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NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

Cast India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 1,045. PRICE SEVEN PENCE.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853. ESTABLISHED FEB. 9TH, 1833.

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PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM R OYAL NAVAL and MILITARY

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and look through his Stock of RIFLES, GUNS, and PISTOLS.
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BRIGHTON COLLEGE.—The

B CHRISTMAS VACATION will terminate, and the boarders return to their respective houses, on Saturday, the 28th inc. Scadies will commence at the College, and new Studants will be admirted there, on Monday, the 31st, as nine a.w. Cluster in Foreien Lancauge, Milliary Drawing, Civil Engiaceting, and Chemistry, are open to eccasional students, on payment of an extra fee. All Information respecting the College may be obtained on application to the Principal or the Sevenary.

IL COTTERILL, M.A. Principal.

II COTTERILL, M.A. Principal.

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON,
The MILITARY DEPARTMENT will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, when new Stockens will be admitted.
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R. W. JELS, D.D.,
Principal.

Britth Army, who may be desirons of preparing themselves for the Senior Department of Sandharst College, or of reparing the de fects of early education, by sequiring at least as much knowledge as the young officers who have entered the Army since July. 1859 will find assistance, (confidentially) on application to Mr STOCQUELER, Mariborough Chambers, 49 Fall Mail.

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E. J. DENT'S PATENT. WAICHES and CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT begs leave to inform the Pavlic that, in addition to his extensive Stock of Chromometers. Wate us, and Chocks, he has purchased most of the Watches manuscatured in writering for the purpose of the EXIBITION of 1811. E. J. DENT therefore solicits an inspection of his Stock, amongst which is "the SMAILLEST WATCH! in the WORLD." that efficated so much cariosity and admiration withit at the Exhibition. Ledies Gold Watches, 8 guiness; Gentlemen's, 10 sulmoss; Youth' Silver Watches, 4 guiness; Darable Lever Watches, 6 guiness.

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made from their own ingots, and soid by tray weight, at its builties over realizable value, with the workmanship at preparhased at the price charged; the workmanship according to the simplicity or intrinsery of the patient.

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The recent inspruments were selected and important Judges who formed the Judy of the Great Exhibit and important Judges who formed the Judy of the Great Exhibit and important in the formed the Judy of the Oreas Exhibit and important in a very part of the world.

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under the same management as he retofore, and he assures those
Patrons who for so many years employed his father, the late Mr
Thomas, Rey, that their finance orders shall at all times be
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N LW PATENT SUSPENSORY CHAIR

BROWN BROTHERS have the bacour to inform the Offices of
Rr Mejesty and the Bacourable Consony's Services, that their
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Maval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

To the Rank of Lieuteants—Mates: Charles Gowan Lindsay (June 24, 1850), and William Heavy Jones (June, 1851), of Camberland, 70, flag-ship, West Indies, have been premoted by Vice-Adm. Sir George Seymour, C.B., G.C.H., the Commander-in-Chief, to the death vacancies in Dematics, 33, screw-frigue, at Rarbadoes, and appointed to that ship; John Jenkins (May, 1851), of Dematics, 6, st.-sl., W. Indies (Act.), and appointed to that ship, vice Willoughby John Smith (April, 1850), of Cumberland, premoted to the vacancy in Scorpion, 4, surveying-vessel, by the death of Licett. Kelham; Frederick W. Wilson (March. 1850), of Culysos, 18, to be Ass.-Licut, of that corveite, vice Lieut. Algar, invalided.

To the Rank of Master—William H. Harris (1845), now

smith, commanding Wellington, revenue-cutter, pro-moted to the rank of Commanders, B.N.

Remoral.—Commanders, R.N.—Grey Skipwith, Banff District, appeinted to the command of the Folkstone District, vice Peter Fisher, promoted.

Rook of Lectoroly. A William Herry Jones (June, 1811), of Comessioners, 181, and the horizontal property of the property of the following control of the control of the following control of the followin

consequently remained there. Capt. Denham, in Herald, arrived at the Cape, from Rio and Chatham, on 25th Now. on her way to Sydney, to enter upon his surveying duties. Syx, st.-st. Com. Hall, left Smort. Bay Nov. 24, for Algaa Bay, taking about 161 women and 300 children, belonging to life various Regiments on the frontier, the 73rd excepted. Darr. 3, brigantine, Lieut.-Com. Hosken, was in Simon's Bay.

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND

Darr, 3, brigantine, Lieut.-Com. Hosken, was in Simon's Bay.

INTELLIOENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.

Ajar, 58, screw guard-ship, at Queenstown, has not yet filled up her complement, from 250 to 500. She has been at Queenstown new about six weeks, and has only entered 100 blue jeckets. We used to get a good supply of boys and men from the Irish coast.

Amphion, Sheerness, Capt. Patey, has returned from leave. Only one able seamon and six ordinary have joined this ship. Her present muster on obpard are her officers, Marines, engineers, and stokers—these certainly form the greater portion of her complement; her deficiency is, therefore, among the blue jackets only.

Barracouta, 6, Com. George Parker, Sheerness, is about 80 seamen short. It is expected that an officer from this ship, and also one from Amphion, will be sent to the western ports to obtain volucters for their respective ships.

Creasy, 80, and Megiestée, 80, Chaiham, the shipwrights are employed on the alterations necessary to convert them into sorew-ships.

Cressor, st.-sh., Com. Hon. G. H. Douglas, Woodwich, received her stones on board on the 12th. The officers and crew are accommodated on board Mediess, st.-sl., in the inner basin, until Cruiser is fully ready for their permanent reception, which it is expected she will be on Satraday, 15th inst.

Demedies.—It is our painful duty to record the deaths of more officers and men of the Daumtless, 33, se em-irigate, Capi. Haisted at Barhadoes. The following letter is from a surviving officer:—Barbadoes, Dec. 16, 1852.—(In Campordath Research and the stoke the will be on Satraday, 15th inst.

Demedies.—It is our painful duty to record the deaths of more officers and men of the Daumtless, 33, se em-irigate, Capi. Haisted at Barhadoes. The following letter is from a surviving officer:—Barbadoes, Dec. 16, 1852.—(In Campordath Research and the twite to you. Pror fellow, its has been the melancholy duty of writing to relatives of our deceased mess and shipmates, Heis very fa

Martin, Assist, Engineer: Mr Davis, Assist, Engineer, Mr Henwood, Assist, Engineer; Mr Richards, Assist, Engineer, Official list of fever cases among officers and crew; William Yates, boy, 2cd class, recovered; John Last, boy, 1st class, do.; James Baist, Cape, mizen-top, Nov. 17, died on way to hespital; Thomas Wilding, A.B., Nov. 14, died aboard; Thomas Williams, Carpenter's crew, Nov. 13, do.; Henry Scott, R.M., Nov. 14, do.; Edward Conroy, R.M.A., recovered; James Baxter, R.M. do.; John Lupphen, R.M., do.; Martin, Nov. 14, do.; Henry Allmut, A.B., Nov. 17, deed at hospital; James Arthur, sick boy attendant, atili at hospital; James Arthur, sick boy attendant, atili at hospital; James Arthur, Nov. 19, dien at hospital; John Strugnell, Boatswain's Mase, recovered; William Hebditch, R.M., Nov. 14, died aboard; George Weston, ordinary, recovered; John Hellendale, ordinary, do.; Daniel Colon, A.B. do.; Www. Oliver, boy, 2nd class do.; John Stage, boy, 2nd class, Nov. 14, died at hospital; Mr A. Cowper, Mate, Nov. 17, died at hospital; William Elsay, A.B., recovered; William Elsay, ship Steward's Assist, Nov. 16, died on board; William Elsay, ship Steward's Assist, Nov. 18, died on board; William Elsay, ship Steward's Assist, Nov. 18, died on board; William Elsay, ship Steward's Assist, Nov. 18, died at hospital; Milliam Cossman, boy, 1st class, recovered; William Bed, boy, 2st class, Nov. 17, deed aboard; Henry Ellist, ordinary, Nov. 17, died at hospital; Milliams, boy, 2nd class, recovered; William Bed, boy, 2st class, Nov. 17, deed aboard; Robert Blaste, boy, 2nd class, recovered; William Bed, boy, 2st class, Nov. 17, died at hospital; Mr Manes Lightfoot, Makkamito, Nov. 18, died at hospital; James Lightfoot, Makkamito, Nov. 18, died at hospital; Mr Starr, First Lieut, R.M. A.; Mat. Hogans, boy, 2nd class, Nov. 20, died at hospital; Mr A. Leverett, boy, 2nd class, Nov. 20, died at hospital; Mr A.

