NORTH-AMERICAN," "HUNGARIAN," "INDIAN," "BOHEMIAN," "NOVA-SCOTIAN," (new) (In connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada)

—PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:—

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM QUEBEC
Wednesday, April 21	Saturday, May 22nd
Do. May 5th	Do. June 5th
Do. do. 19th	Do. do. 19th
Do. June 2nd	Do. July 3rd
Do. do. 16th	Do. do. 17th
Do. do. 30th	Do. do. 31st
Do. July 14th	Do. Aug. 14th
Do. do. 28th	Do. do. 28th
Do. Aug. 11st	Do. Sept. 11st
Do. do. 25th	Do. do. 25th
Do. Sept. 8th	Do. Oct. 9th
Do. do. 22nd	Do. do. 23rd
Do. Oct. 6th	Do. Nov. 6th
Do. do. 20th	Do. do. 20th

In the year 1859 the Line will be weekly.

—RATES OF PASSAGE—

From Liverpool to Quebec.

Cabin, from £15-15s. to £18 18 0 Stg according to accommodation. (Children in proportion.)

STEERAGE, £8 8 0	Children in the Steerage.
7 years and under 12, £5 5 0	
1 " " " 4 4 0	
Under 1 year, 1 0 0	

From Quebec to Liverpool.

Cabin, from \$66 to \$80, according to accommodation.

Children in the Cabin	STEERAGE, \$30	Children in Steerage.
7 years & under 12, \$50		
3 " " " 7, 40		
1 " " " 3, 30		
Under 1 year, 10		
	3 " " 7, 15	
	1 " " 3, 10	
	Under 1 year, 5	

Return Tickets from Liverpool to any of the Principal place in Canada will be granted by the undersigned, and to parties taking them at the same time as the Original Passage a Reduction on the usual fares will be made.

Berths not secured till Paid for. A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof. Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

All Parcels intended to go by these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Co.

Montreal Advertisements.

GEO. BURNS SYMES & Co AGENTS, 3, St Peter Street, Quebec.

Edmonstone, Allan & Co, Montreal, Allan & Gillespie, Liverpool, James & Alex Allan, Glasgow, Montgomerie & Greenhorne, London, Quebec, April 10, 1858.

WM. HICKMAN, HAIR DRESSER, WIG MAKER, AND PERFUMER,

Ornamental Hair Work made up in the neatest & latest fashion. No. 7, ST. JOSEPH STREET, QUEBEC, Next Door to Lanby Hotel. Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

AGENT for the Sale of HOE & Co's LETTER-PRINTING-PRESS, Wells & Webb's WOOD LETTER, George Mathers and J. H. McCree's PRINTERING INKS. G. T. PALSGRAVE, Corner of St. Helen and Lamoine Street, Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

MCDOWALL & ATKINSON,

Manufacturers of all kinds of Military Chaocs, Forage Caps, &c. No. 297, NOTRE-DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

J. CAMPBELL,

Merchant Tailor, 74 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

Have just opened a superior assortment of Goods suitable for the present and coming Season, selected in the London and Paris Markets, to which he invites your earliest inspection.

GIBB & COMPANY,

MERCHANT TAILORS, GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

IN addition to every article in the line, a large assortment of the best London Waterproof HATS of the latest shapes kept constantly on hand, also Travelling HAT CASES, &c. &c. Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL,

Opposite Railway Station, ST. HYACINTHE, C. E.

BY ROBERT EWING,

Boarders accommodated on reasonable terms.

Pic-Nic and Pleasure Parties supplied on the shortest notice. St. Hyacinthe, 16th January, 1858.

Once known never forgotten.

THE PERSIAN BALM.

A most beautiful Toilet article, designed for cleaning the Teeth, Shaving, Champaning, Bathing, removing Tain, Pimples, Frickles, Sun Marks, and all disagreeable appearances from the skin. For the traveller in softening the skin, and soothing the disagreeable sensations consequent upon travelling, it cannot be excelled. No one who has a rough or chapped skin and use the Persian Balm at the Toilet. Sold by all Druggists. S. S. BLODGETT & Co., Proprietors, Ogdensburgh, N. Y. Quebec, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

LIVERPOOL AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAMSHIP COMPANY

The splendid Steamships forming the above Line will sail from NEW-YORK as follows:—

City of Baltimore, Capt Leitch, April 8th; City of Washington, Capt. Wylie, April 22nd, Kangaroo, Capt Jeffrey, May 6th

And every alternate Thursday, and from LIVERPOOL every alternate Wednesday.

Fare from New York: Cabin \$75; Third Class \$30. These steamers are supplied with improved watertight compartments, and carry experienced Surgeons.

Persons about proceeding to Europe, or wishing to send for their friends from the old country, can purchase Tickets and obtain all information by applying to J. G. DALY, 13 Broadway, N. Y., R. J. CORTIS & CO, 177 Broadway, N. Y., or to

CAPT. MAXWELL, of 24 McGill St., Montreal, C. E., Capt. Maxwell is also Agent for the Sale of Passage Tickets by Sabel & Cortis Line of Liverpool and Quebec Packet Ships, from May 1, 1858.

THE BRITISH REVIEWS

AND THE FARMERS GUIDE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British periodicals, viz.:

- THE LONDON QUARTERLY, (Conservative.)
- THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
- THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Free Church.)
- THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
- BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (Tory.)

These periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory and Radical, but politics form only one feature of their character. As organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Moral, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar, and the professional man, while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

The receipt of ADVANCED SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews.....	D. 3 00
For any two of the four Reviews.....	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews.....	7 00
For all four of the Reviews.....	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine.....	3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews.....	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews.....	10 00

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING. A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for Ds. four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for D20, and so on.

SAVAGE AND LYMA

HAVE RECEIVED A Supply of FIELD OFFICERS, ADJUTANTS, CAVALRY, ARTILLERY, RIFLE and INFANTRY—Regulations, Swords and Belts, Sabres, Swords, Knots, &c. &c., Rifle Officers Pouches, Whistles, &c. Montreal, 16th January, 1858.

Local Advertisements.

Colbourn United Service Magazine, and

NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL. Published on the first of every month, price 3s. 6d. This popular periodical, which has now been established a quarter of a century, embraces subjects of such extensive variety and powerful interest as must render it scarcely less acceptable to readers in general than to the members of those professions for whose use it is more particularly intended. Independently of a succession of Original Papers on innumerable interesting subjects, Personal Narratives, Historical Incidents, Correspondence, etc., each number comprises Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Officers of all branches of service, Reviews, of New Publications, either immediately relating to the Army or Navy, or involving subjects of utility or interest to the members of either the full reports of Trials by Courts martial, Distribution of the Army and Navy, General Orders, Officers Promotions, Appointments, Births, Marriages, Obituaries, etc., with all the Naval and Military Intelligence of the month.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. This is confessedly one of the ablest and most attractive periodicals of which the British press can boast, presenting a field of entertainment to be general as well as professional reader. The suggestions for the benefit of the two services are distinguished by vigour of sense, acuteness and practical observation, an ardent love of discipline, tempered by a high sense of justice, honour, and a tender regard for the welfare and comfort of our soldiers and seamen. (Globe.)

At the head of those periodicals which furnish useful and valuable information to their peculiar classes of readers, as well as amusement to the general body of the public, must be placed the United Service Magazine, and Naval and Military Journal. It numbers among its contributors almost all those gallant spirits who have done no less honour to their country by their words than by their deeds, and abounds with the most interesting discussions on naval and military affairs, and stirring narratives of deeds of the two services of the world. Every information of value and interest to both the Services is given with the greatest diligence; from every available source, and the correspondence of various distinguished officers which enrich its pages is a feature of great attraction. In short, the United Service Magazine can be recommended to every reader who possesses that attachment to his country which should make him look with the deepest interest on its naval and military resources. (Sun.)

This truly national periodical is always full of the most valuable matter for professional men. (Morning Herald.) To military and naval men; and to that class of readers who hover on the skirts of the Service, and take a world's pains to inform themselves of all the goings on, the modes and fashions, the movements and adventures connected with ships and of facts, and criticisms—narratives of past experience, and actions that are as good as if they were true—such and returns new inventions and new books bearing upon the army and navy—correspondence crowded with intelligence and sundry unclaimed matters that lie in close neighbourhood with the professions; and contribute more or less to the stock of general useful information. (Aber.)

HURST AND BLACKETT, PUBLISHERS, Successors to HENRY COLBURN, 13, Great Marlborough Street.

AND PUBLISHING AGENCY, & Co. No. 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

THE Proprietors of the above Establishment hope to merit a large share of public patronage, and will keep constantly on hand an extensive supply of Newspapers and other periodicals, English and American. Prompt attention will be bestowed upon orders for such periodicals as are not to be had immediately on demand anywhere in the City. When News of great importance, local or foreign, transpires, the Proprietors of the above establishment will issue an extra; or else they will furnish their subscribers and regular customers, from the office of one of the local Newspapers. To persons wishing to make the PRESS their medium of communication with the public, whether in book form or otherwise, the above establishment will be enabled to offer every attainable advantage and facility. Insertions for the advertising column of Provincial and European papers, will be attended to at the shortest possible notice.

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record, W. A. RINK, Editor and Publisher.

Published every Saturday, at an Annual Subscription of TWO DOLLARS—payable in advance.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.	
First Insertion, 6 lines and under	60 cents
7 to 10 lines	80 "
Upwards of 10 lines, per line	1 00 "
Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.	

AGENTS—London (Catherine St., Strand) Mr. Thomas. Montreal Mr. Constable. Toronto Messrs. Wiman & Co.

Quebec—Printed for the Proprietor, by P. LAMONTAGNE Shaw's Buildings, Foot of Mountain Street.

Promotions in Regular Army.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, JULY 2

- 4th Dragoon Guards—P C Du Cane, Gent., to be Cornet v Rawlins' app 8th Lt Dr. 1st Dragoons—Cornet J W S Smith, to be Lieut. 6th Dragoons—Lieut A F Dawson to be Captain pur v Cuthbert, ret; Lieut the Hon C W Thesiger to be Capt pur, v Currie, ret. 9th Lt Dragoons—H J Hall, Gent., to be Cornet. Scots Fusilier Guards—Major and Bt Col E W F Walker, C B., to be Lieut Col v Bt Col G Moncrief, prom, Captain and Lieut Col and Bt Col F Seymour, C B., to be Major, Lieut and Capt, and Bt Major the Hon W C W Coke to be Capt and Lieut-Col. 4th—H M L Innes, Gent., to be Ensign v Twentyman, prom. 8th—To be Ensigns, Gent Cadet W. W. Madden, from the R Milit College J P Jones, Gent. 11th—Bt Lieut Colonel J Singleton to be Lieut-Col v Bt Col J C Harold, ret F P. 14th—C H Jackson, Gent to be Ensign v Watson prom. 17th—E S Savage, Gent to be Ensign v Allen, prom. 19th—To be Captains—Capt G E L C Bissett, from H P 55th, Lieut R F Lewis, from the 86th Foot Lt W F T Marshall, from the 70th Foot; Lieut T Madden, from the 24th Foot. To be Ensigns—A M Handley, Gent v Rew, prom, J F Frazer, Gent v Hackett, prom F H Ewans, Gent v Iles, prom. 20th—To be Ensigns, J Smyth, Gent, v Blount, prom. 21st—F Packham, Gent, to be Ensign v Pearman, prom. 23rd—Lieut C C Lees, from the 76th Foot, to be Lieut and Adjutant; G K Leet, Esq., late Paymaster of the County of Dublin Militia, to be Paymaster. 26th—Gent Cadet H C Sharp, from the R Mil College, to be Ensign v Bindon, prom 78th Foot. 32nd—Gent Cadet F A Horridge, from R Mil College, to be Ensign v Gray, prom. 37th—Lieut J D Collum, to be Captain v Atkinson, prom Ensign G J U Mason, to be Lieut. 40th—M Morphy, Gent to be Ensign v Downon, prom. 46th—Ensign P A J Ducrow to be Lieut pur v Hutton. 51st—Ensign W H Saunders to be Lieut v Swaffield, dec Ensign H Chambers to be Lieut, Gent Cadet G S Robertson, from the R Mil College, to be Ensign. 52nd—Ensign H R H Wilson to be Lieut v Brockhuret, died of his wounds Serjt. Major C Pvo to be Ensign. 60th—Lieut H G Deedes to be Captain pur v Steward, ret Lieut J D'Olier George to be Capt pur v Cockburn, ret Ensign J T U Cowen, from 19th Ft to be Ensign, v Mortimer prom. 64th—H Grant, to be Ensign. 65th—R O Richmond, Gent, to be Ensign v Butler. 66th—Ensign W T H Cox to be Lieut by pur v Dickens, ret. 73rd—Lieut R J Hereford to be Captain pur v Lucas, ret Ensign G Pinckney to be Lieut pur. 76th—Ensign M J Macdonald to be Lieut v Lee, app to 23rd Foot; Gent Cadet A E Pearse, from R Mil College, to be Ensign. 84th—Bt Major T Lightfoot to be Major v MacCarthy, ret Full Pay; Lieut P Chute to be Captain Ensign G Lambert to be Adj v Browne, from Henry Arkwright, Gent to be Ensign. 90th—Gent Cadet F Russell R Mil College, to be Ensign v Wilmer, prom.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Sir G N Broke, Bart., to the Centurion, vice Captain Fanshawe, invalidated; Rochfort Maguire, to the Sanspareil, vice Captain Key, invalidated; E S Sotheby, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to the Queen; and G T Gordon, to the Hannibal, vice Captain Hastings. Commanders—His Serene Highness Prince Victor of Hohenlohe Langenburg, to the Scourge; F H Stevens, and A R Henry,

