

Papers and souvenirs of Edward Louis McSheehy

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RAMC 1273/1

EDWARD LOUIS McSHEEHY. Born in Limerick 27 Feb. 1834.
M.D., 1856, M.Ch., 1866, R.U.I. F.R.C.S.I., 1867.
Assist. Surg. Staff 27 May 1857.

1 Dragoon Guards 14 Aug. 1857.
Staff 31 March 1863.
5 Dragoon Guards 12 July 1864.

Surgeon Staff 17 May 1871.

12 Foot 31 May 1871

Surgeon Major A.M.D. 17 May 1871 (11 March 1873).

Retired on h.p. 28 May 1877.

Mayor of Wimbleden 1911 - 1913. J.P.

Died in Wimbleden 1 May 1918.

CHINA 1860. Action of Sinho. Capture of Taku Forts, actions
of Changkiawan, Palichias, and surrended of Pekin.
Medal with two Clasps.

Regimental system abolished in 1873.

RAMC 1273/1

5279. THOMAS McSHEEHY. Born
In Army List and History of 7 Fusiliers name spelt SHEEHY.
Born in Limerick Feb. 1832. M.D., Q.U.I.

Assist. Surgeon Staff 26 May 1854.

7 Foot 29 June 1855.

Staff 7 March 1856.

7 Foot 15 May 1857.

Surgeon Staff 1 May 1867..

Died in Vevey, Switzerland, 21 June 1868.

CRIMEA from Sept. 1854. Battle of Balaklava. Siege and Fall of Sebastopol. Medal with two Clasps. Turkish Medal.

NORTH WEST FRONTIER OF INDIA 1860. Against Mahsud @ Wuzerees. Forcing of Barrara Pass and destruction of Makeen. 7 Foot Hist.

Copy

For the Commander-in-Chief.

STATEMENT of the Services of

Assistant Surgeon E. H. McSherry

5th

Regiment of *Dragoon Guards* with a Record of such

Particulars as may be useful in case of his death.

Where born

Linneick

Date of birth *27 February 1834*

Age on entering the Service

13

Whether a Cadet at the Royal Military College

No

RANK	Regiment or Half Pay	Date of Appointment	FULL PAY. Whether obtained with or without Purchase; and, if by exchange, whether with or without paying the difference.	HALF PAY. Whether obtained by Reduction, or by the purchase of a Half-Pay Commission; whether in consequence of his being from ill health incapable of Service, or under what other circumstances; and if by Exchange, whether with or without receiving the difference.
Previous Service (if any) in the Ranks - }				
<i>Staff A. Surgeon</i>	<i>Staff</i>	<i>28 May 1857</i>		
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>	<i>16th & 8th</i>	<i>24 Aug. 1857</i>		
<i>Assistant Surgeon</i>	<i>5th Dragoons</i>	<i>12 July 1864</i>		
Cornet or Ensign, &c.				
Lieutenant				

PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT.

RANK	Regiment or Half Pay	Date of Appointment	Full Pay (continued)	Half Pay (continued)
Captain - - -				
Major - - -				
Lieut. Colonel - - -				
Colonel - - -				
Major General - - -				
Lieut. General - - -				
General - - -				

Station	At Home		Abroad	
	From Date of Arrival	To Date of Embarka- tion for Abroad	From Date of Embarka- tion from this Country	To Date of Arrival in this Country

United Kingdom 28 May 1857 23 Aug 1857
 India China 24 Aug 1857 31 March 1863
 United Kingdom 10 April 1863 31 Mar 1871

BATTLES, &c.

Campaign	Battle, Siege, Action	Date	Regimental or Staff situation held on the occasion	Name of Officer in Chief Command	In what or whose despatches mentioned, and terms used as regards the Officer, with date of London Gazette or General Order
China	Taku Dots 1851 Sept. last before Pekin 1860	1851 1860	5th Regt Marine Corps 1st Dr. Regt	Major G. C. M. G.	

HAS FILLED THE FOLLOWING SITUATIONS ON THE STAFF.

Appointment	Station	Period		Total period in Years and Months
		From	To	
Staff Assistant Surgeon	W. H. A. H. L. 28 May 1851 25 Aug 1851			3/12 th
"	Countisbury	March 1860	12 July 1864	1 Year 4 Mon

WOUNDS.

Action in which received	Date	What grant of Pay has been received	Rate of Pension, Date, and whether Permanent or Temporary

TITLES, HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, AND MEDALS.

Distinction	Date of receiving such, and for what Service	Whether promoted for Service in the Field	Whether granted any Pension for distinguished Service, and if so, the amount
China Medal			
1st Clap. for China War	No.	No.	No.
Taku Dots Pekin			

Instances in which the Officer has distinguished himself by gallant or skilful conduct; when, where, and on what occasion, and whether noticed in General Orders.

W
PERIODS ON HALF PAY.

From	To	Total	Years	Months.

If the Officer be married, * specify					If the Officer has any legitimate children, specify—		
When	Where	To whom	The Wife living at the date of	Minister who Married the Parties, and of what church	Names	Dates of Birth	Where Baptized

* Note.—A Report is to be made to the War Office within Six Months of the Marriage.—See Regulations for Widows' Pensions.

Service on	Years	
	Aboard	At Home
31 March 1871		
Full Pay.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Half Pay.....		
Total.....	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 $\frac{1}{2}$

I do hereby certify, upon my honour, that to the best of my knowledge and belief, this statement is in all respects correct and true.
John McShane Signature of the Officer.
Notary Public

We do hereby certify, that We are satisfied of the general correctness of this statement.
M. Reen Major Paymaster.
D. H. Hartnell Adjutant.

Commanding Officer.
S. D. S. 1 April 1871.

5th Regt REGIMENT.

Rank and Assistant Surgeon
Name *E. L. McGehee*

Date of making } 31 March 1841
out the return }

W. O. Form 360.

50
Edward Louis W^m Sheekey

Assistant Surgeon
to the Fleet

Signed by Victoria
Regina

Loc

RAMC 1273/3

Signed
Victoria R



19/6/57

Historically



Entered

M^t A. Valet

War Office.

Victoria by the Grace of God of the
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c
To Our Trusty and well beloved Edward Louis M'Sheky M.D. Greeting
We do by these Presents Constitute and Appoint you to be Apothecary Surgeon
to our Forces

from the Twenty fourth of May 1857 You are therefore carefully and diligently
to discharge the Duty of Apothecary Surgeon by doing and performing all and
all manner of Things thereunto belonging. And you are to observe and follow
such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as you shall receive from Us
or any your superior Officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War.
Given at our Court at Saint James's the Twenty fifth day of
June 1857 in the Twenty first Year of Our Reign.

Edward Louis M'Sheky M.D.
Apothecary Surgeon
to the Forces. —

Warrington ac. Engineer to Her Majesty,
27 Strand.

By Her Majesty's Command
Marked

RAMC 1273/3

2

C. L. McSheehy, M.D.
Staff Captain Surgeon

S. Ag.
Recorded:



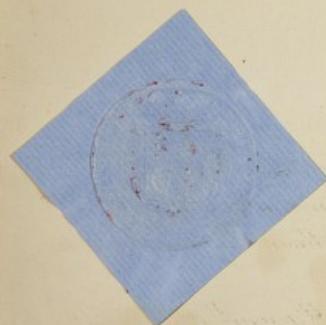
51/3/63

Victoria By the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c. To Our Trusty and well beloved
Edward Louis Mc Shaeby M.D. Greeting We do by these Presents Constitute & appoint
you to be Staff Assistant Surgeon
from the 21st of March 1863 You are therefore carefully and diligently
to discharge the Duty of Staff Assistant Surgeon by doing and performing all and
all manner of Things thereunto belonging And you are to observe and follow
such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as you shall receive from Us
or any your superior Officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War.

In Witness whereof the General Commanding in Chief and one of Her
Majestys Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the Order of
Her Majesty in Council bearing date the Seventh day of June 1862, and
by Command of Her Majesty, under Her Royal Sign Manual of even
date herewith, hereunto subscribe their names this Twenty third day of
March One thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

Entered
Edward Louis Mc Shaeby M.D.
Staff Assistant Surgeon

*George
Mc Shaeby M.D.*



Entered

Edward Louis Mc Shaeby M.D.
War Office

Warrington, 22 March

RANL 1273/3

3

C. M^o Sheehy, Esq. M.D.

Surgeon to the Forces,

/ from Dr Guards /

(16/5/71)






Victoria by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom
of Great Britain and Ireland Queen Defender of the Faith &c To Our Trusty and well beloved
Edward Louis M. Sheehy Esquire M.D. Greeting We do by these Presents Constitute & appoint
you to be Surgeon to our Forces

from the 17th of May 1871 You are therefore carefully and diligently
to discharge the Duty of Surgeon by doing and performing all and
all manner of Things thereunto belonging And you are to observe and follow
such Orders and Directions from Time to Time as you shall receive from Us
or any your superior Officer according to the Rules and Discipline of War.

In Witness whereof the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief and one of Her
Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in pursuance of the Order of
Her Majesty in Council bearing date the Seventh day of June 1862, and
by Command of Her Majesty under Her Royal Sign Manual of even
date herewith, hereunto subscribe their names this Twentieth day of
May One thousand eight hundred and seventy one

Entered
Crown Office
War Office.

Edward Louis M. Sheehy, Esq M.D.
— Surgeon to the Forces —

George
Edward Geddes

From The Director General
Army Medical Department

I have much pleasure in
stating that Surgeon Major Edward
Louis W. Sheeby M.D. M.C.
whose service in the Army Medical
Department dates from the 27th
May, 1857, has during the twenty
years embraced by that period per-
formed the duties devolving upon him
with zeal and ability, and has on
more than one occasion secured the
marked approbation of those under
whom he has served.

Wm Ellsworth
Major General
70th Regt and
Army Medical Department,
8th June, 1877

From Surgeon General Rutherford
M.D. C.B. Companion

Superintending Sanitary Officer for the
Entire English Forces on Service in China
Junior United Service Club, in 1859. 60 & 61

London, S.W.

As Sanitary Officer connected
with the Army in China in 1854-
60 & 61. I had full oppor-
tunity of witnessing the
Zeal & ability with which
Dr. M. Sheekh - then in medical
charge of the King's Dragoon
Guard, performed his res-
ponsible duties.

His attention to the
Sanitary part of his work

sained the approbation
of all the medical autho-
rities & was followed by the
well marked good health
& exemption from ~~the~~ disease
of all under his charge.

I consider him well qualified
for any appointment open
to his profession

W. Pittsford L
Surgeon General
11 Janey 1878

Hertfordshire Barracks

In view
Colonel Marsland
Commanding
5th Dragoon Guards



Jan 11th 1878.

My dear Mr. Sheehy

It gives me great pleasure in stating that during the many years (since 1857) that I have known, and served with you (in India, China, and England) I remarked that you on all occasions performed your duties in a cheerful, and


zealous manner, and I have
always heard you spoken of
in the highest terms.

I desire of trust you may be
successful in obtaining
employment in the Public
Service, and I feel certain
that when you do, you will
do all in your power to

Maintain the high reputation
you earned for yourself while
in Her Majesty's Service

Believe

Yours

W. E. Mansfield, M.C.
Commanding 5th Regt. Fd.

To Staff Surgeon.

E. L. McSheehy, M.D.

From Colonel H. Alexander Commanding
Kings Dragoon Guards

I have been acquainted
with Surgeon Major
Mesheely for upwards
of 20 years, during
five years of that period
he was Medical Officer
to the Kings Dragoon
Guards in India &
China, during the
Campaign of 1860 in

In the latter Country he (gymnastic or procurable)
was in Medical Charge
of the Regiment & carried
out the duties, Sanitary
& otherwise, of his position
with zeal & energy and
to the entire satisfaction
of his Superiors, as well
as the advantage of the
Troops, who were par-
ticularly free from disease

his abilities have on
more than one occasion
elicited the marked
approbation of his superiors
and I have the greatest
confidence in recommending
him heartily

A. Allander
Adj't to Dr. Duff
Manchester Jan'y 16-1878

Dear Brodles
General Hospital
Harrison

January 1st

My dear Doctor
I wish you a happy
new year.

I hope you will obtain
the appointment you
are anxious to hold.
I can assure you,
that your election
to your office, ~~which~~
as principal Medical

wit bds. w

Officer, when I commanded
at Bradford for me
the greatest satisfaction. with kind regards to
you for me every Mr. Godfrey.

I thank you for commanding
Officer & I hope I have given every duty
you confidence in
friendship -

Please make use of
this letter, if you

From Colonel Herbert Commanding 64 Brigade
District Dmagh.

Beveragh House
Dmagh.
Jan 14th 1878.

Sir your Drayn Mr. Sherry M.D.
was in medical charge of
the 10th Brigade Hospital at
Bradford when I was
stationed there in 1874-75.

I consider him a zealous &
competent Medical Officer &
can testify to the skill he
evinced on two occasions
in isolating cases of
epidemic disease which

occurred in the barracks.

Wm. Hibbert, Jr.
20th Regt.
(late 10th & 64th P.D.)

From 3d Lt. Brown
Commanding
10th Brigade Depot.
Bridgetown
2 January 1878

Sir: Dr. McSheeby late
of the Army Medical
Department having
referred me for a certificate
I have great pleasure
in testifying to the high
availability displayed
by him during the time
he was in the actual charge
of the 10th Brigade Dep't.
He carried out the
sanitary regulations with
satisfaction to his sanitary
officers, and on the
appearance of Scarlet
Fever amongst the
children of the Dep't
stamp'd out the disease
by his quick and energetic
action. I consider
that by his urbanity
and zeal he will carry
out all instructions to
the satisfaction of those
he may serve under and
will be found a thoroughly
efficient Public Officer.

H. H. Hovey or Brown
Major 14th
Corps 10th Dep't

Regimental Orders by
F. Col. F. H. Swinburne

York R.

22nd May 1821.

Staff Surgeon C. McSheehy, M.D.
being about to leave the 5th Dragoon
Guards on Promotion, Lieut. Col.
Swinburne feels that he would be
wanting towards this Officer were
he not to express in Regimental
Orders his regret at his departure
and his appreciation of the em-
barking spirit and intelligence
shown by Surgeon McSheehy in
the performance of his duties during
the period of his service with the
Regiment. The Lieut. Col. is assured
that his feeling is shared by the
5th Dragoon Guards at large, and
that whilst regretting the departure
of Surgeon McSheehy, their best wishes
will follow him in his future —
Career.

A True Copy

A Baldwin,

Lieut. Col. 5th Dragoons

15th January 1823

K Medical

Army Medical Department.
21st April 1868.

Sir,

Capt. Surgeon
Ed. Wm. Sheehy
5th Dragoon Guards

I have the honor to request
you will inform the Officer named
in the margin that his recent
examination for promotion was in
every respect satisfactory, and he is
therefore qualified for advancement
in the service —

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servt.

The Senior
Medical Officer
Colchester.

J. W. Agar
Vice-Chairman

Forwarded for further information
of Asst Surgeon & L M Shultz
 $5\frac{1}{4}$ Drs Second S.

J. J. O'Brien
Surgeon 5th Regt
Acting P. M.

Colchester

22nd April
1868.

Bomby Med. Office
Dufferin Castle
From Inspector March 31st - 53
General of Hospitals
J.E. Williams -

My Dear Mr. Sheekey

It gives me much pleasure to certify that during the period you were under my superintendance at Bangalore as assistant surgeon in the Kings D^r Guards your duties appeared to me to be invariably carried out

out with credit to yourself
and attention to the care
& comfort of the sick intrusted
to your care

Yours sincerely
J. Williams
Capt. Genl.

Dublin, 41. Blessington Street,
1st January 1857.

I have been acquainted with
Dr Edward Louis Mc Keeley
from the commencement of his
Medical studies to the present
period and I can testify as
to his abilities, acquirements
and unceasing industry in
the pursuit of his profession.
I have always admired the

patience and zeal, with
which he cultivated
Anatomy and Physiology. That should he enter into
the public service, he
will distinguish himself
by his humanity and
professional ability and
from himself, in every
particular, a
of the Physicians and Surgeons most excellent and honourable
attached to the Hospitals, Medical Officer.
which he has attended.

From my knowledge of

D^r. E. L. W^c. Steeley's moral
character and gentlemanly
conduct, I feel convinced,

that should he enter into

the public service, he
will distinguish himself
as to have obtained the esteem and regard of
the several Professors and

esteem and regard of
the several Professors and particular, a

Joseph Henry Corlett, M.D
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology
in the Queen's College Cork.

From Major General Foster
late Col. Com^d 1st Kings Dragoon Guards.

United Service Club
Wall Street East
March 14th - 63

My dear Mr. Shuck.

I am very happy to
convey to you my undivided
approbation of conduct, to your
perfect good temper, and to
your zeal and attention to
the performance of your duties
while serving under my
command in the 1st Dragoons -

Very sincerely yours
Charles G. Foster
late Colonel commanding
1st Dragoon Guards

Regimental Orders by
Major F. H. Swinburne

Folkestone

11th March 1868

The following letter having
been received from the Director
General of the Army Medical
Department is published for
information.

Army Medical Department
6th March 1868

Sir, Deputy Inspector Genl. H. H.
Massey having brought especially
to my notice the high state of
efficiency, order, cleanliness, and
regularity in which he found
the Hospital of the 5th Dragoon Guards
on his recent inspection of that
Corps, I have the honor to request
that you will convey to Surgeon
J. C. Otter, as well as to Assistant
M. C. Steerly the officer in charge
at the period of the inspection the
expression of my sincere satisfaction
in receiving a report so highly
creditable to them.

The P.M. Officer
Folkestone.

I have the honor to be
Yrs. Obedient Servt
(sgd) J. L. Logan
Director General

A. True Copy

A. Baldrey

St. & adjt. 5 Dragoon Guards
12th January 1868.

Winchester

From Dep^t Surgeon General
Schools, Gen^eral
late Principal Medical off^r
Cavalry Brigade
China

March 13/63.

Afist Surgeon McShea^y, of the
R. Dragoon Guards, having called upon
me for a certificate, as to his zeal
and care, of the sick, and wounded
of that Regiment, during the time
I had Medical charge of the Cavalry
Brigade, in the late operations in China.
I have much pleasure in stating, that
no Medical Officer, could possibly have
shewn, or taken greater care, of the sick
intrusted to his care (and he had
an officer Capt Bradbury, and some men
seriously wounded.) his Hospital, was
always one of the cleanest, and the
comforts, and treatment of the sick
under him, always well looked after,
so much so, as to always elicit the

the approval and commendation
of Dr Muir, the Senior Medical
officer, whenever he made his
inspections.

H J Schorbs MD
Surgeon Mayor
Treasurer of Depot Battalions
Winchester

RAMC 1273/4

Copies of the Testimonials of E. L. McSHEEHY, M.D.; M. Ch. (F.R.C.S.)

Fellow Royal College Surgeons.

No. 1. *From the Director General, Army Medical Department.*

I have much pleasure in stating that Surgeon Major Edward Louis McSheehy, M.D.,
M. Ch. whose service in the Army Medical Department, dates from the 27th May, 1857, has
during the twenty years embraced by that period performed the duties devolving upon him with
zeal and ability, and has *on more than one occasion* secured the marked approbation of those
under whom he served.

(Signed) WILLIAM MUNRO, SURGEON GENERAL,
For Director General Army Medical Department.

Army Medical Department, 8th June, 1877.

No. 2. *From General Broadley Harrison, late Commanding 10th Sub-District.*

United Service Club, Pall Mall, S.W.,
January 1st, 1878.

My Dear Doctor,—I hope you will obtain the appointment you are anxious to hold. I can
assure you that your attention to your duties as principal Medical Officer when I commanded at
Bradford, gave me the greatest satisfaction. You gave me every support as Commanding
Officer, and I hope I obtained your confidence and friendship. Pray make use of this letter if
you wish to do so, and

Believe me, &c., &c.,
BROADLEY HARRISON.

No. 3. *From Officer Commanding 10th Brigade Depot, Bradford.*

2nd January, 1878.

Dr. McSheehy, late of the Army Medical Department, having asked me for a certificate,
I have great pleasure in testifying to the zeal and ability displayed by him during the time he
was in Medical Charge 10th Brigade Depot. He carried out the Sanitary Regulations with
satisfaction to his Commanding Officers, and on the appearance of Scarlet Fever amongst the
children of the Depot, he stamped out the disease by his quick and energetic action. I consider
that by his urbanity and zeal he will carry out all instructions to the satisfaction of those he
may serve under, and will be found a thoroughly efficient Public Officer.

HUSSEY VIVIAN, Major 14th Regiment,
Lt. Col. Commanding 10th Brigade Depot.

No. 4. *From the Secretary Queen's University.*

This is to certify that Mr. Edward Louis McSheehy underwent a very searching examination in the various subjects required in the Medical courses of this University, and having passed this examination, which occupied about 30 hours in all, received the Degree of Doctor of Medicine.

(Signed) ROBERT BALL, LL.D.,
Secretary Queen's University.

No. 5. *From Professor Corbett, Queen's University.*

I have been acquainted with Dr. Edward McSheehy from the commencement of his Medical Studies to the present period, and I can testify to his abilities, acquirements, and unwearied industry in the pursuit of his Profession. I am also aware that he passed through his career in such a manner as to have obtained the esteem and regard of the several Professors, and of the Physicians and Surgeons attached to the Hospitals which he has attended. From my knowledge of Dr. E. L. McSheehy's moral character and gentlemanly conduct, I feel convinced that should he enter the Public Service, he will distinguish himself by his humanity and professional ability, and prove himself in every particular a most excellent and honourable Medical Officer.

(Signed) J. H. CORBETT, M.D.,
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.

No. 6. *From Inspector General of Hospital, J. E. Williams.*

My Dear McSheehy,

It gives me much pleasure to certify that during the period you were under my superintendance, at Bangalore, India, as Assistant Surgeon in the King's Dragoon Guards, your duties appeared to me to be invariably carried out with credit to yourself and attention to the care and comfort of the sick intrusted to your care.

Yours very sincerely,

J. E. WILLIAMS.

No. 7. *From Deputy Surgeon General Schooles, M.D.*

Assistant Surgeon McSheehy of the King's Dragoon Guards, having called upon me for a certificate as to his zeal and care of the sick and wounded of that Regiment during the time I had medical charge of the Cavalry Brigade, in the operations in China. I have much pleasure in stating that no medical officer could possibly have shewn or taken greater care of the sick intrusted to his care; his Hospital was always one of the cleanest, and the comfort and treatment of the sick well looked after, so much so as to always elicit the approval and commendation of Dr. Muir (now Sir W. Muir) the Senior Medical Officer, whenever he made his inspections.

(Signed) H. J. SCHOLES, M.D.

No. 8. *Extract from Regimental Orders, 5th Dragoon Guards.*

"The following letter having been received from the Director General of the Army Medical Department, is published for information :—

"Sir,—Deputy Inspector General, H. H. Massey, having brought specially to my notice the high state of efficiency, order, cleanliness and regularity, in which he found the Hospital of the 5th Dragoon Guards, on his recent Inspection of that Corps. I have the honor to request that you will convey to Assistant Surgeon McSheehy, the Officer in charge at the period of the Inspection, the expression of my extreme satisfaction in receiving a report so highly creditable.

I have the honor, &c., &c.,

(Signed) T. G. LOGAN, Director General.

(Signed) F. H. SWINFEN, Lt. Col.,

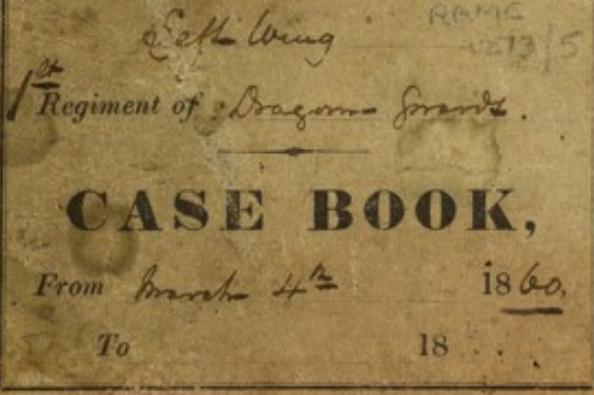
Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards.

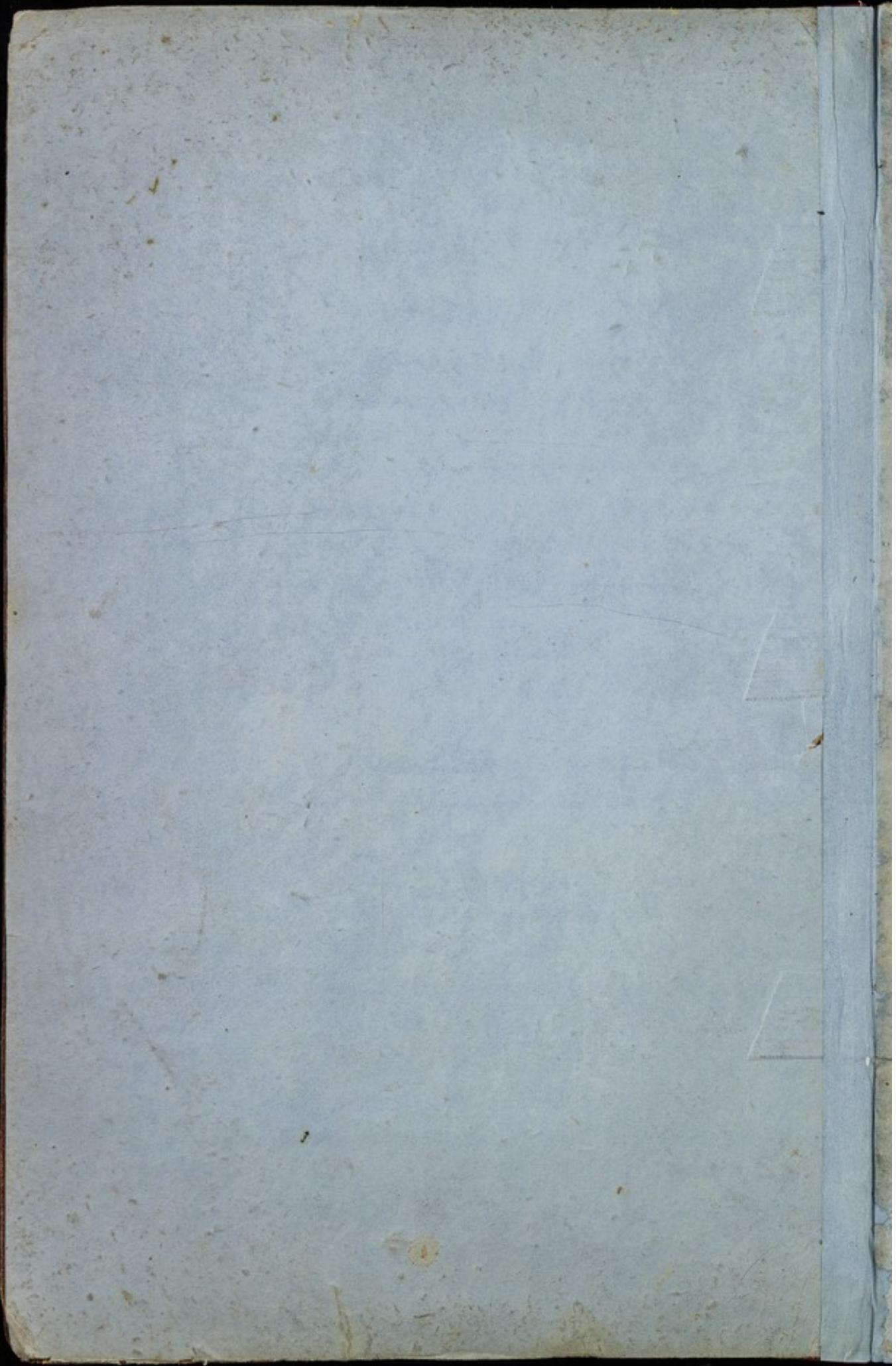
No. 9. *Extract from Regimental Orders, 5th Dragoon Guards.*

Staff Surgeon E. L. McSheehy, M.D., being about to leave the 5th Dragoon Guards on promotion, Lieutenant Colonel Swinfen feels that he would be wanting towards this Officer were he not to express, in Regimental Orders, his regret at his departure and his appreciation of the unvarying zeal and intelligence shewn by Surgeon McSheehy, in the performance of his duties during the period of his service with the Regiment. The Lt. Colonel is assured that this feeling is shared by the 5th Dragoon Guards at large, and that whilst regretting the departure of Surgeon McSheehy, their best wishes will follow him in his future career.

(Signed) F. H. SWINFEN, Lt. Colonel,

Commanding 5th Dragoon Guards.





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MEDICAL CASE BOOK

FOR

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND MEN

Of the Left Wing 1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards.

The Medical Officer should study to make his Report of every case clear and graphic, and to express it in as few words as possible.

He should record the etiology of the case, the symptoms on admission, the daily changes in the symptoms, the diagnosis, the prognosis, the diet, regimen, medical or surgical treatment, operation, remedial agents applied, with their effect.

He should note carefully the pathological changes, the development, decline, crisis, and termination of the disease; and he should, moreover, carefully record the morbid changes discovered after death in all fatal cases, accompanying his description of the morbid anatomy with an account of the microscopic and chemical analysis of morbid products, so far as he may have an opportunity of doing so.

The Medical Case Book will be called for by the Director-General, from time to time, in order that any remarkable cases or experience which it may contain, may be abstracted and published for the benefit of the service; and the best recorded cases will be selected and published, *verbatim*, with the authors' names.

Regimental No 2069

Name Pte Charles Brandon

Age last Birthday 26 yrs

Completed years of Service 1 yr.

Station Camp. Ossoor

Time on the Station

Syst. Pyrm:

Day of Month.	Completed Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860				
March 5		admitted with an ulcer on the prepuce about the size of a 4 anna piece, but more of an oval outline; surface discharging prof, dry, mortified. For a short distance around ulcer, skin hard and thickened. Phymosis also present. 1/2 4d gr. Cataplasm. Sis. Agn & Sis.		
6		Surface foul. Upp. half nitric 1/2 gr. Cataplasm	Wm	
8		Showed two small ulcers on under surface of the penis. - conus caudon.		
11 th		Has 2 tubs in each grom, left larger and more painful but no ulcer formed. Cataplasm to right, thick band to left grom.		
14		Ulcers appeared somewhat healthier.	Hay	
16		Cannot still draw back the foreskin, the ulcers do not seem inclined to heal. Patient complained of some pain ("inside") in glans penis.		
		Prepuce slit up. One small artery ligatured		
17		Parts look better this morning. Ulcers smaller.	Hay	1/4 Beer
19		Ulcers discharging prof, and even spreading, where prepuce has been excised appear healing.		
20		Parts do not at all look so well to day, the ulcers seem spreading and extending higher on prepuce. Cataplasm, leg Chon Lotion.	Hay	1/4 Beer.
21		Ulcer does not seem now spreading and looks cleaner. Did not sleep well last night	Hay	1/2 lime
24		Much improved, parts looks healthier, not so much discharge.	Hay	1/2 lime
		Transferred to page 6		

Regimental No. 16149

Name Pte Jas Reddin

Age last Birthday 26 yrs Completed years of Service

Station Camp, Coorumburra. Time on the Station

Day of month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1/20				
1/25		Wounded in the foot (right) very much swollen, numerous small ulcers on right instep and round outer part of ankle, tissues surrounding ulcers inflamed. Within the last 9 months there has been 3 rd time the cicatrices have given away. Does not give a clear account of how he managed to pass the medical inspection for service, as I myself was most particular about examining for cicatrices of old ulcers. Cause of ulcers breaking out after riding or marching. Many of the ulcers have a slough on their surface Cataplasma. Lotio Plumb & Opio. Hot Quinine 3 to 4 drs Swelling much reduced surface of the ulcers healthier. Help Showed two small ulcers near inner malleolus of left leg, surface covered with pus. Cataplasma = Recan Help Dressing to right. Bandage. Cold hot Quinine Has several small pustules on both legs. Cold hot Baths. Ulcers on right leg nearly healed. Those of left leg are still covered with discharge. Cold Quinine Help much improved. Cold hot bath once a day and 1 Pt Recan. Hot Quinine twice a day.		
20		Healing but seemingly not with a firm cicatrix Help 1 Pt Recan.		
21		Some of the ulcers better, others have a small slough Help 1 Pt Recan.		
25		Majority of the ulcers are now healed. Help 1 Pt Recan		
29		Some of the ulcers have broken out again with deep irregular edges. Strapping with bandaging used. Complained of pain in some transferred to Bay 4		

(Form L.)

Regimental No 86

Name Private Charles Tapus

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station Camp Bondes.

Time on the Station

Ophthalmia at Supt Powr.
Congnacotis

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
15/2				
March 16 th		Admitted complaining of pain in the left eye, vessels injected. Has slight discharge from eye. Iris and other structures seem normal. Cause climate. Collyr. Supt Powr. Half Afers.		
17		Showed this morning a chancre on the upper surface at the junction of prepuce on glans. Eye somewhat better. Rec'd 1/2 gr. Iodine Cort Collyrum Supt Powr. 1/2 oz. Tysol to clear	1/2	
19		vessels of the eye now normal, no pain present. ulcer on penis healing. Cort Sudorex	Half	
20		Cort Sudorex	Half	
21		Healing rapidly	Half	
22		Well.	Half	
		Discharged.		

(Form L.)

Regimental No.

Name Private James Reddin.

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station

Time on the Station

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
		From page 2 of the joints. 3rd record Lazar 3 rd day of the 9 th Half 1 P.M. Beer I have not taken to die.		
April 5 th	5 th	Ulcers have again nearly all healed up but he has an eruption of an impetuous character over the arms and right side of his body. Cust. Decant Sarsaparilla & Soda Water. apply Half 1 P.M. Beer ceratum ulcerine. Both Drums gr & rock.		
9 th	9	Eruption less and the pains not so troublesome. Half 1 P.M. Beer Since last report the eruption has subsided in some places but on the whole is not so general. Half 1 P.M. Beer as it was. Cataplasma. Cust. Decant Sarsaparilla.		
14		Eruption is much less and the pains are easier. Cust. Soda Water with Sarsaparilla. Both Drums gr & rock left at Indore as a portion of the long Indore to buy for service in China.		
19				
20				

(Form L.)

Regimental No 1426. Name Lewis Beatty.

Age last Birthday 29 years. Completed years of Service 10 years

Station Camp Madras. Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
18/02				
April 9 th		Admitted with an eruption of small yellow circular pustules formed in groups, and in many places forming thick yellowish crustations. The parts attacked were the face, arms, and sides. There is no inflammation about the pusts. Must Goutache 3ij big Starch & 1/2 Jard Capt 3ij to dr. Apply Ceratina postea, Calphasma prima.	VW	
10		Complaints of pains in the shoulder and ankle joints this morning, the joints are better red or enlarged. Apply Liniment Capt 3j to each joint. Potr Brown for b, & Emanu Rollins.		
11		Pains easier, eruption not so itchy and scabs are removed. State he has hot flesh since we started from Bangalore about 6 weeks ago; this statement is supported by some of his comrades. Cont Remedy at half a tea. Must Quinine 3j to dr.		
14		Much improved since last report. Half 1 pt Bals.		
18		The eruption has disappeared in many places. Pains not so troublesome. Cont Half 1 Bals		
20		Left at Amravati as a portion of the wing embark to dry for service in China		

Regimental No. 2069 Name Private Charles Brandon

Age last Birthday 26 years Completed years of Service 4 years.

Station Camp Brandon Time on the Station

Lymph Pain:

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
April 1		Transf from page 1		
		The ulcers on the penis have lost their slightly appearance, discharge less, and are healing faster. The opened blisters look healthier. Red Resepite sprinkled on the half 1/4 wine ulcers - large stimulate blisters. Must Quee 37 to die. - Has slight pain in right ankle.		
6		Seems to getting better every day - ulcers healing bulbs in left groin nearly well. Feel horrid today 1 Pt Beer	1 Pt Beer	
9		Somewhat better, pain in ankle nearly gone. Fall 1 Pt Beer	1 Pt Beer	
15		Improving every day. Secretions normal Fall 1 Pt Beer	1 Pt Beer	
19		Penis nearly well, and both the blisters are getting on favorably especially the left. Cork ointment remedy. Fall 1 Pt Beer	1 Pt Beer	
20		Left behind as part of long embark to do for service in China. Fall 1 Pt Beer	1 Pt Beer	

Regimental No 122

Name Pomte Sosah ReddyAge last Birthday 21 years Completed years of Service 2 yearsStation Camp Bradash Time on the Station _____Dysentery Acut:

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
18/20				
April 10		<p>Admitted into Hospital yesterday stating that the evening previous he had severe gripping pains in the stomach followed by a few stools of liquid nature. This morning the stools are scanty-mucus with a little blood, -frequent, accompanied with some tenesmus and slight tenesmus. There is not much pain on pressure over the region of the Colon. Pulse quick, tongue coated.</p> <p>He got some oil with Junct Opium yesterday. He is ordered to try a few baths over the region of the Colon if the pain continues and Specacuan in 75 dose, three times to day, a Mustard Ointment (pertaining to the administration of the Specacuan) to be applied over the abdomen.</p>		
11		<p>The stool last night (3 in number) contained but very small quantity of blood, the last Spm 10th Am now this morning scarcely any blood. He has no pain on pressure over the colon; burning and straining nearly quite gone.</p> <p>Continue Specacuan in small doses three times to day (burning pills).</p>		
12		<p>Very much better this morning has but two stools yesterday and these were nearly normal. Cold Turnip Pills twice to day</p>	Spn 10 th Am	
13		<p>Had one stool, natural, yesterday</p>	Low	
14		<p>Ordered an oil draught well. Discharged.</p>	Half	

Regimental No. 1880

Name Private John Wilcox

Age last Birthday 22

Completed years of Service 4 1/2.

at Lee

Station Fort 11.18 M. Song B. 52 E. Time on the Station

Feb. C. C.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
April 22		lens admitted last evening complaining of pain in the stomach relieved by pressure. Tongue much coated: skin hot; pulse not more accelerated than ought be expected. Bowels torpid. Stated though out in the sun during the day he took measures to ward off the rays. It has been ate some Plantains during the day not caring for some cold food. Ordered an Osh draught with Sinct Opium. To day he is feverish. Mrs. L Drapf 3 <i>g</i> Sinct horn. (23 rd) Tongue white coated, pulse quick, skin hot. slight headache. On inquiry answers he has not been drinking hard lately. Bowel not well moved yesterday. Mrs. Drapf with Sinct Guineas (3 <i>g</i>) 3 <i>g</i> tea dic.		
23				
24		Last evening he vomited a little no cause assigned. A draught of Sulph Rther, 3 <i>g</i> An Aromet with Sinct Opii allayed it. To day much better, no headache, tongue clean. Mrs. Drapf 3 <i>g</i> (grind 3 <i>g</i>) tea dic. Mrs. Drapf Meridie		
25		Feverish symptoms gone. feels weak. Mrs. Drapf		
26		States, he has a disinclination to take food, tho' to my knowledge he eats whatever he gets. At night.		
27		Continues to complain of weakness. Is always asleep when I visit the Hospital and yesterday when I left him on deck he slept all the time. Lieutenant Cornwell.		
May 1 st		Hospital orderly informs me this man left his bed well. Cont. Mrs. Drapf 3 <i>g</i> tea dic.		
4 th		Discharged to day his health pretty.		

Regimental No 2055

Name Private John Bottoms

Age last Birthday 23

Completed years of Service 16 years.