Langlands, Chief Engineer, Nov. 22, died at hospital; Charles Day, Stoker, Nov. 29, died at hospital; Duncan Manson, leading stoker, recovered; Jem. M'Carthy, A.B., do.; Thomas Head, ship's cook, Nov. 24, died at hospital; Henry Aben, caulker's mate, recovered; Mr. H. Neale, Lieut, Nov. 22, died at hospital; Benjamin Webb, ordinary, recovered; Mr. Recombr, Clerk, do.; Ambrose Archer, boy, 2nd class, Dec. 1, died at hospital; Patrick Sullivan, ordinary, do.; Sam. Johnson, A.B., do.; Pat. Driscoll, ordinary, do.; Sam. Johnson, A.B., do.; William Swaine, salimaker's crew, Nov. 24, died at hospital; Edward Spearing, A.B., recovered; Henry Doggett, stoker, Nov. 24, died at hospital; Mr. Richards, Austi. Engineer, Nov. 24, do.; Henry Sumpter, boy, latchast, Nov. 25, do.; William Lyall, stoker, Nov. 25, do.; Thomas Joyce, do., still at bespital; John Wakeham, A.B., recovered; Joseph Irwing, R.M., do.; William Porter, stoker, still at hospital; Mat. Booth, boy, lat class, do.; William Pass, R.M., do.; Mr. Floud, Lieux, Nov. 25, died at hospital; John Piynn, ordinary, Nov. 25, do.; Wm. Fowl, R.M., still at hospital; Mr. Farker, Master, do.; Mr. Martin, Asist. Engineer, Nov. 25, do.; Henry Sumpter, Nov. 26, died at hospital; John Knebin, R.M., Nov. 26, died at hospital; John Rogger, R.M., do.; Robert Higginson, R.R., Nov. 29, do.; John Reed, fifer, Nov. 29, do.; Henry Frampton, A.B., still at hospital; Mr. Twins, Midshipman, do.; John Page salimaker's mate, Dec. 2, died at hospital; Mr. Parker, Master, do.; John Reed, fifer, Nov. 29, do.; Henry Frampton, A.B., still at hospital; Mr. Fraiss, Midshipman, do.; John Page salimaker's mate, Dec. 2, do.; det at hospital; Mr. Page and Midshipmans is keward, Dec. 2, died at hospital; Mr. Pagerald, Midshipmans, processed at hospital; Mr. Parker, Dec. 2, died at hospital; Mr. Pagerald, Midshipmans, still at hospital; Mr

Ext. Highflyer.—Capt. Matson, of this screw frigate, was left, e regret to report, at Trinidad very ill, and not expected

next.

Hightfuer.—Capt. Matson, of this screw frigate, was left, we regret to report, at Trinidad very ill, and not expected to recover.

Imperieuse, on Monday, at 10 minutes before 2 o'clock p.m., hiswing previously her steam up, steam of the trinit frig, the screw almost getting up to full speed at starting, and on proceeding down the river the engines worked remarkably well, making up to 68 revolutions per minute with the greatest ease, and causing the Imperieuse to leave the Monkey and African steam vessel, sent to attend her, far behind. Capt. Watson, with all the officers, was on board. The Imperieuse went down the river fine style, and ultimately left the Monkey and African far out of sight, and, on testing the speed of the Imperieuse at the measured mile, it was found to be upwards of 10½ knots per hour, the engines working most satisfactorily, without the slightest symptom of heating or anything going wrong. On casting anchor below Gravesend all on board were much granified with the manner in which she was brought up, as, notwinkstanding her size, she appears as manageable as a small boat; but a look on board would at once afford evidence that she is a most powerful vessel, with ample room to mount and work with freedom guns of the largest callibre. Her armament will consist of 8 guns, each 9 feet in length, and weighing 65 cwt, with an 8-inch bore, and 22 32-pounders of 66 cst, and 9 feet 6 inches long each. On the upper deck she will have one pivot gun of 25 cst, and 10 feet in length, for 68-pound shot, or 10-ingh-shell (already mounted); two 8-inch guns of 65 cst, and 9 feet 6 inches long each. Capt. Watson is very popular in ha service.

Megara, iron occew st.frigate, Woolwich, is in the east dock having her bottom paved with Mr Hay's composition.

pleted, will be a much more serviceable and comfortable vessel for troops, from her lower ports being watertight.

Melompus, 42, has been sent from Chatham to Sheerness to be fitted for the conveyance of steam-ressel machinery from the contractors to the different ports where required.

Placton.—An order has arrived at Sheerness, to receive this frigate, Capt. George Elliott, from Portsmoath, for paying off as per Admiralty order.

Rattlemachs, S. Commander Henry Trollope, Sheerness. In consequence of some defects being derected about the bows of this vessel in the range of the hawse timbers, several shifts of plank from forward on both bows have been taken out for the parapose of putting in new timbers, and making good the said defects. This will not in the least retard the undocking of this vessel at the time appointed. All the available force of the shipwrights and joiners is to be put on her, so as to get her ready to leave on 1st Feb. next.

Resistance, troop-ship, Master-Com. Bradshaw, Woolwich, will not be eastly to the service of the ship of the serv

least retard the undocking of this vessel at the time appointed. All the available force of the shipwrights and oloners is to be put on her, so as to get her ready to leave on 1st Feb. next.

Resistance, troop-ship, Master-Com. Bradshaw, Woolwich, will not be ready to receive troops on board for some days.

Royal Albert,—A large opening has been made in the reof of the slip where the Royal Albert, 120, is building at Woolwich, for the purpose of allowing the figure-head to be put up. The opening made for the figure-head of the Trafalgar when ahe was built, on the same slip, was not large enough for the great projection of the figure-head of the Royal Albert, the latter vessel being also much longer, and of considerably greater tonange, than the Trafalgar. She has had the extension of her keel completed, and the slit stern-post was put up on Saturday evening last, the men continuing to work until after six o'clock that it might be adjusted in its proper position. The aft stern-post is five feet in breadth, one foot six inches thick, and thirty-six feet high, and it weighs upwards of ten tons. It is formed of several large pieces of excellent timber, strongly joined and held together by substantial bolts. The other stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller will pass, has been put together and is nearly ready for being pat up. It is made of two pieces of massive timber, joined together and secured by strong bolts. The other stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller will pass, has been put together and is nearly ready for being pat up. It is made of two pieces of massive timber, joined together and secured by strong bolts. The other stern-post, through which the shaft of the screw-propeller, and the general work on board, are progressing rapidly, and she will be ready for launching in during the summer of the present year.