to be Inspecting Commanders of the Coast Guard. Lieutenants—Hugh Campbell, to the Scourge; J W James, to the Illustrious. Masters—W R Madge, to the Impregnable; J C Giles, additional, to the Figard; W H Bradley, to the Scourge. Surgeons—James Young, to the Scourge; Andrew Graham, additional, to the Victory. Paymasters—T Bradbrige, to the Scourge; C H Harris, to the Victory; H R Shaw, to the Himalaya. Assistant Surgeons—E Loney, to the Caesar Thomas Ros, acting, to the Scourge; B Browning, acting, confirmed as Assistant Surgeon in the Iris; J Sproule, to the Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines. Clerk—E S Lean, to the Orion. Master's Assistant—R Wellington, to the Terrible.

COAST GUARD.—APPOINTMENTS.—Inspecting Commanders—F H Stevens, to Dingle Division, vice Hobart; and Arthur R Henry to Wells, vice Newland. Chief Officer—Lieutenant John H Shairp, to command Pitts Deep Station. REMOVAL.—Inspecting Commander—The Hon Augustus C Hobart, from Dingle to Chester, vice De Saumarez. (Hampshire Telegraph July 3d.)

The Shannon, screw frigate, was at Calcutta on the 17th May, and a private letter from her says—"Commander Vaughan has given himself an acting order as Captain of H M S Shannon. Brigade are still detained in detachments at Shergotty, Gyad and Sarsaram; 350 of the 60th arrived last Friday from the Cape, in the United Kingdom steamer. Chesapeake is at Cowoolly, near Kedgeroe.—Commodore comes up in the Roebuck; on his return, the Chesapeake goes to Rangoon: Simoom expects to go to England with invalids. Mr. Norwey, Mate of the Shannon, came down on the 12th, in charge of 16 sick from Shergotty; we hope the arrival of the Commodore and 350 Rifles from the Cape will cause our men to come down soon. Capt Gray, of the Royal Marines, died on the 8th; at Gayah, of dysentery, brought on by hard work; he is deeply regretted by all. Peel's brigade are ordered down, but they are surrounded, by the rebels. The hot weather is telling on our men; we have lost several since they have been detained."

HEAD QUARTERS.

Mil Dist, No. 9, Toronto, 22 June, 1858, Colonel the Honorable George Moffatt Commanding this District has received permission to retire, retaining his rank. His Excy. the Commander in Chief cannot permit the Hon. Col. Moffatt to retire from the Mil., without expressing to him the gratitude which he entertains for his long and essential service in the Militia of this Province, as well as for the important and efficacious aid which he has rendered to the Militia of his District since the Militia Law has come in force. By order of His EXCELLENCY the RT HONBLE. the GOVERNOR GENERAL and COMMANDER IN CHIEF. A. DE SALABERRY Lt. Colonel Dep. Adj. of Militia L. C.

The Military Gazette and Civil Service Record W. A. KIRK, Editor and Publisher.

Published every Saturday, at an annual Subscription of TWO DOLLARS—payable in advance.

PRICES OF ADVERTISING.

First Insertion, 6 lines and under.....60 cents " " 7 to 10 lines80 " " " Upwards of 10 lines, p. 1. 7 " Subsequent insertions—3 cents per line.

This Paper has now been established eighteen Months, it commands a pretty general circulation throughout Canada, being the ONLY MILITARY PAPER IN BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, offers a suitable medium to MILITARY ADVERTISERS IN ENGLAND, and the UNITED STATES. The MILITARY GAZETTE numbers among its subscribers the following distinguished individuals.

H. R. H. THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF. His Excellency the Rt. Honbl. SIR EDMUND HEAD GOVERNOR GENERAL OF CANADA. THE COMMANDER OF THE FORCES CANADA His Excellency the LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NEW BRUNSWICK. Major General Trollope C. B. Commg. Forces N. S. THE ADJUTANT GENERAL OF MILITIA, CANADA: THE HONBLE. J. A. MACDONALD. THE HONBLE. COLONEL TACHE. Officers' Messes of the Royal Artillery. " " " 16th Foot. " " " 17th " " " " " 39th " " " " " Royal Canadian Rifles. Sergeants' Messes of the Royal Artillery. " " " 16th Foot. " " " 17th " " " " " 39th " " " " " 76th "

No 1 VOLUNTEER COMPANY OF RIFLES, MONTREAL. Highland " " " " " Volunteer Company of Rifles, Sherbrooke. Captain Ogilvie's Troop of Volunteer Cavalry, Montreal. Capt McKay's Comp. Vol. Foot Arty., Quebec. Volunteer Field Battery, London, C. W.

The MILITARY GAZETTE has now been in existence more than 15 Months; it is at this moment the only Military paper published in British North America. It is more especially the ORGAN of the VOLUNTEER Forces of Canada, for which object, and for the advocacy of their interests, those of the SEDENTARY MILITIA, and, collectively those of the COUNTRY, the Paper was started. The Editor and Proprietor of the MILITARY GAZETTE desires to continue the work, to improve the tone, scope, and appearance of the Paper, he desires to urge on the country, and on its representatives and Ministers, the necessity of further and more effectual organization of that Constitutional Force the MILITIA.

Such being his object, he hopes for the hearty co-operation of the OFFICERS of both divisions of the Militia, Active and Sedentary. He has had no reason to complain hitherto. As much support has been accorded as he has probably merited, and he gratefully acknowledges the many encouraging communications which he has received from estimable and active members of the Force generally. He has relied, and does still rely, mainly on the public spirit of the OFFICERS COMMANDING Troops, Batteries, and Companies, and it is with the object of suggesting to them individually, a means of promoting the permanent establishment of the MILITARY GAZETTE as a public organ of Canada, that he invites the concurrence of the Captains, the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the Batteries Troops and Companies in a proposition which has been already acceded to by several Commanding Officers and Men of various localities, viz:

The proprietor of the Military Gazette undertakes to send 10 copies of the Paper to each Troop, Battery or Company, for the use of the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men only;—to such addresses as shall be designated by their Commanding Officers, on payment in advance of \$15; for 20 copies, \$28; for 30 ditto, \$40; the necessary deduction from each man to be arranged by the Commanding Officers. They will be pleased therefore, to read this Circular at their first convenient opportunity, to their men and if generally supported, as there is every reason to expect, there is no doubt the paper may be made interesting, useful, and instructive to all concerned.

BRITISH ARMY. STATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS. (Corrected for Military Gazette.)

- Where two places are mentioned, the one last named is that at which the depot of the Regiment is stationed. CAVALRY. 25th—Gibraltar; Pembekd. 1st Life Guards—Regent's 20th—Bermuda; Birm. 2d do—Hyde Park. 28th—Malta; Fermoy. Royal Horse Guards—Wind- 29th—Bengal; Chatham. sor. 30th—Dublin; Wight. 1st Dragoon Guard—Madras 31st—Gibraltar; Pembekd. Canterbury. 32nd—Bengal; Chatham. 2d do—Bengal; do. 33rd—Bombay; Fermoy. 3rd do—Bombay do. 34th—Bengal; Colchester. 4th do—Aldershot. 35th—Bengal; Chatham. 5th do—Manchester. 36th—Aldershot; Athlona. 6th do—Bengal; Maidstone. 37th—Bengal; Colchester. 7th do—Kurrachee; Canterbury. 38th—Bengal; Colchester. 1st Dragoons—Dublin. 39th—Quebec; Timpine. 2d do—do. 40th—Melbourn; Belfast. 3rd Light Dragoons—New- 41st—Jamaica; Jersey. bridge. 42nd—Bengal; Perth. 4th do—Newbridge. 43rd—Madras; Chatham. 5th Dragoons—Brighton. 44th—Madras; Colchester. 6th Hussars—Bengal; Can- 45th—C. Good Hope, Park- terbury. 46th—Corfu; Timpine. 8th do—Bombay. do 47th—Portsmouth; Cork. 9th Lancers—Bengal. do 48th—Gibraltar; Cork. 10th Hussars—Sheffield. 49th—Barbadoes; Birm. 11th do—Hounslow. 50th—Ceylon; Parkhurst. 12th Linc.—Madras. 51st—Bombay; Walmer. 13th—Lgt. Drg. Dundalk. 52nd—Bengal; Chatham. 14th do—Lt. Dg. Bombay. 53rd—Bengal; Chatham. 15th Hussars—Norwich. 54th—Bengal; Colchester. 16th Lancers—Edinburg. 55th—Dublin; Jersey. 17th do—Bombay. 56th—Bombay; Colchester. 18th Lt Drgs—York. 57th—Bengal; Cork. 58th—New Zealand; Bel- fast. MILITARY TRAIN. 1st Batt—Aldershot. 59th—Hong Kong; Athlona. 2nd Batt—China. 60th—1st Batt. Benga. 3rd Batt—Shorncliffe. 2nd Batt. India. 4th Batt—Carragh. 3rd Batt. Madras. 5th Batt—Woolwich. 4th Batt. Aldershot. 6th Batt—Aldershot. 61st—Bengal; Chatham. Depot Horsefield Barracks. 62nd—N. Scotia; Birm. FOOT GUARDS. do. do. 63rd—do. do. Grenadier Batt., Windsor. 64th—Bengal; Canterbury. 2nd Batt—do. 65th—New Zealand; Bel- 4d Batt.—do. fast. Coldstream Guards, 66th—Madras; Colchester. 1st Batt—London. 67th—Plymouth; Athlona. 2d Batt—Dublin. 68th—Madras; Fermoy. Scots Fusilier Guards, 69th—Madras; Fermoy. 1st Batt—London. 70th—Bengal; Chatham. 2nd Batt—do. 71st—Bombay; Stirling. INFANTRY. 72nd—Bombay; Aberdeen. 1st Foot, 1st Bat—Madras; 73rd—Cape G Hope; Jersey. Colchester. 74th—Madras; Aberdeen. 2nd Battalion—Gibraltar; 75th—Bengal; Chatham. Belfast. 76th—Dublin; Birm. 2nd Foot—C. Good Hope; 77th—Hong Kong; Jersey. Peel. 78th—Bengal; Aberdeen. 2nd Batt—Valta; Walmer. 79th—Bengal; Dundee. 3rd 1st Batt—Corfu; Lim. 80th—Bengal; Buttevant. 2d Batt—Malta. 81st—Bengal; Chatham. 4th—Mauritius; Deal. 82nd—Bengal; Canterbury. 5th Batt—Chichester. 83rd—Bengal; Walmer. 6th—Bengal; Colchester. 84th—Bengal; Chatham. 7th—Bengal; Aldershot. 85th—India; Pembroke. 8th—Bengal; Colchester. 86th—Bengal; Buttevant. 9th—Bengal; Aldershot. 87th—Bengal; Buttevant. 10th—Bengal; Chatham. 88th—Bengal; Colchester. 11th—Dover; Fermoy. 89th—Bombay; Fermoy. 12th 1st Batt—Tasman. 90th—Bengal; Canterbury. Deal. 91st—Cephalonia; Stirling. 2d Batt Parkhurst. 92nd—Bombay; Aberdeen. 13th—Calcutta; Fermoy. 93rd—Bengal; Chatham. 2d Batt. Winchester. 94th—Bengal; Chatham. 14th—Malta; Fermoy. 95th—Bombay; Fermoy. 2nd Batt. Waterford. 96th—Aldershot; Isle of Wight. 15th—Aldershot. 97th—Bengal; Colchester. 2d Batt. Preston. 98th—Bengal; Canterbury. 16th—Carragh. 99th—Aldershot; Cork. Rifle Brigade—1st Bat. Chatham. 2d do—Jamaica; do. 2d do—Demerara; do. Ceylon Rifles—1st Bat. Cape Mounted Rifles—Cape of Good Hope. Royal Canadian Rifles—Kingston. St Helena Regiment—St Helena. 11 Newfoundlnd Compa nies—Newfoundlnd. Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta. Gold Coast Corp. Coast. Medical Staff Corps—Bromp ton, Kent. Royal Engineers—do.