Station Ap Lei Chau Hongkong Time on the Station
Icterus

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
22 nd May		<p>This man was ill for a few days on board "Trout Flint" (another of our transports) and only landed this morning. His entire skin has a yellow tinge even to the conjunctiva of the eye. Vision high coloured but state it has been done so a day or two since. Bowel constipated. He complains of languor and tendency to move. Skin normal. no pain or pressure over hepatic region nor can any enlargement be detected. Cause Climate.</p> <p>Hurst Aperient. 1/2 Hdp gr 1/2 lb. Aloes (- gr 1/2 lb) Tonic gr 1 Capt; taken in tea. Must Quince 3/4 once a day.</p>		
28		<p>Much improved - skin clearer. Bowels natural. 1/2 Acidic Wine 1lb by Decoction. Sarsaparilla 3/4 lb. Capt 3/4 to tea.</p> <p>Get better every day. Const. bottoms.</p>		
June 2		<p>Markly well. Must Quince 3/4 twice a day.</p> <p>Well discharged.</p>		

(Form L.)

Regimental No. 125

Name. Private Henry Pass

Age last Birthday 26

Completed years of Service 2 years

Station Deep Water Bay Hong Kong. Time on the Station
18 months.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
June 23.		Was admitted into Hospital from Board "Frosty Flint" (another of our transports) with an indefinite history of some days duration in the right fore arm. Has had no fever since lately. Attributed it to a strain. Apply Frost frosts and Compress.		
25		Bubo sprangled with Hydrogen Rubber after being blistered. Secretion normal. Surface undergoing where blistered yellow of purulent character. Carbaplasma.		
26		Bobo nearly gone. Blistered surface requires stimulation. Apply hot Plasma.		
June 2		Bobo nearly gone. Blistered surface requires stimulation. Apply hot Plasma.		
4		Hearty well. well. Dracharged.		

Regimental No 1880

Name Porante John Lalone

Age last Birthday 22

Completed years of Service 4 1/2 years.

Station Deep Water Bay Hong Kong Time on the Station
Dyspepsia.

Day of Month.	Com pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
May 24		Admitted into Hospital presenting quite a callow cast of countenance and dull heavy appearance, complaining of weakness and disinclination to take food and exercise. He also states he suffers occasionally from dull pain in the shoulder towards the posterior & inferior part of scapula. On pressure over liver no pain expressed, nor on palpation can any enlargement be detected. Stools normal in colour. Pulse normal. State, he never experienced pain in the epilic region. 3 Infus jent 3g Sodio Bicarbonate gr x 2 bis die. First Dose 3g bis. 26 th		Arrow Root 10oz
25.		Felt easier but still disinclination to take food. Secretions normal since admittance this morning he complains of being purged three times last night, stools frequent in character, Pst. Turning off station & past long colds liquors.		Arrow Root 1/4 Port Wine 1/4 Bg Tea.
30		Wes better yesterday to day he has again diarrhoea. Took (active 3g) Turned Pst. off by the diarrhoea still present, no pain in abdomen, nor straining or tenesmus at stool. Pst. Cest. Plush c Opis & past long colds liquors.		Arrow Root 1/4 Port Wine Beef Tea.
June 1		Worse today. Constipation. Diarrhoea easier. Constipation.		Arrow Root 1/4 Port Wine Beef Tea.
2		Though he is much improved in appearance and strength still as we are going on Convalescence and has the diarrhoea I am going to send him to the General Hospital.		None.
3				

Regimental No. 57.

Name Ponata John Burkh.

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station Deep Water Bay Hong Kong. Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1		Was admitted into Hospital complaining of per- sistent inclination to go to stool - stool scanty with some mucus, and a little blood. Has no pain in the Colonic Region on pressure, has however slight straining and tenesmus when he goes to stool. Pulse rapid. Tongue slightly coated. A Suppository to be applied over the Epigastric region Twice Opium & Satum a few minutes afterwards 7, Speculum. This to be repeated three times, to day. <u>before</u> Senna enema.		Arrow Root. 1 oz Port Wine
2		Much better to day, no blood in stool, was only purged twice since 5 P.M. last evening. Oil Sennit 7 Gento, wine		Idem.
3		Has been only twice purged within the 24 hours no straining no tenesmus. 3 Hgdc Castor oil Port Rhei gr. 11 Satum		Arrow Root. 1 oz Port Wine
4		All the symptoms passed away. Lecithin Gentian. "H. Nicini 3p. Sust Opium 1/2 & Aquae Campani 3: Satum		Arrow Root. 1 oz Port Wine
7		Mostly well well Dracharged.		Arrow Root. 1 oz Port Wine 1/2 the previous portion

Regimental No 1929

Name

Brooks George Becker

Age last Birthday 27

Completed years of Service 8 years

Station At sea

Time on the Station _____

Dysentery Acute!

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
June 25		<p>States he has been come days suffering from Diarrhoea, but hoped it would pass off thinking it only natural. Yesterday however he noticed the stools became thinner with a little blood also that he had come tenia and tenesmus. Today the stools have come character - scanty come once and a little blood. No pain or pressure over Colon region. Feeding with "A Mixture of" three to be applied over stomach, - ^{a mixture of} - ten minutes afterwards drink of tea or coffee - ^{14 Specacum 3} to be given internally. To be repeated three times during the day.</p>		2 Arrow Root 2 3 lime (but)
26		<p>After the administration of Specacum character of stools improved. Pd During 1 quart. time. Had but two stools yesterday.</p>		
27		<p>Stools more frequent in character - no pain - ^{14 Arrow Root} "Hy & C Anti grip into the gut ft pulse 7 th b/s die</p>		2 3 lime
28		<p>Is much better today, the stools, frequent in character without tenia or tenesmus.</p>		Flourish, to 2 3 hot lime 1 Tom Soup.
July 2		<p>Is mostly well; feels very weak. Conveyed to Hospital Ship according to General Orders.</p>		¹⁴ Arrow Root 2 3 lime 2 3 lime 2 3 lime

Regimental No. 914

Name Sgt. Major R. Beecher.Age last Birthday 49Completed years of Service 19Station Non Bay

Time on the Station _____

Bardstown.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
12/10				
12/11	9 th	This patient, a man of robust physique, had a slight catarrh about 10 days previous to admission into Hospital. Of his complaint he was breathless. He continued to do his duty as Sgt. Major until to day when he was admitted into Hospital complaining of want of Appetite, sleeplessness and occasional diarrhoea. His active appearance indicated premonitory symptoms of Delirium, - anxious, depression of countenance, tension of the features, lips &c especially when spoken to; he showed no particular fears. Knowing his robust habits he was placed under strict observation, and emphatic given every hour to induce sleep. Not having any complain of stomach he was allowed more		
12/12	10 th	Rest on the Post line, as also Brandy ^{3/4 of} Linch ^{Op. ii} before bed. He had a little sleep during day and answered questions naturally when addressed. Had a little sleep last night altogether leaves somewhat better. About 10 P.M. he assumed slight delirium, cough seemed to become troublesome with expectoration very little indeed without trace of any rust, even after this he became so long pulse was extremely little could be done for him, but administer stimulants. Transferred to Hospital ship "Sanctuary" at 6.30 A.M.	Arm Rest Linen Brandy. Soup	Brandy Linen soup.

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(Form L.)

Regimental No. 1733

Name

Trumpeter J. H. Taylor

Age last Birthday 24

Completed years of Service 6 years

Camp
Station

Sinko, China

Time on the Station

Disease Vulnus brev.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860				
13 August		Wounded yesterday afternoon with a contused wound one right penethl long, oblique in direction, and about one inch and a quarter in length. <u>Received in action yesterday at the Sinko</u> <u>action.</u> Cause. Blow of the butt end of a matchlock inflicted by a Tartar soldier in his dying efforts as he was tumbling off his pony. Sust Bandage. Haem Aperient		
.. 16		Doing well.	Full	
.. 19		Quite well. Discharged to duty.		

Regimental No. 1005

Name Private J. Collingwood B. Corp

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station

Time on the Station

Bullock Scopitomum.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860 18 Sept		Gunshot wound of the outer and anterior part of left thigh at the junction of upper with two lower thirds. No orifice of exit. Course of ball cannot not be traced. Received in action at Chau-ka-whoa (China). 18 Sept 1860.		
20		Case doing favorably - bone uninjured, no inflammatory symptoms present. Patient Walks has slight pain for about one inch and a half round the orifice of entrance.		
23		Case doing well. No further return - sion of pain and the course of the ball cannot be traced, wound discharging a little today.	Half	2 oz lime
28		Rest just the same wound discharging still - no further indication of the course of the ball.	Half	2 oz lime
		Sent on board Hospital Ship:		

Regimental No. 1732

Name *Sergeant John Phillip T. Trap*

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station *Chau-ka-when. China.* Time on the Station _____*Oulnus Sclopotorum*

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
18 th				
18 th September		Contracted lacerated wound over the anterior part of right tibia without fracturing the bone; received in action at Chau-ka-when 18 th Sept 1860, - caused by a spent ball. Towards evening pain became intense for about four inches of the tibia near to the wound. This was however relieved by fomentations and poultice with Sedative Spm. draught at night. Next morning he was much better, and the case was doing well, towards evening however the pain returned, but not so severe. Fomentation, Potts Drin & water.		
20.				1 pt. Arneth's
22.		Warter seems to be forming under the periosteum. Pain deeper seated not so intense. Cataplasms. Potts Drin water.		1 pt. Arneth's
24		An incision was made and water given to the water. Patient much relieved. Cont. fomenta.		Potts
25		Case now doing well, but as we are ordered to send away all cases not fit for immediate duty he is sent to Bond Hospital. Stop.		1/2 pt.

Regimental No. 1861

Name Private L. Davis G. Corp.

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Camp Station near Tung Chow

Time on the Station

Bullock's Scelopeltorum.

Day of Month.	Completed Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860 21 Sept ²		Received in action near Long Chow. China 21 September 1860. Gunshot wound of the jaw causing compound comminuted fracture of the left side of jaw, breaking the bone from symphysis onwards, severing nearly all the major teeth of that side and attended with much displacement. Under the lower lip there was an irregular, ragged wound, and a probe could be passed through the lip, broken bone, and underneath the tongue up to the base, but no ball or portion could be detected anywhere. The general opinion given by the medical officers who saw this man is, that the marks must have had two balls in it when fired, one ball passed backwards underneath tongue; the other having struck the jaw, passed out between the lips towards the left angle of the mouth. All power of deglutition is lost, and there is complete loss of speech. On the morning of the 22 nd , the trachea became much inflamed, as also the pharynx so that a trachea was tried in order to get liquid air. Towards evening the swelling diminished and on the 23 he could swallow all sort of fluid. The pur- ples were put up more firmly, and both little saline hives came from jaws. He continued to do well (small portions of soup and gruel being devoured every day) until he was sent to Hospital Chinkiang.		For measure of wine One brandy 10 th arrack 1 tea cup
22				2 05 Sup. 2 mea. wine
23				2 05 Sup. 2 mea. wine 2 05 Sup. 2 05 arrack 2 mea. wine

Regimental No. 86

Name Private C. Bapier

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station Camp Bear Liang Chau, China Time on the Station _____

Oculous Sclerophorus.

Day of Month.	Completed Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860				
21 September		<p>Received on active service Longkow, China 21 Sept 1860. Gunshot wound of the right hand, ball entering on the palmar surface towards its other side, - the hand being in a state of full pronation defending himself with his sword - near the ulnar bone, passed backwards fracturing some of the carpal as also the 3-4 & 5 meta- carpal bones and broke its shaft through the dorsal surface of the hand. Of course both little motion remained in the 3-4 & 5 fingers, all sensibility com- pletely lost in the little and half (ulnar side) 4th finger, caused by destruction of the termination of the ulnar nerve. With bandages, splints, cold application and sedatives (for the first night or two) the case was done well - some small pieces of the metacarpal bones having been removed - a week after, when the patient was sent on board one of the Hospital ship owing to our being again ordered off to meet the enemy.</p>		

Regimental No. 2063

Name Private H. Bollett.

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Camp near Yang Chow China. Time on the Station
Unknown never received no action.

Day of Month.	Com-pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
18/0				
21/0		Incised wound on the outer side of right foot near Metatarso-phalangeal articulation of fifth toe, not implicating the bone, pink exposing it to view, supposed to be inflicted by a sword or other sharp instrument in the action near Longhwa China. 21 st Sept 1880. This case did well and patient re- sumed his duties in a few days. The only treatment used being Simple Dressing. Adhesive Plaster and guarding against pressure.		

Regimental No 1977

Name Private D. Lawrence

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station Camp Bear Sung Chou, China Time on the Station

Injuries received: Received in action.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860				
21 September		<p>Injured himself received in action near Longtong, 21 Sept 1860. Arrow wound of the back left side out the course of the Thoro-Cleido Serratus muscle at about the junction of upper with two lower thirds. I had at first some ap- prehension that the arrow might have been poisoned, for the wound otherwise was not deep or dan- gerous; no evil results however fol- lowed and with dressing the patient returned to his duty next day.</p>		

Regimental No. 1513

Name Private G. Braem

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station Camp near Lung Chow, China

Time on the Station

Bullock driver: Received on action.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860				
21 Sept		<p>Arrow buried of the posterior part of Thorax about the 8th Ribs of left side Received on action near Lung Chow</p> <p>21 Sept 1860. No evil results fol- lowed and patient returned to his duty next morning.</p>		

Regimental No. 157

Name Private L Hughes.

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station Camp Kien Lung Chou

Time on the Station

Ordnance Drws : in action.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860 21 September		<p>Arrow buried over right Scapula near its anterior margin.</p> <p>Received in action 21 Sept 1860 near Longtow, China.</p> <p>Arrow was not possessed and patient was able to return to his duty after the part was dressed.</p>		

Regimental No. 1020 Name Private H. Buckett.

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Camp Station near Yung Chow - China. Time on the Station
Injuries received: Received in action:

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
1860 21 September		Injured wound of the muscle of the right thumb caused by a sword or some sharp instrument; received in action near Longkow 21 Sept 1860. The wound will be kept dry the case did well with adhesive strips and cold application.		

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(Form L.)

Regimental No _____

Name Private Tim

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station Camp near Longhow, China Time on the Station
Smbusatn.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
22 Sept 1860.		This patient was known from his horse which in action near Longhow 21 Sept 1860. When brought into Hos- pital there was considerable effu- sion lower part of leg (left) and ankle joint. Bandage cold ap- plication &c was applied and rest informed. Effusion nearly gone down.		
29				

(Form L.)

Regimental No. _____

Name Private W. Davis

Age last Birthday _____

Completed years of Service _____

Station Camp near Longchow, China.Contracted.

Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
18/00 22 Sept		<p>Received in action near Longchow 21 Sept 1860. His horse reared, fell, and rolled over him, resulting in a severe sprain in the lumbar region. No bone injured. Can make water fully. Complains of dull, heavy pain (especially on moving) across the lumbar region; no cough; breathing not affected. Rest, gentle friction and Blantegg were employed.</p>		

(Form L.)

Regimental No _____

Name Corporal Clarke.

Age last Birthday _____

Completed years of Service _____

Station Camp Bear Longhow. China Time on the Station _____
Illness.

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
22 Sept 800.		<p>Result of a Kick from Horse whilst in action. This Kick was received over the back of an old injury of middle third of leg. A small ulcer has formed and there is now considerable suppuration present. By bandage, Rish. Operate fomentation the case became much improved, but as the ulcer is not healed, and orders being issued to send away men unable to do the field he is (29th) turned to Hospital Ship.</p>		

Regimental No. 1607

Name Private Adam Webster

Age last Birthday 26

Completed years of Service 8 years.

Station Songkhor - China

Time on the Station

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions. <i>Post Mortem Appearances.</i>	Diet.	Extras.
---------------------	--------------------------------------	---	-------	---------

Bulwer's Scopopelt: Shot in action near Longtan, China 21st
September 1850. Death immediate. The body was only
brought into Camp on the evening of the 22nd. Post mortem
made at 1/4 to 6 P.M. on the 23 Post.

Corresponding to the interspace of the 7th & 8th Rib on the right side was to be seen the orifice of entrance of a musket ball and the 7th Rib at the junction of its sternal with two posterior thirds could be felt fractured. On the left side the 7th Rib was found fractured and hard substance could be felt under the skin, which, on cutting down, proved to be a flattened musket ball. The Ball was flattened in an irregular manner on both sides, but on one side the edges presented prominent lips giving it a somewhat cuplike appearance. After opening the thorax and abdomen a quantity of less sanguinous fluid was removed. The Ball was then found to have taken the course below described.

Having fractured the 7th rib of right side it entered the Abdomen tearing away the Peritoneum. Then passed through upper part of the right lobe of the Liver for about three inches in an oblique direction back passing through Diaphragm entered the Thoracic Cavity, here it tore away the Pleura and base of right lung for about two inches and a quarter back entered the Pericardium torn through the Left Ventricle of the Heart for nearly all the length of its posterior wall. After that it passed through the muscular portion of the Diaphragm, tearing

Regimental No _____

Name _____

Age last Birthday _____

Completed years of Service _____

Station _____

Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
		<u>Pest-Breast</u> Appearances - Cont'd from last page. across the Stomach at its Oesophageal or Cardiac Orifice from this it passed onwards to the posterior surface of the left 7 th Rib which it fractured and was found lodged in the intercostal muscle between 7 th & 8 th Rib left side.		
		Thus the Ball in its course fractured 7 th Rib right side wounded the Peritoneum, Liver, Diaphragm, Right Lung Pleura, Pericardium, Left ventricle of the Heart Stomach &c and fractured 7 th Rib of left side also		
		Dr Bayntun Royal Medical Service who kindly assisted me in extracting the Pest-Breast can testify to the course taken by the ball as also to the careful manner in which the P.M was made.		
		<u>Surgeon W Hasky Bell</u> <u>an urgent</u> to medical charge of Left wing 1 st Dragoon Guards.		

(Form L.)

Regimental No.

Name Private Knight

Age last Birthday

Completed years of Service

Station

near Oktin

Time on the Station

Bulney Sloppt!

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease,	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
8 Oct 1860.		<p>Received no action near Oktin 6 Oct 1860. Gunshot wound causing a contused wound over left occipital bone, not implicating bone or deep structures. This man was able to return to his duty immediately after he was dressed. His troop being at the time detached with the Infantry & did not see him at the time.</p>		

(Form L.)

Regimental No 1020.

Name

Private Thomas Parrot.Age last Birthday 24Completed years of Service 5 years.Station near Pekin

Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
<u>20 Oct</u>				

Regimental No. _____ Name _____

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station _____ Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
		Private Shewar Admitted Aug from 6 th to 24 th Sick leave - String & Tech Medicine.		
		Ans Shewar 3 rd Arrt Camp Shewar 3 rd 1915 First opn of X th to 3 rd on test hor.		
		Jane C. Colenau Ass Surgeon B. Corp 1443		
		Camp Shewar 1st July 1915		

3
and those 3-
most Campbells
~~3 $\frac{1}{1}$~~
most open & XI
at ~~3 $\frac{1}{1}$~~ on test line.

Long C. Coleman
Asst Surgeon
B. Corp 1 AB

Camp faults
1st Feb 1828

August 1863



Private Thomas Purcell, G.-No 1820 age 24 - See 5 yrs
admitted Hospital from 19th to 26th Sept 60 - &
from 6th to 24th October 60 - left Pekin on the 24th on
sick leave - Disease just made its appearance at
Peking & the patient has been often to Hospital for
medicinal.

(Form L.)

Regimental No 1020.

Name Private Thomas Parrot.

Age last Birthday 24

Completed years of Service 5 years.

Station near Belvoir

Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.
<u>20 Oct</u>				

Regimental No. _____ Name _____

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station _____ Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.

(Form L.)

Regimental No _____ Name _____

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station _____ Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet	Extras.

WELLCOME INSTITUTE FOR THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE
CONTEMPORARY MEDICAL ARCHIVES CENTRE WELLCOME ARCHIVES

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CONSULTATION)
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elated years of Service _____

e on the Station _____

scriptions. _____

Diet. _____

Extras. _____

(Form L.)

Regimental No _____

Age last Birthday _____

Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars

(Form L.)

Regimental No. _____ Name _____

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station _____ Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.

(Form L.)

Regimental No. _____ Name _____

Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

Station _____ Time on the Station _____

Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet	Extras.

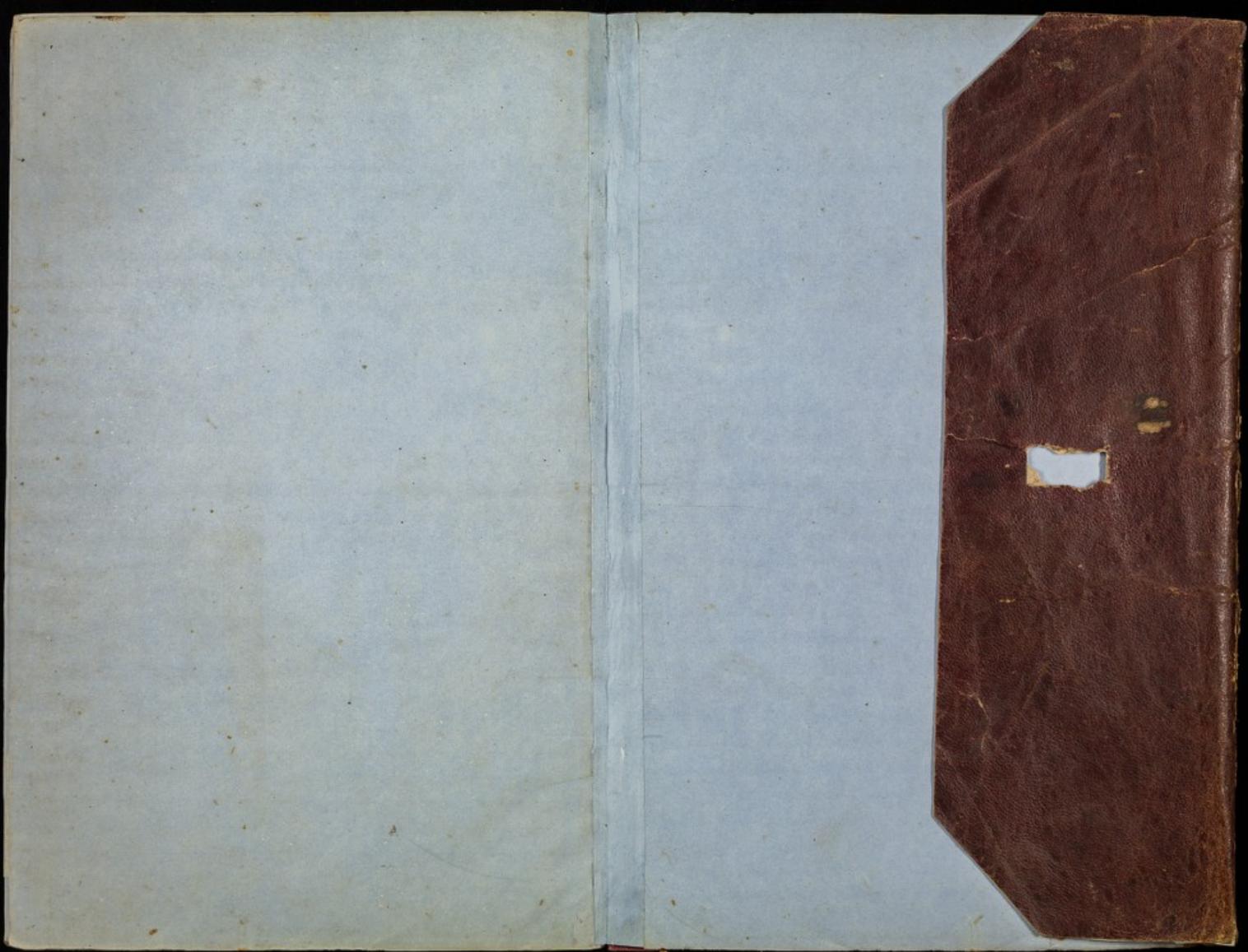
Regimental No. _____ Name _____

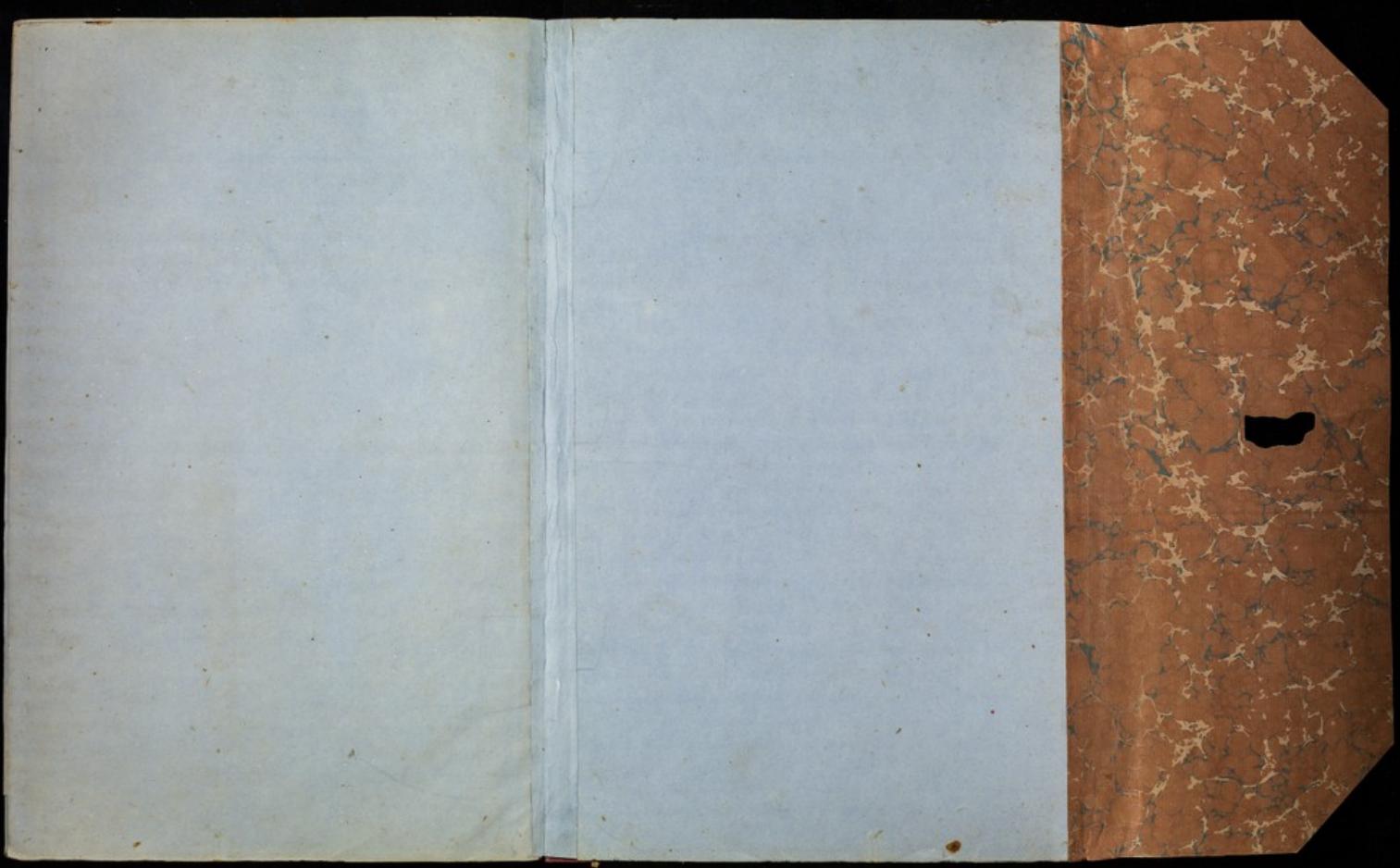
Age last Birthday _____ Completed years of Service _____

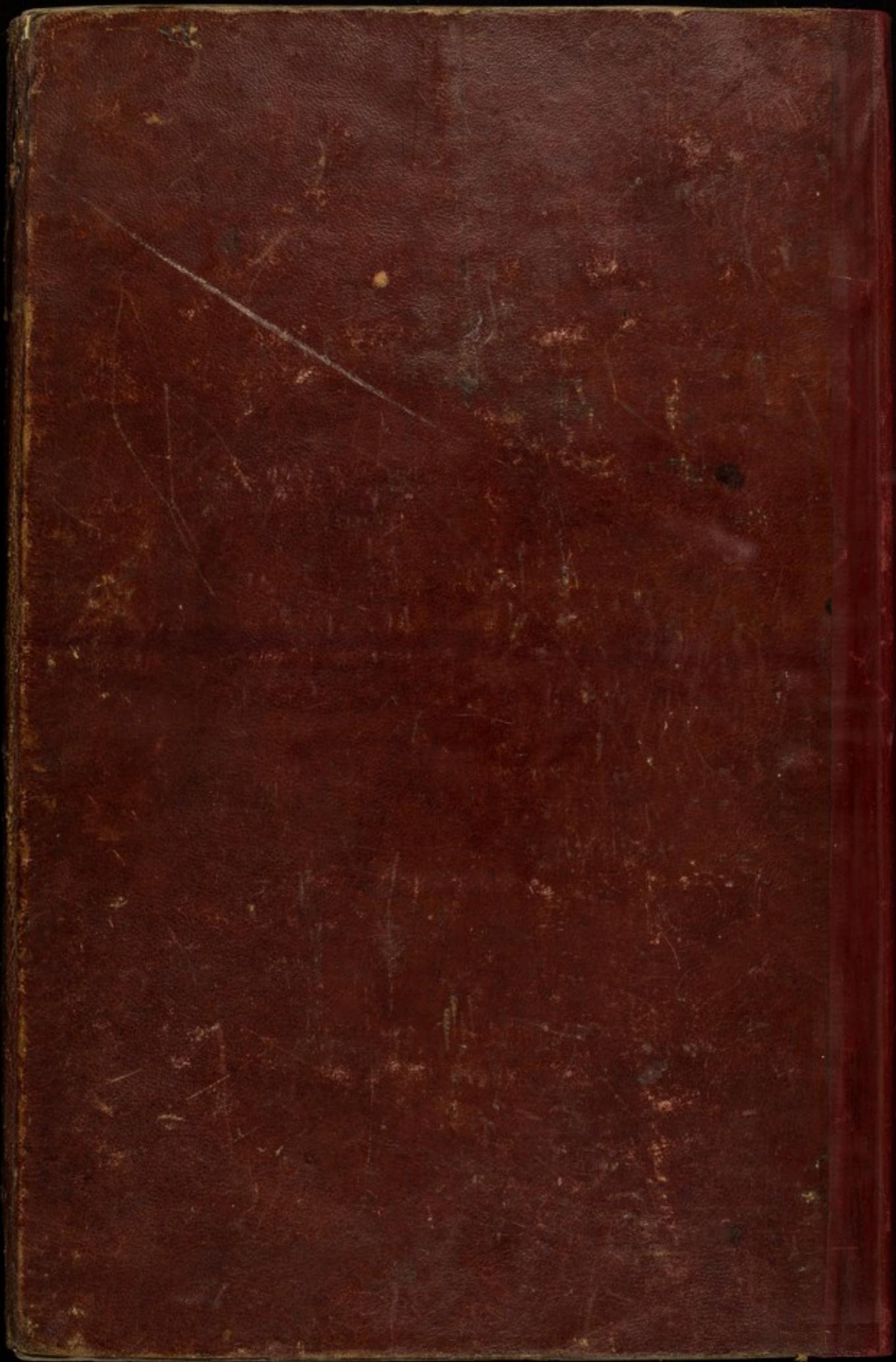
Station _____ Time on the Station _____

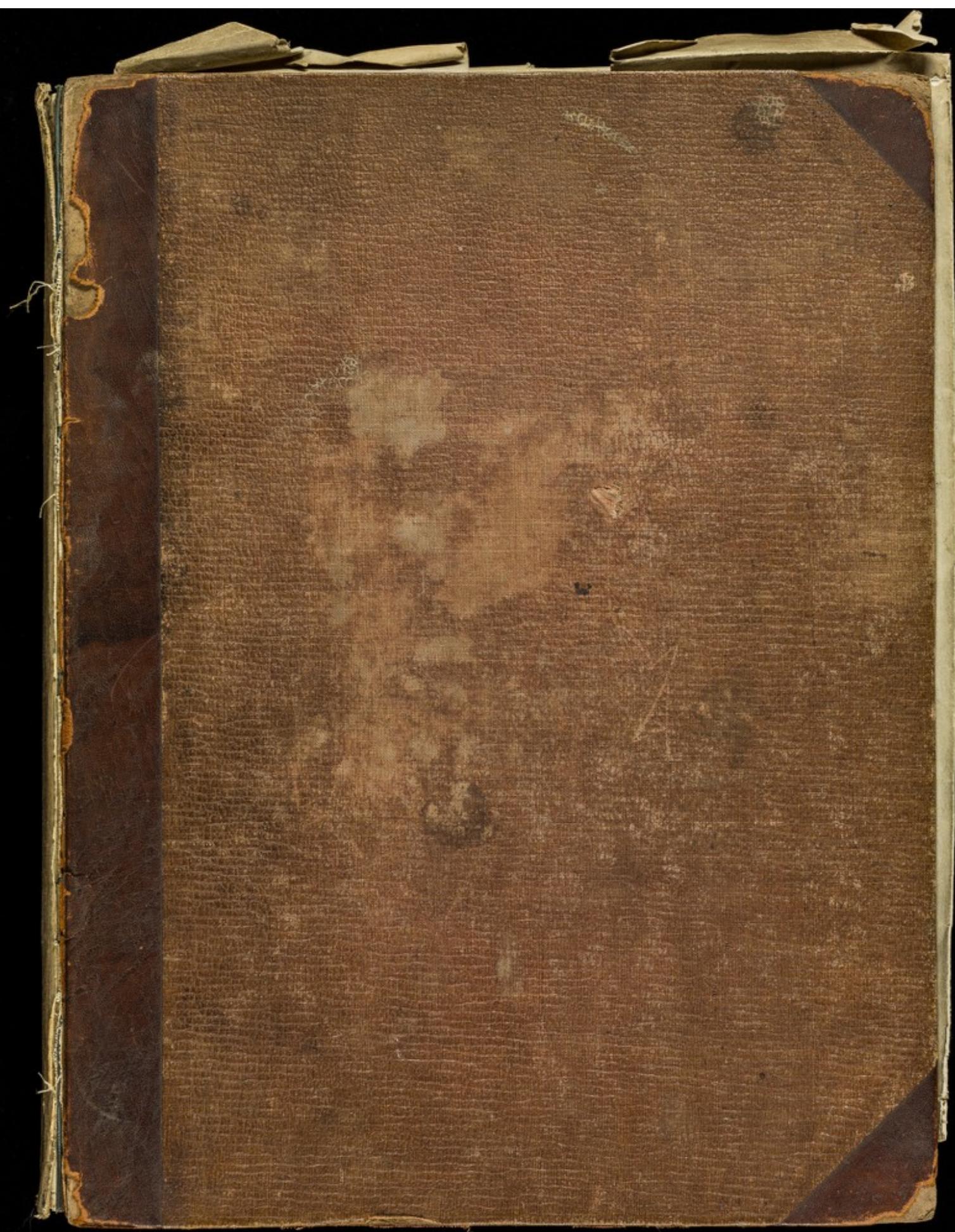
Day of Month.	Com- pleted Day of Disease.	Particulars of Case and Prescriptions.	Diet.	Extras.

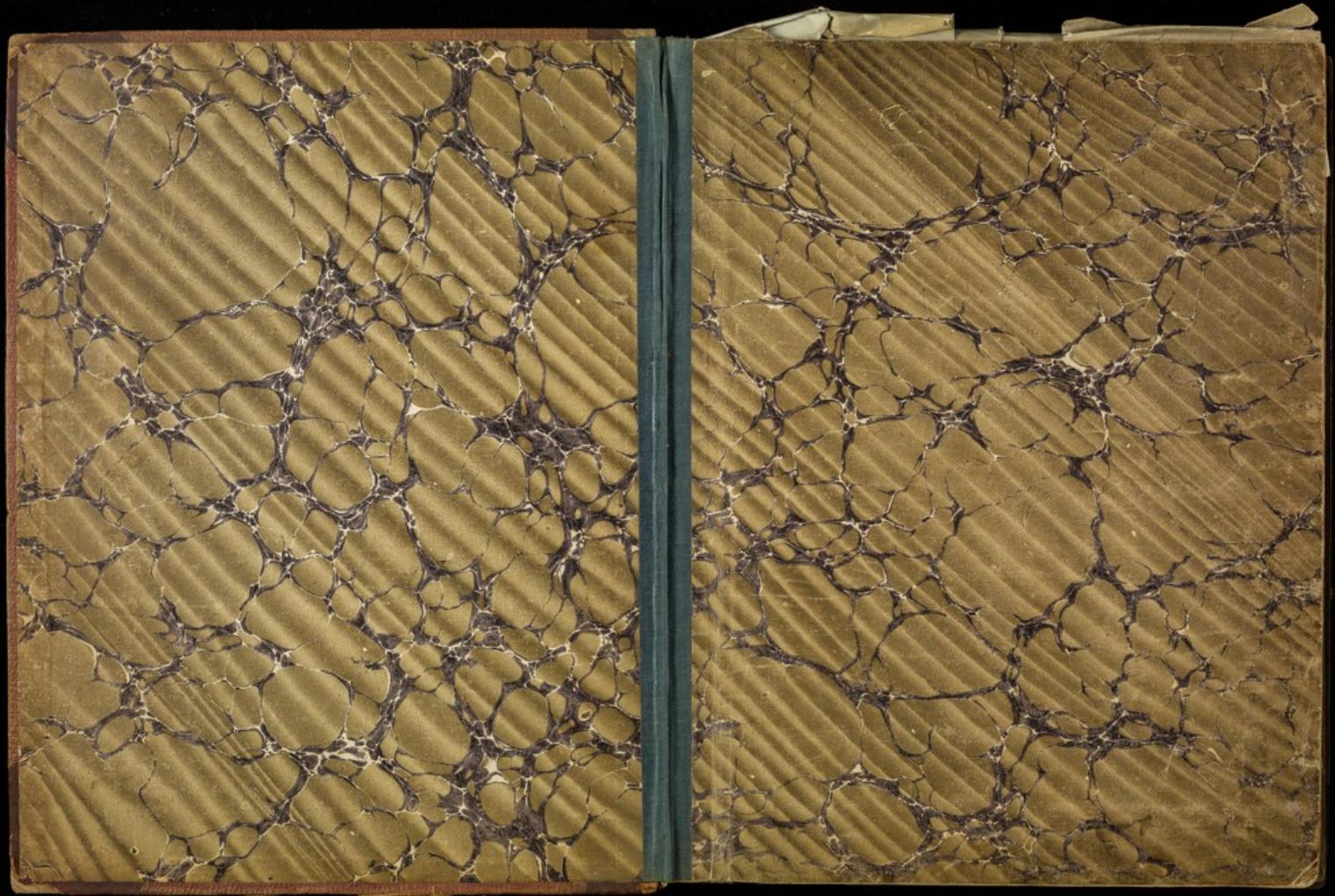
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Follow, which have not
been Photographed.**

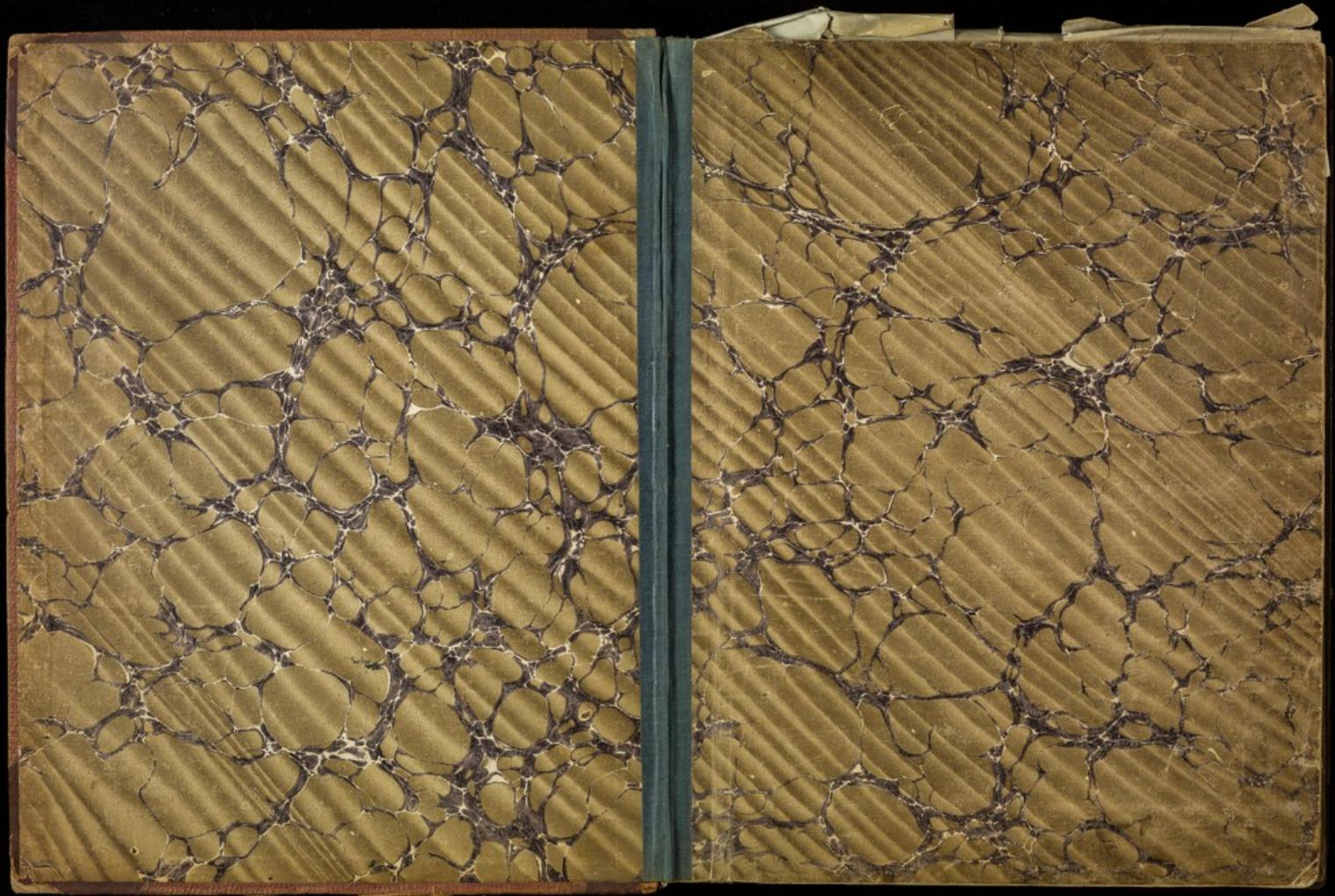












W. POUPARD,
Maker of Military Standards.

RAMC 1273/6

Photograph Book
Commenced July 1858.