Rogal George, 120, Chatham, converting into a screw-propeller, and the general work on board, are progressing on her by task, and she is expected to be ready to

proceeding down the river the engines worked remarkably well, making up to 68 revolutions per minute with the greatest ease, and causing the Impericuse to leave the Monkey and African issuam-wessel, sent to attend her, far behind. Capt. Watson, with all the officers, was on board. The Impericuse went down the river in time style, and ultimately left the Monkey and African far out of right, and, on testing the speed of the Impericuse at the measured mile, it was found to be upwards of 10½ knots per hour, the engines working most astisfactority, without the slightest symptom of heating or anything going wrong. On casting anchor below Gravescend all on board were much gratified with the manner in which she was brought up, as, notwithstanding her also, she appears as manageable as a small boat; but a look on board would at once affurd evidence that she is a most powerful vessel, with ample room to mount and work with freedom guns of the largest calliere. Her armanent will consist of 8 guns, each 9 feet in length, and weighing 65 cwt, with an 8-inch bore, and 22 32-pounders of 56 cwt, and 9 feet 6 inches long each. On the upper deck she will have one pivot gun of 95 cwt, and 10 feet in length, and weighing 65 cwt, with a leave one pivot gun of 95 cwt, and 10 feet in length, and weighing 10; two 8-inch guns of 55 cwt, and 10 feet in length, and weighing 10; two 8-inch guns of 55 cwt, and 10 feet in length, so feet of inches long each. Capt. Watson is very popular in largeration, and the same thickness as the iron of which she is constructed, and rivered so as the iron of which she is constructed, and rivered so as the pronounced of port, on both sides; closed and permanently closed, and the only opening left where these ports were situated is a small space in the capter of each of about cight inches by five inches, for admitting light and affording some degree of ventilation. The fooder lower settlements of the same thickness as the iron of which she is constructed, and the only opening left where these ports were si

day of the action. Unable, however, to procure further employment, he at length retired with the rank of Capt., Sept. 10, 1840.
Lleutenhant Percy W. Coventry, son of the late Thomas Darby Coventry, Esq., of Greenlands, Bucks, died on the 7th inst. at 3 Palace gardens, Bayswater, from the effects of fever contracted on the Coast of China, aged 33. He ensered the Service in 1831, and served in 1845 as Flag-Lieut. to the late Rear-Adm. Inglefield, C.B., when Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies.

FINE CRUSTED ADMINALS.—Almost all our Admirals may be regarded as Port Admirals, their principal qua-lification appearing to consist in having been laid down many years, like Port.—'Punch.'

Militorn Intelligence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

King's Own 2nd Reg of Staffordshire Militia—The
Hon E R Littleton to be Col; the Hon H W G Paget,
commonly called Lord Paget, to be Licent-Col; R Dyott,
Esq. late Capt in 37th Foot, to be Maj; F Blake, Esq.
late Capt in 7th Dragoon Guards, to be Major; B. Miller, Esq. to be Surgeon.
Royal Pembroke Rifle Corps Militia—C A Harries,
Esq. to be First Licent; J James, Esq. to be Sec Licent.

Royal Pembroke Rifle Corps Militia—C A Harries, Esq. to be First Lieut; J James, Esq. to be Sec Lieut.

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Was Overicz, Jan. 14.

1st Reg. of Foot—Assist-Surg Thomas Knox Birnie, from Staff, to be Assist-Surg.

5th—Lieut James Wallace Dunlop Adair, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut, v Bennett, who exchanges.

20th—Lieut Jeonge Bennett, who exchanges.

21st—Lieut Jeonge Bennett, from 3th Foot, to be Lieut, v Adair, who exchanges.

21st—Lieut John Francis De Carteret, from 3rd West India Reg, to be Lieut, v Savage, who exchanges.

31st—Lieut Honourable Eyre Challoner Henry Massey, to be Capt, by p, v Pedder, who retires; Ens Robert Place Gould, to be Lieut, by p, v Honourable Emassey; Ens William George Herbert Taylor Fairfax, from 9th Foot, to be Ens, v Gould; Assist-Surg John Meane, from 20th Foot, to be Assist Surg.

42th—Ens John Augustus Fane to be Lieut, without p, v Sir Arthur Henry Dillon, Bart, dec.

74th—Assist-Surg William Lapsley, from Staff, to be Assist-Surg, v Robinson, appointed to Scots Fusilier Gds. 85th—Act Assist-Surg Alexander Fisher Bartley, to be Assist-Surg, v Robinson, appointed to Scots Fusilier Gds. 85th—Act Assist-Surg Alexander Fisher Bartley, to be Assist-Surg, v Robinson, appointed to Scots Fusilier Gds. 85th—Act Assist-Surg, User William Savage, from 21st Foot, to be Lieut, v De Carteret, who exchanges.

Orrice or Onnyance, Jan. 13.

Ordnance Medical Department—Surg Dempny to be Senior Surg, v Richardson, retired on half-pay; Assist-Surg, Wright to be Assist-Surg, v Elibit, Jan 1.

King's Own Light Infantry Reg of Militia—Capt James Scott Walker, late 85th Foot, to be Kapt, to be Surgeon.

3rd Reg of West York Militia—Theophilus Smith to be Surgeon.

3rd Reg of West York Militia—Lieut John Michael Barstow to be Capt; Robert Stansfield, Esq. Iste 17th Foot, to be Capt; Ens Thomas Locker, Esq. to be Capt; Robert Hargreaves, Esq. to Be Capt; Charles Gidhan, Esq. to be Capt; William Homas Locker, Esq. to be Capt; Edward Mayne, the younger, Esq. to be Capt; Edward May

Robert Hargreaves. Esq. to be Capt; Charies Garbers, Esq. to be Capt; Edward Mayne, the younger, Esq. to be Capt.

Oxford Reg of Militia—Henry Edward Francis Lambert, Esq. to be Capt, v Dillon, resigned; Benjamin Williams, Esq. to be Capt, v Holloway, resigned; William Wenyss Methyen Dewer, Gent, to be Lieut, v Scott, resigned, Jan 12.

Inverness, Banff, Elgin, and Naira Reg of Militia—Alexander Peurose Gordon Cumming, Esq. late Captain in her Majesty's 71st Highland Light Infantry and 4th Lt Dragoons, to be Major, v C. L. Cumming Bruce, Esq. MP, who retires.

CAVALBY.

CAVALBY.

CAVALBY.

7th Dragoom Gnards—A troop from Cork to Ballincollig Jan. 11th, to join the hd.-qrs.
3rd Light Dragoom.—The Governor-General of India having approved of the embarcation of this Regiment on its return home, after 15 years and six months' service in the East Indies, the Corps was to move down from Wazeerabad, in the Bengal Presidency, and embark at Calcutts on 1st January, 1853. The Commander-in-Chief in India has issued the following General Order:—"Head-quarters, Simia, Nov. 22, 1852. Her Majesty's 3rd Reg. of Light Dragooms are under orders to return to Europe, after discharging an honourable service of 15 years' duration in India. In this term of service are comprised the advance into Affiphanistan in 1843, and the great battles of the Suitej and Punjab campaigns of 1845-6 and 1848-9. Throughout these successive arthous operations the conduct of the Corps has been conspicuous for gallantry and soldierlike steadiness; and its contribu

tion to the general result has been repeatedly and signally noticed in official despatches commemorative of victory. The Commander-in-Chief hope that this further recognition of services well performed may not prove unacceptable to the copps on the eve of departure, coming as it does from one whose fortune it has been, on various occasions, to see its standards borne forward in a like gallant spirit on fields of note in Europe. The satisfaction which the Commander-in-Chief feels in publicly recording these facts is much enhanced by his being able to add that in the present, as in former days, the distinguished service in the field of her Majesty's 3rd Light Dragoons has been combined with exemplary condact in quarters. The unusual good health of the Corps during a series of years may be considered a further proof of the zeal and attention of the Regimental authorities and of the orderly disposition of the men. The Commander in-Chief cannot suffer the 3rd Light Dragoons to leave his command without expressing to Col. White and Licut. Col. Yerbury, under whose superior and immediate command the Regiment has repeatedly distinguished itself, and to the officers and men generally, his regret at losing their services, and his conviction that they will carn fresh honours for themselves an often as the opportunity is afforded. In further expressing an earnest hope for their prosperous passage to their native country, Sir William Gomm begs to assure the whole Corps that he will always feel a lively interest in their welfare. It is not intended to send out another Cavalry Reg. from England to India at present to take the place of the 3rd Light Dragoons, but it is probable the 12th Lancers will proceed from the Cape of Good Hope for service in India on the termination of the Kafir war. The next Cavalry Reg. from England to India at present to take the place of the 3rd Light Dragoons, but it is probable the 12th Lancers—Nottingham, Thursday.—A fraces occurred in this town between a number of mechanics and a party of the ab

16th Lancers-An additional recruiting party ordered to Knutsford, in Chesbire.