ROYAL CANADIAN RIFLES.

Lieut. Col. W. H. Bradford, Commanding. Capt. W. H. Humphreys. F. G. Hibbert. Lieut. W. L. Melville. Ens. R. W. Barrow. Surgeon John Maitland. Adj. G. M. Innes, Lt. Quarter, Master A. Cook. Strength all Ranks, 202.

A Committee consisting of General Sir G. BROWN Sir C. TREVELYAN, Sir ALEXANDER TULLOCH, Mr. GODLEY, Assistant Under Secretary, Mr. PERRIS, Director General of the Commissariat, meet daily in Pall Mall, to deliberate on a reorganization of that Department.

Her Majesty will be accompanied to Cherbourg by a Squadron of six Line of Battle Ships and six Frigates under the Command of Lord Lyons.

INDIA.

THE CAPTURE OF CALPEE.

The Bombay letters and papers of the 5th ult. bring full details of the capture of this last stronghold of the Bengal rebels. Annexed is one of these circumstantial accounts—contained in a letter from the camp dated the 25th of May. The writer, after describing the previous operations of the force under Sir H. Rose and the brigade under Col. Maxwell, proceeds as follows:—"Calpee, was taken by our force, in consequence that for five miles round and about junction with Brigadier Maxwell's brigade, on the 23rd. Before giving you an account of the action, I must tell Calpee, from the inundations of the Jumna river, the ground is frightfully rugged and uneven, and impassable except by infantry, and that to with the utmost difficulty—steep ravines, with yawning gulfs between. This of course proved very advantageous to the enemy, who caused us no small annoyance from these recesses. On the 22nd, the day previous to the storm and assault, the enemy came out in full force about fifteen or twenty thousand, chiefly cavalry, and made bold to attack us. Heavy fire was kept up till late in the day, when the cavalry, as usual, skirred off. The 86th slaughtered a fearful number on the river bank, where, it is said, their infantry were so thick that the County Downs were kicking them into the water and popping them off like ducks. The 71st, too, did its duty. We had the Camel Corps of Maxwell's Brigade, who also did capital work; but for them three of our guns would have been captured. The following morning, the 23rd, at two p. m., the whole force moved off to the assault; the infantry over the deep ravines and the cavalry round to a road leading into Calpee; but to their great disappointment they discovered that the greater portion of the enemy had made off during the night. The few that remained, however, resisted desperately. Nearly all were slaughtered by the flying brigade while escaping towards Agra. A sad number must have bit the dust on the 22nd; but it was impossible to find this out, as they took the precaution for the first time of carrying off their dead and wounded from the battle field on stretchers or dhoolies. When possession was taken of Calpee and our flag waved proudly over its walls, which was up at ten a. m., the infantry all got into the Residence out of the sun, and one of the 71st pipers commenced a strathspey on his bagpipe, when all who could kick a leg at all stepped out to it. The general and all the officers were in high glee at this. Sugar and salt were strowed about in abundance, and the resemblance between them was so great that many got sucked in with the latter. Our commissariat suffered much from captures by the enemy, at a time, too, when we could ill spare it. Thirty-eight carts, with tea, sugar, arrack, and medical comforts, were taken from the 2nd Brigade. Poor Conductor Roynane, who was in charge, died about the very time this happened from sheer exhaustion. The day we were marching to take up position before Calpee a body of the rebel cavalry attacked our baggage and cut up a number of cartmen. One of the office clerks was seized, and begged his life off by saying he was writer to a Banyah. He had to give up his horse, and rings set in pearls were torn off his ears. On demanding his money he said he had only one rupee, which he gave up; but the cunning chap, laughing and telling me of the affair in office, said he had fifty rupees by him at the time. The enemy hooked it on seeing the dragoons. Calpee is a fine large place, with an arsenal on the river bank. It is high time now that the Central India field force was quartered; they have done their duty, and no mistake. Our men are suffering much from the heat. None were injured on the 23rd except by the effects of the sun. We captured eight guns and two elephants on the 22nd and 23rd; we also fired a royal salute yesterday, the Queen's birthday." Sir Hugh Rose, says a correspondent, deserves the highest praise for the manner in which he has performed his duty. With 5,000 men he has overrun a country filled with enemies, covered with numerous forts, difficult of access by its defiles, and fatal to troops, because no resources were available in it. At Saugor he had to halt for provisions and carriage. At Jhansi he was

detained by the Kotah rebels getting into his rear, and threatening his communications. The only force which slipped through his fingers was that of the Rajahs of Banpore and Shahghur, which escaped across the Betwa from Major Orr. They and the Boondelas, who come out of their jungles when our troops disappear, retook Chandairee, Esaugur, and Malthoon; but Chandairee has been retaken by Brigadier Smith's brigade, and Esaugur will have the same fate. The 2nd Brigade will go from Calpee to Gwalior, where barracks have been erected for 2,000 men. The presence of Colonel Maxwell contributed not a little to the easy capture of Calpee; but Colonel Riddell's corps from Etawa also did good in keeping the banks of the Jumna downwards from Etawa in the Doab. The two columns, however, were insufficient to prevent 3,000 or 4,000 men from getting over the Jumna into the Doab, and thence into Oude, through the Mynpore districts, whilst another gang, 1,000 or 2,000 strong, got away lower down, and crossed the Ganges, between Cawnpore and Futtehpore. A telegram from Calpee states that eight guns had been taken from the fugitives; fifty were found in the fort and twenty-four standards. In the magazine were 10,000lbs. of English gunpowder, a quantity of muskets, shot and shell, tents, tools, &c., worth in all two or three lacs of rupees. There were three or four foundries for cannon, in the town, with all the requisites of a wheel and gun manufactory. A box was found containing most important correspondence belonging to the Ranees of Jhansi, which throws great light on the revolt and its principal authors. Everything proves that the rebels considered Calpee, and arsenal a point of great importance, which they intended to keep to the last, and that they only abandon it in consequence of the severe defeat which they sustained at Galowlee on the 29th of May, and the panic caused by unexpected appearance of Sir H. Rose's force before Calpee. After the capture of that place five or six hundred Sepoys were killed in the pursuit, which was checked as usual by the intense heat of the sun, that knocked up men and horses. The Sepoys were quite disheartened and disorganised; they threw away their arms, left their red jackets, and disguised themselves, in order not to be known as Sepoys.

ADDITIONAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA AT HALIFAX.

HALIFAX, July 27.

The steamship Europa, from Liverpool 17th noon, arrived at Halifax at 6 o'clock, this morning. She had moderate weather with a light westerly wind during the passage.

BRITAIN.

The steamer Prince Albert has been substituted for the American Empire in the Galway line, and leaves for Halifax on the 27th inst.

The Atlantic Telegraph Fleet was appointed to leave Queenstown for another effort on Saturday, 17th. The Directors of the Company having resolved at a meeting of the 14th, that it was desirable a renewed attempt should be forthwith made, the English government issued orders accordingly.

The London Times and Daily News publish graphic descriptions from correspondents of the cruise of the Agamemnon, showing the fearful risk that the vessel was in.

The Times says in its editorial remarks on the subject, that the Agamemnon is clearly unfit to lay the Atlantic Cable. If the suggestion of the Great Eastern is not thought worth notice, or if the proprietors of that ship are not ready to lend it for that object, let a ship be built for the purpose at once. Whether it succeeds or not at the first trial, it will find sufficient occupation in either renewing the attempt, or in laying down additional cable hereafter.

On the 15th in the House of Lords, after some debate upon the India Bill, during which Lord Ellenborough characterized the bill as one of the most gratuitous acts of truckling to the temporary feelings of the House of Commons that the Government could have been guilty of, the bill was passed to a second reading.

It is authoritatively announced that the British Government will take no further steps against Thomas Allsop.

The number of persons more or less injured by the recent fireworks explosion in London, is stated as high as 300. One or two had died, and several others are not expected to live.

The case of Lady Lytton Bulwer had been adjusted to the satisfaction of all parties and on the special report of her lady ship's condition, she had been set a liberty.

FRANCE.

The prominent topic was the visit of Prince Napoleon to the great Industrial Exhibition at Limoges, and the flattering reception accorded him there.

The Marine Department had contracted for a supply of six barreled revolvers for the naval service.

TURKEY.

Private dispatches intimate that the Turks had attacked Montengrins, and that after three conflicts, the latter retreated to the mountains. The story lacks confirmation.

A general officer of the Turkish army has been ordered to proceed to Jeddah, as imperial commissioner, with directions to punish the parties implicated in the recent massacre, according to martial law.

ARABIA.

The Turkish envoy in Paris has received a telegraphic despatch from his government promising all satisfaction in its power for the massacre at Jeddah, and the Arabs to be severely punished.

Further outrages in Turkey against Christians are reported.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of June 10th, arrived at Alexandria 10th July.

On the 1st June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of Maharajah Scindia, near Gwalior. The latter force gave way and joined the enemy. Scindia fled to Agra.

The rebels occupied the fort at Gwalior. General Rose's first brigade was half way to Gwalior, when the fall of the place was heard of.

Genl Rose from Calpee, Col. Hicks from Jhansi and Brig. Smith from Lepree, were to meet before Gwalior on 17th June.

Strength of the enemy rated at 17,000. The rebels were in great force around Lucknow and interrupting communication with Cawnpore.

Another despatch however says the people at Lucknow were beginning to come in. Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor General at Allahabad.

In Behar, insurrection has been crushed and disarming proceeds quietly on both sides.

The Rajah of Ranssee's palace and town have been plundered by the rebels.

The rebel garrison of Humeapoor, numbering five thousand, with four guns, escaped, and pursuit failed.

The Calcutta mail of June 4th reached England.

Letters report that the heat produced great sickness of troops; and with all reinforcements sent out, only 26,000 Europeans could be mustered.

CHINA.—Shanghai letters give rumors that the mouth of the Peiho had been captured; but there is no authentic news of such event.

The allied fleet off the mouth of Peiho, numbered 19 men-of-war.

THE INDIAN MUTINIES.

DEFEAT OF SCINDIA; THE ADVANCE OF SIR H. ROSE ON GWALIOR.

ALEXANDRIA, July 10, 1858.

The steamer Ottawa brings Bombay dates to the 19th ultimo.

On the 1st of June an engagement took place between the Calpee rebels and the troops of the Maharajah Scindia near Gwalior. The right and left divisions of Scindia's force gave way and joined the enemy. The centre, composed of the Maharajah's body guards, fought well, but was beaten, with a considerable loss of men. Scindia fled to Agra.

Sir H. Rose reports, on the 4th of June, from Calpee, that our forces are marching as fast as they can on Gwalior.

In Rohilcund and the Doab all is quiet. Sir Colin Campbell was about to join the Governor-General at Allahabad in Behar.

The insurrection had been crushed, and Sir E. Lugard's forces available for duty elsewhere (? anywhere.)

The people at Lucknow beginning to come in. Disarming proceeds quietly on both sides of India.

The disarmed Sepoy regiments in Bengal have been discharged in small parties.

The Chief of Nurgood has been hanged at Belgaum for the murder of Mr. Mouson.