Vultus est under anno "?



Sua Cuique. Coleopteræ.



For June.

St. Louis
Mo.
1887

W. POUPARD,
Maker of Military Standards.

RAMC 1273/6

Photograph Book
Commenced July 1858.

Fultus est index annos? "



Sua Cuique. Coleopteræ.



For June.

St. Louis
Mo.
1887





"Octagon Club Group"
Taken - 20th September 1862





"Octagon Club Group"
Taken - 20th September 1862







"Meditationes
Salmi et Psalm. 1882

Sorsam et hanc Olim Meminisse parabit.



ROYAL FUSILIERS



COLORS OF THE ROYAL FUSILIERS, 1867.

J. W. Shultz



General Roosevelt
Commanding Myrtle Battalion
Redan Battalion
1851-1860





General
Brigadier Gen.
Hats 12th Regt Lancards.



Severn



Colonel Pattle. C.B.
K.S. 98









Major Archibald.
H.B. Jr.





Major Sargent N.Y.





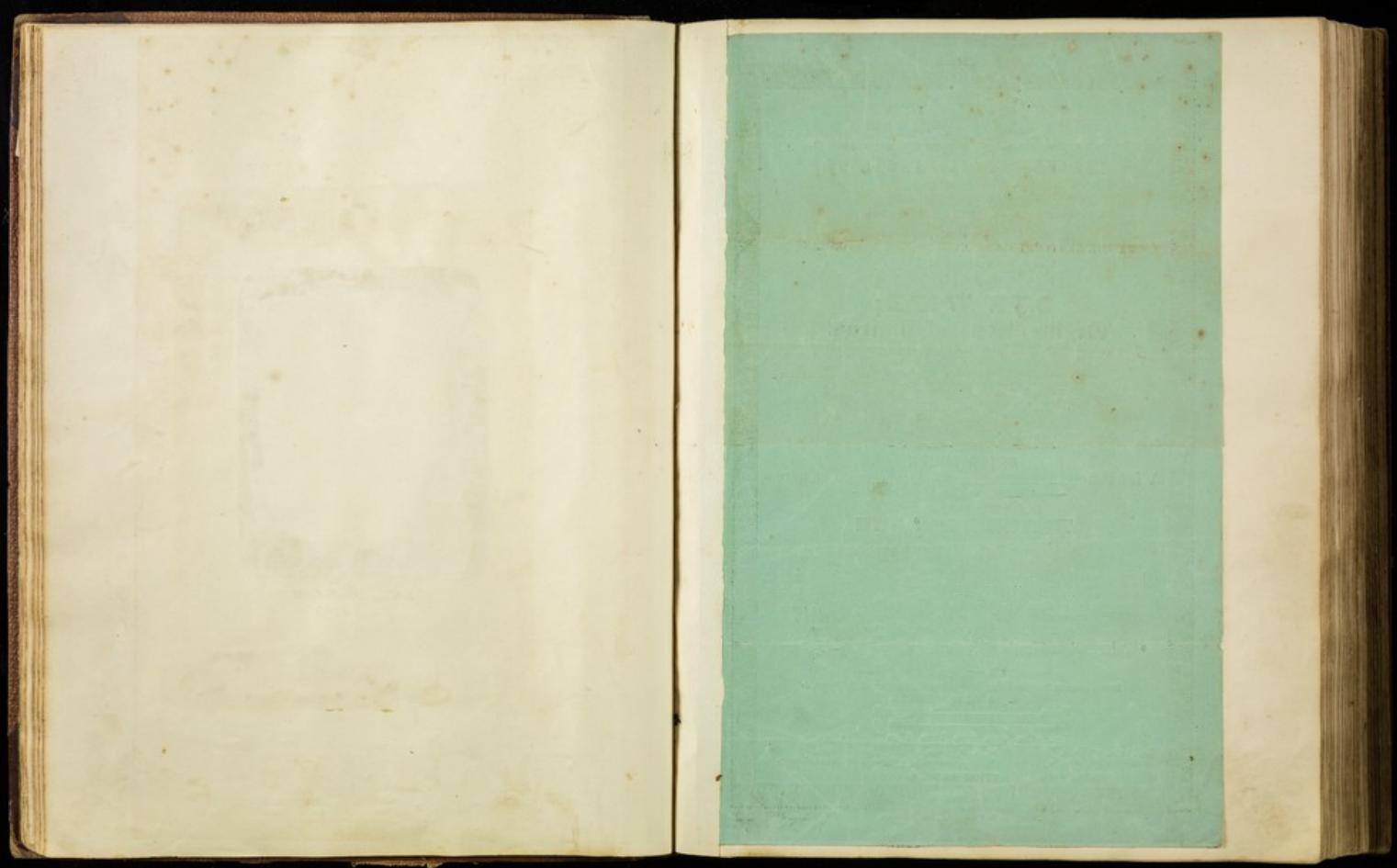
Captain Longfield
late / N.C.P.





Captain Britchell
Lt. N.C.P.A.







Pam nobis fratrem



"The two Cenius" Rego





Ernest Rutherford M.C.





F. C. Smith Sept 29 1861 (1860)
5th Guards





R. Elliott May 1881 Ag.





R. H. Evans Sept 1866





Captain George S. Greene - R. Clark Jr. - L. L. M. Cheek
Kap. - 2d Regt. K. C. - K. C. - K. C.

No writing will be permitted

1860 DEATHS
On the 8th April, 1860, at Great Barrington Hill, where the
genl. [unclear] died on the 2d Feb. last, General [unclear] Gen. W. F. [unclear]





Captain & Mrs. Cash.
Hatteras - during duty 1859.



Captain
E.A. Greene, G.M.C.
K.L.P.

Lie T. Greely, M.L.C.
K.L.P.



Hors d'Orléans - Captain E.A. Greene & Mr. T. Greely, Captains, K.L.P.

in
raene Grews
R. S. P.

Sir T. Greeley Bt.
late K.





Captain Abrahams R.E.



Captain C.R. Kerr Hallbeck
R.E.







Captain Reader
15th Cavalry





Ch. Bourgoigne
Madame Böttiger.





L. Fletcher Major
Second Artillery



Thompson Major
Second Cavalry







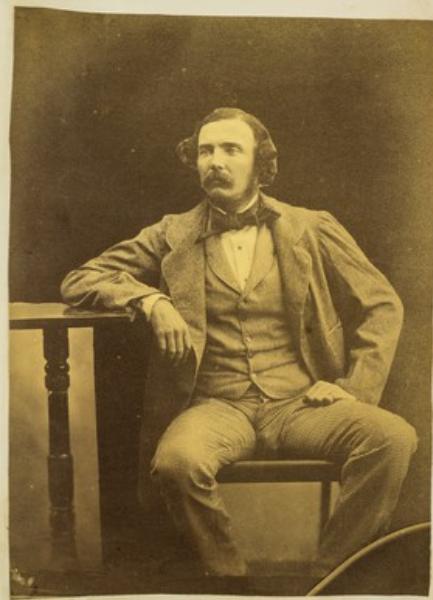
Captain George
St. Roche Roper.



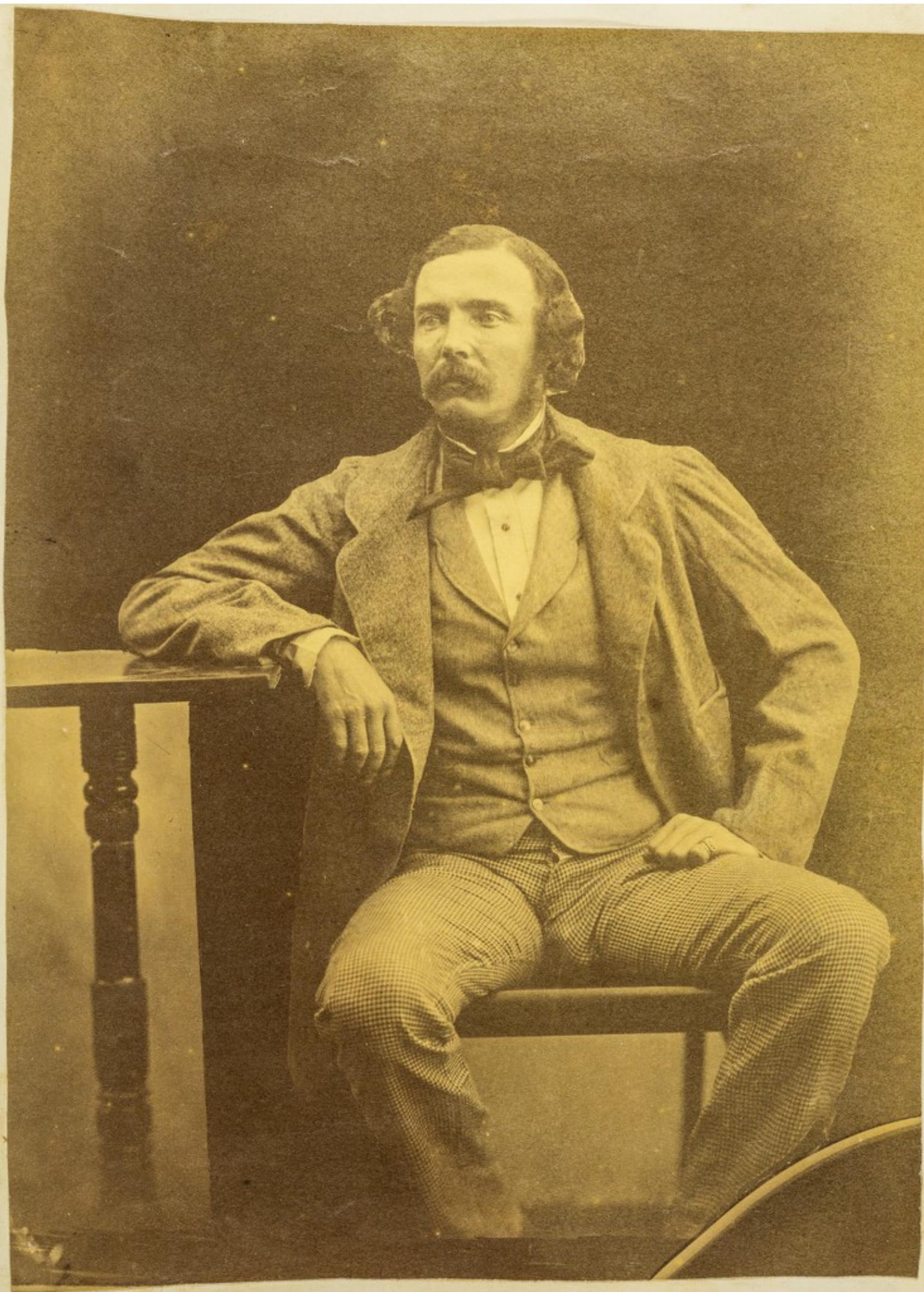


R. E. Hartman Sign
68th Regt. N.Y.P.L.





Captain G. P. Sherrard
Rif. Army Commissary General
Bogotá Colombia





W. Clark Lyng
Antes que muere.

W. Clark Lyng
Foto H.C.P.





Mr. Beresford; Mrs. Beresford; General Beresford - Captain Beresford
London, September 1861





Dr & Mrs Kirkpatrick
Mydore Commission





Dr. Gottlieb Engelhardt
Lycurgus Birmingham 1858.9.64



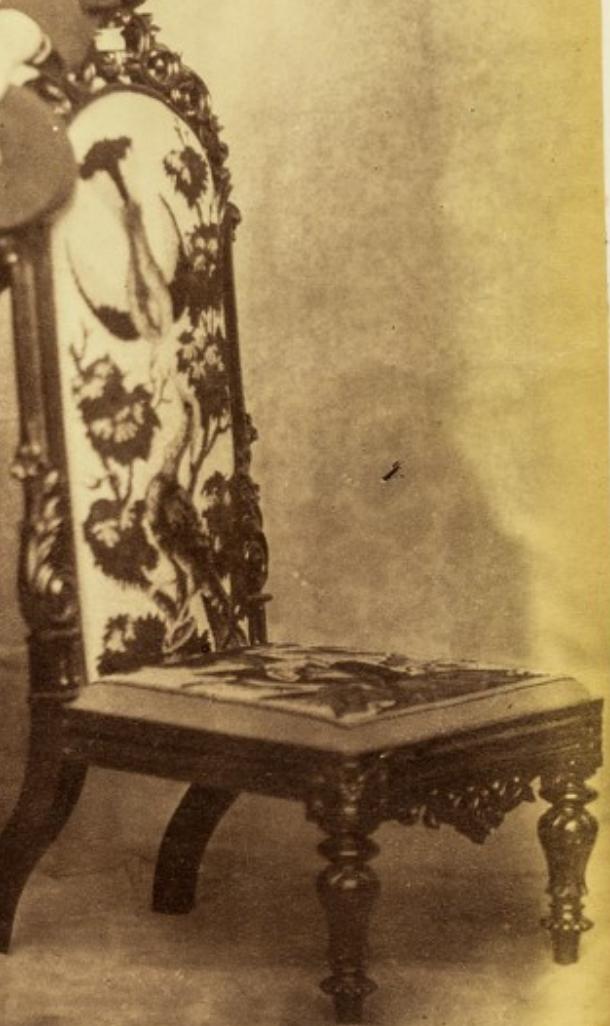


Rev. Mr. Robbins





Robert Raynor
Engineer.





Castor Lorning
Lt. Col. 1st Regt.

Pvt. Elbridge
Col. 1st Regt.

R. Brown Sargent
1st Regt.



Sarah Hartley
Mrs. Hartley



John C.

General

John C.





A. E. Brewster, Esq.
(late 1850)
5th Dragoon Guards





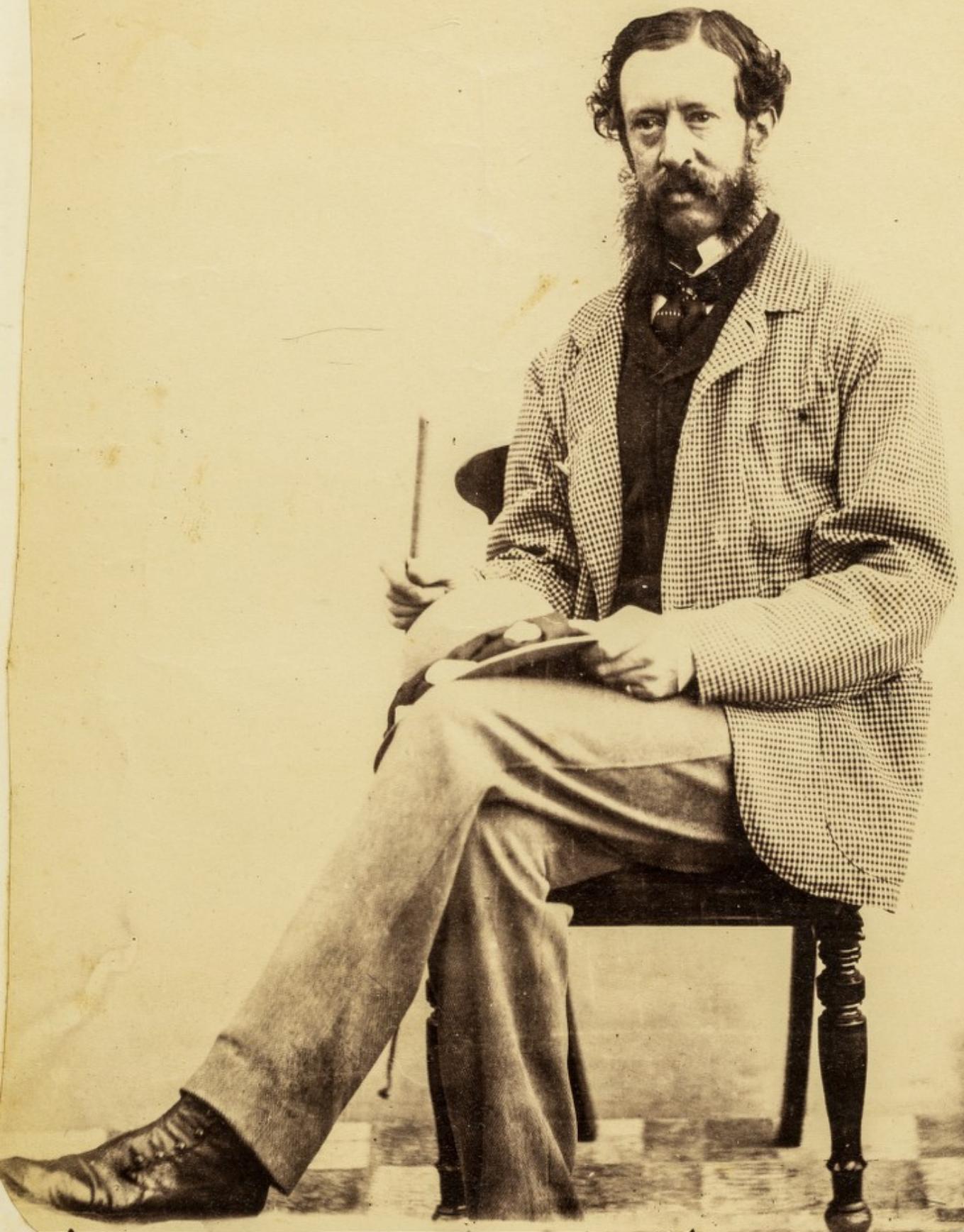
— Carroll Dyer — Miss A. C. Atwell — Miss L. M. Weston — Mr. Ellery —
Miss Anna Loring — Mr. C. H. Nichols — Mr. C. W. Nichols — Mr. C. H. Nichols —
Miss Anna Loring — Mr. C. H. Nichols — Mr. C. H. Nichols —



W. & D. Downey, 1866



Major Saabye
69th Regiment





Captain Giddings
K. D. G.

A. R. Burroughs Regan
as "Lagerloo".
1st Regt. Minn.





C. H. S. Steel Capt
1st Grade Painter





Captain Edmonstone
K. D. Ge





Captain S. Gunter
N.C.Y.





Major General Birrell
Madras Army





Kings Dragon Guards Band
Bengal 1859



"Sacaullah Khan" 6th Regt Rifles June 1861

Captain George Capt Dawson Dr Maynard
Col Roe Capt Forrester Lt Hatchell Capt Forrester







M. F. McFarland, Mrs. Campbell
McFarland, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Thomas.
group at Octagon Inn.



"The Three Staunch"



W. L. Hobbs Mrs. Charles Gaffey Mrs. George W. Rogers Major Field





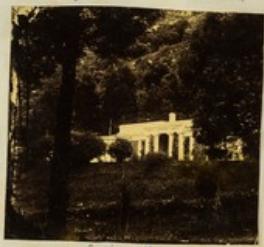




Dr. Colonel Ross 73 Regt



Capt. Bayle in S.L.



View of
Bungalow at Ootacamund



Mrs. Bayle



(Mr. Foote
Geological Survey)



Mr. King Geological Survey















Indian Servants at Ooty
in the warm cloths of the hills



Tobas Anglo-Hills Tribes



Capt Rouse Richard Staff Corps
Feb 48 M.L.C.



Lt. Ashley 14th Hussars Infantry







Capt Rowse & Capt Gandy
1st Regt Md Inf L



W. Ashley 1st Md Inf







Capt. E. S. Bigbie
Madras Army
1862



Mrs. E. S. Bigbie



F. A. Windell Esq.
74th Highlanders



Mrs. F. A. Windell
Sover 1862











Col. Christie C.B.
88th Regiment



Mr and Mrs Mallinson
68th Regt



"Caslo"

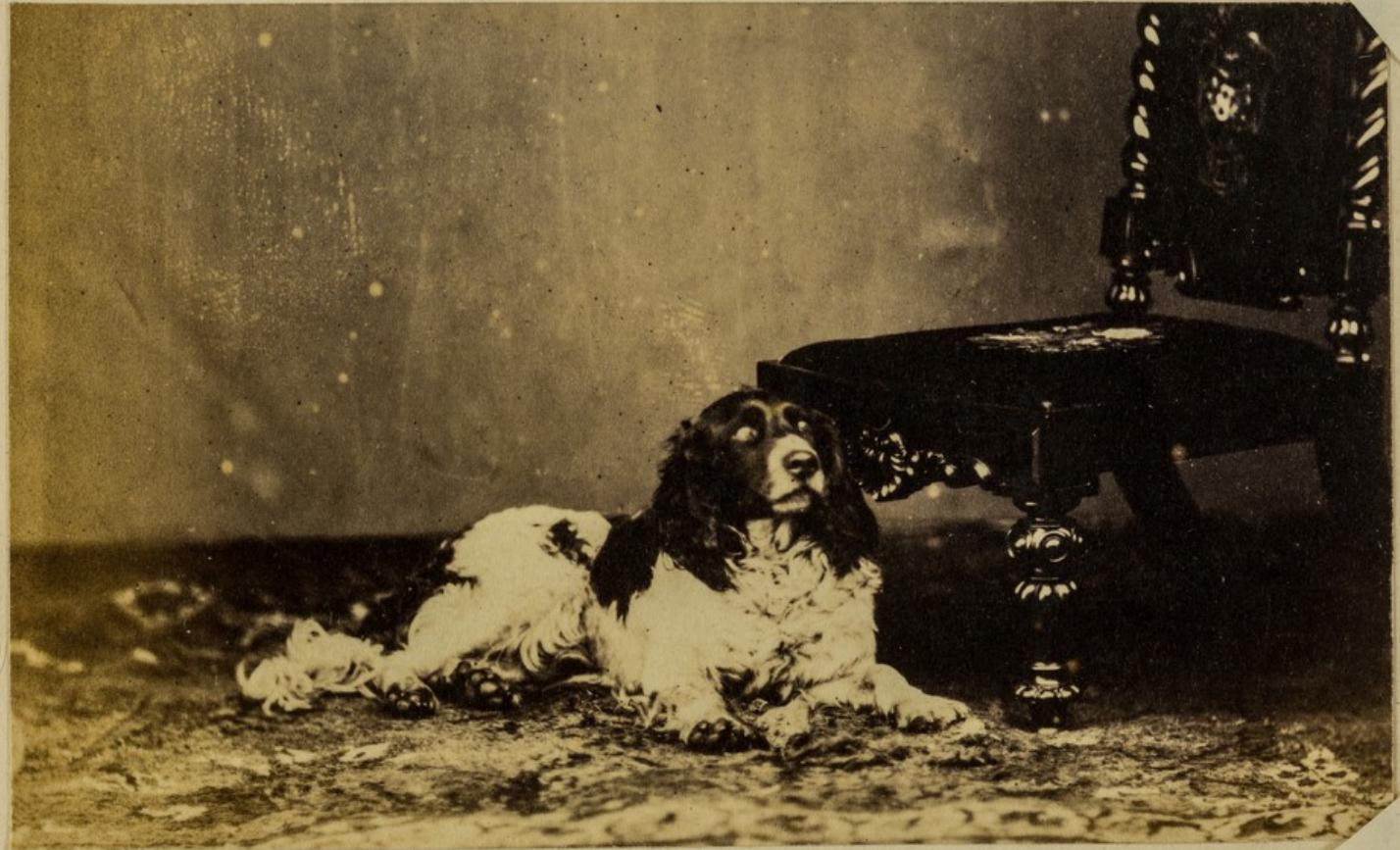


Col & Mrs Babington











S. N. Atkinson-Slater
King's Dragoon Guards



Major H. D. Slade
King's Dragoon Guards
Bentley 1862



Hugh Hoods, Esq.
K.D.G.S.









Captain E. H. Colent
K D G



Captain Ashe
K D G



J. A. Gough Esq.
K D G



F. Delaney Esq.
K D G



SOUTHWF







• 34 •



W H Ward went to India
P M light Cavalry Madras light Cavalry
A D C to Governor of Madras



4 R ²²₂₃ Keweenaw Eye
late June Madore Light Cavalry



I Sent Bird & 20
Lt. Hunt ^{2d} Indiana Light Cavalry

Prologue.

DELIVERED ON MONDAY THE 8TH MARCH. 1861.

Previous to Theatrical Performance

For the Benefit of the

"BANGALORE ICE COMPANY."

A Company was formed, six months ago, or more,
To give the luxury of "Wondrous Ice" to Bangalore,
And sea-fish, fresh to boot!—Now no one can deny
That the Cantonment greatly benefits thereby;—
But stay!—What could we do, should vengeful "Fate" decree,
That henceforth iceless, say and fables, we should be?
What! that the "House of Ice" had lost its hold?
She dove with one fell stroke the Company to smash!
Fall oft 'twas whispered, ay and muttered darkly too,
That the Bangalore Ice Company" was looking very "blue"
And wags would shake their heads, on passing by, and say;
"Things "faded" are, in there I guess—that business, it don't pay!"
And thus quoth Sambo, "I'll tell the truth, now;
Blame it not me if I'm nipp'd, by noble Taylor."—If we're to stand to do,
"Though *frozen* out we're not, spiffish how very sad,
That "from want of custom (not from wear) over—States go bad!"
Affairs were standing thus, when importuned to save
The laughing Muse of Comedy, advice as follows gave:—
"Do this, and do that, and do another thing;
—The easier, and the proper dodge, for *saving* of the *wind*!"
Right good, we thought the hint, and excellent, the advice,
By a benefit—Theatrical, to help the "House of Ice."—
So trusting your countenance to guide your aid to win,
To parry the dire cause we were enlisted in, at last.
One on the Drama stage, though not unfeared, and doubt
Our frail, untutored bark, to night we're launched out
And south, this well filled boat, steered by its crowds to *say*
Our's is no *isolated* case, though 'tis for *Ice* we play.
And now my friends, look on our faults with gracious eyes,
And o'er the "Wondrous Woman" let the curtain rise!

Pete's collection, soon fit.



A. R. Kersey Esq.
Lieutenant-Major Light Cavalry



H. M. Lock Major Light Cavalry
A. D. C.
to Governor of Madras



A. R. Kersey Esq.
Lieutenant-Major Light Cavalry



J. Dent Brad Esq.
Lieutenant Light Cavalry











Achesell Esqre
Bengal Cavalry Service 1861



J. Bonwick 229
Arnold Royle Esqre
Royal Artillery



H J Rhodes Esqre



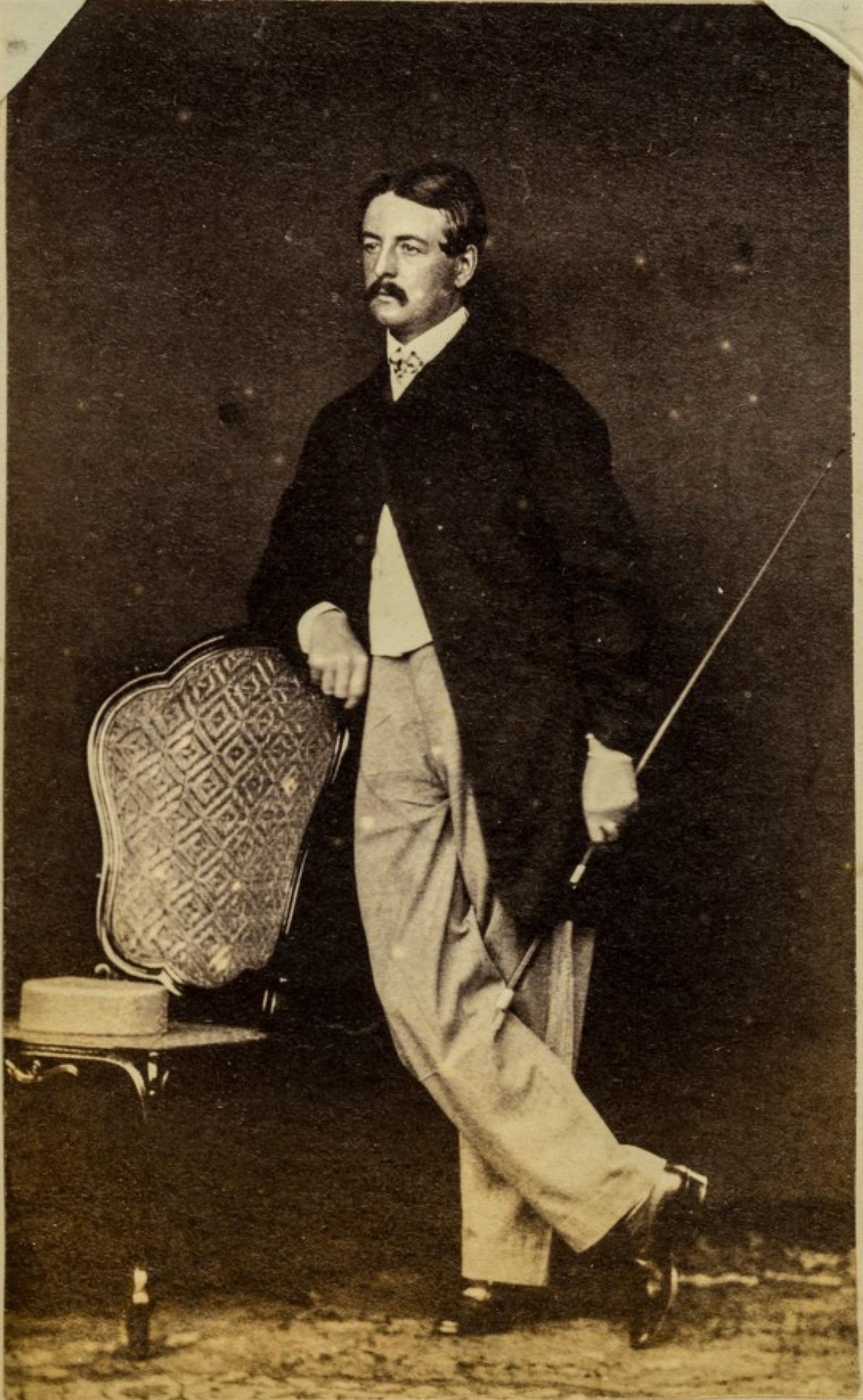
R C Lavers Esq M A
1860





J. ROBINSON

DUB^T





[See Note on back page.]

"Pippo" in the Farceque Boulette
"called 'The Devil and the Magpie'."



Lt John Green Esq
102 - R M Guards

"Nimelle" in the Farceque Boulette called,

"The Devil and the Magpie" -



g H 2d Dragoon Esq
Lie Harbor Light Cavalry







Sir Wm. Davenport G.C.B.
Governor of Madras
1862



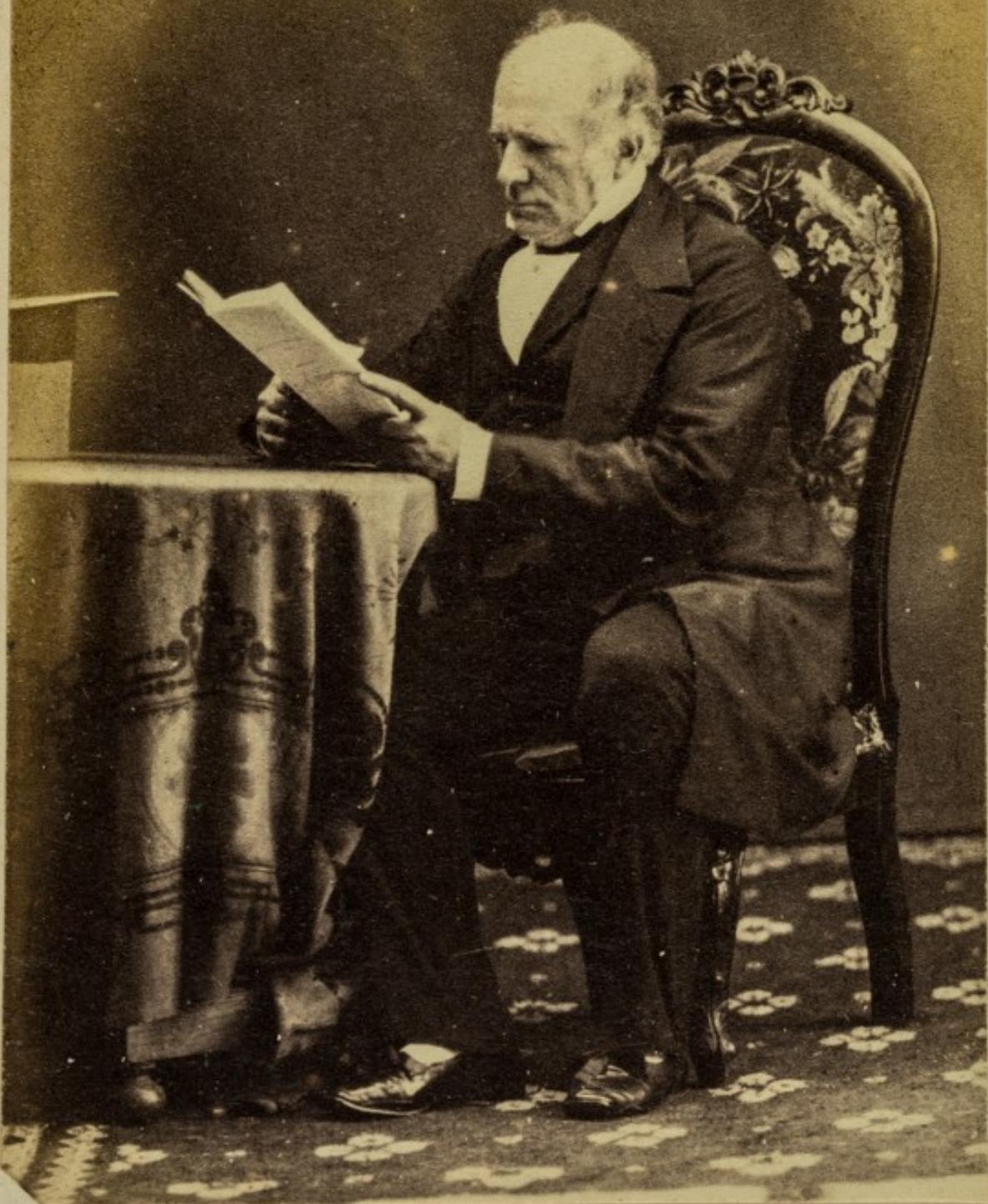
Col. Provost 43rd L.I.
Adjt Adj't General
H.M. General Staff
Madras Presidency
India



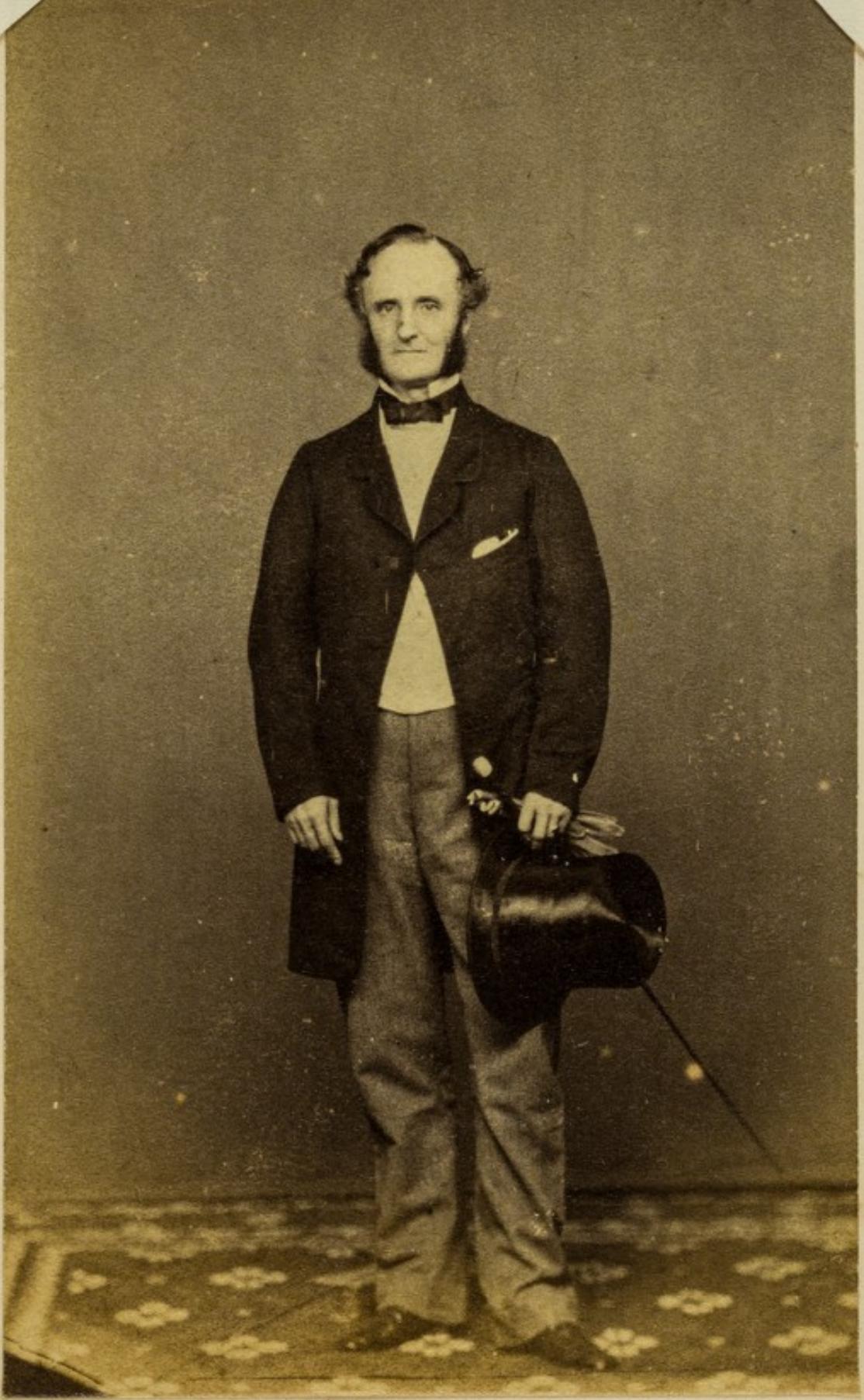
Sir Sidney Smith Esq.