16th Lancers—An additional recruiting party ordered to Khutsford, in Cheshire.

1st Foot: lat Batt—Lieut. Wells has been appointed to replace Lieut. Law, of the 3lst Reg., in the charge of the Inverness recruiting subdivision.

1st Foot: 2nd Batt—Capt. F. Whitmore has presented his Colour-Serigeant, on an exhange of companies, with a richly-bound family Bible, and a beautifully mounted silver walking-cane. Mrs Whitmore has also presented the wife of Colour-Serjeant Hewitt with a very band-some Prayer-book bearing a suitable inscription. The Bible bears the following inscription—"To Colour-Serjeant J. Hewitt, Royal Regiment, as a memorial of high esteen and approbation in which be was always held by those who knew him best, and more especially his old friend and companion, who offers this slight testimoseial—F. Whymnone, Captain, Royal Regiment.—Cork, 4th Jan., 1853."

3rd—An additional recruiting party ordered to Oxford. 22nd—Capt. Joseph E. Tanekwell has been appointed Alde-de-Camp to Majer-General Sir Joseph Thackwell, G.C.B., upon the Staff of the Army in the Bengal Presidency, in succession to Lieut Gibney, of the 59th Bengal Native Infanty.

27th—At Dablin. Relieve the 71st at Kilkenny.

28th—Regiment being completed to its establishment, the parties detached ordered to cease recruiting.

30th—Leadon and Cork District Staff, ordered to raise men for this Reg. in aid of its recruiting. An additional party of the Reg. ordered to Effect to the stablishment.

38th—Regiment being completed the Reg. being completed to its establishment.

38th—Raditional recruiting parties ordered to Tun-bridge and Coventry.

4nd—District Staff in Scotland ordered to raise men for this Reg. in aid of its recruiting.

4th—Phillip M. Kee, a boy, volunteer for this Reg. from the Royal Hibernian Military School, ordered to be enlisted, to be trained as a drummer or musician.

R. Marines—Major Stransham, Lieut. Tomlin, two serjus, two corporals, one drummer, and 46 privates of he Woolwich Division, who had been draughted, and

under orders for the last formight for service in the Impérieuse, embarked in her at Woolwich Dockyard on Monday. One bombardier and 12 gunners of the RI. Marine Artillery embarked at the same time from the Hebs, receiving-ship, having been accommodated on board that vessel since they came round from Ports-month.

board that vessel since they came round from Portsmouth.

Mst.—To the Editor of the Naral and Military Gazette.

Sir.—In the War Office Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1776, I find the following: — "Surgeon Sir Edward Grymes, Bart., of the 51st Reg., to be Surgeon's Mate to the Garrison of Minorca." I believe this to be the only officer of title who has ever held a medical (Regimental) appelatment in the British Army. There have been efficier knighted, I allow, in the Commissariat and Medical Departments; but I believe Sir Edward Grymes to be the only Baronest who served as a Regimental Medical officer, at all events, since the year 1700. He was appointed Surgeon 51st Reg. Aug. 16, 1770, and appears to have lost Military rank, by accepting this situation at Minorca, where a garrison Surgeon has superior; was already stationed. His pay as Surgeon's Mate was only 52 Jrs. 6d. per annum, or about 3s. 9d. per diem. Can any of your readers inform me when this officer died, and when the Baronetcy—now extinct—came into his family? Jan. 10, 1853.

Shad—Head-quarters from Dublin to Kikenny (by rail), under orders, relief of head-quarters 71st Reg. ist Batt.

Edward Foy, a boy in the Royal Hibernian Military School, Institu

rail), under orders, relief of head-quarters 71st Reg. ist Batt.

Edward Foy, a boy in the Royal Hibernian Military School, Dublin, having volunteered for this Reg., his enlistment has been ordered, with a view to his being trained and employed as a bugler or musician. An additional recruiting ordered to Portadown, in Ireland.

54th—An additional recruiting authorised to be sent to Wootton Bassett, in Wiltshire.

57th—At Cork. The Depôt has been "told off," and moved to Elizabeth Fort, where they are for the present stationed. The service cost, under command of Lieux-Col. Goldie, will remain in barracks, awaiting the arrival of transports for conveyance on foreign service.

59th—Private Wm. Jennings, attached to the recruiting party at Leeds, has recently been convicted of felony and sentenced to nine mooths' imprisonment.

63rd—An additional recruiting party ordered to Bath.

67th—An additional recruiting party ordered to Newport, Isle of Wight.

69th—Armourer-Serjt. Richard Steadman having completed his instruction at the Royal Manufactory of Small Arms at Enfield, has been ordered to the Regimental Depôt to enter upon his duties.

70th—John King, a boy brought up in the Hibernian Military School, authorized to be enlisted for this Corps, for which he has volunteered.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—The 70th Reg. being amongst those enumerated in your last week's power as badgeless, a few lines rela-

Military School, authorised to be enlisted for this Corps, for which he has volunteered.

To the Editor of the Navel and Military Gaisette.

Sir,—The 70th Reg, being amongst those enumerated in your last week's paper as badgel-ss, a few lines relative to its fourth visit to the West Indies may possibly be interesting to some members of the Corps; for it will be seen that although it was not fortunate enough to participate in the glorious campaigns of the Peninsula and that of Waterloo, the services which it has been so repeatedly doceaed to perform in the worst of climates were equally perilose, although of a less brilliant nature. When encamped at Shorneliffe in Kent, under Sir John Moore in 1803, with the 4th, 20rd, 59th, one wing of the 95th Rifle Corps, and two pieces of artillery, to meet the invasion at that time threatened by Napoleon from Boulogne, the 70th received a sudden and very unexpected order in October (audden and unexpected, because the Reg. had returned only two years before from thesses) to march to Portsmouth and embark for the West Indies. After having encountered a tremendous hurricane which lasted without intermission four days and night, the Reg. arrived at Barbadoes on Christmas Day, and three days afterwards proceeded to Antigus, in which island two-thirds of the officers, soldiers, soldiers, wives, and their children, found their graves between June and the end of October 1804, from yellow fever. The Reg. remained in that region of land crabs, scorpions, centipedes, yellow fever, ague, dysentery, and other laxuries, upwards of eight years, during which thirteen Captains died, the Surgeon and one Assistant-Surgeon, two Quartermaters, and subalterra without end. As many of the latter were swept off after I had left the country, and exchanged in 1806 to the 93th Rifle Corps, in consequence of my health having suffered severely from the climate, I am unable to state the precise number of deaths that took place in the officers of that rank. The 70th has been sent to the West Indies again

The colours which were replaced on Jan. 3rd by those now berne by the Reg. are to be sent to the burnist place of the late Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart., for the purpose of being placed over his tomb, in the same manner as the former colours were placed over the tomb of Sir Denis Pack, in June, 1837, 73rd—An additional recruiting party ordered to Lincoln.