HODSON AT LUCKNOW.—The fighting seemed on the south-east side to be a constant succession of combats. In one of these, Captain Hodson, 1st Fusiliers, better known as the leader of "Hodson's Horse," who for his gallantry at Delhi had just received his brevet majority, was killed. He had ridden to the front, and having entered a house to see what was going on, went to the window, where he instantly received a ball in his side. Thus fell one of the bravest in the Indian army; an officer whose name has been brought too often before the public by those in high command to need my humble word of praise. There was not a man before Delhi who did not know Hodson—always active, always cheery; it did one's heart good to look at his face, when all felt how critical was our position. Ask any soldier, "Who was the bravest man before Delhi?"—who most in the saddle—who foremost? and nine out of ten in the infantry will tell you "Hodson;" in the artillery, as many will name "Tombs." I once heard one of the Fusiliers say, "Whenever I see Captain Hodson go out, I always pray for his safety to be in danger." Yet it was not only in the field that Hodson was to be valued; his head was as active as his hand was strong. Blackwood for July.

A BRUSH.

Among the matchlock men, who to the number of 700 or 800 were lying behind the walls or the houses, was a body of Ghazees or Mussulman fanatics, who like the Roman Decii, devote their lives with solemn oaths to their country for their faith. Uttering loud cries "Bismillah, Allah, deen deen!" 130 of these fanatics, sword in hand, with small circular bucklers on the left arm, and green cummerbunds, rushed out after the Sikhs, and dashed at the left of the right wing of the Highlanders. With bodies bent and heads low, waving their tulwars with a circular motion in the air, they came on with astonishing rapidity. At first they were mistaken for Sikhs, whose passage had already somewhat disordered our ranks. Fortunately, Sir Colin Campbell was close up with the 42nd; his keen quick eye detected the case at once. "Steady, men, steady; close up the ranks. Bayonet them as they come on." It was just in time, for these madmen, furious with bhāng, were already among us, and a body of them sweeping around the left of the right wing got into the rear of the regiment. Three of them dashed so suddenly on Colonel Cameron that they pulled him off his horse ere he could defend himself. His sword fell out of its sheath, and he would have been hacked to pieces in another moment but for the gallant promptitude of Colour-Sergeant Gardiner, who, stepping out of the ranks, drove his bayonet through two of them in the twinkling of an eye. The third was shot by one of the 42nd. Brigadier Walpole had a similar escape; he was seized by two or three of the Ghazees, who sought to pull him off his horse, while others cut at him with their tulwars. He received two cuts on the hand, but he was delivered from the enemy by the quick bayonets of the 42nd. In a few minutes the dead bodies of 133 of these Ghazees, and some 18 or 20 wounded men of ours, were all the tokens left of the struggle.

CENTRAL INDIA.

GWALIOR.—The Maharajah of Gwalior is now a fugitive at Agra. The main body of the Calpee fugitives, with Tania Topee, the Ranees of Jhansi, and the Nawab of Banda, fled first to Indookee, where they were joined by Kooer Dowlut Singh and Rahim Ali, with about 1,500 men and a few light guns; they then decided to march on Gwalior, which they did rapidly, so as to allow Scindia but little time for preparation. They reached Gwalior on the 1st of June. Their numbers are believed to have been about 5,000 infantry and 800 cavalry, with a few small guns.

Scindia went out to the cantonments, to oppose them with 1,000 cavalry, 2,000 infantry, and 30 guns. No sooner, however, had the action commenced than one of Scindia's cavalry regiments went over en masse to the enemy; a large proportion of the rest of his army followed the example, and the remainder fled precipitately, with the exception of the Maharajah's body guard, who fought most gallantly, and brought off Scindia safely from the field, losing, however, 200 of their own number. The Maharajah, with his dewan, Dinker Row, and some 30 of his sirdars, fled via Dholpore to Agra, which he reached on the 2nd of June. The family of the Maharajah escaped to Nurnar, but his palace is plundered, and the fact is said to be in the hands of the rebels. The bulk of the Calpee force has marched on Gwalior, Sir Hugh Rose will direct operations. Brigadier Smith's brigade will co-operate from Seepree, and a demonstration is to be made in the direction of Dholpore. The rebels are said to have proclaimed the Nana as Peshwa, and Tantia Toppe, as chief under him. The prisoners at Gwalior had been released.

Bijnour and Moradabad quite tranquil, the former, partially, disarmed, the latter district still in charge of the Nawab of Rampore. The Troops of this chief have defeated the rebels at Islamnigur, and taken three out of their five guns. Bareilly is also quiet, with the exception of the Pergunnah of Dowkashabee, which is still somewhat disturbed. All is quiet in the Kumaon division.

BENGAL: Sir E. Lugard attacked the Judges pore rebels on the 4th of June successfully, driving them out of the jungle, killing 100 men, and capturing two elephants. These rebels have since gone to Ghazepore.

General Whitelock, having been joined by Brigadier Macduff, marched against Tirohan, the stronghold of Narain Row, who had a force of some 10,000 men. On the approach of General Whitelock, the rebel troops melted away, and Narain Row surrendered himself. Thirty-eight new brass guns, 800 stand of muskets, a crore of rupees in cash, and much valuable property were found in his fort. His Excellency, the Commander in Chief, arrived at Allahabad yesterday. A body of fugitives from Calcutta, some 4,000 strong, crossed the Jumna, by the Beaudoiré Ghaut, into the Etawah district. On the 25th of May they proceeded through the Mynpoore district, plundering several towns en route. They were, however, repulsed from the Tahsil of Kaimgunge, and they proceeded via Kumeul, to the Ganges, which they crossed on the 26th of May. The whole of the Meerut Division remains perfectly tranquil.

THE PUNJAB: Thirteen commissioned and non-commissioned native officers of the 4th Native Infantry were blown away from guns at Jullunder on the 1st of June, by sentence of a military court. On the 2nd of June some mutineers crossed the Ravee, and being joined by the Poorbeah labourers on the canal, plundered the bazaar at Madhopore, burnt a European clerk, killed his wife and child, and wounded two other children. They were beaten off, and while recrossing the river a few were killed and a number drowned; two hundred and fifty of these men have since been arrested by the Maharajah of Cashmere.

CHINA: From Hong Kong the intelligence is to May 22nd. The Chinese fleet, consisting of nineteen vessels of war, was at anchor eleven miles from the mouth of the Pei-ho, and 140 from Peking. The vessels were separated by a mud-bank from the Chinese forts, which guard the mouth of the river, and which gunboats had reconnoitred. Six days had been allowed to the Chinese for an answer from Peking, and before that period an officer of proper rank had been deputed to meet the plenipotentiaries, but there was very little hope of a peaceful solution of difficulties, and the Sanson has been sent Hong Kong for reinforcements. Ten incendiaries had been captured, Hong Kong in an attempt to fire the town. At Shanghai the Chinese authorities were levying additional duties on foreign manufactures, notwithstanding the protest of the British Consul.

Her Majesty's 59th Regiment is in readiness to proceed north. At Hong Kong, May 22nd, the markets, except for rice and opium, were unsatisfactory. A further fall took place in silk, but the Chinese were anxious to realise. The stocks are supposed to be large, and the coming crop is reported good. At Canton, business was brisk, and prices improved. No immediate alarm, although the Chinese authorities of Patsnan were offering rewards for heads of Chinese interpreters attached to commissioners.

The Military Gazette.

QUEBEC, JULY 31, 1858.

THE 100TH REGIMENT.

It is rather amusing to observe the manner in which the Canadian Regiment has been received in England. The days of enthusiasm are gone. Not from the minds of the people. God has planted in their souls the instinct which leads them to admire and reverence what is high, noble and holy. They have been snubbed out of Patriotism for so many years now, that they have not even a cheer left in them. Oh, we forget! If some black rascal or other, some Chief of Pongataboo, or some such mellifluous name, with his face painted, grotesque and hideous of aspect, with an unutterable language, shows himself in London, an English mob will cheer him. If some Yankee minister fresh from Downing Street, where he has just insulted a British Statesman by informing him that his master the President has been under the disagreeable necessity of kicking out Her Majesty's Representative, for the awful crime of asking men to go and enlist elsewhere in the British ranks shows himself, the mob will cheer. Or if a man who has perjured himself, who has tricked his countrymen, who claps into prison every respectable political man, who banishes to a distant and pestilent clime anybody who differs with him in opinion, and who allows his brave army to fight alongside the English in order to claim all the honour of the fight, who decks with the cross of honour the scurrilous scoundrel who libels the English nation, or the naval officer, who ruthlessly resents English interference in the cause of humanity, ah! him they will cheer! Why shouldnt they? Does not our virtuous Queen ask this fellow and his Spanish wife to be the partners of her domestic privacy, in order that he may insult her and England by signing French decrees dated from Windsor Castle. Do not her ministers advise her to go to Cherbourg to play second fiddle to the august monarch of the bravest, the most enlightened, the most civilized, the most polished, the most gentlemanly people in the world?

Talk of the lion and the lamb laying down together, why here is the monarch of "a nation of assassins," actually going to honour the man who has called her so!

Well, Canadians, you see what British cheers are worth, and you may feel proud and thankful that you were not cheered. No, no, the English of the present day, as represented in their "leading organ," *The Times*, don't give way to sentimental feelings so readily. They are become a trifle too calculating for that. "Let us first count the cost," say they, "and if we have made a good bargain, then we can afford to give way to our feelings."

Such would appear to be the kind of reception which the first Canadian Regiment landing in England has met with. One writer in the *Times*, who has got "Yankee friends" is of opinion, he "calculates" (with a strong nasal twang), he could raise the same number of men in

Liverpool, and clear £10,000. Why doesn't he then? The British Government want men, badly enough. But the data which goes to support this admirable Yankee train of reasoning are fallacious. It is based on the assumed value of the sale of the commissions granted to Canadians in the 100th Regiment. The total of which, if they were sold, would amount to £25,900.

But there are one or two material circumstances excluded from the argument. The officers who have received commissions have, strict speaking, no claim whatever to a money value for those commissions. As far as they are concerned, they are exactly in the same category as all other Officers of the British Army who have not purchased commissions they may, after about 20 years of service, be granted the boon of selling, but they cannot claim it as a right. The day is distant when they can claim that right, and before it arrives the purchase system and some other things of more consequence in the body politic may be swept away for ever.

We venture to predict that no Canadian Officer of the 100th Regiment will ever receive the purchase value of his commission, and therefore the Yankee "calculations" of the *Times* are not quite infallible.

For our parts we should like to see such calculations based on English instead of Yankee views. We do not think that Yankees are very solicitous about English honour or British. They have just succeeded in making England look particularly small on the right of search question, a concession demanded by them with such insolence of tone that it ought to have been refused by England, even if they were right. Yankees would not of course regard with much favor any Canadian sympathy for England, and it is not very happy in the *Times* to enforce its arguments by the counsels of such reasoners.

We give elsewhere an interesting article from the *Spectator*, an able, and independent English Paper. There the inspiration of the *Times* is laid bare. That Army of officials who, as Dickens caustically observes, are always trying "the way not to do it" is at work again. The Authorities (mysterious entity) dont like enthusiasm, it is a bore, it disturbs their official placidity.

If any man therefore should venture on the rash experiment, if he should dare to suggest anything which may save the Empire, if by the cogency of his reasoning and the unquenchable fire of his patriotism be at length succeed in moving official languor and inertness into life and action, it will move, but it will never forgive the intruder, a mark will be set against that man. He may be snubbed, insulted or libelled, but his chance of favor from the Authorities is gone. While the plaint opponent, the political schemer, or subservient toady is promoted, while condescending smiles beam on them and their chuckling adherents he may comfort himself in the "cold shade" of neglect as best he may. It is necessary that he should be made an example of. He may not be shot, like poor Byng, but he will officially be put to death, "pour encourager les autres!"

THE QUEEN AND INDIAN ARMY—Sir Colin Campbell has promulgated the following general order to the army in the field, dated Camp Bareilly, 10th May, 1858: "The Commander-in-Chief has received the most gracious commands of her Majesty the Queen to communicate to the army the expression of the deep interest felt by the Queen in the exertions of the troops and the successful progress of the campaign. Sir Colin Campbell has delayed giving execution to the royal

commands until he was able to announce to the army that the last stronghold of rebellion had fallen before the persevering attempts of the troops of her Majesty and the Hon. East India Company. It is impossible for the Commander-in-Chief to express adequately his sense of the high honour done to him, in having been chosen by the Queen to convey her Majesty's most gracious acknowledgments to the army, in the ranks of which he has passed his life. The Commander-in-Chief ventures to quote the very words of the Queen: "That so many gallant, and brave, and distinguished men, beginning with one whose name will ever be remembered with pride, Brigadier-General Havelock, should have died and fallen, is a great grief to the Queen. To all European as well as native troops who have fought so nobly and gallantly, and amongst whom the Queen is rejoiced to see the 93rd, the Queen wishes Sir Colin to convey the expressions of her great admiration and gratitude."