Dr. and Mrs. Sparrow
(6th Regt R.H.A.)











Long Walk, New Bedford, Mass., during the Whaling Season
of 1865





H. R. Abares Esq
Lieut 1st Lancers



C. R. E. Wheately Esq
Lieut Royal Artillery



W. R. Buxton Esq
Lieut 2nd Dragoons



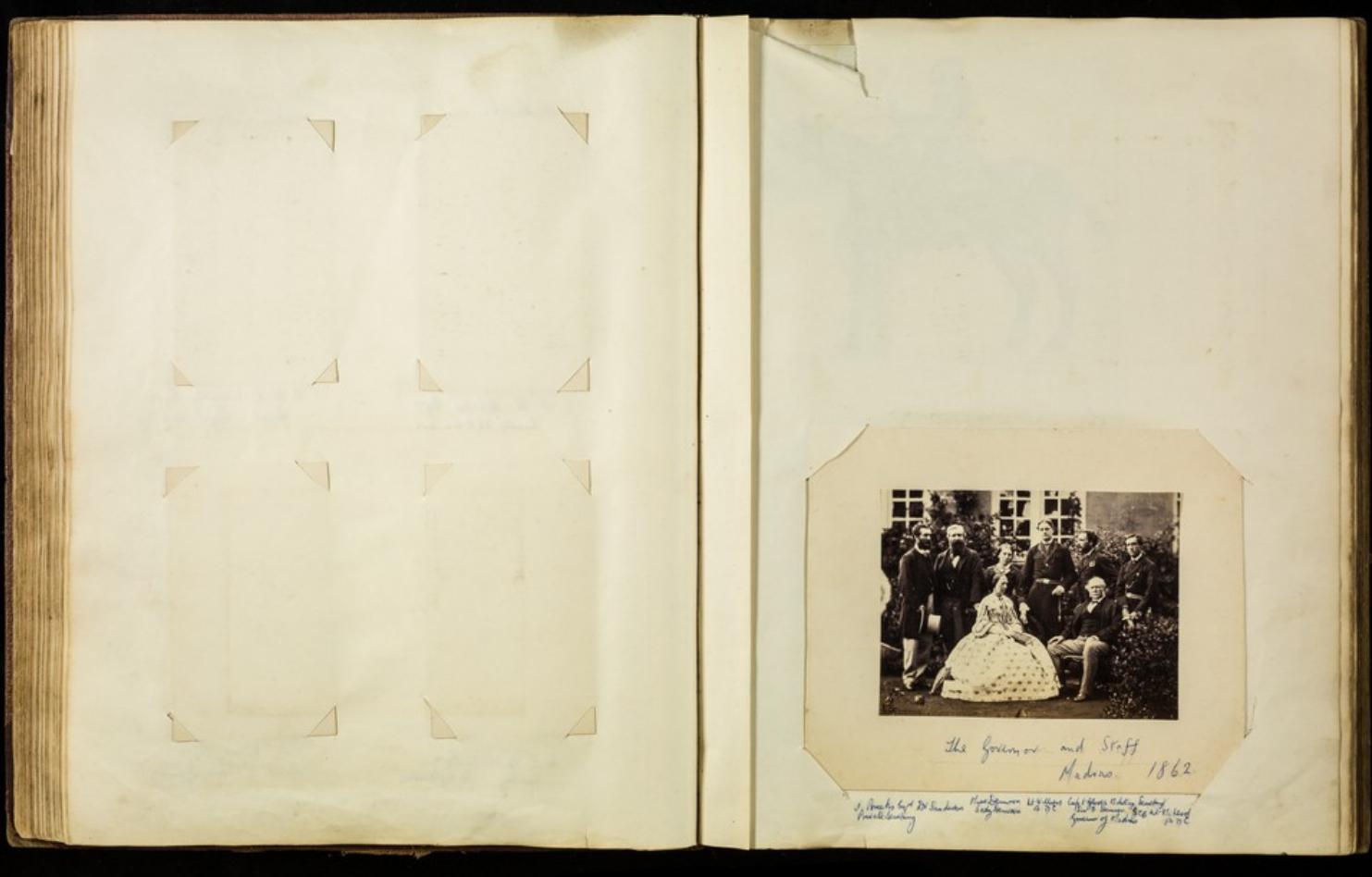
J. Alves Esq
Lieut 3rd Dragoons















The uniform of a Staff Officer
Sketch from life



Arabes, Ambo





Osternacht Picnic group 1862



Pic Nic group at Ostercamp 1862

D. McElroy D. Gardner M. W. Bradley H. Riley W. G. Clegg
1861 24 May 1862 H. Riley W. G. Clegg
D. McElroy D. Gardner M. W. Bradley H. Riley W. G. Clegg
1861 24 May 1862 H. Riley W. G. Clegg







Dr Kennedy
Madras Staff



Dr Whittaker
69th Regt



A. R. Kennedy Esq.
H. S. C.



T. M. Moran Esq.
N. D. G.



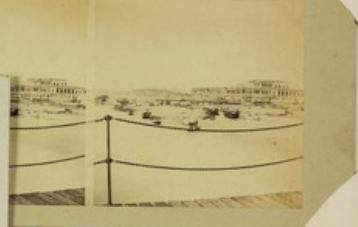






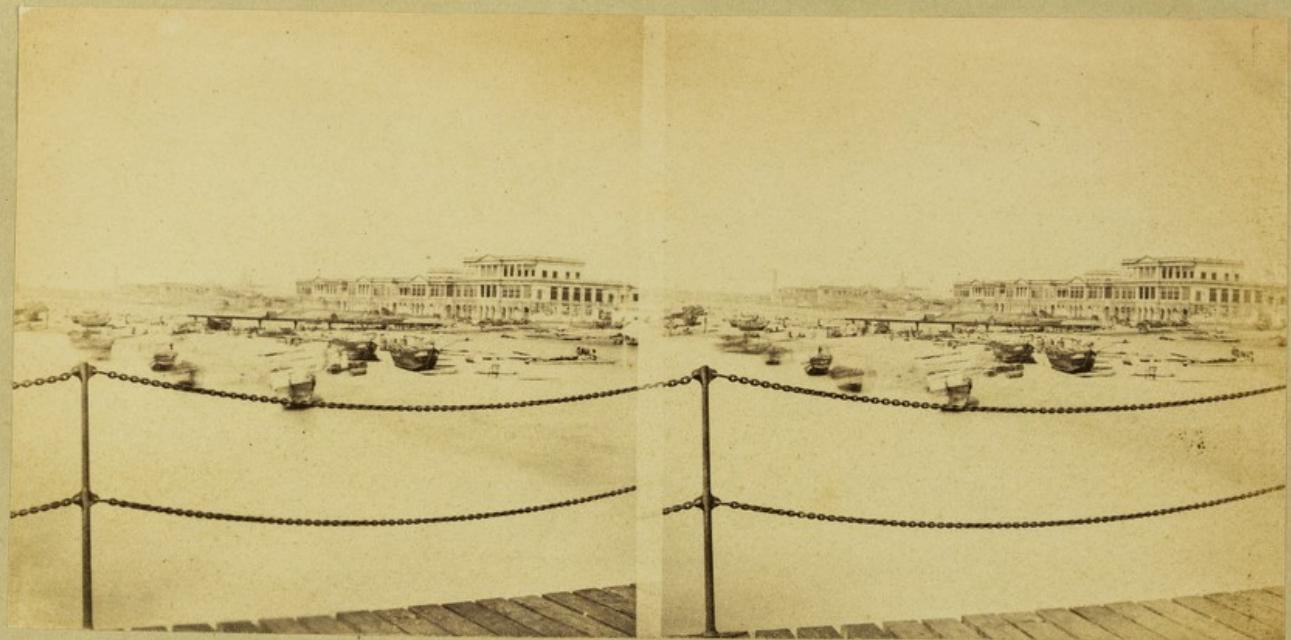


ach. Madras
Taken from the New Pier.



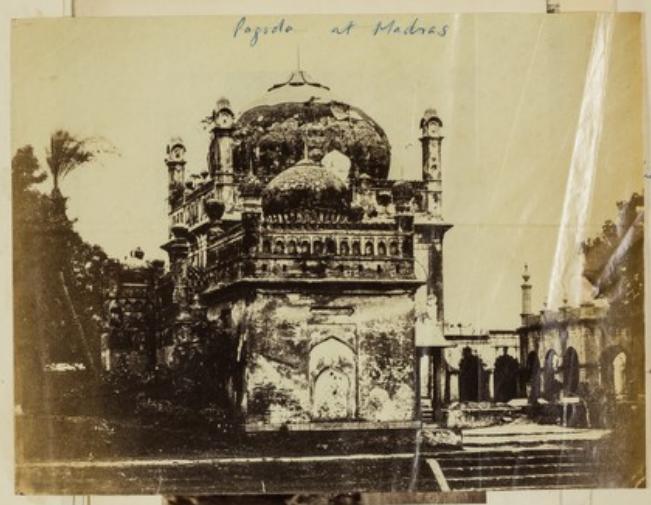
Club House. Madras.







Pagoda at Madras





Pagoda at Madras



Chigrumpoo

"Chigrumpoo"

Pagoda at Madras



This corner





MALER BUCHNER
KGL. WURT HOF PHOTOGRAPH
STUTTGART.



end corner



"Chigumpoo"





MALER BUCHNER

KGL. WÜRT. -  HOF-PHOTOGRAPH

STUTTGART.



"Chigumpoo"

Madras Temples with zigzag ornament Cal in right hand corner

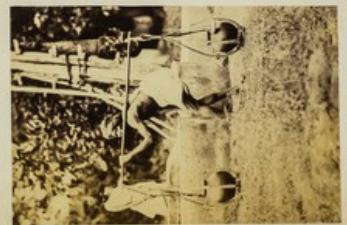


Indian Scene Natives "drawing Toddy"

Walls curved - human drawing
Walls from the well



Indian Scene Natives "drawing Toddy"



Balik Cawat - woman drawing
wool from the wool





Copy
Legament



Ramond's Electro Lamp in
St. Mary's Cemetery - Hudson

Col S. J. Christie C.B.
8th Regt



L Knight Esq
69th Regiment



Rev. Charles Elliot's Tomb in
St. Mary's Cemetery - Madras.

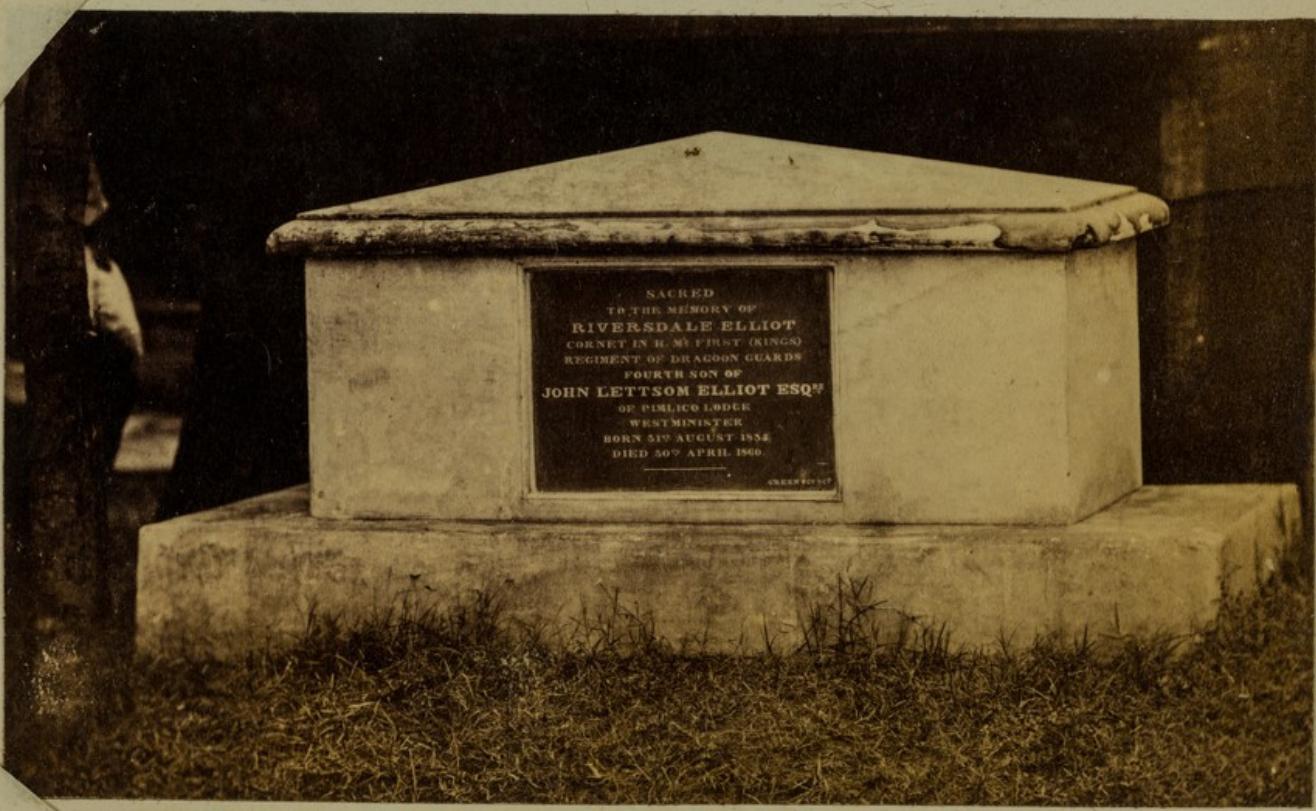


Col S J Christie C
80th Regt





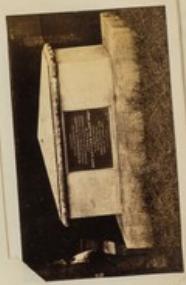








Lt. Knight Cope
69th Regiment



Col. S. J. Christie C.B.
80th Regt

Ranwick Estate, Land in
St. Mary's County - Maryland



By SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
ROBERT W. THIERRY
Photographer to the Queen
BLACK ST. BIRMINGHAM



Mr. Edward
Hawkins Mayne
Capt. Sheriff
Deft. Judge Advocate General
Regimental Division
Madras



Capt. N Bentick Swinton
Madras Cavalry

J. F. Cleary Esq.



St Ketchen
Madras Light Cavalry



Capt Sherrard
Def't Judge Advocate General
Mysore Division Madras



J. F. Cleary Esq



Capt W Bentick Samson
Madras Cavalry



BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

ROBERT W. THRUPP

Photographer to the Queen
Batchelder

66, NEW ST. BIRMINGHAM



By Appointment
to
Her Majesty

Thrupp

66, New Street

BIRMINGHAM

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enlarged up to life size and painted in
Oil or Water colors to order

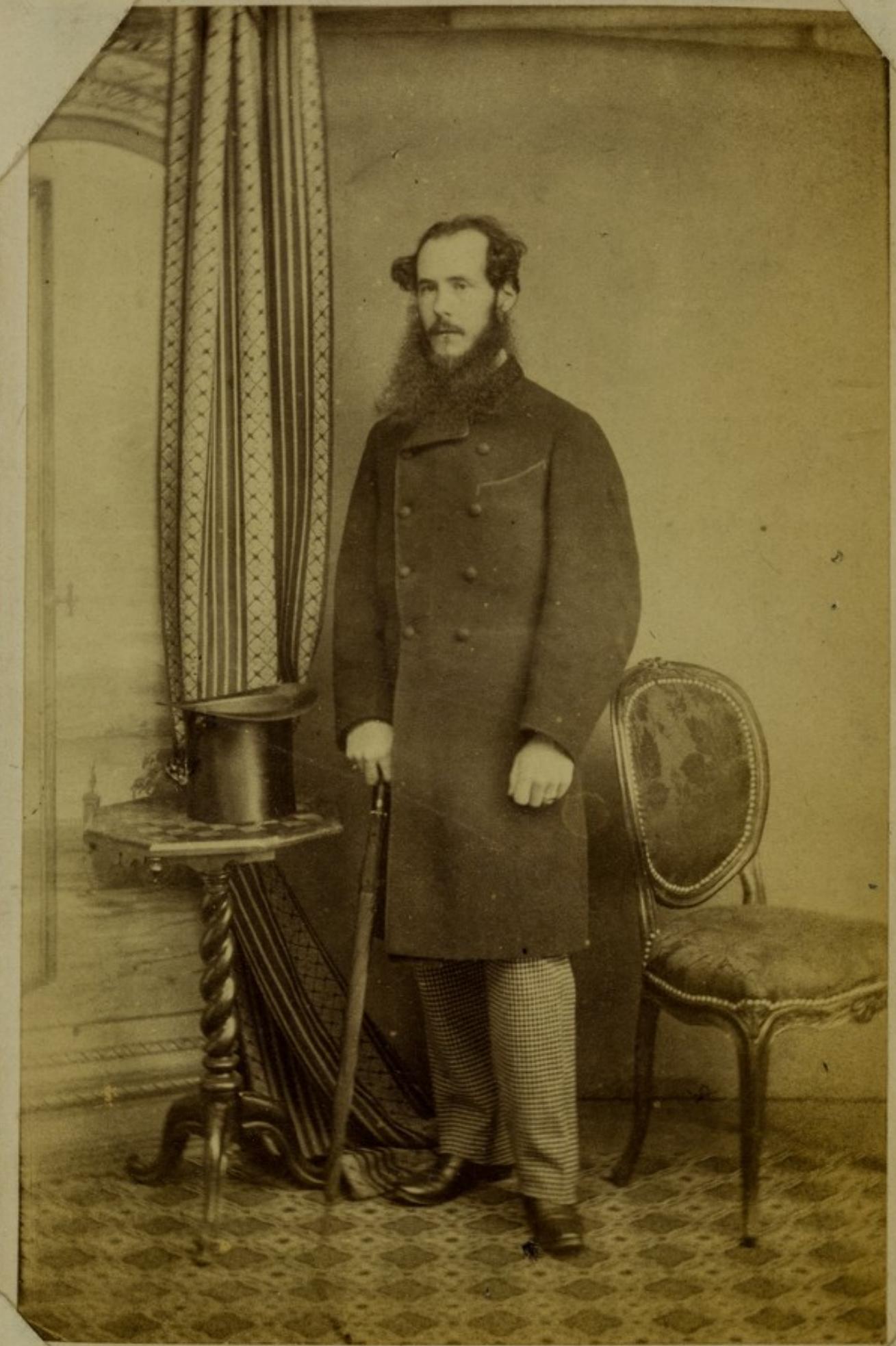


SMALLCOMBE



Zoo. Lacrymose
hot good Photographe



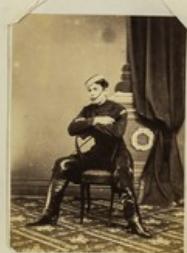




Captain G. H. Allyre
2nd Dr. Gds



Captain A. C. Chichester
7th Dr. Gds



J. K. Rutledge Esq.
2nd Dr. Gds



J. L. L. Mc Adam Esq.
7th Dr. Gds





WHITFIELD.

178. RECENT STREET.





Wards Rington. 20 Aug 1857 23 lbs 0.57
Abo. & Chev. 20 Aug 1857 31 lbs 0.63
Hants Regt 1853 to 31 March 1870

Coldstream Guards 20 Aug 1857 24 Aug 1857 3 lbs

Early April 1863 12 lbs 16.5 lbs

Service at home
about 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{3}{12}$ ac to 3 lbs each



M. Onslow Esq.
28th Hussars



J. B. N. Skerlberg Esq.
Royal Horse Artillery

G. Farquhar Esq.
King's Dragoon Guards

United Kingdom. 28 May 1857 to 23 Augst - 1857

India & China 24 August 1857 31 March 1863

United Kingdom 1 April 1863 to 31 March 1870

Chatham & Woolwich 28 May 1857 24 August 1857-3 months

Canalry Depot 31 March 1863 12 July 1864 16 weeks

Service at home

Above 5 $\frac{7}{12}$ 7 $\frac{3}{12}$ up to 31 March
1870



R. Webb Esq.
Royal Artillery



G. M. Onslow Esq.
2d Hussars



G. Farby Esq.
King's Dragoon Guards



J. B. W. Skerling Esq.
Royal Horse Artillery











2
Ligol
Karnan.



View of Phasianus
Malabaricus
Linn.

in
or
Linn.

Brew of Ootacamund
Salgerry Hills
India

Near Flamingo's





G. Brabant Esqre
Cape Mounted Rifles



G. Gandy Esqre
K Dfts



Arthur B. Bonnithorne Esqre
3rd Dr. Regt



G. H. Smale Esqre
2d Hussars.



E. G. Brabant Esqre
Cape Mounted Rifles



J. Sandy Esqre
K.D.G.S.



Arthur B. Bonnivier Esqre
3rd Dr. Gds



J. M. Snelson Esqre
2d Huzars.



End of the Course—Melancholy Result.

W. PORTER,
Photographer,
FLEETWOOD,
AND
BLACKPOOL.

Copies can be had at any time.

N^o.









Draw at Bob's command
Autumn 1860 -

Black
Antelope

J C Butler Taylor Esq
19th November

View at Dotsacimund
Sulgherry Isles
India

lake

1669





Major L. McDonnell
Cape Mounted Rifles



Staff Surgeon R. S. Whelch
^{1st} Cavalry Sept Canterbury



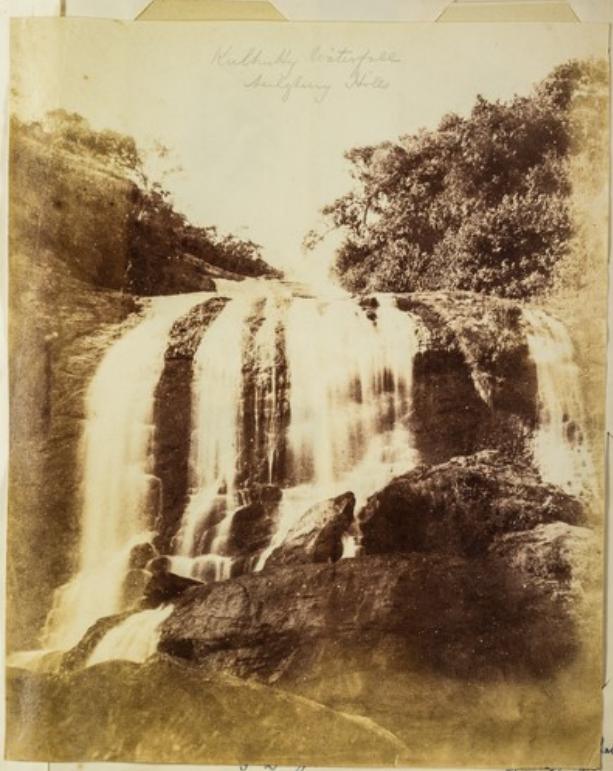
J. C. Butler Light Dragoon
19th Hussars







Cape Town at foot of the Mountain



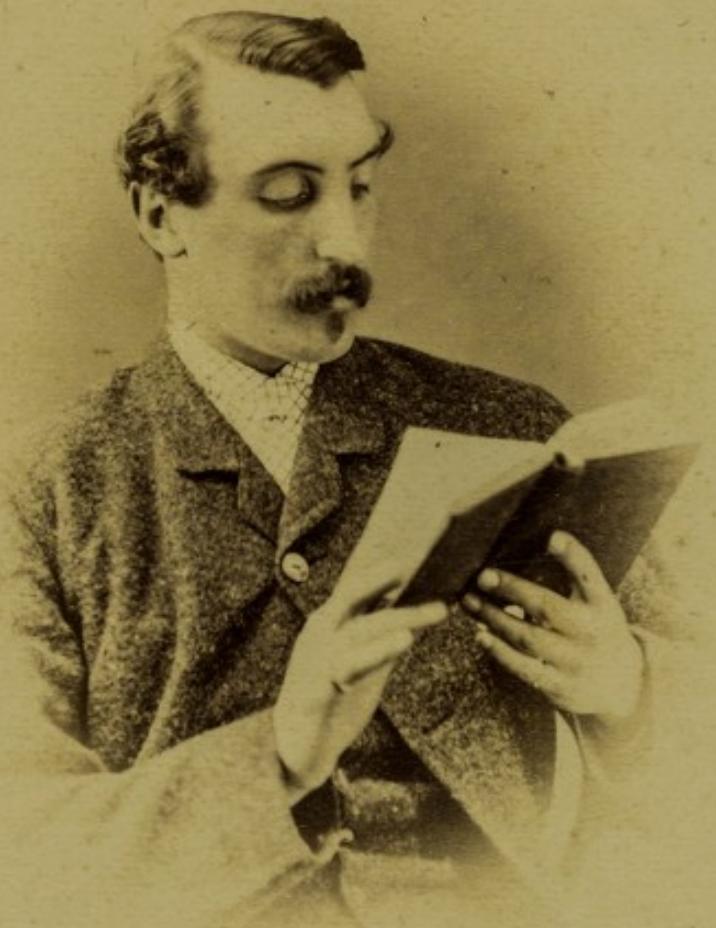
Kuthukkly Waterfall
Selwyn Hills

late P^h (Lanc)

Kulhatty waterfall
Selgherry Hills













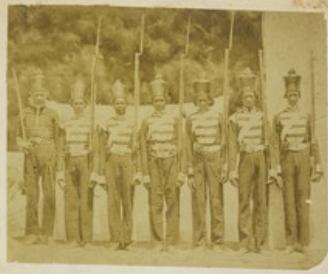
R.GOWLAND,

Y



Cornovo Cutting
Bulgherry Hills





Indian Soldiers (Sepoys)
Rajah's Army Madras



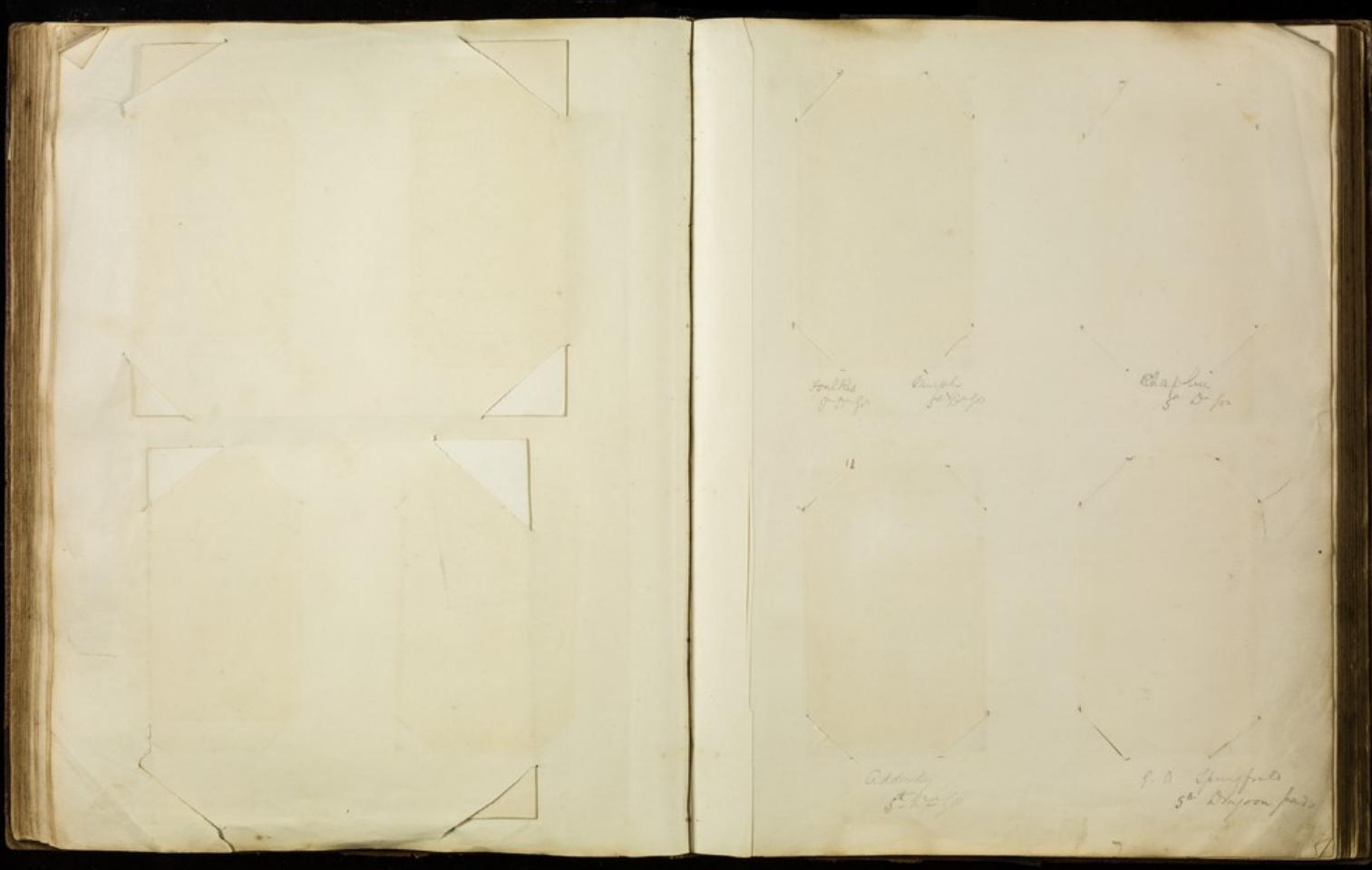
Group of "Attendants"
on a Rajah, Western Coast, Madras



Indian Soldiers (Sepoys)
Rajah's Army Madras



Group of "Attendants"
on a Rajah, Western Coast, Madras



J.B. Reid
Royal Artillery

I Sister to a
Army Medical Off

Captain O'Kane
2nd Dragoon Guards

Sr. A. Skelding
R. Horse Artillery

Cape of Good Hope



Zulu Hut



Hollenot Hut



Fingo Woman at
Algoa



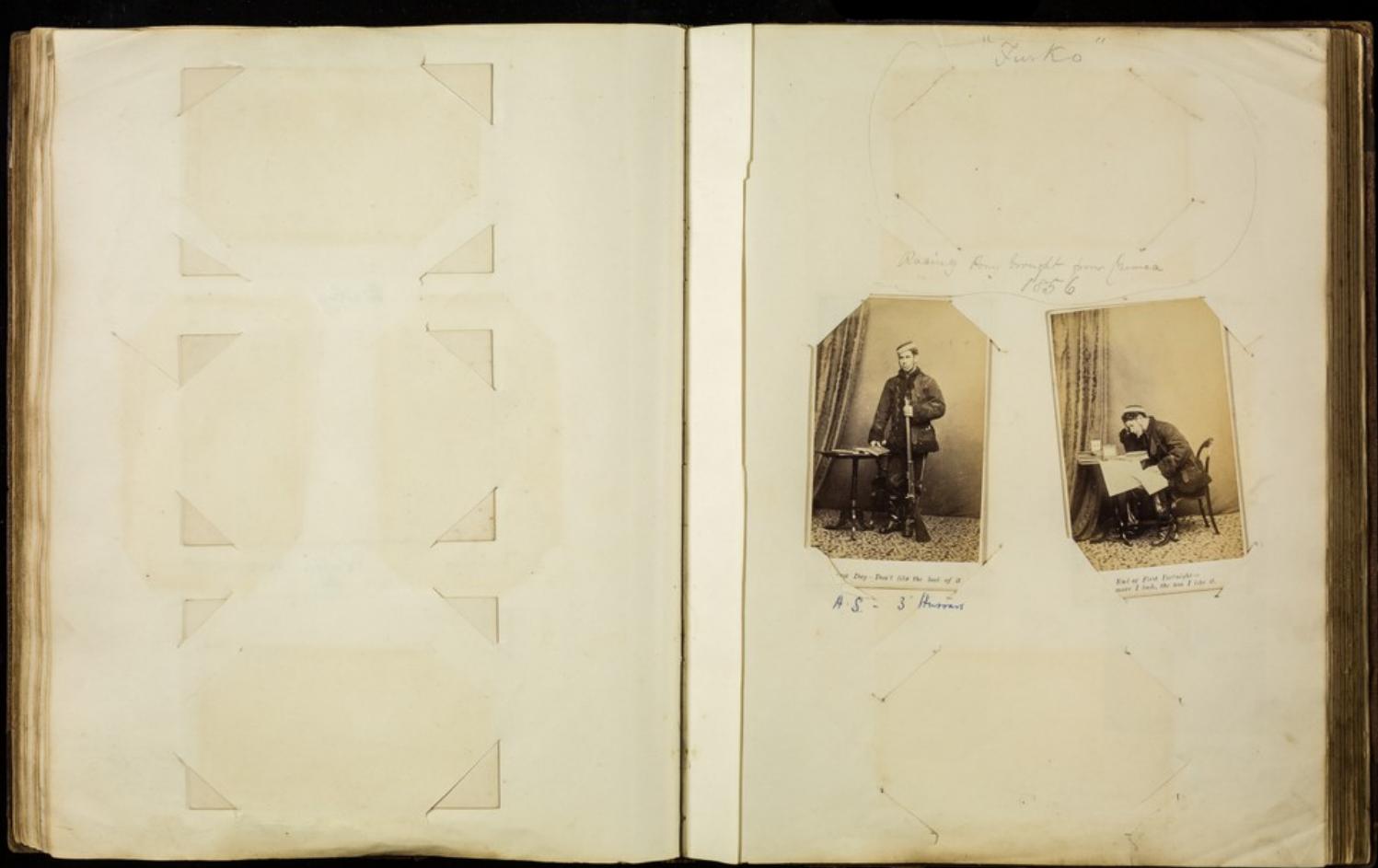
Malay



Naffer Woman



Djo Hunter





First Day - Don't like the look of it,



*End of First Fortnight—
more I look, the tess I like it.*

H. L. Blawing Jr.
3rd Dragoon Guards

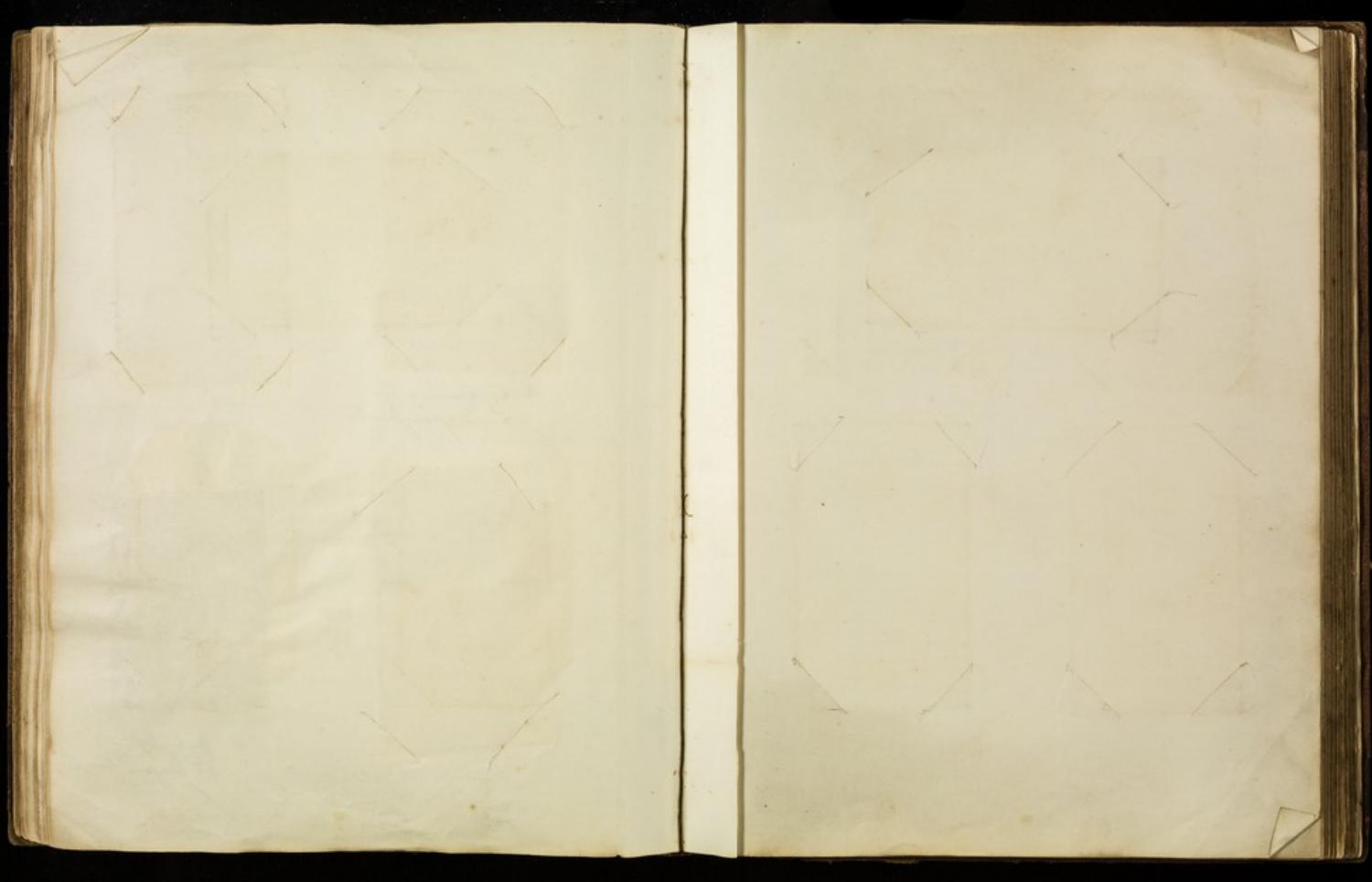
Captain Blawing
17th Lancash.



To London Whistler Esq. M.D.
Surgeon 3rd Dragoon Guards
Brook Street -

7 fresh Capt
3rd Dragoon Guards





Det. C. E. D. 1900
Copyright 1900 by
Capt. Charles E. D.

**A Number of Blank Pages
Follow, which have not
been Photographed.**

Canadian Extracts

IMPORTANT

We would beg to direct the Deputy Commissioner to pay his respects to the General who had travelled from Delhi to Mysore.—He had travelled through Madras and Bengal and every step they had stepped out from those provinces where he had travelled hitherto he had observed nothing but order and good government.—He had observed nothing but order and good government in Madras and Bengal and he had no reason to suppose that order and good government did not prevail in Delhi—He had seen no drunkards and stale food and unwholesome and bad deeds done in Delhi—He had the slightest suspicion that order and good government did not prevail in Delhi.