85th-Recruiting party at Guildford withdrawn

S7th—The O'Gradys and the S7th Royal Irish Fusiliers.—Quarter-Master William Creker O'Grady, now on retired full-pay of the 12th Foot, and residing at Orford, Suffolk, is a native of Castle Inch, Co. Kilkenny, and is descended from the O'Gradys of Kilballyowen, Co. Limerick. His father, who was an extensive farmer, came to reside at Castle Inch, and was next neighbour to the late Sir John Blunden, Bart. (brother of General Overington Blunden), Go Castle Blueden, in that county. Being blossed with a numerous progeny, he was usable to bring them all up to learned professions, and the subject of this memoir was accordingly apprenticed, in 1792, to a merchant of Dublin, residing in College Green, in whose house Major John Doyle, on half-pay, 105th Regiment, soon after took lodgings. Major Doyle had come to Dublin in consequence of having received authority from King George the Third to raise an Irish Regiment, and established the head-quarters for his recruiting at the Broad Stone, parish of St. George, where the terminus of the Irish Milland Great Western Rallway now stands. Young O'Grady became captivated with the prospect of rising to distinction in a Millitary career, and, mable to join as a volunteer, he enlisted, and was the first person who joined the Reg. first styled "The Prince of Wales's Owd Irish," and now known as "The S7th, or Royal Irish Fusiliers." Assoon as the Corps was formed—but not numbered—it proceeded to England, at the end of 1792, and was stationed at Hilbes Barracks, afterwards at Cowes, and then at Southampton, where it encamped with a large Army. The original intention was that it should form part of Lord Moira's expedition against France; it was formed as a "Legion," and consisted of two troops of Light Dragoons, and eight companies of Light Infantry, on the same plan as the West India Regiments at that date. The destination of the expedition having been altered, in consequence of the French Convention having sent its ableat Grenerals—Fichegru, Morrau and Jourdan—to Finance, and the par

and 3 officers and 80 men wounded, out of 788 individuals present with the Ragimen. The troops embarked,
Sarragon, and the first Brigade, under Sir Samed
Auchmaty. On the evening of July 4th, the day predecling the attack on Buenos Ayres, the S7th
being posted in the Right Brigade, under Sir Samed
Auchmaty. On the evening of July 4th, the day predecling the attack on Buenos Ayres, Sir Samuel Issued
an order that the great-coats and kits of the Regiment
should be left in the Commanding officer's quarters, under the charge of Quarter Matter Buchanan, or. in his
absence, of a subsiterer officer; the lame and the sick remaining as a guard over the baggage. The Quarter
Matter being employed on the General Staff, as an Assistant Engineer, the duty fell on Lieutenant Michael
next day, Quarter Matter Buchanan being also killed
the same day. No other subsiters being willing to remain behind, the care of this baggage was committed to
Serjeant W. C. O'Grady, he having been uniformly distinguished for his bravery, didelity, and intelligence;
his guard amounting to little more than 20 men. In
front of the house was a thick orchard, to which a narrow path led; on this path he piaced double sentrees at
night, and a piquet of 10 men by day. At the further
end of this orchard lay concealed a mounted body of
Spaniards who had been posted in front of the towns
of the English troops having intervened between Bunos
Ayres and their position, they determined to gain the
Campagna by this narrow pass. As they reasked from
the orchard, they were fired on by the sentries, and their
commander killed, whereon they retreated into cover,
and, after several hopeless efforts to escape, the whole
party, cossisting of 2 officers and 77 men, fully armed,
and marched them to Head Quarter, where they were
defined the summand of the series of the trends of the
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medal and change for Talavera, Barroas, Victoria, Nivelle, Ogeo-dy-Zoon, and Turifa. He procured commissions in the Stri Regiment for two of his brothers; cost of whom, Jan. 22, 1810, and was promoted to Lineatenan Yame 22th, 1817; he was a Greatenin challenge of the Control of Control medal and clasps for Talavera, Barrosa, Vittoria, Nivelle, Orthes, and Toulouse, and was wounded at Alost, Ber-

pleased to include him in the list of general receiving rewards for distinguished service.

"I have bow to sit very suit: Lewroom told ten. Not been served upon the tensely few years in the West Indies. In Canals, the Mediterranea, and the most of Liest. Gen. and in Pelestical Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of the Control of Control of the Control of Control of

later; as were the following Corps:—the 17th Dragoons, the 4th, 5th, 10th, 22nd, 23rd, 35th, 38th, 40th, 43rd, 45th, 47th, 49th, 32nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th (this last Boston and Halifax). Four companies of the 17th had also arrived, and many other Corps were on their way out or preparing for embarkation.

I agree with "Zieten Alten," that the 44th was probably the right reading—not the 4th.

To "C.P. B." (Page 7).—The language of the modern Greeks certainly cannot be expected to be that of the days of Pericles, or of the early periods of the Greek Olympiads,—of what the soldiers of Militades spoke at Marathon, or the sailors of Themistocles, at Salamia, I have perused many Corfu Gazettea, and have conned the modern Greek grammar, published by Elack and Co., many years since. I have the vocabulary published at Venice, 1817, by Nicholas Gliykys, (Mr Sweet, of course), and also the tragedies of Johannes Zampelius, the Leucadian, (Corfu, 1833), which are very fair samples; his Timoleon, Constantine Palaeologas, and Regas the Thessalian patriot. The "Excerpta" of Lord Byron from Romaic literature, published along with his works, are excellent; but no one in his seases will dispate the vast inferiority of all the modern dislects, such as those which have lost the dual number and the middle volce, and contain such adulterated and borrowed compounds of French and Italian astmodern Greek terms and compositions. Those who have read the pages of Homer, the Maises of Herolotus, and the Choruses of Aschylus, or Euripides, cannot well stomach effasions of the kind. Is there anything among them that will bear muster with the divine lyrios of Pludar, that could celebrate the praises of the chariot races of Hiero of Syracuses, or Theron of Agrigentum, of Alcimedon the wreather, of Midas the Immortal flute-player, or transmit, in his lofty melodies, the name of Cleander, the athlete of Ægine, to posterity, from the lathman Games? of Xenophon, the racer of the Olympian feetivals, or of Hippocles, the Thessalian, the bunch and the su

and Fieet, 1691, 12mo, sells for 2s. 6d."

W. P. S.

To the Editor of the Narad and Milliany Garatte.

Six,—In your Number for the Jour de l'as, I am asked by one of your Correspondents, "Does 'M. A.' know what sumson was borne by the Earl of Duncannon's Reg. (query 3fd Buffs?) in the war of the Barl of Peterborough in Spain! It was quartered in Cuenca. and, after Duncanmon's death, given to Lord Montandré, and part of it taken by surprise, with its Lieut. Colonel—Bateman, after the siege of Cartagens." The writer also asks, "What was the sumero of the Reg. which Gen Oglethorpe raised for Georgia, about 1732, which was extremely well-disciplined, and qualified to act as marksmen when disbanded? It should have been sent with Braddock." In reply to the former of these queries, I am unable to say what number the Regiment in question bore; no Lord Duncannon existed—at least, in the Penseoby family—until Feb. 2s, 1722, fifteen years after the battle of Almanza, which was fought April 25, 1707, referring to which battle, I find it Mackinnon's 'History of the Childstream Guerds,' vol. I, page 399, that Montandré's Reg. was not present at the battle, having been previously made prisoners. This is the only mention of the Corps that I can find: several Regs, employed in this war were disbanded, without having been numbered. The Reg. raised by Gen. Oglethorpe for service in Georgia, was embodied in 1737-not 1732—and was numbered the 42nd Regiment. It was disbanded in 1749, and its number conferred on the present 42nd, previously the 42rd Regiment.

Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown: now there are 3,000 affeat on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world; now there are 10,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Haif a century ago, it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now not as many seconds as it then did weeks.