ARMY CHAPLAINS—The Adjutant General has issued a Circular which states that, from the 1st of July last, the allowances to Clergymen officiating to the Troops of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic religious denominations will be the same as those now granted to clergymen of the church of England. From 25 to 100 men, at the rate of 10s. per annum for each man. From 101 to 301 men, at the rate of 3s. per annum for each man. From 391 men upwards, at the rate of 2s. per annum for each man. And 10s for each separate service. He adds that it is the intention of the Secretary of State for War to appoint five Presbyterian and 19 Roman Catholic Assistant Chaplains to the Forces, who are to be placed on the same footing as regards pay and allowances as the Assistant Chaplains of the church of England.

The visit to Cherbourg of Queen Victoria is commented upon in several of the Paris papers. The *Débats* says:—The news of the approaching visit of the Queen of England to Cherbourg had circulated for some days past in Paris, it is now confirmed, and we need not say that in our opinion it is a most favourable piece of intelligence since it will completely dissipate the mistrust created for some time past by the language of certain journals. The *Gazette* the *France* remarks:—Should this visit take place, it will excite a deep sensation in France and Europe; for the presence of Queen Victoria on our territory, after the dissensions produced by the *disloyal conduct* of our ally, would have an immense signification. It would be considered as the pledge of a new alliance, founded either on an oblivion of the past or on a desertion by England of a policy hostile to the development of our commerce and political influence.

PIC-NIC OF NO. 1 TROOP OF CAVALRY—Yesterday morning, notwithstanding the very unpromising appearance of the weather, No. 1 Troop of Cavalry, Capt. Alexander Ogilvie, with a large party of their friends, numbering in all rather more than two hundred persons, proceeded in carriages to Perry's Island, situated in the Babk River, for the purpose of having their Annual Pic-Nic. The party arrived on the Island about ten o'clock in the forenoon, and immediately scattered about, each one enjoying themselves as pleased them. Unfortunately, about eleven o'clock, it began raining, and from then until one o'clock, there were several heavy showers. A large house in the neighborhood afforded ample shelter for all from the rain. The afternoon was, however, all that could be desired, rather cool if anything, but fine and clear. It was spent in dancing, plying nine-pins on a bowling alley, fishing, &c. Several prizes were given by the officers of the troop, for long race, hurdle race, and throwing the heavy hammer, were contended for during the afternoon. The refreshments, which were ample, and of excellent quality, were supplied by Messrs. Morisson & Balchin. About eight o'clock in the evening the party returned to town, having spent a very pleasant day. The officers of the troop, Capt. Alex. Ogilvie, Lieut. William Ogilvie, and Cornet Smith, were most attentive to the comfort of all present.

HUMBUGGING.

In our last we ventured, in opposition to some of our very clever men, to insinuate a doubt as to the efficacy of this wonderful system of rule. It may answer very well with the Rhodes, the Simards, and Alleyns; with those who rise *the thimbles and the little pea* in politics, but the majority of mankind have a prejudice against it, men however humble, or however ignorant, have a natural feeling that they were born for something higher than to be *humbugged*.

Mr. J. A. McDonald's Government has fallen, because unfortunately for that gentleman, (which we believe him to be,) he was obliged to make use of very dirty tools to build up his political edifice. Generally his colleagues exhibited a recklessness of unprincipled audacity which has gone far to sap all respect for the constitutional principle, and individually have displayed, in their brief tenure of power, ingratitude, arrogance, and insolence, perfectly intolerable to those who reflected who and what these men were, and the means by which they acquired and retained that power.

Canada has seen many Governments but never one made up of such mean, faithless, and shameless men without one single redeeming feature.

If withal they had been possessed of a spark of genius, if they had had any real hardihood, if they had brought to the conduct of public affairs administrative capacity, if they had even "affected" virtue, they might have awakened some sympathy for them, and inexperienced persons might have compassionated them as decent people, compelled to shameful conduct by hard necessity.

But these political "strumpets" gloried in their shame. The Cartiers, the Simards, the Fellowes, and the Alleyns, setting public opinion at defiance, impudently grasped and tenaciously held, the rights which they had fraudulently acquired, and in the case of Québec the two self-constituted Representatives acted as though Québec did not exist, voting on every occasion entirely according as it might suit their own immediate interests. Acting in direct opposition to those of their constituents, disregarding every remonstrance, and treating their personal friends with insolence, or contemptuous indifference. To sum it up, in the graceful and parliamentary language of one of them, "they did not care a damn for Québec!" And now Québec will show them that it "does not care a damn" for them.

Let that clique which monopolises all the patriotism, all the genius, all the respectability of this city set to work. Let them employ their "talented young gentlemen" to libel any man who is not subservient to their views. Let them "humbug" the merchants and business men of Québec into subscribing money for their political influence and personal patronage, if they can. At all events they wont again try the trick of polling 10,000 votes for their friends, this time the parties concerned, will have a wholesome dread of retribution. But who cares what they may do? Let them sink into the contempt they deserve!

As for the people of Québec, they owe it to themselves to make amends for the last scandalous election. As there must be a new Election for this city, let them be more particular in their candidates. There are many excellent, respectable and experienced citizens worthy of their confidence, at any rate we may have the consolation that any men will better represent it than Messrs. Simard and Alleyn.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WEEDON AND CHATHAM.—It appears that one of the largest army contractors contracted to supply soldiers' kits at 2l. 11s. 3d. each, and his con-

tract being accepted, several thousand kits were sent into the clothing stores at Weedon, when it was discovered that the articles supplied were of an inferior description, and not worth the sum paid for them by the Government. On this discovery being made, the kits were returned to the contractor, who has since supplied the same kits to the troops at Chatham for 2l. 8s. 9d. each. It thus appears that articles which were rejected by the Government as not being worth 2l. 11s. 3d. at Weedon are considered to be worth 3l. 8s. 9d. at Chatham, and are purchased by the Government for the troops at that price. Since the authorities have agreed to present each recruit with a free kit, the whole expense of the soldiers' necessaries is borne by the Government instead of being charged to the recruit as heretofore.

THE BILLETING SYSTEM.—The Select Committee of the House of Commons have just reported on the billeting system. The power of billeting soldiers on innkeepers is conferred by the Mutiny Act, and the evidence of the military authorities is decisively in favour of its continuance. Weighing the objections against the system, the committee recommend that militia regiments, when embodied, should not be billeted, but quartered in barracks; that in all large recruiting depots (as the head-quarters of recruiting districts) the licensed victuallers should be relieved by Government providing a building for the reception of raw recruits (but not regular barracks); that the practice of "paying out" recruits is objectionable in every respect; that payment should be made to the licensed victuallers for lodging the soldiers at night, and that the practice of "buying out" be immediately prohibited; that the 14d. allowed for means of cooking should be changed to an allowance of 4d. to 6d. per night, to be paid for each billet for bed, fire, light, salt, pepper, and vinegar, and that the payment of billet-money to the head constable should be continued as the best and simplest for both parties. The committee do not see why "certain victuallers" of the city of London should be exempted from billets any longer, as they are now, very unfairly, by the 73rd section of the Mutiny Act. The committee have observed with pleasure the kindly and liberal feeling of the victuallers both towards the army and the militia.

The 'Gazette' contains the nomination of Major-General Sir H. Rose, K.E.B., and the Maharajah Jung Bahadur, Commander-in-chief of the Ghoorka troops lately acting with the British army in India, to the dignity of Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath.—Orders have been received at Malta for the 2nd battalion of the 2nd Foot, and the 1st battalion 14th Regiment, to proceed to the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 46th and 91st, for India; the former corps would be replaced in Malta by the 100th Foot (recently raised in Canada) and the 4th battalion Rifle Brig. de.—The launch of the Windsor Castle, 116 guns, is to take place on the 26th of next month.—Cornetries in the Life Guards are at a discount. There are, says the 'United Service Gazette,' six or seven cornets' commissions for sale, and no one will purchase in the Regiment. Either the expensive style of living operates as a bar to the ambition of poor men, or it is felt that, in the dreary round of duty from Windsor to London and back, varied with a field-day at Wormwood Scrubs or Hounslow, there is not much scope for military enterprise.—

ARMY CHAPLAINS.

A circular has been issued from the Horse Guards placing chaplains of the Presbyterian and Roman Catholic Churches on the same footing, as regards pay and allowances, as those of the Established Church. It also announces the Secretary of State's intention of appointing five Presbyterian and nineteen Roman Catholic Assistant-Chaplains to the Forces.—An extended branch of Captain Grant's method of cooking for the army—namely, a pontoon cooking apparatus—was tested on Saturday at Woolwich, for the purpose of exhibiting the facility with which an efficient kitchen can be afforded in the field for the accommodation of any number of troops, by which all the operations of baking, boiling, steaming, and frying may be carried on with as little inconvenience as in the permanent barracks.—Directions have issued from the Admiralty for eight of the mortar boats built for carrying on the war

with Russia to be sent from Sheerness to Chatham dockyard, for preservation in case their service should be again required.

The Brunswick, 80, screw, Capt. Erasmus Ormanney, arrived on Sunday morning from Plymouth, but could not get up to Spithead, owing to light winds, until Monday morning.

Four French screw men-of-war stemers were seen off this port on Sunday evening, steering to the westward. The Diadem, 32, screw, Captain Moorsom, R.N., sailed from Spithead on Monday evening, and the Ragoon, 21, screw, Captain Paynter, on Wednesday morning, on a Channel cruise of observation. The Renown, 91, screw, Captain Forbes, also sailed from Spithead on Thursday evening for the westward on a cruise; and the Curacoa, 31, screw, Captain Mason, is fitting as fast as possible to join them. The Curacoa was towed into harbour on Tuesday, and taken into dock for repairs to her machinery. She was taken out of dock again yesterday, and is to go into the steam-basin for further repairs.

The Duke of Wellington, 131, screw, Captain Lyres, R.N., was put out of commission at sunset, on Wednesday; and the St Vincent, 101, sailing three-decker, re-commissioned on Thursday morning, for the resumption of her former duties as flag-ship in ordinary. It is supposed that the Duke of Wellington is destined to carry the flag of the Commander-in-Chief of the Channel fleet.

The Royal Gorge, 102 screw, steam guardship of ordinary at Sheerness, Captain Superintendent John C. Fitzgerald, was put out of commission on Wednesday, and the captain, officers, and crew transferred to the Formidable, 84, as guardship of ordinary.

The Colossus, 80, now ready for the pendant Sheerness, had her compasses adjusted on Thursday.

The Locust steam-vessel Lieutenant-Commander John B. Field, at Sheerness, is to proceed along the east coast of England and Scotland, calling at the different ports to raise volunteer seamen. The Hart, sailing cutter, is also ordered to take the same route, to raise boys to be entered as sea apprentices.

The Caesar, 91, screw, Captain Frederick has about 340 men on her books, out of a complement of 850.

The Russell, 60, screw steam guardship, Captain Story with the gunboat Hind, arrived in King's Road, Bristol, on Tuesday night; she remains off 28 days for taining volunteers. One of the crew, named Henry Peacock, aged about 21, died from natural causes on the 27th, and was decently interred in the parish burial-ground at Bristol, on Wednesday.

The Windsor Castle, 116 guns at present building at Pembroke dockyard, will be launched on the 26th August next, when she will be navigated to Devonport, and placed amongst the steam reserve.

ARMY SERVICE.—The account of the receipt and expenditure for army services, including militia, commissariat, and ordnance, for the year ending 31st March, 1857, has just been printed, from which it appears that the aggregate amount of the ordinary grants for army and militia services in 1856-57, and the total expenditure 21,116,356l. 3s. 1d.

Marriage.