Never had son had the slightest
pangs of gloom upon her woman's heart. One
and once only had it dashed among love and
and then the idea was suddenly repellent
and that was when the price was laid for any
estate. She had lived for the tree of love
long, and late found it in her in the fallen
unprotected sense.

Mr. Caldwell as a slaveholder and an associate of pirates, and I have often regretted Mr. May's failure to give justice to the colony. Is no reparation, then, due to him who was very fond of us? It appears, only because he was a slaveholder, that separation from the United States was right and just; and my impression there was given was that Sir John Bowring and his colleagues? Show that as far as I last recollect, he was criminal; but the prisoner who first exposed his guilt, and who, when he had his way, w^d d^t have been safe, agreed soon^r to hang himself, so that Sir John Bowring and myself, as Mr. Caldwell himself, is still, to use his own words, a champion for Justice^r to himself and to England.

76
EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE

(FROM OUR OWN REPORTER.)
Newcastle, Saturday night.
Another act in this sad tragedy has been
accomplished. During last night has been
employed in clearing the shaft made great
progress in securing the ventilation, and
the men who had carried the boat

"A Wish."
Oh would I were a poet Love
And that my tongue could speak
The words that waken manhood's pride
And flush up woman's cheek!
Oh would I were a poet Love
So that I might sunshine,
In passion'd and undying write
That angel-free of thine!
Oh would I were a poet Love
(Petronius made Læva's fame)
And I would write upon Time's scroll
One word, and that thy name!
D. M.

Boat's Corner — The Rev. Miss May Newell, of Boston, who has been the author of "The Young and Early Ministry," "The Story of the First Years of the Life — Nature, Ministry, and Home," and "A Good Name," that should be well known, needs a helping hand to sell the book, the publication of which is a great labor, but a small income, and she is in financial straits. She is a widow, and has a son, a college student, and a daughter, a young girl of sixteen, who is in school. The demands of her son's education have been so great that she has been compelled to give up her home, and now lives in a small room in a house where she and her son are the only inmates. Her husband died when she was a young girl, and she has had a hard life ever since. If you can get her a few dollars, it will help her greatly. Better live in poverty than to be a burden to others.

OVID

Poet's Corner

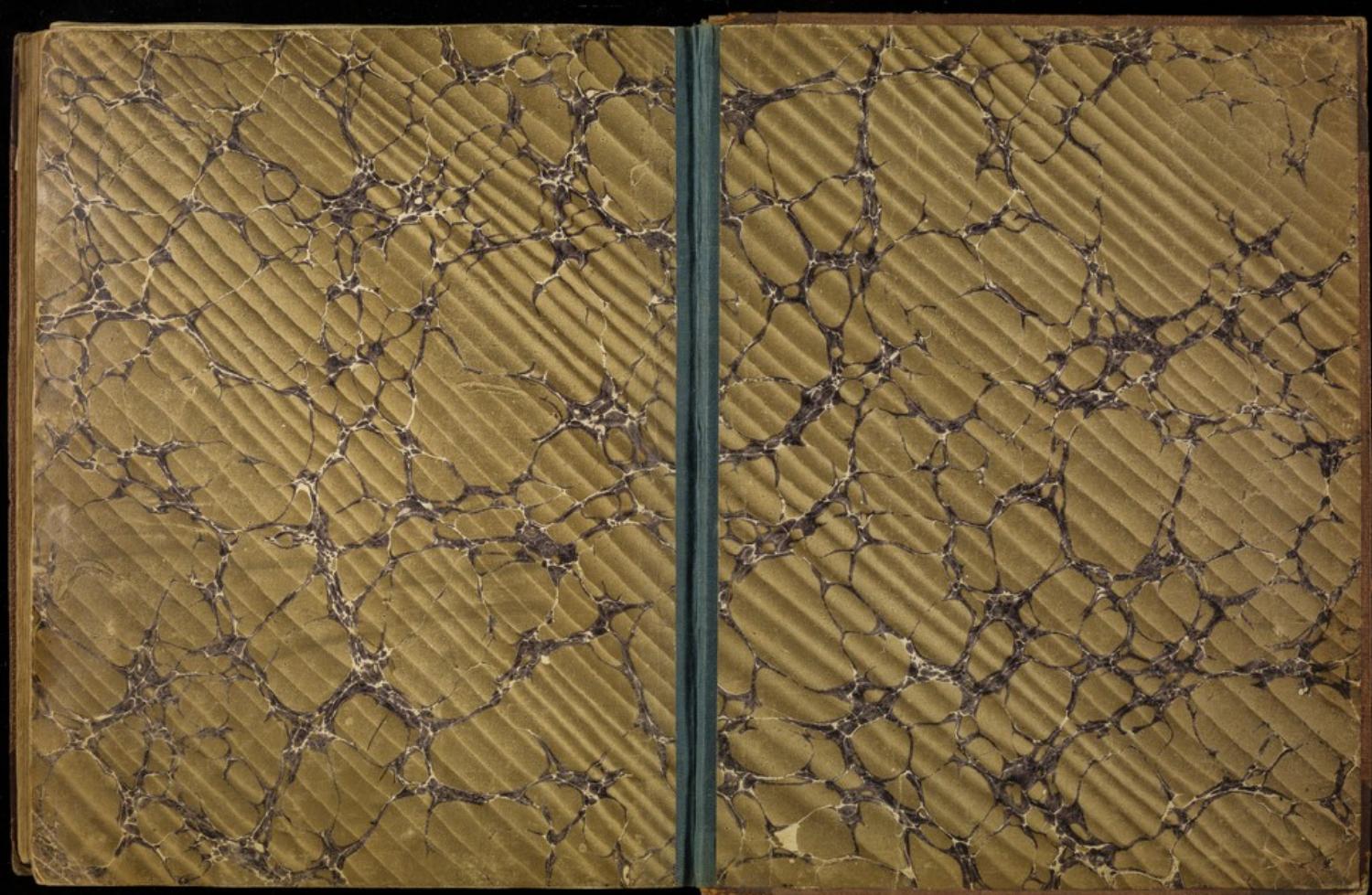
ORIGINAL.

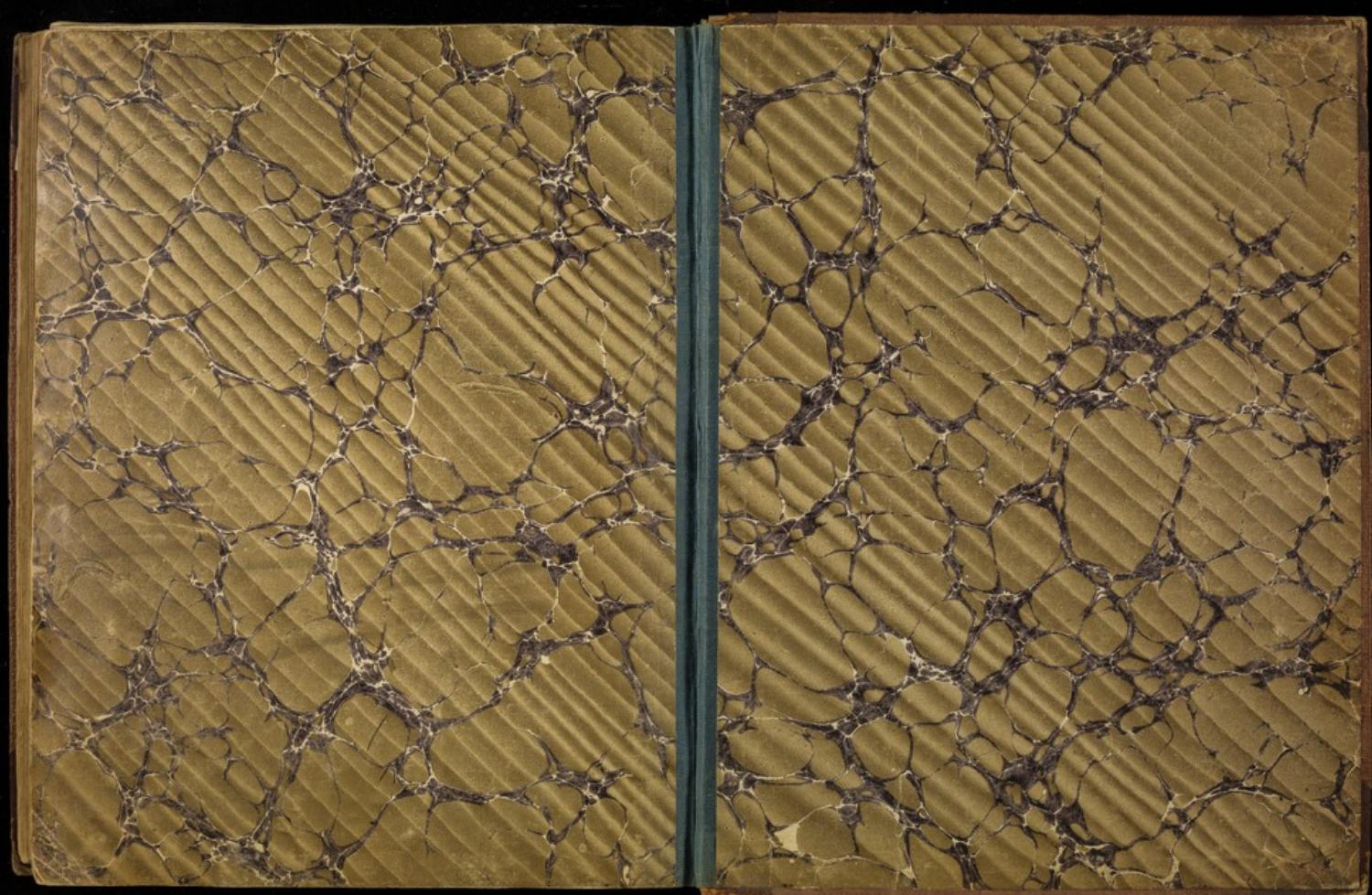
—THIRTY-THREE.—

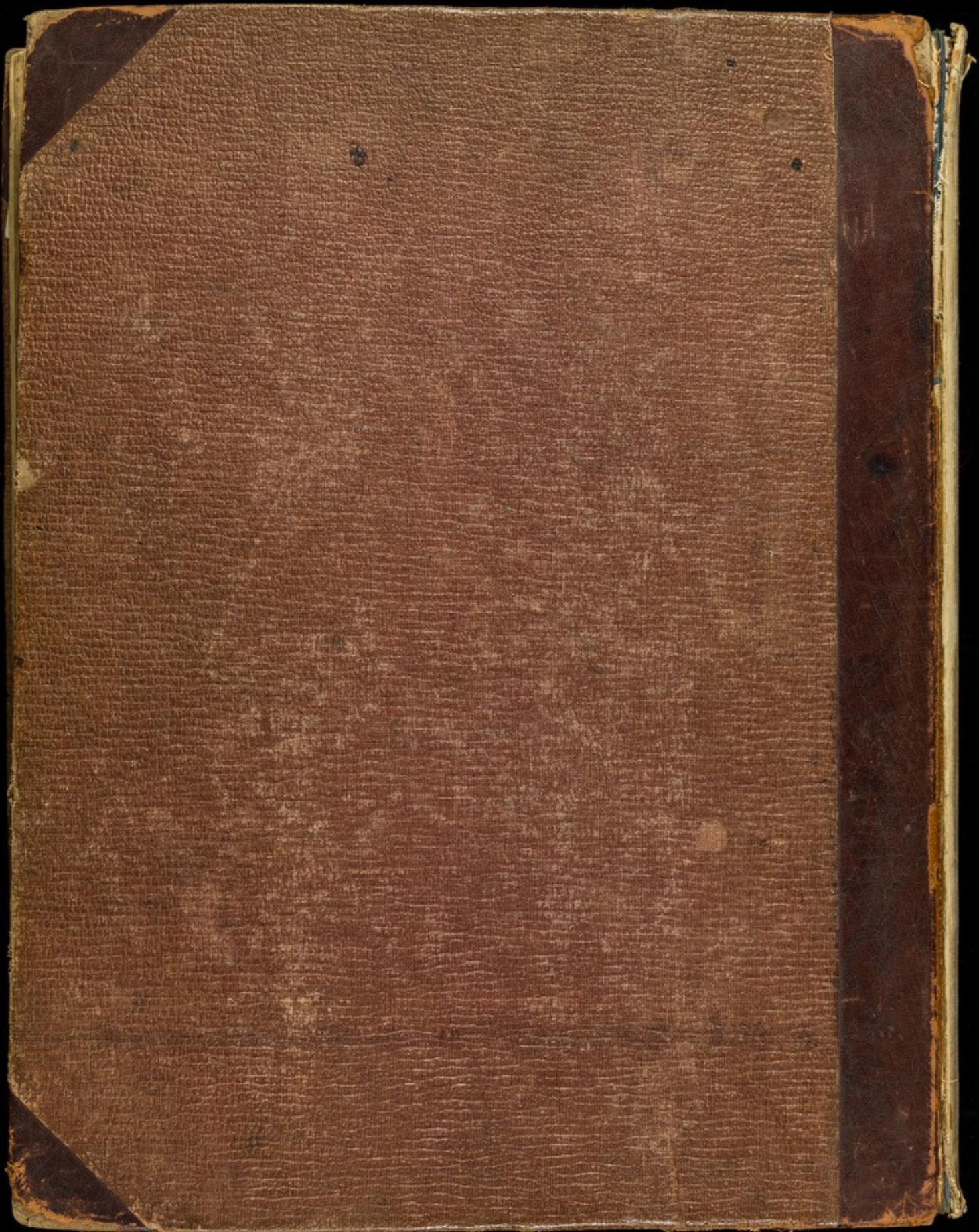
The one thought that, but that one thought of thee
Is all that now remains to me,
Of Love's first day and happy hour ;
That gave birth to the heart,
That gave birth to the heart, where we lay ?
A snow-dome pure and white,
A sun-dome pure and pale and sleepy
As is thy memory — pure and fast and bright !

ANGEL FACES | CHILDREN PRAYING.
Angel faces looking upwards, to the clear blue sky above,
Angel faces looking upwards, in all purity and virginity;
And long, fair golden tresses loop'd up in gathering ring.
 All those faces—
 Are these faces?—
 With all their gentle grace,
 Once more—who can forget?
 And now in Life's December,
 When we are weary;
 That we saw in early youth;
 Just such angel faces;
 With such gentle grace,
 And looking up to Heaven, just such virgin truth.
Then let us strive to love them;
As angels do above them—

Press. 75
Poet's Corner.
ORIGINAL.
—Some love to view sweet eyes of blue
Especially when they're new,
For me I've seen what the loss,
My heart's too hard toward those.
So I say, "no," says prudence not so bold;
I'd have no time to sit and weep,
If ever you come within this hold.
Of the sweet gloom of black ey'd Mary.







[FEBRUARY 6, 1863.]

and itself were protected with various plants* which had evidently been placed there for this purpose, and such was the apparent readiness with which, wherever the fresh water oozed through the embankment, vegetation sprang up, that we could picture to ourselves the time, and it by no means distant, when a belt of green fields will stretch along each side of this canal from the sea to Lake Timsah, and when in truth and verity what are now desert places shall "blossom as the rose."

The scene on the canal itself was a busy one. Bar-gos laden with merchandise; dredges employed in deepening it; and boats of various kinds conveying small bodies of workmen, met us at every turn; nor was it without some degree of trouble and considerable delay that we were always able to pass them. The breadth and depth of the channel are much under the estimate usually entertained regarding them. The former varies from forty to fifty feet; the latter from five to six. It follows that the amount of traffic can never be very great along it; nor is it intended that it should be so after the larger work shall have been completed. It will in all probability be then employed for the purposes of irrigation, and as an aqueduct for Suez. At Little Shalof, which may be considered the half-way house of our trip, we halted. Here the Maritime Canal is joined through a series of locks by the "sweet water," and itself communi-cates with the sea. Beyond this point to Ishbeliah the greater work is only in progress, and no salt water as yet permitted to enter it. Much has even here to be done before the work is complete. Onwards as far in the desert as the eye could reach we were able to distinguish the long lines of embankment already thrown up; following the course of what was formerly a continuation of the sea and is still covered with a crust of salt, which glitters like hoar frost in the sun.

Resuming our journey, an hour more took us to Great Shalof, a village of considerable size, formed of wooden huts and situated completely in the desert. Here the works connected with the Maritime Canal are seen in perfection. A short walk takes us from our landing place to a high embankment formed by the gravel, clay and sand that are brought from the immense channel which, as we remember to the summit, lies before us and at our feet. Our first impression is that we are on the brink of a huge chasm, from the bottom of which steam engines at short intervals along either bank are dragging up inclined planes a succession of wagons filled with these materials to be in succession supplied over the accumulating mass. We descend by one of these tramways, noting as we do so the successive strata, some destitute of organic remains, others thickly sprinkled with shells which indicate that at no distant geological period this portion of the Isthmus was covered by sea. Having reached the bottom we took some minutes to look upwards and across, and consider whether there is or not reason to believe in the ultimate success of the undertaking. The actual depth is thirty feet; but it is intended that the upper part of the sides shall be terraced so that there shall be twenty-six feet of water in the canal. The breadth is intended to be about a hundred and fifty feet at the bottom, the sides sloping upwards; and from the firm consistence of the soil through which the excavation is being made, there seems little reason to apprehend damage from the movement of vessels along it when filled with water. The impression, therefore, left upon the minds of our party was, that the success of the undertaking is beyond doubt, provided that funds continue to be supplied and that war does not interfere. We were much struck with the number of workmen employed; and no less with the fact that almost all were French. Others there were, but they were comparatively few, and seemed to be composed indifferently of Egyptians, Syrians, Italians and Greeks. What? it will be asked, was there no Scotchman among them?—Yes! Here in the desert, and apparently occupying a position of trust among mechanical engineers, we did find a son of Caledonia, who in reply to our questions informed us that he liked his employment well; that he was well taken care of and well paid. But he declined to answer our queries as to the amount of his salary.

Here our excursion ended; and as afternoon advanced and we began our journey back to the Es-

pates we had had opportunity of inspecting a very complete set of maps and plans of the entire works of both Canals including the tract from Ismailia and Port Said where they respectively commence, to Suez where they terminate. From the Nile to Lake Timsah the ancient canal is for the most part made use of; but from that place onwards, the works are almost entirely new. From Port Said to the same place, or as its name expresses, the Crocodile lake, the Maritime Canal is so far completed as to permit very small craft to pass along it; being transferred there, as already mentioned, to the "sweet water."

It is impossible to be in the near vicinity of the scene of great events connected with our belief, where science and civilization had become old ere yet the history of our own country began, without partaking in some degree at least in the spirit with which it seems to pervade all visitors to Egypt; a spirit for the most part of mixed awe and wonder. Perhaps therefore one short allusion to the ancient history of Lake Timsah and its neighbourhood may be pardoned. Near it are the ruins of Scorpion and Ramesius; the latter being all that remains of one of several temples which, more than a thousand years before the commencement of our era, Rameses the 2nd caused to be erected in celebration of his victories over the Arabi, and to mark the progress of his armies as he advanced victorious, to and through Palestine, to the shores of the Black Sea. Near this lake, and extending from the direction of ancient Memphis, is the tract of country which still bears the name of Gosen, no doubt Goshen of the book of Exodus: adjoining it is the road by which in the most ancient times communication was maintained between Syria and Egypt, and last of all to this point did the waters of the Red Sea reach so recently as the date of the flight of the Jews. Moreover, the wells, still named after the great leader of the fugitives, are said to be about thirty miles from this spot: a distance which, considering the numbers of the Israelites, may certainly represent three days' journey. Thus there is foundation for the belief that here, or hereabout, the miraculous passage of the chosen People and the destruction of their pursuers took place.

Our next visit was to "Moors' Wells." Horses and mules having been obtained, a party of us proceeded from the anchorage to the quarantine pier, at which the animals were in waiting ready saddled; and under charge of the Dragoman who was to be our guide. Crossing the excavations of the sea entrance of the grand Canal, we entered the edge of the desert, along which skirting the shore we rode a distance of some five or six miles. On our left rose the North Western ridge of the Sinai mountain range. On our right were the blue waters of the Gulf of Suez, over which passed sufficient breeze to ripple their surface, and beyond that again, their summits half lost in a lurid haze, were the Ataba Hills. Our course lay along a tract, the only variety in which consisted in the succession of sand, shingle, and sand again with a few undulations here and there. Not a tree nor shrub was to be seen; the only vegetation that was apparent consisting of two or three solitary plants of scrubby acacia, one small specimen of stunted grass, and a plant which in the absence of its flower bore some resemblance to Sea-holly. The heat of the day was tempered by the breeze, one peculiarity however we observed, namely the manner in which sense of comparative distance, and of elevation, is destroyed by the bright reflection from the ground over which we rode. Three separate groves of palm trees indicated the position of the wells. The particular well to which the Dragoman directed us is doubtless that from which, according to tradition, the Israelites drank. It consists of a spring, the waters of which rise from several openings in the sand; each succeeding jet being attended by a few bubbles of gas. The water itself was brackish, and is not used except for irrigation by the few persons who reside at the wells. There was when we arrived a free supply in the spring, a small stream also running along a channel to fertilise the different parts of the garden by which it was surrounded. Before we took our departure the water in the well itself had sunk; the small channel was dry, and we saw that the flow and ebb depended upon the state of the tide. Here the distance from the sea looked no more than a couple of miles. The other openings were visited one after the other, and all found to be of the same

nature. The gardens which have been found round each are planted with date and tamarisk trees; are well cultivated and produce good crops of radishes, carrots, and "greens" of various kinds; the sides of the irrigation channels being green with dhoop grass such as forms the sward of Lower Bengal. In one of the enclosures we were surprised to find the residence of Europeans. They turned out to be three French gardeners who appeared to have settled themselves here in the wilderness, with the double purpose of cultivating vegetables for the residents at Suez, and of keeping a small hotel for the convenience of visitors to the wells. By their own account all their supplies, including water, have to be brought from Suez; and already they have established a wheeled conveyance between that place and their secluded residence, so that future travellers need have no difficulty in visiting those springs.

Daylight had ceased, and darkness closed in some considerable time, before we reached the pier from which we were to re-embark; and as we rode along, groping our way as it were, the very colour of the desert harmonized with that of the dust-loaded breeze that hung over it in such a manner as to complicate our sense of distances quite as much as we had already experienced from the glitter and reflected sun-light in the forenoon; and to convey to us some slight idea of the sense of desolation and solitude that must oppress a person lost in this seeming interminable waste.

Some little delay took place before we could get into our boat; as our party had in returning not kept sufficiently close together. Seeing therefore the huts of some of the labourers employed in the Grand Canal, we entered, and there found some dozen men consisting of French, Italians and Aussrians, huddled together in what was nothing better than a mere wooden shed, without a stick of furniture of any kind and with no other flooring than the unlevelled ground. Suspended from each corner was what seemed as a bed; but those who were not thus accommodated had apparently to sleep as best they could. The poor fellows received us with the utmost civility, offering to each of our party a tumblerful of their light claret, of which a cask was the most prominent object in their hut. Each and all expressed themselves willing to take any service they could get, so long as they might leave their present occupation, with which, unlike the Scotch engineer at Shalof, they expressed themselves dissatisfied. At present they work ten hours daily. In the hot season they do so from six to ten in the morning and from two to six in the afternoon. According to our informant the rate of wages is for an ordinary labourer five francs per day; but in consequence of the expense of food actual living costs four. When sick or injured they are treated in hospital, but receive no pay; neither is any money allowance made in case of permanent disability or death to themselves or families. Fortunately for them, their health is wonderfully good considering the nature of their work, and with the exception of cholera which prevailed very fatally among them about three years ago, they have been free from epidemics.

While the officers were enjoying themselves, visiting different places of interest, it was unfortunately found impracticable to carry out the intention at first entertained of allowing the soldiers "to have a run on shore." They had to remain on board, and were kept busy at work as if they were still at sea. This work is in reality very severe, including as it does pumping water for their own use, for the ship, and for cleaning their "barracks," so that the men on daily duty are kept at tolerably constant employment during their time. It so happens however that by an arrangement, dictated it is true "by authority" yet apparently made more with a view to pecuniary saving than for the comfort and benefit of the men, the actual ration issued to them while in harbour contains considerably less nutriment than that to which they were accustomed at sea; and even now that the Admiralty scale has been adopted it is barely sufficient for their requirements under any circumstances. Your readers may not care to have a dissertation upon the difference between this scale and that formerly authorized by the Indian Government. Suffice it to say that therefore to notice the fact that in this one particular the change has been decidedly for the worse. For example the soldier now only receives

* Tamarisk, Balsam, Rush, and Rose.

RAMC 1273/7

Again, on the subject of a Cabul alliance:—
"The chief is certainly worthy of notice since his country lies on the great road by which the manufactures of Great Britain are imported, and which have of late been considerably increased by his equity and justice. It would require no great expenditure of the public funds to conciliate this chief, and it is to be remembered that he is in possession of the most important position in Asia as regards the protection of British India. Had circumstances brought us into an alliance with Cabul instead of Persia, we might now have possessed more trusty and useful allies nearer home than we can boast of in that country."

Lastly, Burnes thus speaks of the changes which ensued on the break up of the Douras empire:—

"This speedy dissolution of a power which was so formidable merits attention, since these political changes in a country which borders on British India may ultimately influence her destiny."

The changes, which our apathy and theorizing have provoked in Afghanistan since the death of Dost Mahomed, have invited the Russian generals to advance as speedily as possible, and have thrown Persia, and the legitimate successor to the Dost, into their hands. I shall return to the subject.

ENGLAND.

THE MAHARAJAH OF CASHMERE.

En route to CASHMERE, Jan. 18.

THE politeness of Eastern nations is proverbial, and in so exalted an individual as the Maharajah of Cashmere we may naturally look for it with some degree of confidence. It was not therefore without some surprise as well as indignation that I experienced the following treatment at Jumnoon a few days ago. I went there to solicit from his Highness the favour of being permitted to remain in Cashmere during next winter, having previously forwarded a letter requesting the honour of a short interview with his Highness, since I was desirous personally, to state my reasons for wishing to remain in Cashmere, and to explain that I had no intention to interfere with the trade or with the people of the country in any way. A day or two after my arrival at Jumnoon, the Baboo Govind Ram was sent to me, to ask what I wanted. I told him, and again requested an interview either with his Highness or the minister, Kirpa Ram. The answer I received came in the shape of a letter from Govind Ram to a gentleman then resident at Jumnoon, in which the latter was requested to inform me, that my wishes could not be acceded to, but that if I was desirous to pay my respects to his Highness, I might attend the Durbar. This was of course equivalent to a refusal of my request to be permitted an interview, since had I gone up to the court, after receipt of the message, I could not have mentioned the subject upon which I wished to see the Maharajah. Your readers will form their own opinions upon this, and upon the wisdom of the Supreme Government in permitting the Maharajah to turn Europeans out of the country, thus impressing the natives of the Punjab and all its numerous Hill States, with a very deep sense of the power and dignity of the Maharajah of Cashmere, let by no means increasing their respect for either the British name or the British Government. I remain, your obedient servant,

ROBERT THORP.

TO ENGLAND BY HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIPS—THE SUEZ CANAL AND DOCKS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The prospect of being detained at Suez at least three weeks, let us lay down plans for passing the time. The climate seemed most agreeable. The midday heat was moderate; slight and early morning were so cool as to render the use of thick wraps indispensable. The only cause of regret was that the total absence of accommodation on shore for our troops makes it impossible to remove them from the ship, although beyond the

mere fact of their being confined to the vessel we see no reason to anticipate either injury or inconvenience to them. Captain Chitty, the officer employed here as transport agent, engaged two of the many small steamers which, plying about among the shipping in harbour, give to it quite a lively appearance. These steamers will call at the Euphrates at stated hours to take on shore and back again officers and ladies who choose to take advantage of them; and there are numerous ferry boats available at any moment for those who desire to engage them.

The "sights" best worth visiting at Suez and its vicinity seem to be the docks that are being built for the Viceroy by French contractors; the camp for mules and ponies to be despatched to Abyssinia; the Fresh-water Canal, and the works connected with the great Maritime Canal. To visit the new docks, a short pull in a boat took us to a point on sea wall where a landing was readily effected; and by continuing our walk along the same wall, following its windings, we after a little time reached the pier that is being rapidly pushed on towards completion, and the one basin that is yet finished. The extensive scale of these works was altogether unexpected by us. Looked at from on boardship, only a very imperfect idea can be formed of them. It is only by visiting them as we did that their magnitude can be realised, although at present there are only the lines of a succession of walls appearing above the surface to indicate what will before long be so many piers and wharves. Already there are several houses erected on the parts that are completed, for officials connected with the works; among others one for the Turkish Admiral whose appointment is still in the future. Some six or eight huge dredging machines are at work, raising the soft blue clay which here forms the sea bottom, and depositing it in the interspaces between the walls already mentioned, where it speedily becomes hardened into a species of concrete, and thus forms embankments between the different ranges of docks in progress, as well as foundations for buildings and other works to be erected. Not more than four years have elapsed since the formation of these docks was begun, and already they are connected with Suez by a line of railway; there being every prospect that before the expiry of an equal time, houses will have been built so as to connect them with the town. The whole of the space on which these works now stand has been reclaimed from the sea; and already there is a depth of water of not less than twenty-three feet alongside the principal jetty. Dredgers are in active operation deepening the water still more, so that the new Indian transports may be expected soon to be taken directly alongside; and the troops, entering their carriages, be conveyed by rail to the point of embarkation at Alexandria. The works themselves, although totally independent of those connected with the Maritime Canal, will nevertheless serve with the latter to render Suez a port of the greatest importance. Nor is the gift of prophecy required to indicate the elements of discord between England and the Continental powers which the two sets of works present.

The steam ship Suez lies undergoing repair in the only basin that is yet completed. The extent of damage sustained by her while on the coral reef at Ras Kasherat is apparent, yet the work of refitting her for sea is so far advanced that she will be ready to resume her voyages by the beginning of February. The friends of the late commander of this ship will doubtless learn with satisfaction that sympathy is felt here for him, and that there are now in harbour more than one other ship that has touched the same dangers because sunken shoal on which the Suez grounded. So urgent indeed is the risk of similar accidents to the new Troopships felt to be, that the officers in command of them have represented the necessity of having a light placed upon the shoal.

A walk of little more than a mile beyond Suez takes us to the Camp where are assembled the mules and ponies for the use of the Abyssinian Expedition. There, picketed in double rows with intervals between the lines, are about four thousand animals collected from different parts of Egypt, Syria and Spain, and attended by natives of the two former; the muleteers from Spain having been sent back to that country; and, it may be mentioned, without any inconvenience to the animals of which they had charge; these speedily transferring their "affections" to their

new keepers. There were only a few ponies in camp, and those apparently strong and useful for their intended purpose. We were informed that four thousand animals have already been despatched, and that the numbers now in camp represent all that are to be sent from this port. Intimation having been received, however, that sickness is already carrying off considerable numbers of the cattle at Zalabah, there is an impression here that these eight thousand in course of being sent only represent portion of what will be yet required. Provender for those awaiting transport is obtained from Alexandria. It consists of barley and chopped straw, which are put on board ship in bulk; compression not being used here as it is in India. The animals are embarked under the superintendence of men of the Commissariat Staff Corps and of the Military Train.

Adjoining this Camp are the tents of one of the Pasha's Regiments of Infantry en route towards Massowah. The men are young and powerful Ethiopians or natives of the Soudan, whence they have been brought by the Bedouin Arabs and sold to their present owner at rates varying from £20 to £22 per head. They were dressed à la Zouave in white, and armed with long matchlocks and swords. All wore strong shoes of European make; and as evening approached turned out in thick French grey great coats, of durability and shape that might with advantage be adopted for our troops in India. They receive their clothes gratis, and are paid at the manifest rate of eight shillings per month. At the time of our visit the principal officers were sitting outside their respective tents, smoking chibouks and listening to their band, which marched backwards and forwards on the parade ground around which the camp was arranged so to complete three parts of a circle; the streets diverging from the centre outwards. It is needless to observe that the musicians were all Ethiopians: but the Drum Major was a Numidian of not less than six feet four inches in height, and evidently conscious of his own vast importance as with cane in hand he ordered his men to march and countermarch.

But far more interesting than these, and beyond comparison in importance, are the two Canals which at Suez communicate with the Red Sea: the works connected with the Maritime being probably the most extensive of modern times. The former has for some time been open for purposes of traffic; and there are now at Suez a schooner and a steamer that have come partly by it and partly by the salt water channel from Port Said. It is true that these vessels are but small; the one being about eighty tons, the other a hundred and twenty: barges however are readily transported by it from Jahmallah; and in fact almost all those as well as the dredges employed on other works here have thus been brought from the Mediterranean side. The point at which this Canal communicates with the sea is little more than a mile from Suez. It may be conveniently reached in a boat from the shipping, and is but an easy walk from the hotel. Having reached it we observe that the level of the canal is some ten or twelve feet above that of the creek by which it communicates with the roads; but by an arrangement of locks and sluices, communication from the one to the other is rendered easy. We here find the offices of the canal manager, and a series of storehouses for the temporary reception of goods. One of the regular transit boats used by visitors to the canal works having been in readiness, we at once commenced our journey towards Great Shaluf, about fourteen miles distant, and at which the progress of weeks of the Maritime Canal may be seen. Our boat, clean and comfortable, was suited for eight passengers. It was drawn by a couple of mules, the sum charged for the trip being forty-six francs paid in advance. We took with us a good supply of provisions, and proceeded upon what proved to be one of the most interesting and delightful excursions any of us had ever enjoyed. The day was clear; the sun by no means hot; sufficient breeze prevailed to prevent any inconvenience we might otherwise suffer from exposure; thus everything promised well for us. The first six miles of our journey were got over in little more than an hour. As we were pulled along, we were struck by the circumstance, that already patches of ground along either side of us were covered with vegetation, while beyond them stretched the desert, glittering in the sun as of old, and only presenting at distant intervals a solitary tuft of the green spiny and bitter desert plant. The banks of the ca-

Every woman and child is to be on deck by 8.30 a.m., after which time the place is to be cleaned out and the beds neatly rolled back and tied up, and they are not to be allowed below till 11 a.m. The fresh water stop cocks to which paillocks are attached are only to be opened from 6 to 8 a.m., except on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, when they are to be opened from 1 to 4 p.m. for the purpose of washing clothes. No wet clothes or damp towels are ever to be hung up below, but always taken on deck to dry. As the salt water cistern supplies the Naval Officer's Bath-room, the salt water stop cocks are to be turned off from 6 to 7 a.m.

The Sergeant is to do his utmost to check all unnecessary noise and improper behaviour, reporting any cases of misconduct to the Captain of the day. Great care is to be taken that nothing but paper is used in the water closets, an ample supply being always provided by the chief Steward, which will be handed over to the Sergeant for the use of the women and children.

Two men are to be constantly on the alert during the night, and to assist the carpenter in closing the Ports ; should they find water coming into them, they are to report it at once to the Naval Officer of the Watch.

All lights except the Police lamps to be cut by the time of the rounds, and no woman or child to be out of their bed after that time.

The Sergeant in charge is to see both tanks run full in the morning for drinking water ; after 9 a.m. no passing of fresh water allowed, the pump handle being unshipped for the purpose.

FIRE STATIONS WITH TROOPS ON BOARD.

On the ship's bell being quickly rung, the Bugler will at once sound the general alarm (the bell being tolled after it has been rung denotes that fire is in the fore part of the ship,) when the Companies will fall in quickly and quietly to their respective and parading places.

The Quarter Master will see that all ladies and children remain in the Saloon. The Sergeant in charge of the Women's Quarters to see it clear of women and children, and that they go about the main mast on upper deck.

The orderly men of messes, swabbers of decks, and men in charge of women's compartment fall in below, the mess tables and stools being got up, as for cleaning decks, out of the way of working the pumps, and the ports to be closed. One Company will get under arms and form a line of Sentries round the upper deck to prevent any person getting into the boats without permission. All posts are to be doubled, and a Commissioned Officer with a strong Guard will be mounted over the Spirit room.

The remaining Companies will, when the pumps are rigged, be marched down to the following pumps, when the bugle call for their Companies is sounded :—

Company.	Pump.
Letter C will man No. 5	March down Fore
" D "	" 3 Ladder.
" E "	" 1 "
" A "	" 6 "
" B "	" 4 After Ladder.
" H "	" 2 "

F place Sentries. G, I, K, remain on Upper Deck. The Adjutant with a Bugler will attend with the Senior Lieutenant. All prisoners to be released from cells or irons and brought abaft main mast under an escort.

These particulars being given relative to some of the more important matters connected with our life on board the *Euphrates*, a short notice of the routine of living may end this portion of our narrative. Indian as we are in our habits we must of necessity have our *chota huzre*. This, however, is a meal not contemplated by the Admiralty, under whose orders everything on board this and other naval ships is most carefully regulated ; and the result is that those of us who thus indulge, do so by the good feeling of the steward or by private arrangement. The matter is a trifle and yet one on which not a little comfort, or discomfort as the case may be, depends ; and those of us who brought on board a small supply of cream and milk, tea, coffee and sugar are now reaping the reward of a little foresight. Breakfast for the adults is on the table at half past eight. Already have our appetites undergone wonderful improvement ; and probably there are few of us who could have, when at Calcutta, anticipated the extent to which a change in this respect has taken place in a few days. Fortunate, therefore, it is that in quantity and in quality this meal is well supplied. The aforesaid Admiralty has so decreed that what in their wisdom they are pleased to designate a *light luncheon* shall be on the table at noon. Bread, butter, and

cheese comprise the ingredients of this unnecessary repast. Cold water is also provided as the sole potation ; but unhappily does not appear to be relished, especially by the younger candidates for the baton of a Field Marshal, so highly as might have been anticipated. There seems to be a general and very unaccountable preference shown by them for "Bass" and "Allasop," to indulge in which the preliminary ceremony has to be observed of each stating his individual wants upon a slip of paper which is handed to him for the purpose, appending his autograph thereto. There is a general impression abroad that the steward makes a collection of these different autographs, and may probably ere long communicate further on the subject with those whose daily consumption of "malt" has exceeded the reported pint authorized by the combined wisdom and liberality of "My Lords."

Dinner is at half past three. All dress for this meal, which occupies what used to be considered the most important hour of the twenty-four, a distinction to which if nowadays in any respect applicable is so on board ship. Now, it so happens that much was said and anticipated, for as well as against the new troopership in this particular, some contrasting them favourably with other vessels conveying troops, others unfavourably. Let the *carte* therefore speak for itself, this one remark being made that the following has been in no way selected, and that it is perhaps more under than above the average.

SOUP.	
Mock Turtle	Giblet.
FISH.	
Oyster.	Patties.
Braised Mutton Cutlets and Mashed Potatoes.	
Curred	Chicken.
RELIEVES.	
Stewed	Mutton.
Roast	Chicken.
Deeks	and Green Peas.
Tripe	and Onions.
SECOND COURSE.	
Spanish Risks.	Orange Fritters.
Rice Pudding.	Mascarpone Pudding.
RELIEVES.	
Tart.	Tart.

Sherry is on the table at dinner ; those who are not satisfied therewith have to undergo the ceremony of giving their autographs already mentioned. There is one respect however in which the usages at this meal on board this vessel might well be borrowed by some well known passenger ships, namely the absence of hurry and scramble, which we enjoy. Dinner over, sherry and claret are passed round ; a dessert is on the table, the "President" gives "The Queen" the band which has already played "Rule Britannia" answers the toast with our national anthem. Once more the wine passes round, coffee is then served ; then wine is the third time offered, and our party breaks up, to reassemble on deck for the evening. Tea at seven.