Cast India Intelligence.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.
Telegraphic message, in anticipation of the Overland

Mail.

"Trieste, Jan. 12.—The steamer Adria arrived this morning with the Calcutta mail of Dec. 8. Pegu was taken on Nov. 21, and will be annexed. The campaign may be considered at an end, unless the Burmese forces should invade our new territory, which they will probably do. In such a case we should march on Ava. The morth-western frontier is quiet. From China we hear that the insurrection gains ground."

THE KAFFIR WAR.

By the arrival of the steam-ship Australian, which left the Cape on 1st Dec., we have intelligence eleven days later than that by the General Screw Company's steam-ship Harbinger, which sailed on 20th Nov., and arrived at Plymouth on 24th Dec., eighteen days before the Australian.

Governor Catheart, who left head-quarters with 2,000 seen, had arrived at his destination, the Oracge Sovereignty. He had sent back to Fort Beaufort three companies of the Riftes, and countermanded the marching of the armed Fingoes, who were to have joined him. His Excellency has issued the following proclamation:—

three companies of the Rifles, and countermanded the marching of the armed Fingoes, who were to have joined him. His Excellency has issued the following proclamation:—

"Know all chiefs and men of all classes and tribes within Her Majeity's dominious of the Orange River Territory, that I am come among you to administer, in the Queen's name, justice and right equally to all. I am not come to make war, but to settle all disputes, and to establish the blessings of peace. I therefore order and command you all to remain quiet, each of you within your own country, and to await and abide by my judgment and decision. I have with me sufficient of the Queen's troops to enforce obedience, and to punish with rigour and severity any chief, class, or tribe who may dare to resist my lawful authority. All loyal subjects of the Queen will be ready to join me, should I deem it necessary to call upon them for their co-operation sgainst any contumacions offenders.

"God save the Queen!

"Given under my hand and seal, at Graham's Town, this 15th Nov., 1852.

"Gonge CATICART, Lieut.-Gen., Governor."

His Excellency was expected at Whittlesea on 20th Nov. He has also issued a warning to certain traders, who have been dunning Krell for compensation:—

"Graham's Town, Oct. 19, 1852.

"Whereas certain traders or residents who are permitted to dwell in British Kaffrafa, at this time not being a colony, but a part of Her Majesty's dominious under martial law, have presumed to meddle and leter-fere in political matters concerning the government of, or relation with, native chiefs; know, therefore, that if any unanthorised person whatsoever, whether drading or residing within the said territory, shall after this notice be found guilty of a like offence, he will be immediately arrested and transported from the said territory; and, being declared an outlaw, should he be again found within its limits, he will be subject to summary punishment in addition to re-expulsion."

A further instalment of 150 head of cattle, towards the 1,500 due, was s

One Fingue was so has a finite took place in broad dayleght. It was generally supposed that that part had
been cleared of our enemies, but this does not appear to
be the case.

Colonels Buller and Eyre have moved on from Whittlessa with their divisions. It is reported that Moshesh
had "trekked" with a largo number of his people, who
have gone in somewhere behind Kreli.

Mr Warner has returned from Tambookie Land, having concluded a neace with Chopo, who has sent in his
complement of 100 gcms. Many Kaffers were seen, but
they are helf-starved, and have ploughed but little this
season. Queshu, who, it was reported, had been killed
in the last attack on the Waterkloof, is dodging somewhere in Kaffirland, with but few followers.

Information has come in that the spoor of three numerous bodies of the enemy has been discovered—viz,
in the Fish River Bush, near Committees; FonahiKloof, between Fort Wiltshire and the mouth of the Kat
Kiver, and the kloofs not far from theore, in which the
201d (Queen's), under Capt. Oldham, suffered so severely
some months ago.

The captured Chief Seyole is to be removed from Robben Island to Wyuberg, where he will be under the serveillace of Major Wolfe, the resident magistrate.

Lieut. Reeves, 13rd Reg., has had a narrow escape.
He and a few meen with him were surrounded by the
rebels, and had he not steadily held his ground would
have been cut off to a mgn. He was rescued by two
companies. These affairs show pisinly enough that the

enemy is buoyed up by fresh hope, arising from the withdrawal of so many men for the expedition to the Sovereignty.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A LATE SURGEON'S MATE, R.N.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A LATE SURGEON'S MATE, R.N.

He was son of a farmer in the county of Edinburgh; after narrating his medical studies at the University of Edinburgh, and a voyage in a whale ship to Greenland and Spitzbergen, he thus proceeds:—
It being a hot war, resolved to go into the Navy Service. For this purpose a petition is sent to the Commissioners of the Navy; they forward it to a Committee of Surgeons, who examine once a month; they return the name and qualification to the Commissioners, of which the examined are informed by a Clerk; likewise when appointed to a ship.

I saw those examined with me appointed, and gone—visited the black and white marble-paved hall every Board day, no appointment—very measy—did not know what to do, when accidentally met in Southwark the Apothecary who fitted out the Greenland medicine chest—asked how do you do?—what do you intend to do? Says he, Go to Mr Carteret, the Clerk; give him two or three guineas, he will get you appointed. Showed Carteret one guinea—ordered me to write to Mr Stephens, one of the Commissioners, alterwards Secretary of Admiralty; having shown it to Carteret he reduced it to a laconic style being transcribed gave it to him, the Board sitting; it was immediately returned, with my name in the corner, Surgeon's Second Mate of the Anglesca.

The warrant signed, the office seal affixed, and other perquisites discharged, gave Carteret, one guinnea—half-a guinnea was his due for every warrant; he delivered the warrant with great politoness, and in a slw tone of voice said she was a new 44-gun ship, going to Plymouth to get a clean bottom, and afterwards on a six months' cruise, and with a low bow hoped I would make my fortune in her, which gave me no small comfort and Joy.

The Anglesca, Capt. Jacob Elton, was at Cowes, in the Islo of Wight—went on board the ead of October, 1744—presented my warrant—was conveyed to our dangeon, the cockpit, where the same sever shines—hald almost desired the windows to be opened for day light and fresh hir. We sailed throu

ion a King's ship, of 50 gues, the same weight of metas with ours, 9 and 18 pounders, and a Liverpool ship her prize.

It was a brisk gale, with frequent heavy showers of rain; taking us for a 20-gun ship, at last bore down upon as under a brisk gale and heavy sea under topasis—was under a brisk gale and heavy sea under topasis—was very near us before we discovered her to be none of our commonts; and instead of wearing ship all cleared and waiting for her, hammocks were ordered up, chests down, reefs out of topasits, staysails hoisted; she opened her lower tier with an intent to engage us to windward; perceiving she could not use her lee guns, very judiciously came under our stern—did not rake us as expected, but we will be be dead to the sea to the stern did not rake us as expected, but we will be stern dead to the came under our stern—did not rake us as expected, but we will be stern dead to the c

miserably torn and destroyed in so short time. They did not imagine a two-decker would have yielded so soon, being afraid of some legerdemain; it was a very long time before they came on board, when many of the crew having broke upon some casks of rum were mortal druck.

being afraid of some legerdemain; it was a very long time before they eame on board, when many of the drew having broke upon some casks of rum were mortal drauk.

Our officers, holding their swords by the point, delivered the handle to one Captain Macdonald, who spoke Beglish very well, promised he would deliver them afterwards, and kept his promise.

We were very near the coast of Ireland; they shifted the principal officers and some men, leaving more English, of whom I was one, than Frenchmen, took us under convoy, and with a brisk fair wind set sail for their own coast.

Next afternoon we perceived two large ships giving chase. As English craisers were more frequent than French, it frightened them not a little. We were all immured below: all the hatchways sailed down but one, guarded by air men with drawn cutlasses and leaded pistols. They unloosed the guas, ran from one port hole to another with lanthorns, as if well manned and ready for action. Our gunner encouraged us by saying be could secure the powder room, so as they could get no more cartridges than were upon deck; if an engagement commenced, the English were fully determined to kill the guards in the hatchway, rush upon deck, and seize the ship. Unluckly for us they proved to be two French frigates, and a French prison awaited us.