In this city, on the 22nd inst., at St. Matthew's Chapel, by the Rev. Dr. Percy, William Henry Wilson Hawtayne, Esq., Captain in H. M.'s 39th Regt., to Julia Smith, third daughter of the late Thomas Healy Esquire, of this city.

At Montreal, on the 20th instant, by the Dean of Montreal Robert Broome Baker, Esq., Captain H. M. 39th Regt., to Mary Sophia Thurlow, eldest daughter of Francis Thurlow Cunyngghame, Esquire, of Dalhousie Square, Montreal.

On Thursday, the 8th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Halifax, by the Right Reverend, the Lord Bishop of Nova Scotia, Bradney T. Gilpin, Esq., Captain in H. M. 62nd Regiment, to Louisa Wentworth, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Almon.

Death.

In Niagara, on the 11th instant, Philip Hopkins, Esq., late commander of H. M. cruiser, *vandeleur*, in the 71st year of his age.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

According to the "Correspondent" of the *Journal de Québec*, the total capital of the Grand Trunk on which interest at 6 per cent. is payable is £7,153,675 (besides the Provincial Loan of £3,785,658) which interest amounts to £429,220.

The receipts of the Railway during the year ended 31 Dec. 1857 were £270,008. The expenses do do £227,881. Net profit £42,127.

From which must be deducted for the Atlantic and St. Lawrence road £31,413. Leaves £10,714.

To pay £429,220.—besides the interest on the Provincial Guarantee amounting to more than £200,000 per annum. *Whither are we drifting?*

FRENCH CANADIAN LOYALTY.

(Quotations from the *National of Québec*.)

La nation canadienne, pour avoir été privée depuis si longtemps de la France, n'a pas cru pour cela qu'elle devait être anglaise, elle a anéanti son Waterloo à venger.

Le grand Napoléon renversa les trônes et cri de: Vive la France! Washington se souleva par l'amour de la patrie et en préchant l'union. Papineau souleva les masses aux cris de: Vive le Canada! Les Américains conquirent leur indépendance en chantant le Yankee Doodle et nous fonderons la république et la délivrance du joug anglais en chantant:

VIVE LA CANADIENNE ET LE CANADA!

We advise the Commandant of Québec to be on the look out and keep "his powder dry."

"NIGGERS."

We see that several correspondents of the Papers are in the habit of calling the Sepoys and natives of India *Niggers*!

The Turks, the Arabs, the Italians (or the French for that matter,) might just as well be called *niggers*, for there is a greater difference between the natives of India and the *niggers* proper, than there is between the Circassian and the Negro.

The expression is quite a modern one, and does not say much for the education or judgment of those using it.

Extract of a letter from an Officer in India, dated Shajehanpore, May 24th 1858.

"I hope and trust we may be able to surround those rascals in some fort, but Pandey has had one or two lessons which he has not forgotten and has become wary, one of these lessons they received at a place called Secundrabagh, which 2000 Pandey Infantry "Pukka" I. E. really murderous sepoy, took possession of. Secundra is a high walled place and the scamps thought themselves quite secure as the batteries were very heavy. The place was surrounded, and all points of each commanded by cavalry, the wall was then breached, round after round of shot poured in, and finally the 93rd went in, these went so work but soon got tired. Every passer by went in to assist. Ball and bayonet made short work and in a very short time all these 2000 scoundrels were polished off with the exception of a very very few who escaped to tell to their fellows the tale of the massacre. No! not catch Pandey in a trap again, in a hurry at least, in that species of trap, 1800 and some odd men were put into one large pit dug inside where they fell, and a young fellow who has just come from there says that even now you cannot remain near the place, notwithstanding the mound of earth which covers them.

We are authorised to state that the report, which we copied from a Bombay paper, that Colonel DE SALIS, 8th Hussars was to be brought to a Court Martial for not pursuing the fugitives at Kotah, is entirely without foundation.

JOBING AT WEEDON.

The only parallel to the way in which the clothing department of the army is conducted at Weedon is the manner in which agricultural operations are managed by the servants of the Crown in the forest of Hainault. There is a strong family resemblance between the revelations made by Colonel Boldero and Mr. Caird; especially the common drainage of the public purse by the public servants in the two cases. The Weedon narrative is as pretty an historiette of successful and systematic peculation as these latter days have produced. The story opens with the appointment of a store-keeper. There were two rival candidates for the post, and Colonel Boldero thus stated their respective qualifications, and upon whom the lot fell.

"One of them was an old public servant of great experience and been intelligence, a practical man, but one whose character was not good. The other man not perhaps quite so keen but one who had nevertheless proved himself to be an excellent public servant. The head of the department was consulted, and asked which of those two men he would appoint. He said he should prefer the man whose character was irreproachable, and that man was not selected."

The dispensers of good things, having made this extraordinary choice, very consistently left their nominee and favourite absolute master of his lucrative situation without exercising any control over him, or making the slightest inquiry into his proceedings for the space of two years and a half. Mr. Elliot was "monarch of all he surveyed" at Weedon, just as Mr. Clutton was of the groves of Hainault; from which he drew a revenue equal to the awake salaries of two Cabinet Ministers. What it was that awoke the suspicion of the London authorities we are not told, but the thought at length struck them that a little supervision of the establishment at Weedon might be prudent, and a "practical man" was sent down to look after Mr. Elliot, and into his books. A single peep satisfied the practical man that he wanted the help of ten more practical men to enable him to unravel the web which he found woven to his hands. From October to the following March the eleven worked at the books with such little progress that in the latter month the War Office sent down an auxiliary in the person of Captain Marten, the head of their Statistical Department, who no sooner reached the spot than he sent for ten additional clerks to reinforce the corps already employed. The reader will conclude that now at least a sufficient arithmetical power was accumulated to deal with any amount of confusion into which the books of an office ever fell. But Mr. Elliot seems to have been as clever at constructing a labyrinth as Dædalus himself, and Captain Marten, with his regiment of accountants, had no better success than his predecessors. A Commissary-General was now despatched, who took the field with eight assistant Commissaries; notwithstanding which strong measure it is enough to say that the books of Weedon are unbalanced at the present hour. Nay more, one of the defeated accountants has stated to the Committee of the House of Commons that the problem he and his associates were engaged in was not to be solved by any amount of labour or skill in book-keeping. Mr. Munro declared

That it was impossible any number of clerks could ever render the Government a true and faithful account of the amount of goods which were received and issued at that establishment; that documents were missing, no day-books kept, and that there was no check whatsoever upon the issue of goods.

Now let us follow Colonel Boldero to that portion of his piquant narrative, without which we might be apt to conclude that the mighty maze of Weedon was without a plan. It is necessary to see what doings were concealed under the wilderness of figures which "the old public servant, of great experience and keen intelligence," had involved his department. The anecdote of the boots is a match for the best story told of the Irish jobbers of the last century.

It also appeared during the years 1856-7-800,000 pairs of boots had been received at Weedon, and that 170,000 pairs had been sold, but where they had gone to it was impossible to ascertain. A person named Levy indeed, who had made a large fortune, and who was rather shy about coming forward to give evidence, had stated that he had

bought 20,000 pairs, and that he had paid for them at an auction at the rate of only about 5s. 5d. notwithstanding that they had cost the Government from 8s. 6d. to 8s. 9d. per pair. Those boots bought at 5s. 5d. had been resold to persons who were in the habit of contracting for the army, and one of the witnesses who had been examined had honestly stated that he had supplied five militia regiments with some of boots thus cheaply purchased, and that the Government had paid for them at a rate of 12s. a pair.

The Government have been driving a profitable trade in the capacity of military boot-makers. They make boots, or buy them from the makers (it is the same thing) for 8s. 9d. a pair, sell by auction for 5s. 5d. a pair, and repurchase them from the Jew buyers at the rate of 12s. a pair. Such was the commerce that flourished under the superintendence of Mr. Elliot, in whom a blind confidence was placed, which would have been unjustifiable had it been reposed in Aristides himself.

In the matter of kits the system pursued at the notable shop in question was no less admirable than in the article of the boots, commodious to the Hebrews. If the Jews are excluded from Parliament, they are certainly compensated in some measure by the handsome share the Government allows them in the pickings of such places as Weedon.

It had been laid down as a rule that the soldier on joining his regiment should receive 5l. in the shape of bounty, 2l. of which sum he has to get in hand, 3l. being kept to provide his kit; the actual cost of which however, was only 2l. 11s. 3d. Now, a man named Isaac was the person who was to supply these kits, and he (Colonel Boldero) had in his possession a return which showed that a number of regiments had been compelled to return the kits which they received, in consequence of their being of inferior quality. The effect of such a system was to relax the discipline of regiments, for, if the soldier were supplied with bad articles, it was impossible to keep him in a state of due subordination.

We are curious to know who pockets the difference between the price paid for a soldier's kit and that which he is charged for it? Who fobs the 8s. 9d.? But even this sum does not represent the fraud practised on the soldier, the kit he pays 3l. for not being worth even the 2l. 11s. 3d. which cunning Isaac receives from the Government. The kits supplied by Isaac must have been of very inferior merits indeed when the regimental authorities returned them, as they are not believed to be particular to a fault when only comforts of the private soldier are in question.

We have however, to have a full inquiry into the abuses of Weedon with all the solemnity of a Royal Commission, General Peel having very properly and frankly assented to Colonel Boldero's motion. It is satisfactory to learn that the Weedon establishment is to be swept away, as well as to hear from the Secretary for War that he has already abolished the clothing system and kit system, without waiting for the results of investigations which must be tedious in proportion to the extent and inveteracy of the corruptions that call for them. These are valuable reforms as far as they go, substantial benefits to the army, and cheap improvements of the defences of the nation.

MILITARY COLONISTS IN INDIA.

Seldom has a question submitted to the Committee of the House of Commons been submitted to a fuller and more anxious scrutiny than that which now engages the attention of the Members assembled twice a week in Committee room No. 18. The great point at issue is the advantage possibly accruing to India from the encouragement of colonization in the most salubrious parts of the country, meaning "by colonization" not the introduction of European labourers, but the application of English science and skill the English capital to the development of the resources of the land. As far as the evidence has gone, the proposition has been determined in the affirmative, and the Legislature will consequently be called upon ere long to insist that the Government of India shall practically open the country to Englishmen, by making roads and canals, and introducing a system of jurisprudence, which will afford a guarantee for the security of life and property, and the exercise of

even-handed justice.

Some weeks ago we mentioned the gist of evidence of Major General TREMENEERE, of the Bengal Army, in respect to the location of European Soldiers in the Himalayas, and the feasibility of rearing their children there, so that they might become good Soldiers or civil employes. It was eminently satisfactory. We have now the advantage of reading notes of the yet unpublished evidence of Captain OUCHTERLONY, of the Madras Engineers, and this is equally conclusive in favour of the establishment of soldiers in the hills of Southern India.

Captain OUCHTERLONY has had rare opportunities of ascertaining the fitness of the hill districts for a certain class of cultivation, and for the residence of Europeans. He has made surveys. He has made a trigonometrical survey. He has been in Bombay, Bengal, Madras, China, Singapore, Malacca Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope Aden, &c. For twenty-four years he has been actively employed as an Engineer or Surveyor. He knows much of tracts of land elevated considerably above the level of the sea, such as the Neilgherries and Kooradahs in Coimbatore, Wynaad in Malabar, Coorg, the Shevarroy, Collanulleys, &c., Salem, the southern part of Mysore, and hill station near Bellary, the Pulney hills in Madras, and the uplands and mountain chains of Travancore, Baramahl, the north of Coimbatore, &c.

Now what is the result of this dispassionate examination of the colonization question by this intelligent Officer?