On the afternoon of 29th November we passed the island of Socotra, having it on our starboard side. The following morning we sighted Cape Guardafui, and at 3 p.m. on 1st December were at anchor in the outer harbour at Aden, thus making our run from Trincomalee in about two hours under one week. Scarcely was the anchor down before the Harbour Master was on board bringing orders that we continue our progress to Suez without delay. It so happened that sufficient coals were on board to render delay here not absolutely necessary, and accordingly arrangements were made to start at 10 p.m. As a matter of course there was now the usual disappointment felt at plans being disarranged ; parties had been made up to visit the reservoirs, the Turkish wall, cantonments and so on. Some of us had intended to lay in supplies of ostrich feathers. But now there was an end to all our hopes. While we remained at anchor, the "P. and O." ship *Sal-*

sette proceeded to sea having in tow the *India* with part of the 33rd Regiment on board ; and as they passed us mutual cheers were given. Their band played in honour of us "Home, Sweet Home" and had the officers on board the *Euphrates* been sufficiently wide awake, their regimental band might have greeted the men of the *Duke of Wellington's Own* with "See the conquering hero comes." Among other vessels in harbour were Her Majesty's ship *Argus*, which had just arrived from the China command and was about to proceed to Amensley Bay, and His Imperial Majesty's ship *La Sousse* which, as expressed by one of her own officers, belonged to the Red Sea Squadron. The French have, then, a Red Sea squadron !

At 10 o'clock p.m. our magnificent vessel began slowly to turn, and a few minutes afterwards we were steaming away from this port of "Yemen the blessed." Early the following morning we passed *Perin* ; then that group of *Jibes* of which *Jidjougar* is the most prominent member. The temperature of the air was pleasantly cool ; a stiff breeze followed which would have made matters somewhat unpleasant had our head been directed towards "the gorgeous East" instead of "Westward ho!" As it is, and with our seven hundred horse power engines making forty-five revolutions per minute, onward and homeward we sped at the rate of 14.95 geographical miles per hour. During the early part of the night we were abreast of *Jidj Tir*, and soon afterwards, having passed it, the most dangerous portion of our journey may be considered over. Our very position reminds us that, were a serious accident to happen, there are on board means of escape for only about one-half our present numbers. There are in fact some six hundred of us who must necessarily be drowned unless we could manage to support ourselves by spars and pieces of wreck. The fact is scarcely credible, that a class of vessels built specially for the transport of troops and their families should have been sent unprovided in this respect upon a service of constant danger such as the navigation of the Red Sea unquestionably is ; and it is to be hoped that no considerations of red-tape or professional jealousy will be permitted to retard any longer the supply of so important a want. It is quite true that the question of fitting *rfts* on these ships has been discussed. There is indeed, in print, a somewhat lengthy correspondence on this very subject, but there the matter rests, while we and others similarly situated are left with the not very consoling knowledge that fifty per cent. of our party may be sent to the bottom. Captain Hite of the Royal Navy has proposed a raft that seems remarkably well suited for its purpose ; not only with references to the Indian trooperships, but for all other steamers employed in the transport of soldiers. The principle upon which it is based is, that the "bridge" of the vessel be so arranged as to be readily unshipped if necessary, and thus at once be converted into the required apparatus. A number of arrangements would be necessary in order that a raft, capable of conveying many persons with food and water, might be thus formed ; but Captain Hite seems to have provided for all these. Several such "bridges" fitted upon a vessel of this kind would afford the readiest means of meeting the end indicated. They would in no way interfere with free ventilation of the ship ; and in time of necessity would be more readily available than the ponssews with which there is some fear these ships may be hereafter encumbered, if the plan of Captain Mends be carried out. While on the subject of the requirements of these vessels, let us notice a minor one that is at present a source of inconvenience to a useful if not very interesting class of persons on board, namely the stokers and the Seedy boys, the for-

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mer being Africans, the latter, Asiatics. No accommodation whatever is provided for either and the result is that they have to lie about on deck in every body's way, and with risk to themselves.

The married officers on board this ship are to be envied, or rather that portion of them who have several small arrows in their travelling quivers. They are in the happy position of men with a grievance. Those who have employed as servants the wives of soldiers, discover that the rations to which these women are as wives of soldiers entitled cease to be issued so soon as they become servants. They then forward take their meals with the children, and their masters are debited with 2 shillings per day for this privilege. This regulation is in accordance with the dictum of "My Lords," and although doubtless formed as the result of expediency, is one of which the Benedicti complain. Perhaps the inconvenience could be lessened, were the authorised deduction to be only this difference in value between the ordinary ration and the meals as served in the saloon.

We are now approaching Suez let us therefore note the fact that nothing could be more satisfactory than has been the health of all on board. No death has occurred, nor has there been some sickness of any kind. One addition has been made to our family in the shape of an infant born when we were off Ceylon. The temperature, which has hitherto been moderate, underwent an increase as we gauged the upper part of the Red Sea, reminding those of us who have traversed it at less favourable seasons of the year of what the climate then is. The absence of punkahs in the saloon was now felt to be an inconvenience; but it is contemplated to have these contingencies fitted up while the ships remain at Bombay.

We have now been sufficiently long on board the *Euphrates* to arrive at the opinion that the service in which she and the other two vessels of her class on the eastward of Suez are employed, is not only a trying and dangerous one, but one for which the remuneration of the Naval officers is inadequate. They have the advantage of a free mess; but this privilege is of inconsiderable importance during the time that they are stationary at Bombay, one of the most expensive of ports; nor is it sufficient remuneration for the extra risk they run from sickness and other causes while navigating the Red Sea, as compared to the easy going life on board line of battle ships. Let us therefore hope that the Indian Government will see the justice of granting them "allowances" in proportion to relative rank, on a plan similar to that observed with reference to the army serving in that country. Already the severity of duty in a trying climate has begun to tell upon the health of the sailors, several of whom have to be invalided on our arrival at Suez. One of the Naval officers has also suffered from exposure to the sun so severely as to be temporarily unfit for duty. These circumstances indicate what may be looked for in an increasing ratio, the longer these ships remain on this side of Suez; and naturally lead us to inquire how far it is practicable to "man" these ships by other than European sailors. To persons who have actual knowledge of the Indian lascar, weak, timid, and apathetic as he is, the impropriety of trusting to a crew consisting of them must be apparent; nor is it advisable that a ship engaged in the conveyance of British troops should be even partly manned by them. In the Kroonen of Western Africa however we have material of a very different and superior order. They are employed in considerable numbers on board ships of war on that coast; and there is no reason why a proportion of them should not be employed on board the Indian Troopships. Much sickness among our own sailors would be thus averted; and the African is char-

acterised by the possession of those qualities that the native of India lacks.

On the afternoon of the 5th December we entered the Gulf of Suez. The temperature underwent an immediate decrease, rendering necessary the use of warmer clothes than we have for some time back been in the habit of wearing. The following morning, as we approached Suez, the thermometer at 8 o'clock stood at 66° F., the air was clear and bracing, the sensation of cold being of a kind altogether different from that experienced in the hills in India. Exercise on deck was not only agreeable but necessary for the sake of warmth before breakfast, and even those among us who had come on board as invalids enjoyed, some of them for the first time, a smart walk. At 11.30 A.M. on the 6th December we dropped anchor, and thus arrived at the end of this portion of our journey, a journey which has in every respect been most successful. A number of vessels lay at anchor about us; among others, one of the French troop ships; the "P. and O." ships *Baroda* and *Simsa*, the former preparing to proceed on her return trip; and H.M.'s *Jumna*. What was our surprise when we learned that, instead of going on direct as we had anticipated, we shall in all probability be detained here till the 23rd of December, in consequence of the *Crocodile* having broken down.

INDIA FOR ITS NATIVES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

FROM the earliest days of the East India Company, and much more in the earlier days than now, natives conspicuous for sagacity and often integrity were selected to fill posts of the highest importance in the civil service and even in the army. None can deny that such appointments were then and would be now highly advantageous. We may at once admit this method of employing native talent to be wise and desirable, and may put it aside in our statement of the proposition now to be canvassed,—can it ever be politic and advantageous to throw open the Government of India and the wielding of the Army, on which that Government depends, to all such natives as can equal or surpass, in the various qualifications susceptible of being brought down to a test, the body of Englishmen from whom the present staff of the services is drawn? The arguments in favour of the East India Association's views are plausible;—the disadvantage under which the civil administration of the country at present labours is want of sympathy with the people—the Government neither understands nor is understood by the governed—under currents of native feeling set in while we see nothing but the smooth surface—great movements may be on foot and the alien rulers remain in utter ignorance that aught has stirred. This say the Association, could never happen were the administrators partly native. The indigenous element would keep the people *en rapport* with their rulers, and would detect and enable us to remedy any unseens among the governed masses. A sympathy would thus exist which, while enabling the Government to appreciate the feelings of the people, would also assist it in guiding them for good. All causes for the bitterness and jealousy of the talent of India would be removed, when the positions to which they know they might aspire under indigenous governments and of which under the dead level of our rule they consider themselves unfairly deprived, are again placed within their reach. The administration of justice would be more successful than at present, as native magistrates and judges could better contend against the chicanery of the courts and would be less dependent upon the officials who surround them. In the army na-

tive officers in high command would be able to a greater degree than Europeans to sympathise with, and command the affections of, their men.

These are the grounds of expediency. But there are higher arguments or speculations based on what is presumed to be our mission in the East—to qualify the people of India for self-government and eventually abdicate in their favour. However we may admire the enthusiasm of those who urge them, it is evident that lofty considerations of speculative duty should be allowed in no way to interfere with practical views of state policy, the object of which must always be to do the best possible under existing circumstances, to secure good government at the time, and to act with a single view to that result. Lord Macaulay, in his admirable Essay on the relations of Church and State, emphatically condemns the short sighted Quixotism of those who would, for the attainment of a certain end most desirable in itself, sacrifice what should be the first object—the immediate better government of the people. The theory of India for its Natives is good. But the folly of accepting immediate evil in the hope of future and necessarily uncertain good, is as patent in worldly as religious matters.

Putting aside these abstract speculations, we will join issue on the question of what is right, wise, and expedient now and point out what we think is a flaw in the premises on which the arguments of those who advocate the East India Association's views are based. These arguments start with the assumption, that the Natives admitted to govern will belong to the body of the Natives governed. Is it so? Unless indeed Bikunternath Dey, reported qualified for the public service, is in every case posted to Bengal only—which could hardly be managed when Bikunternath and his fellows form the greater proportion of each fresh batch of Wallahs—we may safely assert that in most of the districts which may be graced with his presence he will be as utterly an alien as any European. And what is true of the Bengalee civilian is true of his Parsee or Madrassee confrères. It would be difficult in practice ten years hence when the English civilian was the exception (for the appointments which can only tempt third rate Englishmen are prizes to call forth the very flower of native intellect) to keep these gentlemen to their own presidency much less to their own province, and we will certainly maintain that a Bengalee in the Panjab, a Parsee at Hyderabad, or a Madrassee in the Central Provinces, is as entirely a foreigner, less capable of sympathy with the people than Brown in the same position. The educated of India practically means the educated of the Presidencies, with perhaps an odd élève of the Bessars and Delhi Colleges. This proposition holds further true of the Hindoo as respects the Mahomedan, who appears quite incapable of maintaining any rivalry with the people whom he subdued in the race of intellectual progress. Such being the case what appreciation of the feelings of a Muthra Brahmin or Oonah Rajput or Afghani of the frontier can be possessed by a Calcutta Kayasth? Whether à l'anglaise or *au naturel* he must be equally an object of provincial dislike and contempt to those classes when thrown among them. And in what way would the bitterness and jealousy of a Mooltanee Pathan or Sikh, accustomed for generations to aspire to the highest offices of the state, be alleviated by seeing such within the grasp of a Bengalee Baboo. Would it not rather be greater in such a case than when seeing power in the hands of those whom he can at any rate recognize as his masters.

And now to consider the other side. Our greatest safeguard in India is the respect commanded by the British character. And the points in this character which strike the Orientals are three—energy, honour and unanimi-

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN REGENT'S PARK

On Tuesday afternoon a fearful accident took place on that part of the ornamental water in Regent's Park immediately opposite the Sussex terrace, by which a large number of persons have lost their lives. On this part of the lake, which is the broadest, several thousand persons had been skating during the forenoon without any accident taking place; but about the time the sun was looked upon by the expiring day on my way to ventura, from being pressed so hard as to stop me for about half past three o'clock in the afternoon they were near the same spot about 500 skaters, among whom were many ladies, there being at the same time on the banks from 2000 to 3000 spectators. Suddenly, and without any warning, the ice at the middle of the bank became loosened, and was drawn from the edge. Within a minute that whole sheet of the ice over the full width of the lake gave way and sprang up into fragments of a few yards square. The consciousness and alarm of the skaters and other persons on the bank were well imagined, and a general rush was made for the banks. Unfortunately this broke the soft ice into small pieces. Numbers of persons fell through the cavities into the water, which is at least 12 ft. deep, and several appeared at once to be sucked under the ice. At least 200 persons were struggling in the water and screaming for help. A few, with great presence of mind, threw themselves flat upon the surface of the water, and were able to hold on until the rescue party arrived; but the lives of many of them in the water, but were lost in their frantic efforts to reach the shore. The scenes of those struggling sinking in the water, and the shouts of the people on the banks, added to the horror of the scene. The number, of whom the full number were on duty, did all that it was possible to do under the circumstances, and three of them narrowly escaped drowning, having been in the water helping the people out, been seized by others who had fallen under the ice. Several of the park-keepers and spectators remained on the ice, and about 1000, and within a few minutes of the accident, were got on shore, the greater number of whom were so much exhausted that they had to be taken to the Infirmary on stretchers and placed under medical treatment. While this was going on several persons who were in the water in the middle of the lake, and whom it was impossible for the scenes to reach, the ladies and boats being rendered almost useless owing to the state of the ice, were seen to sink rapidly, exhausted and covered with blood, gold, silver, and articles of apparel which crumbled away in their grasp. What made the scene more dreadful was that the female relatives of many of those who fell into the water saw their struggles from the bank without the possibility of saving them. One lady saw her husband sink and lose his life, while two sisters were sending forth piercing screams and calling on the people to save their brother. He was drowned, and his two sisters were taken away in a most pitiable state, and sent to their relatives in Scotland. Shortly after a strong body of the D division of police and an additional number of men from Hyde Park arrived, but too late to render any aid except in getting out the bodies of those drowned, all the persons alive having by this time been rescued and taken to the tent. Some had suffered simply from the immersion and fright, but forty were lying more or less

exhausted. Several of the medical men in the neighbourhood had hastened to the scene of the accident on hearing the news; and by unremitting attention on their part, under the direction of Dr. Ober, the surgeon of the district for the Human Society, had sufficiently recovered by five o'clock to have been in a fit condition to come to their rescue. Hence they were at the hospital, and ready to go to workhouse. The inhabitants of Basseterre visited with such anxiety over the accident, over to the tent all the necessities required by the medical men. The most sorrowful part of the accident has now to be recorded. As soon as the ice was cleared, a body of a licensed and labours with great difficulty got out the boat to that portion of the water where it was known several persons had sunk. Before they were able to get to the boat, the body of a man was brought up one by one to the shore, were taken to the tent, and their pockets searched for the means of identification, but in no case was this successful. One body was that of a gentleman aged thirty. The others were those of young men, apparently in the middle cause of life, from eighteen to twenty years of age. All the bodies when recovered had sank upon their feet. At seven o'clock the bodies were removed by negroes, Mr. Jackson and Worthy, who will keep them till he will be for identification. A hat was picked up in the water supposed to have belonged to one of those whose bodies have not yet been recovered - the maker's name, "T. Ashton, London. Inside the hat was a letter without an envelope, dated "High Ford Mill, Bury", and signed "E. Grosvenor", beginning "Dear Richard". Inquiries were being hourly made at the workhouse and the police station by persons who had relatives missing. At ten o'clock it was reported that a man had been taken up from the ice, and was reported to be dead. The officials of the Human Society have complained that they do not have the aid of the police in keeping people off the ice when it is in a dangerous state, and say that if the police are given after an accident has taken place, it ought also to be given to prevent accidents taking place.

The following description of the scene is supplied by an eye-witness:—“The scene presented were most startling and harrowing. Women rushed about on the banks screaming out that their children, or husbands, or brothers were drowning, and implored the bystanders to save them. Boys and girls stood hysterically crying and wringing their hands, and adults stood helplessly watching the scenes of death; ‘Oh, look at father! Oh, father, father!’ and giving expression to other heartrending exclamations; and strange men conversing with each other, and looking on with indifference. The friends and relatives struggling in the agonies of death. Only those who, like the writer, were on the spot, and saw with their own eyes what took place, can form an adequate idea of the calamity which in an instant placed 200 persons at the very gates of death, almost within arm’s reach of those who were related to them by the closest ties, but who were yet in most cases obliged to stand helplessly by and see them fighting desperately for life, and gradually succumbing or waiting patiently, clinging to pieces of ice till they became insensible, not themselves perishing from sympathetic death, for many all who heard of the sudden and painful death of so many human beings, it must be recorded that the death they met with was the result of their own excessive foolhardiness in remaining upon the ice to steal a few extra moments’ enjoyment at a fearful risk, when thousands of persons saw and appreciated the fearfully unsafe condition of the ice, and congregated on the banks with the certain expectation of seeing large numbers immersed in the water. By half-past three the ice showed unmistakable signs of breaking up. It was cracked to pieces, and it was evident that there was not a sound piece of more than a foot or so broad, and the cracks were clearly marked and visible, which rose through them. These alarming symptoms were noticed by everybody, and many who had some knowledge made the best of their way off, expressing their opinion as they did so that the ice would not last many minutes longer. Even then in many instances got a settling in getting out of danger; for, with hardly an exception the ice had parted from the shore right round the lake. Notwithstanding the warning signs, more than 200 persons still remained on the ice skating and sliding. Shortly before four o’clock three children, and two men went through the ice together at about a dozen feet from the embankment, and fell into the water. A gentleman immediately plunged in and brought to the shore the three children, who clung round so as almost to drown him. Here one of the Royal Humane Society’s men excited a great deal of indignation. He went a foot or so into the water and there waded till the children were brought to him, and then, with another, claimed to have rescued them. One of the men who had fallen in scrambled out and the boat was taken from a boat-ley by a Royal Humane Society member. Immediately a number of the people fell in, but there were soon got out. Those who awakened to the position by the time these events had occurred, and those who were on the banks, a few other persons left the ice, but not, however, without in most cases falling through when near the shore. At half-past four

REDUCTIONS IN THE ARMY OF ITALY.

GENERAL CIGOLI, Minister of War, has addressed a report to the King of Italy, dated Jan. 6, upon the reductions which the Ministry proposes to effect in the Italian army. It states that the first calculation led the Minister to estimate the presumptive total of the War Budget for 1867 at 183,000,000 lire; but this amount he was subsequently able to reduce to about 155,000,000 lire. In voting the provisional exercises of the Budget for 1867, the Parliament expressed the wish that fresh propositions should be brought forward before Jan. 15, in which should be included ulterior reductions. Accordingly the Minister of War submits to His Majesty drafts of decree ordering temporarily the following reductions.—One battalion in each regiment of infantry, one company in each battalion of hussarized, two companies in each regiment of the military train, four companies in each regiment of sappers, four companies in each regiment of field artillery, two companies in the regiments of pontooniers. The report continues,

I am now happy to be able to inform your Majesty that, by utilizing certain resources in store, consisting of clothing and food in excess of the provisions fixed for each warehouse, the war estimate will be able to meet the requirements of the service for the year ahead for the sum of £14,000,000, including £1,000,000 for stores required for the Royal Navy, in consequence, to reduce a saving of £7,000,000 for stores required for the Royal Navy, in consequence, to reduce a saving of £7,000,000, in comparison with the normal saving fixed higher, at a total of £10,000,000, with regard to the supplies of clothing which have been carried out if we had taken as basis the estimates of 1911, which have already been explained to your Majesty, the Minister has confidence of having done everything he could to resource equitably the various requirements of the public treasury and of the national security.

neither of which can be regarded above the other without prejudice to both.

The Royal decree following the Ministerial report are to the following effect:—

1. The chief command of Pavia and the divisions of Monza, Udine, and Belluno are suppressed; Udine will constitute a territorial division directly dependent on the Ministry of War. The district of Feltre is incorporated with the Belluno division, and that of Udine with that of Belluno.

A new circumscription is established with reference to the Royal decree of Dec. 23, 1864, which abolished the district military commands and instituted the districts of Pavia, Voghera, Lodi, Cremona, Mantua, Brescia, and the whole province of Parma—that is to say, the districts of Parma, Voghera, Lodi, and Lomazzo—comes under the jurisdiction of the division of Piacenza, the province of Lucca under that of Leghorn, and which will also include the district of Pistoia.

The districts of Trieste will be included in the new division of Friuli.

1. The fourth battalion in each of the eighty regiments of the line is provisionally suppressed.
1. The fourth company in each of the forty-five battalions of bersaglieri is provisionally suppressed.

4. The same measure is provisionally applied to four companies of each regiment of field artillery and two companies in the posterior regiments.
 5. Provisional suppression of four companies in both regiments of aspers, and the seventh and eighth companies in both regiments of the sappers.

In order to effect numerically the above reductions, the class of 1843 will be坊roicgated in the infantry, and perhaps also that of 1844 in the military train and administrative corps. The men of the suppressed companies will

been no administrative steps. The men of the suppressed companies will pass as aggregates to the other companies of the corps, so that the corps will not be destroyed, and may be reconstituted at any moment without administrative difficulty.

INFLUENCE OF CLIMATE ON MIND.

"It is the hand, grey weather," sings Slingsby, in one of the very best of his droll pieces. "trods hard Englands," and the verse expresses one of the most interesting features of the English character, the desire for novelties, that is, the *Wise the wiser* the more easily he ought to be, particularly as one isn't, and we feel very much inclined to question whether it has any true or solid foundation. There is a condition in us, however, which is the result of what we call heredity, and that is that in all our cuties, when carried on for generations, which undoubtedly strengthens the character of any name submitted to it. We English are all accustomed to say, with the love for boasting inherent in us, that our names are always stronger than the races which bear them or otherwise than the names of others; but this is not true. The great names of earth, the races which have done things, which have thought, and fought, and sought with prominent effort, have not been born in England, and are very old. One was born about the time of the first invasion of Britain, and that is the race of the Celts, in the old veldges and over the rice-growing hill-sides of the seaboard of Syria, where, however, as far as we can see, the grapes of Bacchus did not grow. Another was born in the time of the Phoenicians, and that is the race of the Semites, who, however, as far as we can see, did not grow the olive-tree; but in the sheltered coves of the Island of Rhodes, there the olives grew without cultivation, and sky-ripened by means of heat,

The true magnitude of the disaster can only be vaguely estimated. Twenty-three dead bodies were recovered by Tuesday night, and four on Thursday, which, with the sea reported on Tuesday, make a total of thirty-seven lives lost. As, however, a considerable portion of the water has not yet been thoroughly dredged, and there continue to be numerous inquiries for missing friends or relatives, it is inevitable that many more victims will be discovered in the days to come. No event has dominated so many legitimate circles, - the most prominent following the identification of the bodies have frequently been agitating. An inquest was opened on Wednesday by Dr. LaRochester Coomer for the western division of Middlesex. Notwithstanding the melancholy catastrophe of Tuesday, the Long Water and Round Pond at Kensington, and the lake at Battersea and St. James's Parks, were crowded on Wednesday and Thursday with skaters and sliders.

NIGHT AND SUNDAY POSTING AT THE GENERAL POST OFFICE—On Saturday last it was a unanimous plair letter box, upon an entirely different principle to those hitherto in use, in shape conical, and surrounded with the words "GENERAL POST OFFICE". This new device was set up at all post offices under the control of the postmaster general.

Many difficulties were experienced in the distribution of the letters through the night and on Sundays for the early morning mails. It bears the following "Notice to the public," which sufficiently shows its purpose:— "This box is open from 8 a.m. until 5 p.m. on week days and from 9 a.m. until 5 p.m. on Saturday. It is closed on Sunday and on all public holidays, provincial, colonial, and for the foreign day mails." Newspapers and pocketbooks too large to be posted in the box should be taken to the lobby door at the back of the building, facing Gresham-street, where they will be received by the postmen.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE ASSOCIATION—At a meeting of the London Trade Council held Tuesday night at the Bell Inn, Old Bailey, Mr. Danvers (President of the Amalgamated Engineers' Society) in the chair—the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—That this meeting is of opinion that the position of the working man can never be made improved, and is it therefore resolved that the International Trade Association, and of its constituent societies, do all in their power to make improvements; and it is further resolved that the International Trade Association, and of its constituent societies have no regard whatsoever to differences among themselves for the purpose of regulating the hours of labour and remunerating wages, and that the International Trade Association, and the bell founders, and others, shall be invited to meet at a conference to discuss the subject; and it is further resolved that, in the event of a strike, the International Trade Association, for the interests of all operations affecting the interests of labour, at the same time continuing the London Trades' Council a dis-

THE LATE LORD PALMERSTON.—In consequence of the heavy expense and other circumstances, the design as originally agreed upon for a mortuary at the residence of the late Lord Palmerston, who was a native and resident of the town, has been abandoned; and in its stead the sub-committee recommend the insertion of a small inscription on the wall of the Chapel, which may be sufficiently consecrated for their benefit. This memorial, if carried out, will be in close proximity to the tomb of the Temple family. The Hon. William Cowper states that he would be glad to have the late Lady Palmerston's name inscribed on the wall of the Chapel, as she has contributed towards the erection of a memorial statue in the rear of the porch of Romsey, and desired to supplement the sum to make an extent as may be required.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—This museum was exhibited up on Monday night for the first time. The Lord of the Committee of Council on Education has however ordered that in future the museum shall be open to the public on the evenings of every Monday during the summer months. It is a most interesting and instructive museum as at this time as at any other time in the year. It is a whole house, which, when properly known, will no doubt be regarded as one of the best specimens of geological collections in the country. The members of the public could have been aware of the very excellent decisions of the Lord of the Council on Education, who was throughout in the building a very good specialist. Another way of speaking as evening could be placed within the reach of the working classes. In the course of the museum lectures on geology are delivered certain evenings of the week, the previous

DEATH OF A FRENCH THEATRICAL CELEBRITY.—The death is announced of a person who was at one time as celebrated for her dramatic talents as for her beauty—Mme. G.-arge. She was born at Antibes in 1785, and died at Paris on the 2d of January. She was educated by Mme. Racouet, the good tragedian of the day, who also raised her to the estimation of beauty by her talents as an actress. Mme. Racouet died in 1805, soon after her second Restoration, and the refusal of Dr. Boulloé to allow her the second act of the drama caused a review which was considered the last straw that broke the camel's back. She retired

action was very popular, broke in the doors of the church; and though they could not force the clergy to perform a religious service, they yet obtained their point by having the official bell before the choir. Owing to the presence of Mme. de Staél, the movement spread rapidly. Madame de Staél, George was admitted to the Comédie Française, where he began by playing to crowded houses the parts of *Sempronius*, *Dido* and *Clytemnestra*, in 1812. Five years later he left Paris for Germany, where he remained for some time, then proceeded to Spain, and in 1817 was performed at Dresden under Napoleon, a *pastorale* *de Rossa*. In 1818 she returned to the Théâtre Français, where Talma was then in all his glory, and by whose lessons she greatly profited. After making his tour of Europe, he returned to Paris, where he was received with great enthusiasm, and engaged at the Odéon, in Paris, where he played *Jean d'Orage*, the *Marchand d'Annes*, &c. Her next appearance was at the *Fête de Martin*, "Léonore Berger," "Marie Stuart," the "Tours de Nante," &c. She again visited Spain, and on her return took leave at several of the theatres throughout France, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. She was one of the last performers who adhered to the pure traditions of the art. Her delivery of French dramatic poetry is said by those who heard her to have been perfect. Most of our time was in possession of an *Incisive Fortune*; but we have hardly been able to find it for years past, and she has died in poverty and silence, leaving behind her a widow.



AN ARAB CAFE.

Who is ever tired of reading about Cairo and that wonderful life in the Egyptian city which is always like a picture from an Oriental romance? Since the days when the "Arabian Nights" first enchanted us, we are always attracted by representations of that wonderful unchanging East; and even when we have visited the place itself, and find that it really is changing, and that the gaudily painted ponies go too often but the introduction to the still more gaudy, we love to linger on, and with reminiscences of the ancient dress of Eastern life, and longing to the mosques and the bazaars, the coffee-houses and the fountains, the souks and the narrow, uphill streets, where the faithful are to be found unaltered.

There is such a place in the spot represented by our Engraving—an

Arab cafe in the village just outside Cairo, named after the tombs of the Caliphs. Near the bazaar of the Khan Khalili is the mosque of Sultan Ka'soon, to which is attached the mosque, or madrasah, founded by that Prince in 1287. In the mosque is the handsome tomb of the founder; but the tombs of the Egyptian Caliphs, which occupied the site of the bazaar of Khan Khalili, are all destroyed except that of El Sayid El-Baz, who died in 1250. Some years ago, a Prince of Sambuqiyah, near Michaelis, Baharia, Mausolek Prince, had a vast enclosure, some of them very elegant. But one gets tired of the tombs, and takes to haunting that strange Arab cafe, where the brown-leathered customers sip their black decoction and bubble their marshalls as they loll upon the stone bench, listening to the storyteller or to the drowsing talk of the pretendedly blind man,

whose turban conceals his eyes, infamed and almost destroyed by ophthalmia.

Cairo contains above a thousand *Cheik'wah*, or coffee-shops, and they differ but little from this rather rickety establishment, which consists of a small apartment, with a front towards the street, formed of open arches, mostly of wood-work; its floor a dirt floor, or raised sand of stones, or earth, 2 ft. to 3 ft. high, and sometimes covered with matting on which the smokers repose. An attendant *Chahid* dispenses the coffee and attends to the marshalls, or the smaller pipes used indifferently for tobacco or "hashish," which is the resin of hemp, or the leaves of the hemp itself with the resin in them, which, though it may have a less deleterious effect than opium, has, perhaps, helped in times past to provide incomes for the madhouses.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DELHI GAZETTE.

Major T C Darnell, of the Bengal Staff Corps; and Major J J Eckford, of the Bengal Staff Corps District Superintendent of Police, Agra District; Lieutenant G B Janson, of the late 54th Regiment Native Infantry, District Superintendent of Police, Durrang; and Assistant Surgeon W Watson, M.B. of the Medical Department, date of arrival at Fort William, 13th December 1861.

No 1045 of 1861—The following promotions by Breve are made under the operation of G G O No 632 of 4th August 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BRAYTON.

To be Lieutenant Colonels

30th N I—Major Charles Jackson, from 1st December 1864.
65th N I—Major Henry Larkins Robertson, from 1st December ditto.
45th N I—Major Wrodenhill Quatros Pegson, from 1st December ditto.

To be Majors.

4th N I—Captain Archibald Cumine, from 10th December 1864.
30th N I—Captain Frederick John Ellis, from 10th December ditto.

26th N I—Captain Montague James White, from 10th December ditto.
60th N I—Captain Frederick Charles Innes, from 10th December ditto.

17th N I—Captain Frederick Ernest Laing, from 10th December ditto.
3rd E R—Captain Samuel Daws White, from 10th December ditto.

To be Captains.

45th N I—Lieutenant William Frederick Edwards, from 9th December 1861.

No 1046 of 1861—In modification of Government General Order No 454 of the 27th May 1861, it is notified that Drivers, Mahouts, and Elephant coolies will be allowed compensation for dearth of provisions in the second, instead of in the first Class as therein authorized.

No 1047 of 1861—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Governor-General's Body Guard.

Cornet W A Lawrence, of the 21st Hussars, doing-duty Officer, Corps of Guides, and a candidate for the Staff Corps, to be Adjutant, on probation, vice Captain Lockwood, who vacates his nomination.

No 1048 of 1861—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE.

2nd Infantry.

Lieutenant N J Jones, doing-duty Officer, to be Quarter Master, vice Lieutenant Thomson, deceased.

No 1049 of 1861—The undesignated Officers are admitted to the Bengal Corps, with effect from the dates specified opposite to their respective names, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Robert Parry Nisbett, of the General List Infantry, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Umrang District, Punjab, 21st July 1864.

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Ensign Edward Augustus Baikes, of Her Majesty's 167th Foot, Assistant Commissioner, 3rd Class, Goojranwala District, Punjab, 4th March 1864.

No 1050 of 1861—The undesignated Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Major George Hamilton, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for 2 years.

No 1051 of 1861—The following order issued by the Government of Bombay is confirmed:—

No 602, dated 7th December 1861—Granting leave of absence to Europe, on medical certificate, to Lieutenant Colonel R Penny, of the Bengal Staff Corps, Commandant 3rd Regiment of Sikh Infantry, for 20 months.

No 1052 of 1861—Veterinary Surgeon Archibald Turnbull, of the Bengal Establishment, is permitted to proceed to Europe on private affairs under the old Regulations for the resumption of the furlough on the same account granted to him in G G O No 450 of the 24th March 1857.

No 1053 of 1861—The undesignated Non-Commissioned Officer is admitted to pension as specified opposite to his name:—

Sergeant Major Thomas Barrows, of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, equivalent to 2d 6d (two shillings and six pence) per diem, payable in India.

The 21st December 1864.

No 1054 of 1861—Mr James William Mitchell is promoted from the 3rd to the grade of 2nd Class Sub-Assistant in the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India, with effect from the 1st September last.

No 1055 of 1861—Sub-Conductor Henry Smith, attached to the Office of the Adjutant-General, is promoted to the rank of Conductor.

No 1056 of 1861—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Major H F Brooks, Her Majesty's 48th Foot, Major of Brigade, to be Assistant Adjutant-General of Division, in succession to Captain F J Bladé Gally, deceased.

The 22nd December 1864.

No 1057 of 1861—EURATUM—In General Order by the Governor-General, No 274, dated Allahabad, 12th July 1858, admitting certain Officers and men of Hodson's Horse to the Order of Merit, for "Swar Narain Singh" read "Swar Narayan Singh". Order Books to be corrected accordingly.

No 1058 of 1861—The undesignated Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on leave of absence on sick certificate:—

Major Alexander Sutton Osborne Donaldson, of the late 45th Regiment Native Infantry, for 20 months, under the new Regulations.

No 1059 of 1861—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following appointment:—

PUNJAB IRREGULAR FORCE, 5th Infantry.

Assistant Surgeon S. Mackertlich, M.D., attached to the 2nd Native Light Infantry, to the medical charge, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon John, placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief for another appointment.

FORT WILLIAM, the 23rd December 1864.

No 1060 of 1864—The following Military letter from the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India, No 340 of the 7th November 1861, is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No 340 London, the 7th November 1864.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

Sir.—In continuation of my Dispatch No 152, dated 16th May 1864, and with reference to your reply thereto, No 242 of the 29th June 1864, I have now the honor to communicate to your Excellency the decision at which Her Majesty's Government has arrived regarding the future establishment of Medical Officers for service in India.

2 In a Dispatch No 82, dated 12th March 1863, the late Governor-General in Council recommended the formation of an Amalgamated Medical Service for the united Army of Great Britain and India, and expressed his concurrence generally in a scheme for carrying out such a measure, embodied in a memorandum by Colonel Norman which accompanied that Dispatch.

3 A very important feature in the working of that scheme was the unavoidable removal of Medical Officers from employment in India after a limited number of years' service in that country, whatever their employment might be.

4 I was apprehensive that this might be attended with serious inconvenience, but, after much and careful consideration of the subject, I resolved to submit the proposal, with some slight modifications, for the concurrence of the Secretary of State for War.

5 I forward for your information the correspondence which has taken place upon the subject, by which your Excellency will perceive that Earl de Grey objects to the scheme mainly on the following grounds:—

1st.—That the employment of British Medical Officers for limited periods in civil situation in India would put a stop to the continuous military training secured under the present system of the Army Medical Department, and considered by him to be essential to the efficiency of the service; that Officers so employed might acquire habits of indecision inconsistent with a due performance of regimental duties, and would have to return to a regiment at an age when men in general do not easily bend themselves to the practice of subordination required from a regimental Officer of inferior rank.

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2nd.—His time, it is stated, would have been spent in treating diseases different to a great extent from those of soldiers, and he would have acquired no experience, and would have had no occasion to practice that most important part of his duty as an Army Medical Officer, the prevention of disease. He would, in short, not be the Officer whom the existing organization of the Medical Department of the British Army contemplated, and whom it is the object of the costly and elaborate system recently established to provide for the Army.

3rd.—Earl de Grey further objects that "regimental duties with Native troops are at present of a very different nature from those required in British regiments, and would not afford Medical Officers the training and experience which the new organization has rendered essential;" and lastly, His Lordship observes, that if the amalgamation were once carried out on these principles, it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to abandon them hereafter, whatever might be the result.

6 In my reply I explained to Earl de Grey and Ripon my reasons for not being able to incur in the objections offered by His Lordship, but as I felt satisfied that those objections had not been lightly entertained, I felt that it would be useless to press a reconsideration of the subject.

7 It was further obvious from the correspondence that any plan involving the withdrawal for a time from their regular duty of the Officers of the Army Medical Department, would be liable to objection on similar grounds, and Her Majesty's Government directed their attention therefore to the possibility of providing for the future demands of the Government of India by the formation of Medical Staff Corps for each Presidency.

8 In order to obtain for the Medical Service in India the advantage of having its Officers drawn from the same source and having passed the same examination as those of the British Army, and with a view of placing them on a footing of perfect equality, by obliterating as much as possible all distinction between the bodies of Officers so employed and those of the British Army, it was proposed to form the several Staff Corps by means of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's service volunteering to join them.

9 With this view, however, it became necessary to obtain the sanction of Parliament to the repeal of that part of the Act of the 16th and 17th Vict Cap 95, Sect 37, which prescribes the manner in which Medical Officers shall be provided for employment under the Government of India.

10 Her Majesty's Government having failed to obtain the consent of Parliament to a measure proposed with this view, it became necessary to give up the scheme of a Medical Staff Corps, as proposed, and to revert again to the system of an entirely separate service, as heretofore.

11 The changes which have been recently made in the amount and composition of the Military force in India, the transfer of the whole of the European troops to the British Army, and the reduction of the Native force, render necessary corresponding reduction in the establishment of Medical Officers serving under the local Governments, as well as some change in the nature of their employment.

12 One of the objects aimed at in the contemplated union of the British and Indian Medical Service was the abolition of the double administrative Staff in India. This advantage would have been unattainable on the formation of Medical Staff Corps, and is equally so in the continuance of a separate service as now proposed.

13 It is obvious that a single Medical Staff for all India is only compatible with one amalgamated Medical Service, and that the objections advanced by the Secretary of State for War, and which have proved fatal to the scheme of amalgamation, must apply with even greater force to any plan that would involve this indiscriminate employment of Officers from either service in the supervision of both.

14 The evils that have resulted up to the present time from the employment of a double Staff will, it is believed, disappear when the duties of the Officers of the two services shall have been entirely separated. The sole objection to such double Staff will then consist in its expense. This, I apprehend, will, on a re-adjustment of the local department of inspection, with a view of meeting the altered condition of the service, be found susceptible of considerable reduction.

15 Her Majesty's Government have therefore determined that the duties of the Medical Officers of the British Army serving in India shall, in future, be kept wholly distinct from those of the Medical Officers of the Indian establishment, and that there shall be a separate administrative establishment for each.