The sailors, thus disappointed, broke open the spirit store, and were guilty of very riotious behaviour, unbecoming prisoners of war, most being completely intorineted, fighting with one another—many black eyes and bloody noses; in short, I never had witnessed a more confortless and sleepless night. Next day we anchored off Port Louis.

Monday, lat April, 1745, hunted the goak with a witness, leaving almost my all, which had cost me great care and expense, behind me. We were conducted to the chatcau under a guard of soldiers with white clothes and blue facings, the whole town, scarce equal to Leith, gazing upon us, your humble servant carrying on his back a bag similar to a pediar's wallet with some clothes that he had sa

paining upon us, your number servant carrying on his back a bag similar to a pediar's wallet with some clothes that he had saved.

After further details respecting his captivity in France, he proceeded:—

At last a cartel-brig arrived at St Maloes; we being King's prisoners were relieved before merchantmen, who had been there perhaps twelve months; they sochused us as cowards in giving away the King's ship, and many heavy curses were denounced by them against us; we embarked in boats in the river for St Loverin, giving three hearty cheers. We were unlucky in walting eight days for a fair wind; we went ashore all day; dreading to be left behind if the wind turned fair obliged us to be on board all night. Being upwards of 200 in a small brig, we had not room even to sit down, during which time never was undressed, neither in bed nor siept, was perfectly worn out with fatigue and a temporary fever.

At last a fair wind carried us past Jersey and Guernsey, and being about half way over, the saliors saw we were steering for Spithead, where they would be put on board a man-of-war, sweer bloodily, took the command from the Captain, steered a more westerly course, carried her into Portland road, and went ashore at Weymouth. Some few and myself remained, sailed through the Needles and surcenough were put on board the St George, of 90, guns, at Spithead. The Surgeon's First Mate yielded me his bed for that night, having slept none above a week, the recollection at this day is beyond expression refreshing.

The officers had leave to go ashore, which was denied to my brother Mate Lloyd and me, I waited on Capt. Fielding with a heavy complaint of having lost our all, with difficulty consented, on leaving our names where to be found on an hear's warning for the Court-martial. The wind being contrary we could not fetch Portsmouth. Insided at Southese common, paid a six-cous piece for passage and had just one guinea in my pocket when I arrived at Portsmouth,

I bearned the Court-martial might not happen for a very long time; L

Co Readers and Correspondents.

To "Fiat Justitia."-(U. S. Club) .- See Military

To "First Justitin."—(U. S. Clab).—See Military Intelligence:

To "E. M."—A letter was addressed to you at Leeds.

To "An Old Campaigner."—It is wery true that the Dwke gave an "opinion." Let, if we published it at the present time, it might injure the proposal new before the public.

"L. S. S." should have authenticated his I ver, and litewise distinctly specified the omissions in the publication to schich he refers. Why should he expect us to correct the errors of others on anoxymous authority?

In answer to an inquiry made in ear pages a short time ago, "R." informs us that the party therein alluded to, is residing at Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire; and, though a very woman Naval Surgeon, is on half-pay, and in private practice.

To "Doodle,"—There is not any intention to re-form Reserve Battolious out of the four Company Depots, but we should not be surprised to hear that the Depots were increased in renk and file.

To "D Drummer."—He has an allowance for stationary quarters.

tionary quarters.

To "Fair Play."—You must forget what has been stated frequently in these columns. We never approved of the system of keeping the officers of the Reserves on fall pay i'll absorbed. We agree in opinion much more than now sense.

Jail pay ist asserted. We agree to synthem much more than you suppose.

To "Verbum sat."—The London and Westminister Light Horse was a very fine Corps, and we gladly would see it again embodied, under a good officer. Sir John Villiers Shelley, M.P. for Westminister, was Adjustant of the Blues, and would be an excellent and efficient Com-

mandent.

To "J. U.S. C."—Above 300 of the Members of the United Service Club have put down their names a subscribers to the portrait of Lord Raglan, which Grant is esgaged to paint for them.

To "Old Solder."—Your application should be audressed to the Adjutant-General.

"Amigo" has our best thanks.

To "Lichat.-General."—(Brighton).—There can be no doubt that a considerable augmentation of the Army is intended, and will be announced on the re-assembling of Parliament.

"To "One who has served."—We do not consider your lan to be practicable: something very similar to it was shmitted to the Admiralty in 1851, and, after due consi-

To "One who has served."—We do not consider your plan to be practicable: something very similar to it was submitted to the Admiralty in 1831, and, after due consideration, rejected.

To "M."—Ingratitude to an Army is, we believe, as much a vice of habit os of nature. The first or second time a man may command an Army in the Field he may feel high gratitude to those who work out his ideas, but in the long run, his systepathy, divided anteny so stony, gets blanted when his Army gets renewed once or twice. Casear flattered the Tenth Legion, and Bonaparte blanneyed his Grand; but both regarded their men as the mere instrum nts of their success. Sir Charles Nopier is the only man we have heard or read of who really dul feel for his soldiers, and expressed it. One great subject of praise to the late Duke was that he spared the blood of his men; and with reason, for they were his treasure. It is a sery curious thing is Military annals, that the oldiers thrusedoes never give their Commander any credit for being sparing of their blood.

To "Orbay."—National Defences: Tarquen.—The French Squadran lay off this place sounding and recommitting, last spring, for three weeks. A Correspondent beys to suggest to the Government the necessity of a strong battery on Berry Head, a Martello Tower or two on Paignton Sands, and one fort or battery to protect Torquay. There is not a single soldier between Plymouth and Exeter, nor a gan. The French might lead on herever they please, and burn. Tigomouth, (as they did 160 years since), or Terryany, and pillage all the coasts. There is a 32-pounder gun at Exmanth, for the exertise of the Co-at Guard; the only one mounted on the while coest. The French might lead on freeder, only. The Rife Company is yet without arms! (instellin!) At Durmon h Cavile, the guns are all homycombed!! The way to the Topshum Barrocks, without opp-ation. There are about 60 old premiseures are all doney communications decimed or rejected cannot be returned; they are smally destroyed; and no communication on be atte

Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1853.

OUR MILITARY SYSTEM.

The commencement of a new year seemed to us an appropriate season for reviewing briefly a few of the more glaring defects and inconsistencies of our Military System. As the causes which gave birth to them, and the impediments to their removal are gradually disappearing, we cannot be reckoned either sanguine or presumptuous in expecting to see the march of salutary reform much accelerated. Both time and space pressed us, on the former occasion, to an abrupt termination of our labours, and we venture now to resume the theme.

Whilst briefly touching on the pleasing prospect of the speedy substitution of an improved arm for our Infantry, we neglected to enforce the paramount importance of a matter closely connected with the same subject: the most perfect weapon is thrown away in the hands of a man who is not practised in the skilful use of it. How many years will it take to make a marksman at the rate of thirty rounds of practice ammunition per annum? This amount must be quadrupled, to admit of our soldiers being saught and practised in shooting.

We pleaded the cause of the veteran soldier; that of the old officer has scarcely less-pressing claims to consideration. There is a class of officers-and not the least valuable or meritorious-not yet quite extinct in our Army, though daily disappearing from its ranks : we mean the soldiers of fortune (soldiers of misfortune would be a more appropriate and significant appellation).

By that term we would indicate those members of the profession, gentlemen both by birth and education, but of slender means, many of them the sons of officers. in whose family the calling is almost hereditary, who selected the Army as a profession to live by, joined it from predilection, made it their study and glory, and loving it alike for its perils and its pleasures, its hardships and its honours, cling to it to the last from respect, from habit, and affection.