Captain OUCHTERLONY says that if the hills are elevated near the sea you may have a very pleasant climate at 4,000 feet above the level; but far in the interior 6,000 feet give a pure European climate. He considers all the hill districts adapted for colonization. Europeans, it is true, could not perform much manual labour in the low country, but they may nevertheless, if of robust constitutions, and the abstemious and temperate habits, superintend the operations on estates, whether of cotton, cereals, indigo, sugar, hemp &c., without loss of health or a deterioration of personal vigour if near a hill station to which they could occasionally resort. The most valuable and important of the hill districts are the Neilgherries, whether considered in regard to climate riches, of soil, cheapness and abundance of the necessaries of life. Very shortly these districts will be brought by a main line of rail within a few hours' journey of Cochin, a magnificent harbour on the Western Coast—the will give them a great commercial value; but it is a *Military point of view that the Neilgherries, with railways their bases, will be of the greatest importance to the Government.* Masses of European Troops can be located in these position, where, while available to be moved at the shortest notice upon any point menaced by hostility, whether along the coast or in the heart of the British territory, their health and efficiency would be preserved, while their condition socially and morally, would be in every way ameliorated. The produce of the Neilgherries, comprehends every thing needed for the sustenance of many thousand Troops and settlers. The barley for malting) and hops grow there are of excellent quality. Much beer has already been made in the hills and consumed by the Regiments—"there was not one Regiment that did not report favourably of it"—the 15th Hussars, the 51st, the 94th, all used it—it superseded, in a great measure, the use of the deleterious arrack so much drunk by the men. It cost ninepence the gallon, and as the Soldiers had to pay for the beer they were at liberty to drink it or leave it alone. They preferred it to the beer imported from England.

"I would take for examples of the efficiency of the proposed change the case of young Recruits arriving at Madras for the Artillery or Infantry. If they have to join their Depots at Madras itself they at once enter upon a train of instruction and duty which the novel and oppressive climate renders most irksome and unbearable. The *crux* of their life, confined as they are within the walls of their Barracks between 8 and 8 a.m., and 5 or 6 p.m., with only drill in the morning and evening to chequer the monotony of their existence, soon induces habits of intemperance, and the Regimental records would show that premature loss of life, or of constitution is the result. But if their Depots were on the hills how different

would be the history of the Recruit. His drill and training carried on, as in England, in the middle of the day in a bracing and exhilarating climate, agreeable and congenial occupation, either in gardening, cricket, football, or other English amusements and athletic exercises; he would at the expiration of his term of instruction; be a far more able-bodied man than when he first landed, while his mind would be toned to receive better impressions of the Service and duty he had undertaken than any he could have gleaned in the tap-room of the canteen or in the Camp sutlers' hut. It is not too much to say that, by this mode of operation, disembarking the Recruits and fresh unacclimatized Troops at Cochin, whence in a few hours they could be conveyed (the railway having been completed) to the summit of the hills, hundreds of young lives would be annually preserved to the public service; a result which, apart from the consideration of humanity, would exhibit an absolute saving to the State, calculating that each Recruit as he lands in India is worth to the public £100—a sum which would go far to repay the interest of any amount expended upon buildings erected to furnish the necessary shelter and accommodation. Upon the same principle I would argue that it must be manifestly for the interest of the State that all instruction and training, whether of European Officers or men, which involve out of doors employment, should, if possible, be carried on in a climate where the health of its servants can be preserved, and where much more work can be got out of them than in a locality where the temperature engenders lassitude, and predisposes to illness, if any undue exertion, though restricted to the few hours of the day when the sun's rays are not oppressive, be made. Therefore, I would have the training for the Artillery, for Engineering duties, and for other professional employment, all pursued on the Neilgherries, instead of as now near the town of Madras."

Pursuing the consideration of the advantages offered by these bills for the location of masses of European Soldiers, I would submit there is no district in India which can boast so many. Supplies of all kinds are procurable from the surrounding districts to an almost unlimited extent, and when the railway is completed, at an exceedingly moderate cost; this we have proved with the 74th Highlanders; the greater demand is for supplies the more rapidly the natives seemed to bring them in, and as the men would not require in so good a climate, the number of native servants to attend upon them, which are indispensable in the plains; while they would be able by the work of their own hands to produce their own vegetables out of plots of ground which it would be wise to allot to each Regiment to brew their own beer, make their own bread, and even pursue their respective trades in meeting Regimental requirements, there can be no doubt that a Battalion of European or Artillery would cost the State less in the aggregate while stationed in the hills than when cantoned in the low country.

The 74th were sent to the Neilgherries when fresh from England, and there never was a sick man—sickness, indeed, was unknown among them; they were able to drill at any time in the day; pieces of garden ground were given to them, and they were perfectly happy, because fully and profitably employed. The Engineer Officers occasionally had large working parties of the Highlanders, and gave them three shillings a day. They became most useful servants of the State, as well as trained Soldiers, and were actually employed in building their own barracks.

All this is very cheering, corroborating as it does the opinions of other able and experienced men. We should add that although Captain Ouchterlony does not go so far as General Tremeneere as to recommend an increase of marriages for the purpose of augmenting the European population in the hills, he is strongly of opinion that European children should be reared there, and that the prospect of their being healthfully and advantageously employed would popularise the Service in India, and materially aid the efforts of the Recruiting Officer in this country.

In a few weeks the Colonisation Committee will have closed its sittings, and we shall look forward very hopefully to its Report and the practical results that will ensue.—(U. S. Gazette.)

HOW TO ENCOURAGE THE COLONIES.

It has been sometimes said that Downing street and Whitehall place are not England; and that foreign nations and even our own Colonies must not judge us as a nation by the acts of our great officials. There is, unhappily, too much truth in this remark; the Government, if it feels with the public, is not careful to make its feelings known; it many cases it simply does not feel with the nation at all; it has nothing to conceal, nothing to make manifest; it is indifferent. Until quite recently the nation was far ahead of the Colonial Office, not only in its views of colonial policy, but in its feelings towards the colonies. Hence it was that the rebels of Canada had so large a hold upon the sympathies of England, that the anti-convict *emeute* at the Cape of Good Hope, and the anti-convict agitation in Australia, found backers at home powerful enough to make the Government give way. It was wittily said that the colonies had only to rebel enough and they would be sure to get that they wanted. We must put down their rebellions, but we must grant the demands of rebels. Had the Government gauged to a greater nicety the feeling of England, they would assuredly have been able to anticipate the Canadian rebellion and the *emeute* at the Cape.

Happily we have amended our colonial policy, and better relations now prevail between the mother-country and her numerous family. The fruits of a course, more just as well as more generous, are apparent all over the world. Our colonies are every where as loyal and contented as any British county, and as ready as any British county to take part in national enterprises and bear their share of the burdens of the Empire. Witness the sympathy of the colonists with Great Britain during the Crimean war, and again in this Indian mutiny, a sympathy shown not only in speeches and "tall talk," but in large contributions of hard cash to the Patriotic and Indian Relief funds. Nay, have not the burghers of Cape Town recently done garrison duty in order that the British Regiments in the colony might go to India? When the Russian war broke out, Canada offered to raise two regiments for Imperial service, but the offer was declined; why we could never tell. Instead of encouraging Canadian loyalty, and accepting the generous proffer of assistance, Downing Street welcomed the colonists with the cold shoulder. It showed that a leaven of the old spirit still mingled with the new and better policy, and that there was still a gulf between the Government and the British people, who would have gladly received the aid of their North American brethren. And we fear the old spirit still remains.

A Government should never do things by halves, and should be as careful in small as in great things. Goaded by want of stalwart men of Anglo-Saxon mould to fight our battles in India, the late Government so far received from its old position as to authorize the raising of a Canadian regiment for imperial service, to be called the 100th Regiment, and to be officered partly by British and partly by Canadian subjects of the Queen. What befell? The Regiment, 1000 strong, was raised in a very short space of time. The Canadians were justly gratified with the recognition of their imperial importance, and were proud of the corps they had furnished. The were no longer regarded as a mere colony, a community whose destiny seemed to be to worry to the Colonial Officers with grievances, a burden the state. They felt they were an arm and a powerful arm of the empire, supporters of the throne, and direct sharers in British renown. One half this regiment, so nobly and promptly placed at the service of the Queen, has arrived in England. One would have thought that the landing of this first contingent of men ever supplied by a colony to the British army, would have been a red letter day at the port where it took place; that some public recognition of the presence of these gallant fellows would have been made. Far from it. The authorities at the Horse Guards seem not to have given it a thought; perhaps we should say at the War Department, for General Peel tells us that he is the master of the Commander-in-chief. The regiment landed at Liverpool a few days ago, and passed on to Shorncliffe; but "one who was present with the 100th" avers that "from the moment of the regiment's arrival at Liverpool to its reaching Shorncliffe there was not one solitary cheer

given by the people of any locality, through which the regiment passed, nor the slightest recognition made of the loyalty of the people of Canada, whose sons and residents have furnished the only corps ever raised and sent to England from one of her Colonies." This is a painful fact. Now we say that this gross negligence must be laid to the account of the War Department. We might have anticipated that Liverpool, so profuse of courtesies to citizens of the United States, and so intimately connected with all North America, would have welcomed the Canadians by some public demonstration. Yet we feel that Liverpool was not bound to do so. But that the War Minister should have so far forgot what was fitting on the occasion is inexcusable. He ought to have made it impossible that so fair an opportunity of expressing what we all think and feel respecting the gallantry and loyalty of our Canadian brethren should have been thrown away.

If this is a specimen of the way in which Whitehall Place intends to encourage the colonies, Whitehall Place must be induced to feel that the day for that kind of conduct has gone by. It is, unfortunately, another proof that Downing Street is not England. Let us hope that the colonists will take it in that light; and let us trust that General Peel will repair his error by advising her Majesty to confer some special mark of recognition on the 100th Regiment in the name of the grateful British people.—(*Spectator*).

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.

A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady was sitting in the cabin near him, and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out, "My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible that you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He arose from his chair lashed to the deck, supporting himself by a pillar of the bed place, drew his sword and, pointing it to the breast of wife, exclaimed:

"Are you not afraid?"

She instantly answered "No."

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rejoined the lady, "I know that the sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember, I know in whom I believe, and that he holds the winds in his fists and the waters in the hollow of his hands."

THE ADMIRAL'S DREAM.—Admiral Sir Henry Digby, in the command of a frigate, had shaped his course for Cape St. Vincent, and was running to the southward in the latitude of Cape Finisterre. He rang his bell at eleven o'clock for the watch, and asked him, "How are we standing?"—"South-south-west, Sir." "What sort of weather?"—"The same, Sir, as when you left the deck; fine strong breeze; starlight night."—"The same sail?"—"Yes, the same; double-reefed topsails and foresail."—"Has there been anybody in my cabin?"—"I believe not, Sir; I shall ask the sentry."—"Sentry," asked the officer of the watch, "has there been anybody in the captain's cabin?"—"No, Sir," said the sentry, "nobody."—"Very odd," rejoined the captain, "I was perfectly convinced I had been spoken to." At two o'clock the bell was again rung, the same questions repeated, and the same answers given. "Most extraordinary thing," said Captain Digby; "every time I dropped asleep I heard somebody shouting in my ear, 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' 'Digby! Digby! go to the northward!' I shall certainly do so. Take another reef in your topsails," he continued to the officer of the watch; "haul your wind and tack every hour till daylight, and then call me." The officer of the middle watch did accordingly as he was ordered, and when relieved at four o'clock his successor was astonished at finding the ship on a wind, and asked the meaning of it. "Meaning, indeed," said the other; "the Captain has gone mad, that's all!" and he then told his story, at which they laughed heartily. There was, however, nothing to do but obey the orders; and the ship was tacked at four, at five, at six, and at seven. She had just come round for the last time, as the day was breaking, when the look-out

man cried out, "Large ship on the weather bow!" A musket was fired to bring her to, and she proved a Spanish vessel laden with dollars and a rich cargo, which gave the fortunate dreamer a large portion of the great fortune which he amassed in the naval service. The story was told to my friend, the late Sir Jahleel Brenton, and by him repeated to me; the high character of both him and Sir Henry Digby forbidding the possibility of fabrication.—Sea Drift, by Rear Admiral Hercules Robinson.