16 Under these circumstances, it will be necessary that the administrative establishments in the several Presidencies should be revised, and the duties of the several Medical Officers of the higher grades re-distributed, and I request that you will take the subject into early consideration, with a view of determining the numbers of Inspectors General and Deputy Inspectors-General of each service that will be required to conduct the administrative duties of the respective services in each Presidency.

17 In my Dispatch No 152, I authorized your augmenting the number of Officers above the rank of Assistant Surgeon.

In Bengal to	...	...	...	152
In Madras to	...	...	...	86
In Bombay to	...	...	...	69

leaving the aggregate establishment of Medical Officers in each Presidency the same as before.

18 That establishment is at present as follows:—

Bengal	...	...	...	425
Madras	...	...	...	243
Bombay	...	...	...	193

19 You were informed, in my Dispatch No 291, dated 8th August 1863, that the War Office would take measures for raffling, as soon as possible, the Assistant Surgeons of the Indian Army from the brigades of Artillery and new Line regiments, and the same course will hereafter be adopted as a necessary consequence of the transfer of those regiments to the British Army, in regard to the Surgeons. A reduction in the establishment of Medical Officers required for service in India will necessarily follow, and I request that the subject of the number likely to be required henceforward in the several Presidencies may receive your early consideration.

20 In making this calculation you will, of course, take into account the several situations which may be properly filled up by unenlisted members of the Medical Profession.

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21 It is believed that, in consequence of all appointments to the local service having ceased during the last three years, the aggregate number of Medical Officers at present borne on the strength of the several Presidencies will be, if anything, below the prospective wants of the service; but I shall make arrangements without delay for filling up vacancies as they may occur on your revised establishment.

22 The promotion of Assistant Surgeons who may hereafter enter the Indian Army will be regulated by length of service, and not as heretofore, by succession to vacancies in a fixed establishment of Officers of the higher grades.

23 Assistant Surgeons of 12 years' service from the date of first commission (of which two years shall have been passed in charge of a Native regiment), who shall have passed the prescribed examination in professional subjects, will be promoted to the rank of Surgeon.

24 The benefit of this rule is to be extended to all Assistant Surgeons now in the Indian Service, but Officers now in the service who may be so promoted will be considered supernumeraries to the establishment of Surgeons as recently laid down, so that no promotion by seniority will take place until such supernumeraries are absorbed.

25 You will make the pro-rata consequent upon this concession from the date of receipt of this Dispatch.

26 In the Dispatch above referred to, I informed you that you were authorized to introduce certain changes in the mode of payment of Officers of the Medical Department serving in India, and you were informed that, pending a further communication upon the subject, Officers of the British or Indian Medical Service, holding Staff appointments, the salaries of which are consolidated, will continue to draw their salaries as at present; and all Officers of the Indian Medical Department in the receipt of Staff salaries, including such as are in Medical charge of Native regiments, will continue to draw the aggregate amount of pay and Staff allowances they now receive, pro-

SUPPLEMENT TO THE DELHI GAZETTE.

vided it be not less than the rate of pay laid down in the above table for Officers of their rank and standing in the service.

27. I have now to inform you that it has been determined that in future all employment on the part of Medical Officers of the Indian Service involving the receipt of special Staff salary shall be considered as Staff employment, the salaries being in all cases consolidated; and that all appointments, whether Civil or Military, held in future by Officers of the present Indian Medical Service below the rank of Deputy Inspector General, will be alike tenable by Surgeon Majors, Surgeons, and Assistant Surgeons.

28. The salaries of the principal administrative and military appointments are fixed at the following consolidated sums:—

	Rs.	
Inspector General	2,500	{ whether of the British or Indian Medical Service.
Deputy Inspector general	1,800	
Surgeon Major in charge of Native regiments	1,000	with Rs 90 horse allowance in Cavalry regiments.
Surgeon in charge of ditto	800	with Rs 90 ditto
Assistant Surgeon above 5 years' full pay service in charge of Native regiments	600	with Rs 60 ditto
Assistant Surgeon under 5 years' ditto	450	with Rs 60 ditto

But Officers now in the Indian service will receive the pay due to their rank as laid down in para 10 of my Despatch No 152 of 16th May 1864, when such pay is in excess of the consolidated salaries above mentioned.

29. Officers who may hereafter be appointed to the Indian Medical Service will receive pay when unemployed in India according to the following scale:—

RANK.	Years' Service	Unemployed Pay.
Surgeon-Major	25	Rs. A. P.
Ditto	20	888 12 0
Surgeon	15	677 6 11
Ditto	12	619 14 6
Assistant-Surgeon	10	410 9 5
Ditto	6	392 5 2
Ditto	5	394 14 2
Ditto	under 5	296 10 0

30. The salaries of other Medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments will be revised with reference to the above, and fixed at a consolidated sum, and I request that a report may be made to me upon the subject with as little delay as possible. In the mean time, the aggregate sums at present received in each case will continue to be drawn.

31. With a view of promoting the efficiency of the service, it has been further determined that the tenure of office by a Deputy Inspector General of the Indian Service shall, as in the case of Inspectors General, be limited to five years; Officers being, however, if not disqualified by age, eligible either for employment for a second tour of duty in the same grade, or for employment in the higher grade of Inspector General by promotion thereto.

32. You will follow, in the case of Officers now holding the office of Deputy Inspector General, the same course which your Government adopted in 1861, in regard to combatant Officers holding certain Staff appointments, and permit all such to hold their offices for two years longer, irrespective of the periods they may severally have served in them. Should any Officer have served up to the present time less than five years, he will be allowed to complete a full period of seven years.

33. The rank of Inspector General and Deputy Inspector General conferred upon Officers of the Indian Medical Service under the Royal Warrant of the 13th January 1860, is to be considered as substantive rank.

These Officers, on vacating office at the expiration of the five years' tour of duty, will be permitted in future to draw respectively an unemployed salary of Rs 1,300 per mensem in the former and Rs 90.0 in the latter case, for a period of six months from the date of their vacating office, after which they will be placed, while unemployed, on the rates of pay laid down in my Despatch of the 16th May 1864 for Officers of corresponding rank in Europe. These sums, deducted from the consolidated salary, will regulate the index of Staff salary to be drawn by Officers of those grades during absence on sick certificate. The decision reported in the 3rd paragraph of your letter No 242 of 1864 will cease to operate from the date of publication of the present Despatch.

Page 974.

34. With a view to improving the position and prospects of Officers of the Indian Medical Service, it has been resolved to introduce prospectively the following revised pension rules.

35. Officers of the Indian Medical Service will be allowed to retire on the following scale of pension, on completion of the required periods of service:—

	£
After 30 years' service in India	550
" 27 " "	450
" 24 " "	355
" 21 " "	292
" 17 " "	230

36. An Inspector General, after five years' active employment in India in that grade, will be entitled to retire upon a pension of £350 per annum, in addition to that to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

37. A Deputy Inspector General will, after five years' active employment in India in that grade, be entitled to retire upon a pension of £250 per annum, in addition to the pension to which he may be entitled under the above scale.

38. In each of the above cases, six months' absence on medical certificate will be allowed to count towards actual service in those grades.

39. Officers now in the Indian Medical Service will, on retirement, have the option of pension according to the above rules or according to those now in force.

40. My attention has been directed on this occasion to the rule regarding the qualification of an Assistant Surgeon for promotion to the rank of Surgeon required under Clause III. of the Royal Warrant dated 13th January 1860. There can be no doubt that this rule, which has been again brought to notice by a recent Despatch from your Government, requiring a service of two years in or with a regiment, bears very hardly on many Officers, the nature of whose employment precludes their showing the required qualification, and who, on entering the service, had no reason to suppose that such a regulation would be adopted.

41. These considerations have induced me to consent to exempt from the operation of the clause of the Royal Warrant all the Assistant Surgeons who entered the service prior to its date. It is to be understood, however, that the rule is to be strictly enforced in the case of all Medical Officers who entered the service after January 1860.

42. In my Despatch No 152 of 16th May 1864, para. 7, I informed you that Her Majesty's Government had determined to modify the instructions given in my Despatches of the 31st October 1860 and 30th September 1861, and to permit the period of service qualifying Surgeons for the rank of Surgeon Major, under that Warrant, to be calculated from date of first commission, including all leave of absence of whatsoever kind.

43. I have now to inform you that the same principle is to be observed with respect to the grant of honorary rank on retirement, under the Clause 14 of the Royal Warrant, and that the 25 years' service qualifying for a step of honorary rank, the requirements of the clause in other respects being fulfilled, shall be inclusive of all leave of absence.

44. I have further to inform you that it has been determined, as in the case of combatant Officers of the Indian Army, to confer upon the Medical Officers of that service Royal Commissions in substitution for those which they now hold conferring rank in Her Majesty's Service in any part of the world. The Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service will not, however, be required to serve out of India except with their own consent.

45. I have, lastly, to inform your Excellency that Assistant Surgeons appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Service in future will not be called upon to become subscribers to any Military or Medical Funds, and that Her Majesty's Government have determined to guarantee to present incumbents on and subscribers to the several Medical Funds the emoluments and pensions to which they are, or to which they, their widows and children may become entitled from these Funds, according to the regulations now in force, and at the present rates of subscription. But this guarantee must be regarded as conditional on the absolute transfer of the assets of the Funds to the Government, and must not be construed as conveying to any Fund, or to any member of it, benefits which are not actually provided for in the regulations as at present in force.

46. The widows and children of Medical Officers hereafter appointed to Her Majesty's Indian Service will be granted pensions not less than those to which they would be entitled under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of June 16th, 1855.

47. The above measures, which obviously tend greatly to improve the condition and prospects of the Medical Services in India, cannot be carried out, as your Government will at once perceive, without a heavy expense to the State. It is hoped, however, that the result will be at once to diffuse a spirit of satisfaction and contentment among the Officers now in the service, and to secure for the future a certain supply of Medical Officers in good social position, liberal education, and professional ability for Her Majesty's Service in India.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. WOOD.

No 1061 of 1864.—The despatch published in the Foreign General Order having been received on the 14th instant, its provisions with such modifications as are hereafter directed will come into effect from that date.

2. With reference to paragraphs 15 and 16, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that until further orders the numbers of the administrative Staff of Her Majesty's British and Indian Medical Services in the three Presidencies and the present system of Medical Administration shall remain unchanged.

3. To enable the future establishment of the Indian Medical Service to be laid down, it is requested that the Government of Fort St George and Bombay will forward to the Military Department of the Government of India a detailed Statement of the number of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Service required for the duties of those Presidencies under the system now ordered, taking into account as directed in paragraph 20 of the Despatch of the Secretary of State the several situations which may properly be filled by Uncovenanted Members of the Medical profession.

4. Any Assistant Surgeons on the establishment of the three Presidencies who may be entitled to promotion under para 23 of the despatch are to be at once promoted with effect from the 14th December 1864.

Page 975.

5. The rates of pay specified in para 28 of the Despatch will be passed from the 14th instant.

* G.G.O. No 507, Officers now in the Indian Service continuing to receive the pay of their rank as laid down in para 10 of Sir C Wood's despatch of 16th May 1864* when such pay is in excess of the consolidated salaries now fixed.

6. The pay of Medical Officers of Her Majesty's British Forces in India as laid down in G.G.O. No 57 of 12th June and No 93 of 26th November 1864 is unaffected by this order.

7. Pending the revision of the salaries of all Medical appointments in the Civil and Military Departments directed in para 30 of Sir C Wood's Despatch, Officers holding such appointments will draw the same aggregate salaries as at present, and remuneration of all extra regimental charges as well as the salaries authorized for the charge of Divisional and Brigade Staff, will continue to be passed.

8. Officers now holding the appointment of Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals will have the benefit of serving the periods prescribed in paragraph 32 of the Despatch; but Officers hereafter appointed to this office will vacate it, if not re-appointed, after a tour of five years.

9. The rules regarding absentees pay of Inspectors General, and Deputy Inspector General contained in paragraph 33 of the Despatch will at once be brought into operation.

10. Such promotions and alterations of rank as may be deemed necessary by paragraph 31 of the Despatch will be made as soon as practicable by the Governments of Fort St George and Bombay, and a roll of such promotions and alterations of rank as may be requisite in the Bengal Presidency will be submitted to the Government of India in the usual manner.

No 1062 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer has reported his return from England:—

Lieutenant-Colonel B. S. Dennis, of the Bengal Infantry, date of arrival at Fort William, 13th December 1864.

No 1063 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twenty years' service, six years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Major, from the date specified opposite to his name under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

Bengal Staff Corps—Captain (Brevet Major) A. W. Owen, 26th December 1864.

No 1064 of 1864.—The undermentioned Officer having completed twelve years' service, four years of which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain, from the date specified opposite to his name, under the Royal Warrant of the 16th January 1861, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

Bengal Staff Corps—Lieutenant J. W. H. Johnston, 20th December 1864.

No 1065 of 1864.—With reference to the Notification issued by the Government of the North-Western Provinces, No 930 A, dated 16th instant, the services of Lieutenant D. M. Strong, of the General List, Infantry, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Benares Division, are placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with effect from the 1st instant.

No 1066 of 1864.—His Excellency the Governor General in Council is pleased to attach Captain H. B. Lockwood, of the late 4th European Light Cavalry, and late Adjutant of His Excellency's Body Guard, to the Sind Department, for general duty, under the Superintendent of Studs, until further orders.

H. W. NORMAN, Colonel,
Secty. to the Govt. of India.

AURA:—Wm. DASGU, Delhi Gazette, Press.

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Cloths' Bag to put the
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leather case, complete. Price, Cash, Rs. 450
- ble pin breech-loading gun, by R. B. Rodda
bore 12, length 30 inches, weight 7 lbs.,
in leather case, complete. Price, Cash,
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bore 12, length 30 inches, weight 7 lbs.,
as case, complete. Price, Cash, ... Rs. 300
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bore 12, length 30 inches, weight 7 lbs.,
as case, complete. Price, Cash, ... Rs. 250
- in breech-loading gun, by R. B. Rodda
bore 12, length 30 inches, weight 7 lbs.,
as case, complete. Price, Cash, ... Rs. 200
- breech-loading gun, by Hewson, bore 12,

[FEBRUARY 13, 1868.

For Marseilles.—Mr Edgar Hyde, Miss A B Spry, Mr. and Mrs J H Fergusson, Mrs Taylor and infant, Dr Fayrer's 2 children and native female servant, Mr Ireland, Colonel and Mrs Burn and child, Mrs Halsey and family, Major Alfred Francis, and Mr D M Gordon.

For Southampton.—Mr and Mrs George Davis and infant, Captain and Mrs Warde, Captain W Richards, Mr Cunningham, Mrs Pearson, infant and European female servant, Mr R G Simeon and 2 children, Major General and Mrs Macpherson and 4 children, Mrs A T Millett and child, and Mr William Raithby.

Per S S *Coringa*, for Rangoon, Moulmein, Penang, Malacca and Singapore :—

Mr E Maxwell, Mrs Keymer and 2 children, Miss Dookin, Mrs Martin, Rev W West and Mr A C Boyd.

THE MONEY MARKET.

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DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cents., for 2 years ..	Rs. 2-4 to 2-8	"
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6	Calcutta Municipal ..	5-2 to 5-8	

FEBRUARY 13, 1868.]

Overland Route via Trieste.

THE Austrian Lloyd's Steam Packets leave Alexandria direct for Trieste in communication with the P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta and Bombay immediately after the arrival of the Mails and Passengers from Suez.

The following is about the cost of Passage, first Class, for a Lady or a Gentleman from Calcutta to London via Trieste:—

Passage to Suez, per P. & O. Steamer, ...	£80	0	0
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Trieste to London, ...	12	0	0
£109 10 0			

The Rates of Passage between Alexandria and Trieste are now reduced as follows:—

1st Class, ...	£15	0	0
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The undersigned are also authorised to grant to Families of at least three adult travellers a reduction of 20 per cent. on the amount of the nett passage money.

For further particulars, apply to

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER & CO.,
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NOTICE.—Travellers by the above Route are no longer required to have passports in passing through the Austrian territories.

RAMC 273/7

store to the civilization, and not so. We who are more extensive well to do, and re-

of a hollow cavity must be instituted the reduction in 80 to 14 men we have mentioned is being when we are of the elan. In the were elicited presence of Irrigation, cultivation, modes of life to the Northern position before an eternal isolating lie. Tunis on the into the net it seems in if they will uskin should Europe alike, orang.

OFFICERS.

red from the winter of 1867, sum, suggests retirements, and how the current les provided action to destruction of able a dead- church had been getting In- nation, is con- cerning them motion and has indeed all the bees charms of temptations arrangements at faulty and ther- concerned. nels, and certain par- ticulars al- with fairy absence or families their re- sults, that is largest pay amount per- forming a and her large and he simple motion to bonus of facilitate half-pay,

The routine of duties of the troops is carefully regulated; printed instructions regarding them being distributed to all the officers and non-commissioned officers. These regulations being in themselves concise, and useful for all vessels employed in the transport of troops, are here given:

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Before a Regiment is embarked, a plan of the ship decks and messes, with their numbers, should be sent to the Quarter Master General's Department, so that the Troops can be told off to their messes by Companies before coming on board, taking care not to put over 16 men in each mess. The Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers of Companies should have the name of the deck, with the number of the messes, given them in writing, as also the number of the arm rack when their arms are to be stowed.

When coming alongside, the Companies will be at once marched into their messes to stow their packs

would preserve the necessary out-flow from the field ranks, and economise many hundred thousands a year. This will be the better understood when we state that an unemployed Lieutenant Colonel of the Staff Corps draws in India Rs. 827-14 per mensem, against £1 a day which he would receive as a retired officer on full English pay; or, in the case of a Major, the difference between Rs. 640-14 a month in this country, and 16 shillings a day at home. The gain may be calculated by any schoolboy, nevertheless neither the Home nor the Indian Government appears to have given the subject a thought.

TO ENGLAND BY HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIPS.—III.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The principles according to which the *Euphrates* and the others of Her Majesty's Indian troopships are ventilated are those known as Dr. Edward's system. It is complete and effective. Ordinary tube and cowl ventilators are placed where convenient; and some of them being in connection with this system of ventilation, their action is distributed through its ramifications in the close parts of the ship. The main ventilators are five in number. Two pass up from the lower deck through the forecastle near the side of the ship. The ventilating shafts with which they are in communication are placed on each side of the angle formed by the lower deck and the ship's 'side,' one branch passing forward to the prisons, the other along the fore-troop-deck, ventilating those parts by the air shoots that join them and terminate in perforated zinc openings under the beams. These two ventilators are farther connected with the deck air channels over the women's compartment, the heated air from which passes up through ventilators over head. Two others of the main ventilators are also lateral and pass up near the commencement of the poop. These pass down into the after cockpit and to the cabins on either side of it. The fifth is central; a short distance before the main mast. It is connected by means of air channels with the central cabins of the lower saloon. All these ventilators act by the wind alone when there is sufficient breeze; but provision is made for increasing their action by means of steam, and for this purpose each is in communication with the auxiliary and main boiler of the engines. When the steam is turned on, it escapes with great force through the cowls, which must be turned to leeward, and thus draws up with it a strong current of air which is drawn from the various ramifications of the air channels described. But these are not the only means of ventilation, extensive as they are, that the *Euphrates* possesses. There are in addition double acting ventilating shafts and gunwale ventilators; the former ventilating the lower deck, the latter not only the frame of the ship but also the side cabins.

The routine of duties of the troops is carefully regulated; printed instructions regarding them being distributed to all the officers and non-commissioned officers. These regulations being in themselves concise, and useful for all vessels employed in the transport of troops, are here given:

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

and arms, and shift into their sea kit; when that is done, the hammocks and blankets will be issued to the Companies by messes, two men being specially told off for that duty, who will roll the hammocks up in two bundles, and at once stow them in the hammock roses appropriated to their Company, the men that stow being the persons to take them down at night, and issue them to these messes.

N. B.—Should the Regiments be required to get their breakfasts on their arrival on board, the orderly men of messes will proceed at once after they have stowed their gear to the fore compartment on lower troop deck, where the mess traps will be all issued in presence of Quarter Master's Staff, and the men will have their breakfasts before the hammocks are issued to them.

GUARDS AND WATCHES.

After the Troops are messed and berthed, Sentries must be placed according to the following directions—

On Upper Deck.

1 on each side of Fore-Castle.
1 on break of Poop, starboard side.
To keep the women and children from the quarter deck—

1 on each Latrine and Wash-house.
1 on each Gangway (in Harbour only).
1 Orderly on Saloon door to answer Military Officers' bells.

On Main Deck.

1 on Women's Quarters.
1 on each side of Tank.
1 Orderly on Saloon door.

On Lower Troop Deck.

1 on each side of Tank.
1 on Prisoners and Cells.
1 Baggage-room (on Fore Troop Deck).
The Captain of the day and Subaltern are also to be told off, who will see the Sentries placed according to the above scheme. After the Guard has been round, the Watches must be formed.

Exclusive of the following (the Fore Compartment is for the use of the Band, and also as a Guard-room)—

1 Orderly man for every mess	{ to attend Hammocks, besides
1 Assistant ditto	{ cleaning mess,
2 Sergeants for the Troop Deck.	

1 Color Sergeant in charge.

1 Corporal { Swabbers for each Lower Troop Deck.

4 Sergeants for Main Troop Deck.

2 Corporals { Swabbers for ditto.

12 Privates { Swabbers for Upper Deck.

6 Privates { 6 Privates { Swabbers for Upper Deck.

40 men under a Sergeant for cleaning ditto.

1 Sergeant { In charge of Latrines and Wash-

12 Privates { houses.

From each watch pumping parties must be told off according to the following scheme—

On Main Deck.

1 Sergeant in charge of all pumps, and a Corporal for each party of men.

20 men for fresh water.

Pump on Fore Troop Deck.

30 men for No. 1 and 5 Pump.

On Main Deck.

20 men for 2 and 4 Pump on Main Deck.

At 4 a. m., fresh water pump Nos. 1, 2, and 5 Pump to be manned.

Nos. 2 and 5 for washing decks, and 1 for salt water reservoir to supply wash-houses for Troops to wash in the morning.

A Bugle call for pumpers should be established with G.'s alter to signify the number of Pump required to be manned at any time during the day.

LATRINES AND WASH-HOUSES.

"Smoking is strictly prohibited in them."

The Latrines and Wash-houses are to be in charge of 1 Sergeant, 1 Corporal, and 12 Privates, who will be responsible for the cleanliness and good order.

Wash-houses are to be open at 6 a. m.

Starboard Wash-house is to be used for salt water.

Port Wash-house for fresh water for the Troops to wash their persons.

Wash-houses are to be closed at 8-45 a. m., to be cleaned out for the inspection of Commanding Officer at 10 a. m. daily, and to be opened again at 1 p. m. till 5 p. m. for washing clothes, except Sundays.

Great care must be taken by those in charge of the Wash-houses that the fresh and salt water stop cocks are never open at the same time, as it will be the cause of making all the fresh water brackish that is pumped up from below. Both Latrines are to be open during the night.

THE PORT LATRINE.

At 8 a. m. is to be closed for cleaning, ready for inspection at 10 a. m. The other is to be washed down and kept open till 1 p. m., when the Port is to be opened, and the starboard closed and cleaned ready for inspection at time of rounds.

WOMEN'S QUARTERS.

A Sergeant and six men, assisted by a Private of the Marines, will look after, and keep clean, the sleeping-place, Wash-house, and Hospital.

JANUARY 23, 1868.]

THE FRIEND OF INDIA.

for a popular Assembly to vote the taxes, but this and other Municipal Acts will hasten its approach by conferring on the people the power of spending local revenues and criticizing, as in the case of the police, the mode in which grants to the Executive are administered. We miss in the North-Western Bill the provision which permits criticism on the Municipal police budget; the section should be taken from the Bengal Act.

Sir John Lawrence showed his usual thorough knowledge of the present position of India and the kind of government for which its people are best fitted at present, when he said:—"The people on the whole are really indifferent to the subject of municipal and local improvements: if left to themselves a great majority would prefer that there should be filth and insularity, rather than that they should be taxed; but if the initiative is taken in a kindly and gentle way by the local officer, if the leading Native citizens are consulted, and improvements are carried out by degrees, then, particularly where the Local Government take the initiative, the Natives gladly follow the lead and accept a system of municipal government, which, if left to themselves, they would really oppose." On the whole, if we may judge from facts, the opponents of this important measure of popular progress are fighting with shadows. Our fear rather is that the Executive will be too cautious in applying the provisions of the Act, and delay too long to give the country the popular institutions through which it will work so many improvements, both material and moral. This measure is at once the complement and the indispensable condition of the recently projected sanitary and educational reforms, and of the concession of financial control to local Governments in the administration of local funds.

THE COUNT DE BUGNY.

We lay down *The Secret of Happiness** with the exclamation—"why has no one written such a novel about the English in India?" M. Ernest Feydeau must have all the versatility as well as the depravity of genius which marks the literary class under the empire, for the author of *Fanny* has written a story of the colonization of Algeria worthy to rank with *Uncle Tom's Cabin* as a photograph of American slavery, and with *Max Havelaar* as a picture of Dutch serfdom and selfishness in Java.

Captain Thierry with his daughter Naomi, wearied of the dullness and want of promotion in a French garrison town, seeks service in Algeria, and is appointed to command the sappers at the colony of Montarach, where a harbour was to be constructed. In the march from Algiers to the settlement the party are first overtaken by the sirocco, and then are almost overwhelmed in a mountain torrent such as suddenly rose and swept away Mr. Hislop and more recently Major Fuller in India. If our readers would know how a French littérateur of genius can write when vice is not his subject, let them turn to the description of the storm and the inundation. On the shore of the torrent is the house of the Count de Bugny, who has retired from the army with his wife, daughter and son, to live as a colonist among the Arabs. The son, Stephen, rescues Naomi from her perilous position, her father

and the soldiers are saved, and the young couple are duly married at the end of the book after many a difficulty. The two volumes are occupied chiefly with, and derive their value from, the picture of life in French Algeria—the colonists, the soldiers, the Arabs, the country and the French administration. The Count de Bugny is a veteran cast in the mould of our Anglo-Indian heroes—a Henry Lawrence or a John Nicholson. The interest of the sketch centres in an attempt to sell the lands of the Beni-Haoua Arabs and transport the tribe to a site farther back in the hills, an attempt frustrated by the Count who bought the lands over the head of M. Simon, a Parisian speculator, and restored them to the tribe. The sympathies of the author are entirely with the Arabs, and he uses his marvellous literary power to enlist the sympathies of his readers on their behalf and against the colonists. His book is thus not a bit more true, or less misleading, than *Max Havelaar* was in the case of Java. In some respects it states or suggests what is contrary to fact. But as a political novel its tone is good, and its advocacy is on the side of those who have none to speak or fight for them but their own right hand.

Algeria is represented as physically unfit for European colonization. "Behold," said the guide to Captain Thierry, "the cause which will always prevent the French from colonizing Algeria. This river that you see runs down from the mountains, and is like all our other rivers. It has not a drop of water during the summer, but, on the other hand, gets quite full during the winter, and the misfortune is that it cannot be kept so." And this is said of a land into which the Arab is the intruder, which has become barren only under the Mussulman curse, which was at one time the granary of Europe, boasting cities like Carthage and men like Augustine. The words of the guide are no less true of many parts of India, which have been redeemed from desolation by canals. But, as a matter of fact, the French have managed to "keep" or store the water which fills these mountain torrents. A remarkable article in the *Economist*, which will be found elsewhere, shows how much has been accomplished in this direction. The French colonists are painted in very dark colours, and, knowing what the cities on the Eastern and Egyptian shores of the Mediterranean are, we can well believe that the settlers are of a low order. They are described as dropping down on the Arab lands like devouring locusts, and the capitalists among them are spoken of as men who use their influence to purchase the finest lands through the Administration, at the point of the bayonet, and then sell them to Jews who let them to the very tribes just dispossessed. Some colonists are old soldiers married to ex-slaves who work small farms with the aid of a Negro servant or two. Others are loafers from Marseilles who get into bloody disputes with the natives. The only fair description in the story seems to be this—"of the four hundred colonists of Montarach, there are a great many who live on excellent terms with the natives, are busy with their trade or their farming, and quarrel with no one. There are others who are very idle and very turbulent, and have only come to Africa in the hope of getting rich without working. These last would like the Arabs to

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* *The Secret of Happiness*. By ERNEST FEYDEAU. (Authorized Translation) Edinburgh : Edmonston & Douglas. 1867.

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After having occupied so much of your space I did not think I should have to trespass yet further on your kindness, but the Tele-
grams dated London January 20th demand a few words only of comment. First we are told the Times declares that Russia has neither men nor money. Mr. Secretary Chase has shown us how the latter difficulty, if it be true, can be overcome. The former is a difficulty now heard of for the first time in Russian history. Let us compare the pro-
-rogatives of Napoleon and the Czar, and we shall see that if Napoleon can make France give him a million of men, the Czar can accomplish, at least, as much as his brother autocrat. I should as soon think of proving the succession of night and day as of proving that Russia has, at all events, men. That she has men is a fact within the experience of us all. The Times and the Spectator are the two great anti-russophobist organs. The former says :—

Russia has neither men nor money. The latter says :—

The Government of India can in six weeks raise a million of soldiers, arm them, expend them and renew their armaments &c.

Let every thoughtful man judge now be-
-tween them and the Anglo-Indians they mis-
-represent.

The press of England, as represented by the Saturday Review, the Pall Mall Gazette, and the Standard, is coming round to the views of Anglo-Indians. Sir Charles Trevelyan has made another bid for authority, by adopting the opinion that must prevail. He has, however, shown how greatly he misunderstands the real question, by advocating the abandonment of the policy which would unite Afghanistan under one government. The records of the Home and Indian Foreign offices contain abundant material for proving how dangerous a disrupted Afghanistan would be. The weight of authority is without exception against this view. When Dost Mahomed ruled at Cabul, Kohendil Khan at Candahar, and Yar Mahomed at Herat, Afghanistan was simply a nuisance of the first water to Calcutta, Teheran, and Downing Street. Intrigues were ceaseless, quarrels endless, peace impossible; so it will be again, with this difference that the Chief of Herat will always have a legitimate claim to play an opportunity serves, and Persia and Russia always an excuse for seizing the one Herat, the other Balkh, Khilu and Koondooz. The only way to make peace permanent is to make Afghanistan a united monarchy. Leaving out Herat, which I consider lost, this can still be done. I would guarantee Afghanistan to Azim Khan, because I would rather have the human material of that country at our disposal than at the disposal of an enemy. The Afghan is as good a soldier as there is in the world; the events of the last four years have shown that he possesses leaders of the highest military merit; should we scorn his alliance and friendship we must be prepared for the only possible alternative, an alliance between the Chiefs of Cabul, Russia and Persia. The immediate effect of such a diplomatic triumph for the Russians would be the conversion of the Afredoo bandits of the Khyber and Kolas passes into Muscovite vassals. This is a contingency which cannot be gainsaid. There is no halting place between friends and enemies in Afghan politics. Either we must secure in our interest their 150,000 sabres, or they will be turned against us. The slightest acquaintance with Afghan character or Oriental politics will show this result can neither be coquettish with nor denied.

Looking to the character which is fast being stamped on the Abyssinian occupation, looking also to the ferment of the Christians in Turkey, and to the attitude of the governments of Belgrade and Bucharest, and looking, too, to the declarations and warnings of the Russian, Austrian and French

press, I am clearly of opinion that the European garrison of India should not only be Snider-armed, but that it should be increased by at least double the force of Europeans employed in Abyssinia. If trouble in Turkey should arise we shall require at least as many Englishmen in the Punjab as we had at the Alma. Nor should the Sikhs be forgotten; as the English regiments receive the Snider rifle, the Sikh *pultus* might receive the Enfield arm, as they volunteer for it.

ENGLAND.

X TO ENGLAND BY HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIPS—CAIRO AND THE PYRAMIDS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

THE ordinary passenger train for Cairo starts from Suez at 9 A.M. A person may get on shore from the shipping in time to "catch" it, but if ladies intend to travel by it, their more comfortable plan is to go on shore in the evening, dine, sleep and breakfast at the hotel, and proceed at their leisure to the station; although this programme may suddenly be disarranged in anything but a pleasant way. A party of three gentlemen and two ladies having arranged to go on to Cairo by this solitary train, left the Euphrates on the afternoon of 18th December; we got on board the steam tender, daylight failed, and night closed in; a strong ebb tide impeded our progress very materially; lights there were none to guide us. Two long weary hours passed when a small boat pulled by Greeks was discovered and immediately hailed. The men willingly agreed to take us to Suez, and we were landed at the hotel at an hour considerably nearer midnight than we had calculated on. Untidy and unwashed we sat down to breakfast, and a most excellent breakfast it was. Ample justice was done to the meal, and at the proper time we were seated in our carriage and the train gliding away from the platform. Several delays took place in our journey to Cairo at which we arrived about three o'clock p.m. Taking open carriages we drove direct to a French hotel, and thence after luncheons to the *souk*; passing through what is called the French bazaar *en route*. With one exception, all of us had been at Cairo on several previous occasions and had "done" the Mosque. What then was our astonishment and chagrin on being checked at the entrance by a demand for a shilling per head as the charge for admittance. We in reply called upon the "doorkkeepers" to show us their authority for making the demand, but it was not convenient for them to understand. They persisted; we protested. They repeated the demand; we turned on our heels and walked away. They followed begging of us to enter the mosque and give according to our pleasure. We objected to enter on any terms; and now this episode is recorded for the benefit of future travelers.

It was already time for us to return to our hotel. The shops were closing in the bazaars; the sun had gone down, and night was about to set in. As we hurried back, the narrow streets were alive with people on foot, on donkeys and in carriages. The latter vehicles were invariably of a description far superior to anything to be met with in India; the horses smart-looking and useful animals, contrasting favourably not only with those to be seen in Calcutta, but with those of calis in London, at least as the latter were some five years ago; what they are, or will be in 1863, remains to be seen. It so happened that the passengers proceeding "Overland" to India had been delayed at Cairo a day longer than was usual. We had indeed on other occasions met denizens of the "Ditch" with whom we were acquainted while residing within its boundaries, and what perhaps appeared equally strange to them and us was the cordiality of our mutual recognition here in Egypt as contrasted with the languid uncertain salutes that passed between us in Calcutta. Why is this? Why should the tone and manner of persons long resident in the city of palaces be so uncertain, and why is it that this peculiarity, although often acknowledged by themselves, has yet obtained so great a hold upon them that not only are the elders unable to absolve it, but the juniors seem to consider its rapid acquirement an object to be desired?

The necessary arrangements with a dragoon were made during the evening, for our party to visit the Pyramids on the following day. Our party had now increased to eight; we therefore agreed to pay a dragoon sixteen shillings per head for the trip, by providing two carriages to take us to and back from the Nile, a boat to cross and re-cross, donkeys to take us to the pyramids and back, Arabs to carry us across a belt of water that still remained from the inundation, others to conduct us up and down the Pyramids; then into the chambers in their interior. Luncheon was provided without extra charge by the hotel; we having to pay for the entire day; wine was sent, sufficient it is true, but charged for at a rate that somewhat surprised us. One of us mistook the office of treasurer, and all being in readiness we had an early breakfast on the 20th, and at nine o'clock drove away on our excursion.

The morning air was clear and cold. Half an hour's drive took us to the Nile, where, adjoining the Nilometer at the island of Heliopolis, we found a boat the broad latine sail dropped, and in a few minutes we landed on the opposite shore at Ghizeh. Here we selected our respective animals, each of which glories in its particular congoance, of which a few examples must suffice. The one was named Blair Athol, another Captain Banks, a third Handsome Billy, and so on; we speedily were mounted, and away we decamped, the ladies leading—along narrow streets, then a lane, and then by a raised embankment on which it is intended to lay a line of rails,—and so on through a tract of rich alluvial soil, on which the green leaf of young wheat was just beginning to cover the ground, till we found ourselves at the foot of the Great Pyramid which, together with its two companions, had all this time stood clear and distinct before us; their grey sides glittering in the bright sunshine.

This would only permit us to ascend the Great Pyramid. The ladies soon found themselves in the hands of three robust Arabs each. One had hold of each arm, the other took up his position behind; somewhat similar arrangements were made in regard to the gentlemen, and thus the ascent began. Each succeeding tier of massive blocks was passed; our conductors as they dragged us along commenting freely and in English on our appearance; intimating their prospects of recompence, and keeping up a kind of ringing chorus of "Hela Hala, Hela Hala; plenty money—very good bakhshish"—and so on, but with apparently good humour and ready to enjoy a joke being turned against any one of them. Some of the gentlemen reached the summit in about ten minutes, but the ladies required twenty-five to perform the feat. Having done so a rest was absolutely necessary before commencing the descent, which to most of us proved more fatiguing than had been the ascent, and occupied a longer time. Another short rest at the foot, and then the ladies led the procession along the narrow and in some places intricate passages that took us first to the Queen's and then to the King's Chamber; the Arabs lending their assistance as before, and every now and then asking such questions as "How's your poor feet?" "How do you feel now?" "will you think of me in England?" varied by a recitative as before of "very good gentleman"—"plenty bakhshish" "very good bakhshish" and so on. Glad we were to emerge into the open air, and have luncheon, seated upon some of the blocks of stone that had fallen from the gigantic monument we had come to visit. No long time was thus consumed, yet afternoon was rapidly advancing, and we had to hurry through the remaining part of the task we had set before ourselves. We had in succession to look at the remains of the Caesarea of Syene along which were brought the masses of stone of which the Pyramid of Cheops was built, the smaller one, believed by some to have been erected in honour of that monarch's daughter; the tomb known as Campbell's at the bottom of which the sarcophagus lies exposed and still entire; the Sphinx, and finally the temple of the Sphinx. All these have been described over and over again; but the remark may here be made that the two latter objects impressed us deeply as did the Great Pyramid from which we had just descended. The Sphinx, crumbling to decay and mutilated as it is, has in what remains of the face that most peculiar pachity of expression that induces the Arabs of the present day to designate the figure "the Father of Terror."

Our return to our hotel was somewhat in the same order as that of the morning. We reached it in time for dinner and glad we were to get back from what really was a very arduous day's work. In the evening we learned that the Crocodile had been that afternoon sighted at Alexandria. The succeeding day we took train back to Suez reaching the ship early in the evening, quite glad to find ourselves on board the Ephesus which we had come to look upon as a kind of home.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

— Prince Frederic of Schleswig Holstein, who has been on a shooting tour in Ceylon and South India, arrived in Calcutta to-day. The late Attorney General of Melbourne, and Mr. Francis Parry, an official from China, have been for some days in Bengal. No season has seen so many visitors in India as this.

— A meeting of the district officers and native community to consider the ways and means of irrigating the Multan and Derajat Divisions, was held in Multan some time ago. These Districts are at a great disadvantage. The rains fall with certainty only on a belt of about one hundred miles in width stretching along the south of the Himalayan range. During the late dry seasons the crops have been in some places very precarious. The officials of a rainless tract naturally protested against Colonel Strachey's opinion, that irrigation should be first carried out in the more favoured districts. The reason of this is obvious—there is more population in such districts and there will be quicker returns, by using which irrigation may spread into desert tracts. Dr. de Renzic's argument is worth reproducing—that the people of the Punjab should be made happy because the future sovereignty of India will be decided by them. This is probably, but it is not an argument for giving Multan canals to the exclusion of more populous districts, which would be the unavoidable result with limited means. The argument is better, if the facts are correct, that ~~the~~ districts of the Punjab are overpopulated and to irrigate Mooltan, at a cost of £20,000, will attract the surplus population. The meeting agreed that Colonel Strachey's proposal to place the management of the canals entirely in the hands of officers of the Irrigation Department, to the exclusion of Revenue officers, laid too great a burden upon the Engineers and also led to the abuse of double establishments. Such meetings as this, called at the request of the Government of India, will prove of great value. Similar committees are to sit once or twice a year in each revenue division.

— Of 25 Bachelors of Arts, candidates for the degree of Master of Arts in the University of Calcutta, 15 have passed this week. All are Hindoos. Two, not themselves Christians, showed a remarkable knowledge of the Evidences of Christianity; and five or six, of the great questions treated by Natural Theology.

— The Englishman bears from Cuttack that a dispute has arisen in the Tributary Mokals in consequence of the death of one of the Rajahs. When the Commissioner reached Shergergh, with the intention of installing the adopted son of the deceased as successor, he found himself opposed by the Ranees who had rallied round her the whole tribe in the interest of another adopted son. The Commissioner collected twenty arrows and a hundred police. These are still engaged in preserving order under the command of Lieutenant Chambers, Balasore, but it does not appear how the succession is to be settled.

— The Dakha Gangetic states that Mr. Macaulay, the Deputy Commissioner, lately hanged four influential Mullicks at Dehree, a village 15 miles from Peshawar. Two of the villagers had been banished for

some political offence, services in the Mati privated by other substituted a seat in consequence of which dered them. Seven died for the same life and twelve by in seven years.

— The prospect removed in South there will be scar the Trichinopoly son are hardly so sponiously from throughout the dis saxe the dry cor alone the failure to create distress dace of drinking the garden cultivati on the late wet cult there was an almost months of Novem and pea crops were well filled to water for the cat occur in March a netted marsh by a bed; the palmyra district depend for large crop of jaggery

— Among the N. W. Province by Lieutenant Gelling and Roosting der, Hyalakandy, testing bales of c Robert McKenzie cleaning raw co rope, by R. Sonkenson patents in labour in the re the hot air blast Baillie Nelson, Chinery for tea p pressing cotton i gy of the tea plant skill to bear upon

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— The British the Viceroy on covenanted native They submit th between Europe bution of app effect of ne liberal policy tual barrier to twon Europe that one class Native, and a such as invi the Native off trymen, and Government;

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while in harbour each receives three-quarters of a pound of fresh meat, including bone, and as the beef here and generally in the East is thin and hard, the amount of nourishment is altogether insufficient for a man. After a few days on this scale, the men began to complain of actual hunger. It was therefore fortunate for them that Captain Durne was less bound in the trammels of red-tape than are many officers in corresponding positions. He on receiving representations on the subject, authorized on his own responsibility, the issue of an increased quantity of food for the soldiers on board. All honour to him for so doing! So far all is well; but the circumstance deserves to be mentioned in illustration of the necessity which exists for revising the system of feeding troops on board ship; a system which has often been written against, but which as yet has only been altered from bad to worse. Why do not the responsible officers take a leaf out of the book of the Emigration Commissioners in this respect? Matters were very different with reference to the table of the officers. The supplies from shore included beef, poultry of all kinds, eggs in such number and of excellent quality as would astonish persons accustomed to house-keeping in India. Of vegetables there was an excellent supply; including large dry and mealy potatoes, greens, cauliflowers and vegetable marrow; at dessert we had great variety including oranges, apples, pomegranates, large and luscious, such as are not met with in Bengal; chestnuts, figs and dates. All these supplies probably were brought from Cairo; but were in quality and flavour very superior to what we had been accustomed to taste in Hindostan.

With regard to the town of Suez a few remarks may appropriately be made. On what is now a mound situated at a little distance from the northern gate stood Arginus erected by Ptolemy Philadelphus on the ruins of the still more ancient Kolizium; and, if we are to credit some accounts, not far from the same position was Pi-ha-kiroth of sacred writ. That the mound just mentioned has been the site of some ancient city or town, is rendered evident by the circumstance that a bed of asphaltic, together with the remains of baths, cisterns and a gateway, was exposed in course of excavating for the railway which passes by its side, and the works adjoining it, now the property of the Peninsular and Oriental Company; and by the additional fact of very ancient ruins having been also found in it. The modern town has, it would appear, only one circumstance of historical interest connected with it, namely that here were the headquarters of Napoleon I. during his brief stay; the place being still pointed out where, in attempting to ford a narrow channel, he was so nearly drowned as related by Bourrienne. At the present time however, Suez appears to boast of only one distinction, namely as containing within its narrow limits a proportion of the dissolute and criminal such as is perhaps unequalled in any other town of the same dimensions. These men, collected from all nations, render a visit to the town after sunset dangerous. Murders are said to be perpetrated without a chance of discovery, as the numbers of persons employed on the Canal speedily absorb all who ask for employment. Since our arrival at this place a sailor of the Jamaica died from the effects of a stab received by one of these assassins. The officer commanding that ship lost no time in proceeding personally to report to the Turkish Governor on the spot, the circumstance that one of his men had been wounded; and the manner of his reception is illustrative in its way. On his desiring to see that official on the subject, the reply of the latter was that he was tired, and declined to receive any person till the following day. Captain Prikard returned on the following day, and this time was as far successful that he obtained the desired audience, but then his success ended. He desired that the matter might be investigated, but received no other reply than that if he could identify the person who wounded the sailor the Governor would have him punished. Thus is crime permitted to take its course at Suez; nor are there wanting surmises that Governors and consuls, more especially the Greek and Italian consuls, have been plainly warned that their own lives depend upon their refraining from all attempts to discover the foibles of their countrymen.

THE PALACE OF THE GREAT MOGUL.

The Home papers are enthusiastic on the splendours of the new India Office. The portion of the building occupied by the Indian Government is marked by the large square tower in the facade of the park. This tower is 160 feet in height and 56 feet square. The portion of the building which takes the form of a quadrant and connects the two wings, is that in which the office of the Secretary of State for India is located. Passing through the principal archway in Charles-street we reach the inner quadrangle or court-yard which was converted into the ball-room on the Sultan's visit. The arches of the upper story have 28 busts of celebrated worthies, civil and military, connected with the Indian Empire, beginning with Admiral Watson and Lord McCartney, and including heroes of recent historical renown, as Havelock, Clyde, and Lawrence. The background of the busts is in each case formed by a large scalloped shell, with a branch of laurel and oak on either side surrounding the names of the principal cities of India. At the four angles of the court are niches which are fitted with statues. The four on the ground floor are the Marquis of Hastings, Lord Minto, Earl Amherst, and the Marquis of Wellesley, sculptured by Mr. Protat. Those on the first floor, immediately above the others, are Lord Cornwallis and Lord Clive, by Mr. Nicholls; Warren Hastings and Lord Teignmouth, by Mr. Phryters. The last-named gentleman has also produced the four bas-reliefs above these figures, representing striking incidents in Anglo-Indian history; among others the embassy of Sir T. Rose from Queen Elizabeth; the grant of the Deccan to Clive; the signature of the treaty after Seringapatam; and the Sikh chiefs surrendering their arms to Sir George Gilbert. The grand staircase leading up from the Charles-street entrance is ornamented with four of the statues from the old East India house, which are placed in recesses in the wall. They are Wellesley, Wellington, Clive, and Eyre Coote, the sculptors being Weeks, Noble, Banks, and Bacon. At the foot of another of the staircases, stands Flaxman's admirable statue of Warren Hastings. The principal room is the Council office. The doors opening into it are the same which formed the entrance to the old board-room of the East India Company in Leadenhall-street. The marble chimney-piece, with figures in relief representing all the nations of the East bringing tribute to Britannia, with its frieze and pedestal of coloured marbles, also formerly did duty for the old East India directors. The tables round which the members of the council sit form part of the furniture of the room. Old Indians, with the traditions and memories of by-gone days still lingering about them, and themselves thus surrounded by objects familiar and venerable to them. A Minister of State, presiding over the deliberations of his council, sits in the same chair from which the Governor of the East India Company once thanked Clive for his victories, and from which a Wellesley received his orders to proceed to govern the Indian empire. The Secretary of State's room is described as worthy of a great minister. The windows have a wide sweep over a view which is unrivalled in London, taking in the whole of the park with its ornamental water, and Buckingham-palace in the distance, Carlton-terrace, and the tall column of the Duke of York, and the whole area in front of the Horse Guards. Below the court-yard is the record-office, where are stored away in iron racks little short of a hundred thousand volumes of MS. records of the Indian Government. All are arranged in admirable order, and a despatch of any date, from the time when the company of merchants, trading to India, sent their first despatch to their representatives, to the present date, may be found with perfect readiness. The square tower, seen from the park front, is also used as a record-office. There are printing-offices, conducted as branches of Messrs. Spottiswoode's establishment; kitchens, where luncheons and dinners are provided for the 400 or 500 clerks and others in the office, and rooms in which refreshments of various kinds may be obtained. The whole of the marbles used throughout for the purposes of decoration are from English quarries. Many of these are exceedingly rich and delicate in colour, and beautiful in their markings. All this is admirable, as representing the Government of India to Europe. But after all, it is the Vice-roy, and the Viceroy alone, who must do the work.

as to be almost worthy of Bombay, but it ended in an equitable resolution, which has yet to be approved of by a majority of all the Members, as it was by a majority of those present—"that Mr. Schiller ought to be allowed an opportunity of explaining the matters stated in Mr. Swinhoe's Report, before any further action be taken upon it, and that with this view the Meeting be adjourned until the 28th February."

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

— The *Gazette of India* signifies Her Majesty's approval of the motto "Ready, Aye Ready," granted by the late Sir Charles Napier to the 6th Punjab Infantry then the Sindh Camel Corps, being borne on the colours and accoutrements of that Regiment.

— The *Englishman* draws attention to the gaps in the mooring tiers at Calcutta. The number of ships in the stream show the failure of the experiment of laying down a system of screw pile moorings in the port. The bottom of the river offers no good holding ground for the screw pile which is always liable to be torn up. This has been a costly experiment due to the cyclone of 1864.

— A correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes that Mr. Campbell seems to be intent on running his head against all the so-called "pomp and vanities" of the Temple administration. He has disapproved of the projected fortifications for Jubbulpore, considering an arsenal there to be unnecessary; he is against the selection of the site for the Jubbulpore Central Jail as being too near the Railway station, and the buildings have been stopped. He contemplates the abolition of the Assistant Commissioners at Hurdarah and Gadurwarras, which the former Commissioner had been at such pains to establish. We hope our contemporary's correspondent either exaggerates things or Mr. George Campbell has good reasons for making these changes.

— The School of Arts established in Jeypore under the patronage of the Maharajah was formally opened by Colonel Keatinge on the 24th instant. The Maharajah has ordered a large stock of philosophical instruments and a whole library of scientific books from Europe for the use of the Institution.

— The *Pioneer* thinks it probable that the next step the Bengal Army will obtain will be that of Sir Herbert Edwardes, who has already exceeded by seventeen months his original twenty months' leave.

— Mr. Bowerman has been elected Master of the Calcutta Trades' Association.

— The *Times of India* sketches the Jumma Mussjid of Bejapore, which occupies three sides of a square surmounted by a dome 75 in diameter by 150 in height. The principal speciality of the building is the nave. Behind is an ornamental tank with gardens beyond, which still show great beauty of design. Towards the great shrine rows upon rows of graceful pillars stretch in every direction, dividing the marble floor of the nave into endless aisles. Those aisles taken side-ways, are 238 feet in length; taken at right angles with the altar, they are 144 feet. The altar itself, which is covered by an immense curtain, is one gorgeous mass of gilding and carved ivory too elaborate for description. The place is still held in great veneration by the Mussulmans in the city.

— The Victoria Cross has been conferred upon Dr. Campbell, Douglas and Privates Murphy, Cooper, Bell and Griffiths of the 2nd-24th Regiment, for their gallantry in rescuing their comrades in the late Nicobar Expedition. Dr. Douglas and the privates manned a gig and made their way through the surf almost to the shore, but were obliged to retire their boat being half filled with water. A second attempt was more successful and the third trip resulted in bringing off the whole party in safety. Thus seventeen officers and men were saved from death.

— About a month ago *Nature Opéron* drew atten-

tion to the official pressure said to be brought to bear on the holders of Khote estates by Mr. Boswell, Collector of Rutnagerry, and published copies of orders issued under his name, summoning the inhabitants of more than 200 villages to present themselves at his office immediately to be assessed, adding "that no plea whatsoever of sickness or otherwise shall be admissible." The Bombay Government immediately requested an explanation from Mr. Boswell, when it turned out that the orders had been issued by a native subordinate without the Collector's knowledge. An order of Government, accepting the explanation, remarks that "it is not satisfactory that a subordinate officer should be enabled without the instructions of higher authority to issue orders of such a character."

— A case of some interest has been before the Bombay Courts raising the issue whether dumbness is a bar to inheritance. The plaintiff in behalf of his ward, a female child, sued her cousin for the recovery of jewels and other property that had come into his possession by the child's father dying in his house. The defence was that the plaintiff could not sue and that the jewels were not with the defendant, and a counter claim of Rs. 300 for the funeral expenses of the deceased was lodged. It was urged that the daughter could not sue during the lifetime of her mother who was dumb. The case was discussed in all its aspects, even down to the question of "original sin," in the District Court of Surat and then in the High Court. The latter decided that the widow may be made a party to the suit inasmuch as her maintenance is involved. If it has been clearly proved that she was dumb from birth then Hindoo law debars her from inheritance. The issue, as to what portion of the disputed property should be awarded to the widow as marriage gifts and maintenance, has been sent back to the lower court.

— The *Money Market Review* proves arithmetically the influence of imagination on investors in England. India Five per cent. are more popular at home than Three per cent. consols, although the former went so high as 116½ including accrued dividend, in the first week of December last, when consols were quoted at 94½ including the January dividend. Suppose an investment of £100 is made in each of the two stocks—£100 placed in India Five per Cent., at 116½, would purchase only £85 16s. 7d. stock, which would yield an annual interest of £4 5s. 10d.; whereas £100 placed in consols would purchase £107 10s. 6d. stock, yielding an annual interest of £3 4s. 6d. The investment in India Stock during the next twelve years—that is, after taking the dividend of January, 1880, would pay in all £53 12s. 11d. interest, and, as the stock then becomes liable to redemption at par, £85 16s. 7d. only would be received back for £100 cash invested now. The investment in Consols would yield dividends to the extent of £40 6s. 3d., including the dividend in January, 1880, and, by selling the stock at the quotation of £93 5s. 6d., the sum of £100 would be returned:—

	India Stock Consols.			
12½ years' half-yearly dividends	£53 12 11	£40 6 3		
Sale of the stock in Jan., 1880,			85 16	7 100 0 0
produces			£139 9 6	£140 6 3

Yes, but no one believes that the India stock will be paid off within such a time as will affect the imagination.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

— Dr. Norman Macleod preached his last sermon in Calcutta to a crowded church yesterday forenoon. Dr. Macleod has realized in Calcutta for a retiring fund for Missionaries of the Church of Scotland considerably over £300. The Viceroy, Commander-in-Chief and several members of Council have regularly attended the services, which have been crowded by Christians, European and Native, of all denominations. St. Andrew's Kirk, we are happy



POST CARD

RAMC 1273/9

FOR COMMUNICATION

FOR ADDRESS ONLY

Colchester is a parliamentary borough situated in the North Eastern corner of Essex in nearly 52° North latitude is about 51 miles to E of London and is built upon the sides of a dry chalky eminence that rises gradually from the River Colne, which surrounds the town on two sides and intersects it in several places over which bridges have been constructed. This river which is navigable for vessels of about 150 tons burthen to the Hythe, a long suburban street running along the river side forming the port of Colchester. The present depth at that place is only 18 ft but by dredging could be easily increased by which larger vessels which now have to discharge at Pin Mill a small town about 3 miles lower down could reach the town & thus do away with the necessity of transhipping to smaller craft or forwarding by Rail.

The views from some of the most elevated part of the neighbourhood are extensive & pleasant, the approach to the town itself charming, whilst its general appearance is attractive. Its population which at the commencement of the present century only amounted to 11,600 has increased within past 60 years to over twenty thousand.

Colchester was the old Camulodunum of the Romans /Camulænum iudæum ("Town on the Hill at the confluence of the River")

2.

via Map
M. 3. 180.

Done

And is placed on one of their great Northern roads ~~and~~ ^{which} contains within itself the most decided proofs of having been one of their ^{most important} Colonies, and has intrinsic evidence of their occupation, in the walls which formerly surrounded the town, ~~and~~ ⁱⁿ parallelogrammatic shape and distance from the present they entire; They are built in great part with brick & tiles of Roman manufacture and all kinds of household articles have been found at various times ~~in~~ ^{at} them. The city bears with numerous stones of Roma Remains and the antiquary can here trace besides the large walls of the town, the remains of its gates, the decorated pavement, the great roads, the remains of large camps and the ruins of temples.

The Castle stands on an elevated spot in the North of the City and has a commanding view of the winding valley of the river. Its outer walls are nearly perfect and their vast thickness & solidity evince the importance which in early days attached to this site. It was built about 1076 by Eudo Dampier the cupbearer of Will the Conqueror to whom Colchester had been given after St. Cuthbert by the Danes. In consequence of his many & the houses have a peculiar air of antiquity which creates a certain interest.

Cuivron:

The views from some of the most elevated parts
of the neighbourhood are extensive and attractive.
The approaches to the town are charming and
the general appearance of the town itself prepossessing.

To the West - by a steep hill - The following
are two of three Provincial outlyings of
~~extents of the Province~~
To the West stands Roxton, the largest
most populous & most fashionable suburb
about a mile on the London Road
Takes its name from Lake (strangis) Dun (Hill)
The strangis Hill - or rather the Roman
fortifications on it - ~~on~~ a rock on the
summit of which ~~were~~ on the most
commanding spot they encamped, ~~remains~~
of this encampment by still in existence.

To the south lies Berechurch
(a church in Comfield) which is
at present day only a
few scattered houses by visible

To the East. stands Marske a populous
fishing village about two miles distant
on the acclivity and summit of a plum
hillock on the north side of the river of
which it commands a wide view
as far as Marsca Island which is
situate at the confluence of the Rivers
Cole & Blawburyator. This Island
is ~~about~~ 5 miles long by 2 broad
is separated from the mainland by a
narrow creek and can only be entered
by a causeway which is covered
at high water; ~~it~~ it possesses many
natural beauties, is well wooded
& beautifully varied in appearance.

It was at one time the residence of the
Count of the Saxon Shore and was
frequently made the landing place
of the Danes who were comparatively
safe here being separated from
the main land - It would be

Yrs are now in a mighty view
as he soon dry lands will
cov.

Commercial
Position

Trotte.

4

The port of Colchester is formed of a long suburban street (the St. Rye) which runs along the river's side and is navigable for vessels of about 150 tons burthen. The present depth is only 4 feet, but by dredging could be easily increased to which large vessels which now have to discharge their cargo a mile from the town could reach the town and then discharge with the necessary shunting, cargo to be landed, a portability of barges.

From a very early period Colchester was a town of importance as much as most others after the Conquest the townspeople had the customs of the water Backs on either side of the River to make them to pay their fees farm to the Crown.

The oyster fishery has always formed the most valuable part of the privileges and trading property of the town and for its sumptuous feasts of Concoctancy have been from time immemorial held. They are considered the most delicious in the world and have been celebrated from a remote period and even been presented by the authorities of the town to persons of eminence notably to Leicester in Elizabeth's reign.

⁴⁴⁴ The only trade now in the town consists of the supply of the agricultural classes with manufactured goods in exchange for agricultural produce and in the mutual interchange of the comforts and luxuries of life among its own population, together with a small coasting trade principally with London in Colonial and Manufactured goods and with the Northern Counties in Coals & Limestone. The only exports from the town are Corn & malt, Vegetables & Lint.

Sailor

The ground on which Colchester is built rises from the river and forms a tableland which is terminated on the south by a valley and most of the soil is a rich black sandy loam very favorable to the growth of all kinds of vegetables & fruit, a large quantity of which is sent to the London market.

In the district round the town the ground is undulating of the same character but alternated with gravel. The Valley of the Colne which is a tidal river is broad and expansive but the soil of the lowland of this is cold owing to the bottom being the Blue or London Clay & the tides at spring tides covering large portions of it. Around the Burroughs there is an upper strata about two feet deep of black earth superimposed upon an equally thick bed of gravel beneath which clay is often found and is of a very anti-humid nature as much so that after a smart shower of rain but little water rests on the ground.

Atmosphere -

T

The air is pure and good but far too strong for delicate constitution or persons suffering from diseases of the respiratory organs.

Standing so near the sea it has nearly all the advantages and benefits which accrue from a situation on the coast itself whilst it is sufficiently inland to escape from noxious vapors & marine exhalations and though it is exceedingly hot in summer and just the reverse in the other solstice it is by no means an indifferent abiding place.

The climate reminds one much of that of Central Spain where it is proverbially asserted "el aire es tan sotil que mata a un hombre y no apaga a un candel" which being translated means simply that the air is so subtle that it will kill a man although it would not extinguish a candle.

And this leads me to point out a peculiarity of clouds at this station. They appear to be dormant and even when there is a strong breeze it seems to be more of an under current which does not touch them at all. Clouds are seldom seen, and the sky is usually partially overcast with a thin almost transparent layer of stratified wispy

from which I infer that collected
is placed in a sort of vacuum
between two larger air currents.
The South West Current laden
with Cirrus-cumuli never touches here
and the Easterly Gales appear
to have spent their force before
reaching this. It is seldom windy
here altho' sometimes gusty and raw;
and it is to be feared that it is
~~but~~ ~~too~~ ~~frequently~~ ~~too~~ ~~wind~~ ~~y & disagreeable~~
~~you~~ ~~generally~~ ~~comes~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ ~~wing~~ ~~of~~ ~~the~~ ~~ship~~
~~that~~ ~~persons~~ ~~are~~ ~~thus~~ ~~thrown~~
of their guard, and do not sufficiently
watch the movements of the air and
make due provision against it by
wearing the requisite protection
~~that~~.

Meteorological tables here.

- done -

From the annual table it will be seen that the Barometrical Readings throughout the year have been very even gradually rising in the same month of April. The winter with great regularity whilst the mean range of atmospheric pressure has been small.

The Force of wind has been very small indeed which is accounted for by the remarks made on the subject of Clouds above and those mentioned also account for the large amount of cloud shown by this table.

The Rainfall has not been anything like the average rainfall of the United Kingdom by only 24 miles for the whole year, and it also appears that no rain fell on 440 days or nearly one half the year.

The Average Temperature of the year has been about as follows - but the variation in temperature in the 24 hours is occasionally very great. On 3 or 4 months by as much as 34 degrees -

It is singular that nothing is to be found here. For the annual table it will be found nothing was made last year. There was no marked range in the atmospheric pressure, the least amount of wind, the greatest range (only 6 miles) nearly the smallest mean daily range of temperature and variation of temperature between day and night. And this year the same desultory weather was experienced for which I consider that the observations taken

Water.

W

The water supplied to Colchester
is obtained from a fine artesian
spring rising without the town in
Chiswell Meadow. This spring
has been in use for centuries
as far back as 1536 a grant was
made by the Elders and governors
of the Guild of Jesus to one Ky. Webbe
that he could lay trunks for the
conveying of water to his workhouse
from this spring for an annual
payment of a Groat.

After this reservoir
was formed in various parts
of the town to which the water
was conducted.

The present works
are a revival of the old plan, and
were established in 1808, &c.
and have been improved from time to time since.
They are situated to the west of the town
and the water is derived from two sources.
The first an artesian well situated in Chiswell
Meadow from which the water is conducted
by pipes to the Reservoir in the Waterworks
and the second by a channel cut to the River
Colne. This channel will be seen on referring
to the Map of Colchester at page —
The water is made to pass through various
filters and is then admitted into the Reservoir
in certain proportions.

There are two large
Reservoirs to hold ^{about} 1000000 gallons

back of the works, whence
the tanks are mixed and
then distributed by steam power
throughout the town -

It is of excellent
quality the only impurity
being that it contains a few
Sulphates -

As a Military
Station.

Appears to have been a place of
considerable military importance both
in the time of the Romans and since by
both Jewish nations it was captured
by the Romans under Claudius & the Danes
under One of their chieftains or even
the Conqueror. It was also sustained
a long siege by Genl Fawcett ~~at~~
in the time of the Royalists.

Nearly a century afterwards in 1741
there was an encampment here of 7 Regt^s
of Infantry on nearly the same spot
where Fawcett encamped his men.

During the late French War it was the
site of an extensive Military Establishment.
The old Barracks which formerly
stood on the south side of Magdalene
(on the map) were demolished with
the exception of a few Officer's houses
at the termination of that war, but
a small Military Establishment has
ever since been kept up at a place
called New Bkth, far distant.

Premilary
Position

9

The present Military occupation consists of a Cavalry Regiment in the Cavalry Pts and has Depot Bkrs in Camp. From the annexed plan the position of the two may be seen at a glance. The site of this the last established of the Camps in England has been well selected. It occupies an elevated position to the S E of Colchester on ground somewhat higher than the road and on ground so gravelly that the surface water disappears almost as soon as it descends.

Cavalry Barracks The Cavalry Barracks is situated about half a mile westward of the Camp on the confines of Hockleyfield. It has been so fully described by Dr. Dale in the Sanitary Report submitted by that I shall not describe it minutely suffice it to say.

The Health of the men quartered in Room over Stables has been much better than that of those living in separate rooms. (Dally)

Hab. Two brick houses and stables

Draught Excellent.

Latrine Beautiful. Slight height above - in Bkrs of Blocks over stables.

Contains accommodation for 2 dep'ts
Battalions or 2400 men.

Sapient Blk
accommodation

Formed with wooden huts about 440 feet
by 50 each intended for 24 men
The huts are ventilated by.

The Average cubic space to each cabin
man (if fully occupied) would
be - From wells - diff parts of the water
Blks of good quality. The bath tubs
in Town Washrooms should be supplied
so that no unnecessary expense of hats &
be could be introduced.

Gas is now in process of being
put into the rooms which will
be a great improvement and tend
to keep many men who otherwise
would go out to Town indoor &
for want of a studious turn or those
who are fond of light reading will
now be able to obtain amusement
at home.

The Baths are in good order, and
the water supply is abundant and
of excellent quality, obtained from wells
in different parts of the Camp; I
find the an excellent system. There is one deep artesian
well impinging into the River bed in town
drainage into which branches from all directions
lead and there are also fed by small
walled brick channels which convey the surface
drainage to them.

Cavalry Bks
descnt.

10

The Barracks contain ample accommodation for the Cavalry Regt and is built in two distinct parts as will be seen by ~~the~~ refer to the Map. Most of the Northern portion is constructed with the rooms over the Stables and has a very imposing appearance and is divided into 4 Blocks run north & south. Each Block is divided into 4 Rooms with Bath & Lavatory Rooms in the Centre as well as quarters for the married boys of the Troop.

In the Southern portion the Blocks run East & West and are separate from the Stables which are in line with them. The lavatories, baths & water closets for night use are at ends of each room.

The cubic space to each man is 630 feet square & 60.

Ventilators

All these Buildings are warmed by ~~light~~ ventilated in the same plan. viz by Shropshire ^{upper} Gutters at the top of the walls & by the doors & windows - and a course of vermillion bricks under each floor giving entrance to the external air. The rooms are all warmed by the new pattern radiating grates.

Draughts

The main drain runs along the western Boundary of the Bks and has branches off across the attorney field where it joins the Town sewer. The sewer drainage is fair - in fact no complaint can justly be raised against the drainage leaving generally -

The water is supplied by the Water Works Company, and is good in quality and abundant. For some time see page.

The water tends to settle are all concentrated on Jennings Natural principle and answer amazingly well being always clean & pure.

The Bath Rooms. Bath are fitted up with every modern convenience and could not possibly be improved upon.

The Cook Houses Cooking four in number are ample and are fitted with every appliance to enable the Cooks to vary the Scutcher of the Soldier food.

The whole of the Barracks is lighter than gas and it is to this that I attribute so little venereal excretions in the Corps in comparison with the infirmary for many men are induced to stop in their Barracks or bathe themselves to the Recreation Room instead of going out to town.

Aug 3 Bk

11

water

Cotam accommodates for two dep't Battalions or about 2500 men -

Formed of wooden Huts
about 40 feet long by 20 wide intended
to contain 24 men

Verdict

The Huts are well located by separate
in the centre and a corner of the end
and by small corr. gratings at each
end of the Huts below the level of the floor
and are warmed by a central corr. stove.
The Cubic Space to each man if fully occupied
would be 40x4 feet.

Drainage

The Barracks are drained on an excellent system
One deep central drain which empties itself
into the River receives the contributions from
numerous drains branching in all
directions whilst these latter are again
filled from such surface drains and the
well bedded channels which run between
the Huts and down each side of all the
roads in the Camp.

Water.

The water supply is derived from wells sunk
in different parts of the Barrack, some of which
are of great depth. The water is of good
quality and there is no scarcity of it.

Lettmists

I am of opinion that the Town Water
should be laid on in Barracks & suitable
McFarlan's or Dray Apparatus to be introduced
for Lettins & Flushing instead of the present
Tub system which although emptied
nearly and well attended to are not
so desirable in a sanitary point of view.

Baths.

The Baths are in good order, ^{heating and supply to the above rooms} but have
to be filled by hand power which will
be necessary of a large fatigue party
daily to keep them full.

Cooking

The means of Cooking are good and
sufficient facilities are afforded for
varying the diet of the men -

The present system of lighting
is by Candles & oil lamps outside.
The Huts aside as the Rooms for Recreation
are badly lit and this often tends
to drive men to the town - and the
Outside lamps are totally useless.

Gas is however being
now introduced and put into all the
Rooms, which will be a marked improvement
for one of a shadowy town or those who
are fond of light reading will now be
able to find amusement at home
whereas hitherto they fled to town
rather than encounter the gloomy
^{the darkness makes quality} desirability of the huts at night -

12

Recitation
Infantry Bls.

What here the
Cavalry in
the way

There is a Readers' Court
Golf and Skittle grounds - libraries
and recreation rooms. These latter
are provided with Bagatelle, Draughts
and other games. The daily periodicals
& a few of the more familiar magazines
and are always well attended
affording a welcome retreat to the
Soldiers after his day's work, and
probably many men from young into
town & more fortunate places who
would, without this provision, probably
go somewhere for amusement.

A large Gymnasium has lately
been finished at one side of the field
which intervenes between the Camp
and the Cavalry Barracks (vide plan)

In the Cavalry Bls a large Reading
Room has been provided which is well supplied
with paper, periodicals, Books, as well as every
description of Game. This room is very much
frequented by the men. There are also a Fencing
Room & Gymnasium. Let however except these may
be as a part of military training, there are little
frequented by the Cavalry Soldiers as an evening
pastime. There is also a Skittle alley,
but this is seldom, if ever, used.

The Books contained - all
the libraries are useful to the general body
of Soldiers, to those only for reading & for
entertainment, of which would these
libraries be eminently well.

This army is very useful as a part of military
training but is little frequented by Soldiers
as an evening pastime.

Hospital. X

The accommodation is good for huts.

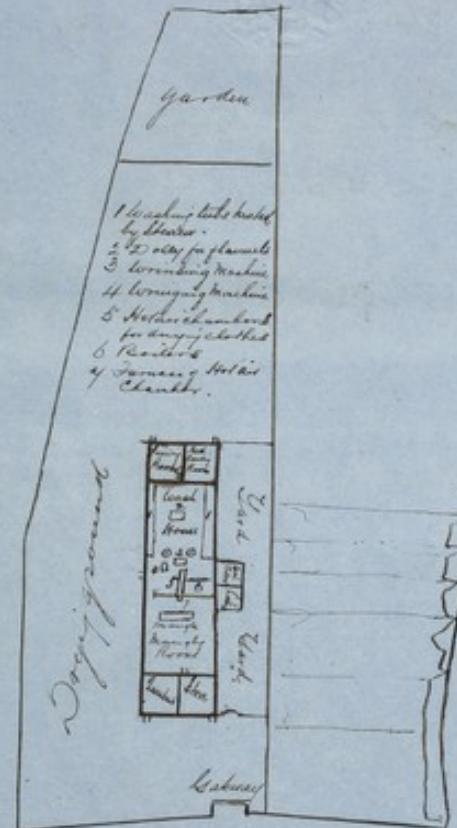
Ventilation is sufficient and there is no overcrowding. The Huts are connected by a covered way under which the patients in wet weather take exercise. ~~They~~ ^{It} is placed at the north side of the Camp and is composed of Huts ^{many} of which are occupied at present ^{is used} as a dispensary ward. There is an operating room as a Contagion and yet another as an Isolation and Washy Room ^{and also} Office & the Staff Doctor.

The wards are full long by wide and have a cubic space of feet to each man who falls ill. The superficial area to each man is ^{is added up to the total of the number of men} 10 feet. The enclosure contains Cookhouse, supplies, Peisantry, Stores, Latrine, Washhouse & Bathroom. The laundry is just outside the North Entrance to the Barracks and is

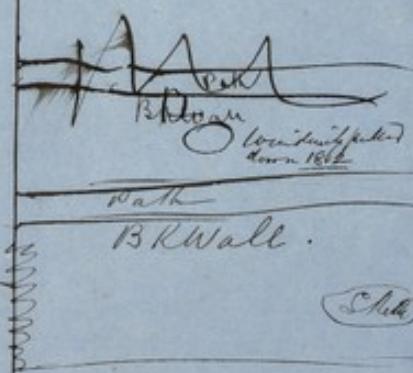
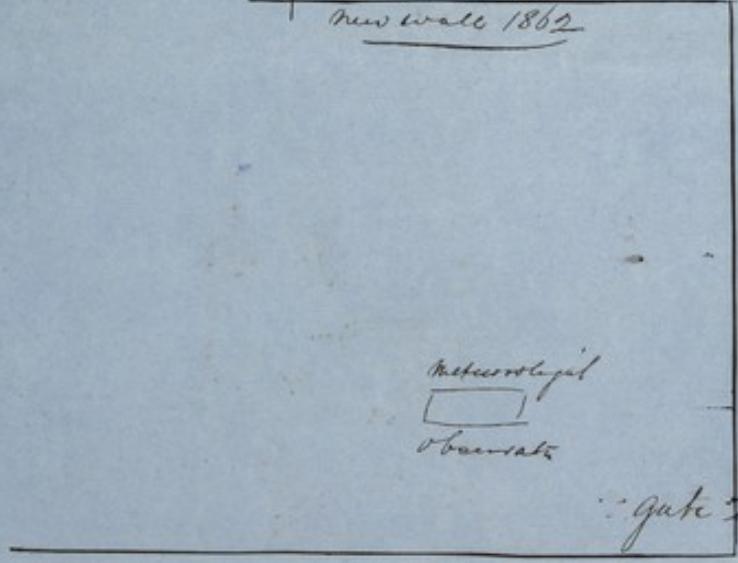
X The Hospital at this station is situated at far too great a distance from the Barracks (over half a mile) as it is closed open or otherwise emergent cases much time would be lost before any treatment (which would be invaluable if at hand,) could be received.

A plan is in existence for building one close to the Rd. and the sooner this is done the better will be.

Latrine. Very bad construction: Only wooden buckets emptied into a cart at night. Should have McFarlane water latrine.



+ new wall 1862



The Laundry & Co

Gymnastic

and Lashon filled up
with all the most popular apparatus.

W. J.

Deaths:

Tentative Results.

Per 1000.

1860 - 430 -	$\frac{4}{4} \text{ th}$ on list
1861 - 415 -	5^{th} —
1862 - 464 -	1^{st} —
1863 - 396 -	3^{rd} —
1864 - $\frac{371}{355}$ -	1^{st} —

considerable gradual diminution.

Report from Philadelphia

1866. 429. -

$$\begin{array}{r}
 2807 \quad 1071000 \quad 2335 / 1071000 \quad 429 \\
 \underline{2022} \quad \underline{9020} \\
 \underline{811} \quad \underline{404.50} \quad \begin{array}{r}
 1900 \\
 4710 \\
 21900 \\
 21954
 \end{array} \quad 43
 \end{array}$$

The admission from Symptomatic diseases has been very large 1890 - out of 2335 but of this great mass has been treated viz 1071 cases which less than 50 Cases few have been admitted during the year. Very few diseases directly traceable to Climacteric influence have been under treatment only.

173 Cases of Bronchitis

19 Phthisis

83 Rheumatism

87 Constitutional Influences

362

The greater number of the cases however occurred in old men and invalids from foreign stations and of these were wedded but the admission into this head would be very susceptible.

Rations:

The soldier Ration is composed of $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. Bacon 1 lb Bread 1 lb Potatoes & $\frac{1}{4}$ lb Turnips taken with Coffee Tea Sugar and milk = This quantity of meat is insufficient for the Cavalry Soldier who has long ~~and fatiguing~~ duties to perform and has to undergo daily several hours of really hard labor.

The Ration of the soldier is very deficient in fat and has no ~~meat~~ starch matter and I quite coincide with Dr Parkes that either the meat should be increased in quantity or better ~~or butter~~ ^{or butter} allowed daily proportion of bacon allowed daily

From the last Blue Book it would appear that there is no intention at present of increasing the soldiers diet and the writer in the house who states that the men are led to supplement his daily meals by beer is not far wrong.

The soldier should be provided with a good breakfast and have butter or bacon with his meal ~~and biscuits~~

On the other hand ~~as~~

Dr Innes

I do not believe that he ought to fall upon it as I have been often painfully struck with the extreme rapidity with which the portly figure of the sergeant runs about when he has ~~to~~ ^{to} meet to the soldiers fare

From the emmission of Earthly mists
day the spring Colchester is unsuited
to persons suffer from pulmonary
ailment and Rheumatism. whilst
it is about Newross part of
which could be selected for invalids
from India or China & other places
where Tymotic disease prevail to
any extent; for intermittent fevers
and ague at one time very common
here cannot be said to be unknown
~~but~~ although they are not nearly
so prevalent as erst they were,
but malarial affections may be
said to prevail endemically among
the lower class of the population ~~who live in~~
in the undrained ^{however} portions of the town.
Colchester

Now it is a station when the Hart
system should have been established
on account of the cold discomfort of
the severe portion of the winter on the
exposed ^{a slight recess from} eastern coast.

The level of the River is but
slightly above that of the ocean and
is a broad expansive one. This is often
submerged the water must lie on the
plain for some time until it disappear
by ~~the~~ evaporation as the river
bottom & the low lands on either side of it
and for some hundreds of feet below
is composed of Dark blue Clay (London clay)
light & non-absorbent. The hill upon which the Town stands

is composed of Gravel & Sand topped
with a Dry mould, but the dense mass
of Vapor which collect in the river valley
are usually wafted over the low
parts of the town by the nearly constant
East wind but the Camp is sufficiently
weak to escape this and too far from
the river to feel the Marsh influences
The country is highly
elevated, though not intersected
as a rule, so well drained and
permits few causes of malaria.

Here make a tabular state-
ment of the principal diseases their
causes & from P.Mo's Rep'd for 1861.

— Now —

Collective
Malaria

Cauter System to be adopted
knowing a man from it could be
devoted to Cappuccino to

The Health of the men quartered in the Room
over the Stables have been better than those
living in separate room
— Table —

Toilet Closets should be made in
the corner of the Bath & Toilet rooms
in the Blocks over Stables as the
men have to go some distance in
right temperature to calculate.

Men in Sep. Room Men in Blocks over Stables.

Supt
2d
Nov
Dec

282
387
403
306
264

or 4.388 per 1000
1360 = or 11.06

263
278
208
224
275
985 or 8.55