A letter from Monte Video, of May 29th, brings intelligence of the death of a remarkable Frenchman, M. Aime Bonpland, the naturalist, who died at San Borja, at the age of eighty-five. He was the son of a physician, and was brought up to his further profession, but the political events of the early republic compelled him to enter the navy. He made a long cruise as a naval surgeon, but took the earliest opportunity of returning to Paris to pursue his studies. There, at the house of M. Corvisart, he made the acquaintance of a young German of about his own age, who afterwards became known to the world as the celebrated Alexander de Humboldt. These young men became intimate friends; and when M. de Humboldt undertook his expedition to the equinoctial regions of the new world, M. Bonpland accompanied him. During this journey M. Bonpland collected and classed upwards of six thousand plants, which were then unknown to botanical writers. On his return to France he presented his collection to the Museum of Natural History, and received the thanks of Napoleon I, who granted him a pension. The Empress Josephine was very fond of Bonpland: she made him her factor at Malmaison, and often sowed in her garden there flower seeds which he had brought from the tropics. After the abdication at Fontainebleau, M. Bonpland urged the Emperor to retire to Mexico to observe events. A few weeks after tendering this fruitless advice he sat by the death-bed of Josephine, and heard her last words. Her death and the definitive fall of the empire leaving him nothing to desire in France, he returned to South America, and became a professor of natural history at Buenos Ayres. Subsequently he travelled across the Pampas, the provinces of Santa Fe, Chaco, and Bolivia, and penetrated to the foot of the Andes. Being there taken for a spy, he was arrested by the governor of Paraguay, and was detained a prisoner for eight years, till 1829. On his release he directed his steps towards the Brazils, and settled at San Borja, where, in a charming but humble retreat, surrounded by orange groves and European shrubs, he remained to the day of his death, receiving with pleasure all French travellers who visited him; he was the author (among other) of "Les plantes Equinoxiales" (1805), "La Monographie des Melastomies" (1806), "Description des plantes rares et de la Malmaison" (1813), "Vue des Cordilleres et Monuments indigene de l'Amerique" (1819), and (jointly with M. de Humboldt) "Voyage aux Regions Equinoxiales du Nouveau Continent."

THE NEW ARMY WARRANT,

The Royal Commission appointed to revise the Army Warrant of 1854 has made its report, and the new Warrant, embodying its recommendation, may be expected to appear in the course of a few days. In all probability the principal changes will be found to be as follows. Those who have noticed the paragraph (extracted from the *Globe*), which has been going the rounds of the press, will observe that the subjoined abstract differs very materially from that which has already appeared:—

The fixed establishment of General Officers will be raised from 234, the number settled by the Commission of 1824, to 260.

Those Colonels whose promotion to the rank of Major General was stopped by the advancement of Officers junior to them for distinguished services in the field will be replaced in their proper position. These latter Officers will continue to enjoy all the pay and privileges of their promotion, but will not be counted on the fixed establishment of Generals until the time at which they would have come upon it in the ordinary course by seniority. All future promotions for distinguished service are to be made in the same way, so that those who gain their promotion shall not do so to the exclusion of other Officers.

The rank of Lieutenant Colonel is not to be abolished. Five years' command of a Regiment, instead of three, as hitherto, is to be the condition of promotion to the rank of Colonel.

There will also, probably, be some change as regards the positions of Colonels to whom may be given the command of Brigades, the effect of which will be the creation of the rank of Brigadier General.

The immediate consequence of this Warrant will be the promotion of 36 Colonels to the rank of Major General viz., 26 to provide for the increase of the establishment from 234 or 260, and 10 who have been hitherto kept back by the promotion for distinguished service of Major Generals Airey, Rose, Scarlett, Buller, Eyre, Windham, Havelock, Inglis, Hope Grant, and Mansfield. The Senior Colonels will thus attain the rank of Major Generals, and their promotions will leave vacant the offices of Inspecting-Field Officer of the London and Dublin Recruiting Districts, and the Lieutenant Colonelcies of the Coldstream Guards, 87th, 10th, 99th, and 83rd Regiments. The Colonels to be included must depend on those entitled by service to be promoted to Major General.

NOMINAL LIST OF OFFICERS

Serving in the Provincial Force Canada
West 1st January 1843.

1st Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut. Colonel:
William Gourlay,
Captains:
James Brown, Bartholomew Pinch, Richard P. Webb, William Lane,
Lieutenants:
Charles Patrick, John Thomas, William Thompson, Whinton Metcalfe,
Ensigns:
Edward D. Hall, George W. Wenham, Charles De Blacquiere, William Cluns.
Staff:
Pay-Master—George Chisholm,
Adjutant—Turcotte (Cap.)
Surgeon—Duncan Campbell.

2nd Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel:
Brooke Young.
Captains:
John F. Sparke, (Major.) Charles Wood, Alex. McIntosh, Allan Cameron.
Lieutenants:
Augustus Servergeu, James B. Perrier, Charles F. Dewson, Arthur Rankin,
Ensigns:
Wolsten A. Dixon, John A. Fraser, Philip J. Graham, Henry Cook.
Staff:
Pay-Master—Mathew Wells,
Adjutant—Charles Jones,
Surgeon—Alfred Dewson.

3rd Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel:
Amos Thorne,
Captains:
Simon Purdon, John P. Downes, Samuel Usher, William Durie,
Lieutenants:
Charles W. Grange, Samuel Read, James D. Humphrey, Charles S. Finlaison,
Ensigns:
William Hamilton, Edward Wheeler, Elie Watson Ward, W. Thompson,
Staff:
Pay-Master, Thomas Benson, Adjutant, Thomas Bentley, Surgeon, William C. Humphrey,
4th Incorporated Battalion.

Lieut.-Colonel:
Joseph Hill, (Col.)
Captains:
John Arthurs, Henry Jessopp, Alexander Shaw, Wellesly Richey,
Lieutenants:
Joseph Smith Lee, John Black, Edward Keraten, Archibald Ponton,
Ensigns:
Augustus Roche, Duncan E. McQueen, William E. Parker, Arthur L. Hill,
Staff:
Pay-Master—George Henderson,
Adjutant—Thos. Willy (Cap.)
Surgeon—Peter Dieht.

5th Incorporated Battalion.
 Lieut.-Colonels Philip Vankoughnet. (Col.)
 Captains: Roberts, Edmonson; J. B. Monk, J. E. Grogan, Henry Ruttan,
 Lieutenants: James Dickenson, Terence M. Smyth, Philip Duchesnay, W. H. Thompson.
 Ensigns: Gordon H. Crrysler, Hamilton H. Empey, Charles Dickenson.
 Staff: Pay-Master, Wich J. Anderson, Adjutant, E. M. Battye, (23d Fusiliers), Surgeon, Dyce, (23d Fusiliers.)
1st Troop Incorporated Dragoons.
 Captain: Thomas McGrath, (Major.)
 Lieutenant: James McGrath,
 Ensigns: Charles W. Heath Cornet.
Coloure Corps
 Captain: Alexander McDonell,
 Lieutenants: Johnson Clinch, William B. Roberts,
 Ensigns: Henry G A Powell,
Glangarry Light Infantry.
 Captain: Alexander McDonell,
 Lieutenants: Alexander McDonell,
 Ensigns: Eneas McDonell.

UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

MICHAELMAS TERM. The commencement of the 14th year of this Institution, begins on SATURDAY, SEPT. 4. Candidates for admission are requested to give early notice to the Principal, the Revd. J. H. NICOLLS, D.D., Lennoxville, July 10th 1858.

Junior Department of Bishop's College AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE JUNIOR DEPARTMENT re-opens on THURSDAY, AUGUST 31st under the charge of the Revd. J. W. WILLIAMS, M. A. Rector, assisted by the Messrs. O. D. CAPEL and J. J. PROCTOR. For information apply to the Revd. J. W. WILLIAMS, Post-office, Quebec, or to any of the officers of the College. Lennoxville, July 10th, 1858.

THOMAS MAXWELL, Shipping, Commission, Insurance, Custom House and Steamboat Agent. Consignments Solicited Remittances prompt Canal Basin, and 19 St. Francois Xavier Street.

REFERENCES: Honbls. J. Ferrier and L. Renaud; William Molson; William Workman, David Torrance, Johnson Thompson, and Joseph Levey, Esqrs. Messrs. Chamberlin & Thompson; Morland & Co; and Joseph McCay & Brother.

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Tenders addressed to the Undersigned, will be received at the Office of PUBLIC WORKS, until **WEDNESDAY, THE 10th DAY OF MARCH NEXT, AT NOON.**

For the establishment of an efficient line of **TUG STEAMERS,** To ply between the upper entrance of the Lachine Canal and the Port of Kingston. To consist of SIX VESSELS; to perform the service of towing for term of three years, from the **FIRST DAY OF MAY NEXT.**

Persons Tendering will state the amount of the annual bonus which they will accept from the Government, in addition to the rates to be paid by the Vessels Towed; also the names of the teamers, to be employed in the Service, and their Horse Power.
 All further details with the rates to be allowed for Towing, &c., can be known on applying to this Office.
 Two responsible persons will be required to give security for the due performance of the Contract.
 Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders Towing."
 By order, **THOMAS A. BEGLY,** Secretary.

Department of Public Works, Toronto, 16th February, 1858.

MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Post-masters Gen. and marked "Tender for Mail Service," will be received at Toronto, until 2 o'clock Noon, on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails (one per week) each way between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay; on and from the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The conveyance to be made in a Canoe during winter, and on Foot or on Horse-back during summer.
 The computed distance between Chicoutimi and Murray Bay is Ninety miles.
 The days and hours of arrival and departure to be as follows, subject to a right of the Post-master General to alter the same, should he consider it advisable so to do; To leave Chicoutimi with the Mail each Monday at noon, and to arrive at Murray Bay on the Thursday following at 10 a. m.; to leave Murray Bay on the Friday following immediately on the arrival of the Quebec Mail, and to arrive at Chicoutimi on Sunday evening following or at latest on Monday morning, at 8 o'clock.
 The Contract, if satisfactory executed, will continue in force for a term not exceeding two years; the Post-master General reserving the right to terminate the agreement at any time previous to the expiration of the two years, should the public interest in his opinion require it, upon giving the Contractor three months previous notice of his intention.
 All expenses on this Route for Tolls, Ferries, &c., must be defrayed by the Contractor.
 Each Tender to state the price asked in works at length; and to be accompanied by the written guarantee of two responsible parties undertaking that in the event of the Tender being accepted the Contract shall be duly executed, by the party tendering, for the price demanded;—undertaking also to become bound with the Contractor in the sum of One hundred pounds for the due performance of the service.
 Blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices at Murray Bay, Grande Baie, Chicoutimi, Bagotville, Ste. Irénee, and Port au Ferail.
 Tenders will be received from Murray Bay, or Chicoutimi, at the convenience of the Contractor.
 W. H. GRIFFIN, Deputy P. M. Genl.

Post Office Department, Toronto, 20th March, 1858.

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 Address **DUNBAR BROWNE, Advocate,** 132, Craig Street, Montreal.

Inquiry about a Father.

A SLAVE named HARRIS, who was owned by Robert Heald, of Missouri, ran away some twenty years since, after his wife was sold far away, and is supposed to be in Canada. His wife's name was Lucy, and was owned by one Cornwell. Their children were Betsy, Jane, Patsy, Eliza and Samuel. One of Harris' children (the son) now about 20 years of age, a very strong and stout man, with an honest face and pleasant manners; is very desirous of knowing where his father is—having heard that he is alive and in Canada; called HARRIS, or some other name. Should this notice meet the Father's eye, he is earnestly requested to communicate his Post Office address to the undersigned.
LEWIS TAPBAN, 48, Beekman Street, New York.
 New York, 16th January, 1858.
 Editors throughout Canada are respectfully requested for humanity's sake, to give the above one or more insertions.

LOWER TOWN BOOK AND JOB Printing Establishment.

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| APPEAL CASES, | INSURANCE POLICIES, |
| AUCTION BILLS, | LABELS OF ALL KIND, |
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| BANK CHECKS, | MONTHLY SHEETS, |
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| BILLS OF LADING, | NOTARIAL DEEDS, |
| BLANK FORMS, | NOTICES, |
| BLANK BOOKS, | PAMPHLETS, |
| BROKER'S CIRCULARS, | PASSPORTS, |
| BUSINESS CARDS, | POSTERS, |
| CATALOGUES, | PROGRAMMES, |
| CIRCULARS, | RAILROAD WORK, |
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CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, Toronto, 9th December, 1857.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR GENERAL, by an Order in Council, bearing date the 4th of December, 1856, has been pleased to order and direct that Cloth and other Materials required for making up Military Clothing for the use of the Provincial Militia, be admitted free of Duty of Customs, upon the Appraiser, or other competent person, ascertaining the value for duty of the Cloth or other Materials imported and used in Regimental Uniforms, for the Private as well as the Officer, and that the Duty thereon be ascertained and allowed to each Company through the Adjutant General and allowed in charge of the Company, upon the oath of the party that said Cloth and other Materials had paid Duties of Customs on their importation, which had not been refunded.