This nearly extinct class we indicate by the term Soldiers of Fortune, in contradistinction to that by which it is now swamped, composed of the titled, the wealthy, and the powerful; who, either by virtue of birth, riches, or influential connexion, are enabled to secure all the prizes in the British Military Service. "The Army is a lottery," was a proverbial saying :
if it still be so, it is a lottery in which the distribution of the blanks and prizes may be calculated beforehand, with almost unerring certainty.

For this class, which we have distinguished, how everinappropriately at the present day, as Soldiers of Fortun , there is at present but one goal for their humble amoition-Full-Pay Retirement; and when we consider the narrow limits within which this inadequate recompense is confined, it is asking but little to demand its extension to all officers after thirty years' full-pay service who may desire it.

On every occasion that a French soldier or officer crosses the frontier on duty, he reckons it as a campaign : whether it be to Algiers or to Rome, across the Rhone or the Bidassoa, each such campaign adds twenty francs a year to the officer's Retiring pay. Moreover, if he have held for twelve years the grade in which he retires, his pay is farther augmented by one fifth of the whole amount. In our Army, every year of foreign service might be allowed to reckon in a similar manner towards the augmentation of Retiring pensions. It is fitting that some distinction should be drawn between the officer who makes a convenience of the Service by avoiding foreign lands

and deadly climates, and him who accompanies his Regiment wherever duty calls it. In default of such augmentation to full-pay, we must fall back upon a suggestion thrown out in our Gazette of the 25th ult., which is at least recommended by its costing the State nothing,—namely, that after thirty years' fullpay service, an officer on accepting the Retirement should be allowed in addition to dispose of his commission.

Our system of Brevets is one upon which animadversion has been heaped. As at present regulated, it both opens the door to abuses in exceptional cases, and in its regular working perpetrates systematic in-justice. Still, we know not how stagnation in promotion is to be avoided without periodical Brevets. The radical evil and error of our Brevet system is, first, that its operation commences only with the rank of Captain, instead of having reference to the date of the first commission; and, second, that in reckoning service, half-pay confers an equally valid claim with full-pay, instead of the former being, as it ought to be, entirely excluded from the calculation.

All officers of twenty-five years' full-pay service holding the Regimental rank of Captain should receive the Brevet rank of Major. There are but few now serving in this category, so that the cost of this boon would be but trifling, whilst as an act of mere justice, it would be valued by those who, while enduring the toil and labour of the Service, have seen themselves superseded by their more wealthy and

Loud and well-founded complaints have lately been raised against the selection for important commands of officers whose age and long divorce from the active duties of their profession afford presumptive proof of their incapacity for the successful discharge of those duties, whether in camp or quarters. It is vain to adduce a few brilliant exceptions to the laws of nature and the general results of experience. For one such instance we could point to a score where senility and ignorance have entailed disaster and expense on

We trust for the future to see selection for command made on more reasonable grounds; that the claims of octogenarians, however great on the score of past services, will be rewarded otherwise than by exposing them to professional condemnation and public censure for the unsatisfactory performance of services which can only be efficiently rendered by men possessed of superior activity both of mind and body, and who from recent connexion with the service have been kept as courant of the improvements which science has introduced in modern warfare.

We must not close our remarks without expressing our hope that under the present Commander-in-Chief early steps will be taken for the revision of that bulky and defective compilation known as the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army. All practical soldiers are convinced of the absurdity of some and the inutility of more of its contents. It is high time to discard the notion that a soldier should be made a plaything for puzzle-headed martinets or feather-bed dabb'ers in Military pageants and parade manouvres.

The shortest, simplest, and safest method of performing essential movements in the field in presence of an enemy should be laid down, and in these, and these only, should troops be exercised and perfected in their execution. The idea of drilling soldiers to complicated manouvres with a view to making them "handy" and "steady," is an exploded fallacy. out plunging into details, we may advert to the very unsatisfactory footing on which our so-called Light Infantry drill rests. Although general principles are laid down for the guidance of our Infantry under this head, no uniformity of practice prevails in the details, Almost every Regiment in the Service has its own system, and this is constantly changing with the ea-

price of a Commanding Officer and Adjutant or Serjeant-Major. An officer on exchanging from one Regiment to another has always to unlearn all that he previously knew on this subject, and to "get up" the system of his new Corps, as prescribed in some little Regimental brochure or MS., compiled by authority of the Commanding Officer or Serjeant-Major. The bugle-calls in "the Book" are in theory and pro fessedly all that are required : it is notorious that practically, through the Service, double that number of calls are employed in Light Infantry drill, and each Regiment has a selection of its own. Here is a fine opening for confusion with a line of skirmishers composed from various Regiments!

Lastly, we would deprecate all unnecessary mystery and concealment touching the Army administration, either with reference to the Army itself or the public at large. Publicity in the State establishments is consonant with the more enlightened spirit of the age. Concealment only generates suspicion, and is unworthy, as it is unnecessary, in any good cause. Why should the Army administration shun the light of day or the test of public opinion? We have former occasions adverted to the neglect to give formal publicity to Courts-martial, especially on officers, and to the consequences of so faulty a practice. likewise object to the omission to notice in the Gazette all appointments, whether on the general or personal Staff, at home and abroad. We will not pretend to say whether such a system would be a check upon bad appointments, but in the case of good ones it would be both a satisfaction to the public and to the individual.

The first appointment of Ensign Smith or Brown appears in the London Gazette; why not that of the General Officer nominated to the Staff, abroad or at home? with those of his Military Secretary and Aidsde-Camp? In like manner the appointments of Brigade-Major, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-Generals, and other employments on the Staff, are left to be learned by casual paragraphs in the Military Papers, or by search through the Army List. Again, in the case of Staff Officers of Pensioners, no public notification of any sort appears, save that which is calculated to mislead. The Gazette shows the promotion of an officer to a company vacated by a Captain transferred to "half-pay," without any reference to his appointment as Staff Officer of Pensioners; so that even those composing the force are ignorant of the changes that occur, either as regards individuals or dates. There are other inconveniences attendant upon such omissions, to which we may hereafter take occasion to allude.

VOLUNTEERING FROM THE MILITIA.

We have reason to believe that a large number of men now enrolled in the Militia would gladly volunteer into the Regiments of the Line, if they were not forced to refund out of the Line Bounty that which they received on entering the Militia, and likewise the expenses incurred. How far thus to put a difficulty in the way of volunteering, is wise, we leave our readers to judge; but of this we are assured, that the Army has in former times obtained, and we think would again obtain, some of its best recruits through the intervention of the Militia. These are days when we should well consider the best means, not only of manning our Fleets without impressing, but of raising men for the Land Forces without large bounties or the operation of the ballot. Under good regulations and judicious encouragement, the Militia might be made the means of fostering a martial spirit in the oung men of the nation, and giving them a taste for Military service, which would not rest contented with only twenty-one days' annual exercise, but induce the most manly and warlike of the population to enter the Regular Army. The limited enlistment,

and the improved condition of a soldier's life, with | form a band out of enrolled Militia-men,-for that, in the restraints on that unjust severity which disgraced in former times the discipline of the Service, all tend to make the Army more popular than it has ever yet been, and to raise it as a profession in the eyes the public. It is not for us to point out the details of the measure, but to state broadly the fact that a large number of the Militia would volunteer if they were not required to repay the Militia bounty. It may no doubt be said, that this permission being given, the Volunteer would in fact obtain a higher sum on entering, than if he had enlisted direct into the Line. This is true; but we think the very small sum additional would be well expended in obtaining a good class of recruits. Character and education might perhaps be made qualifications without which the Militiamen should not be allowed to volunteer, except on repaying the first bounty out of that received on entering the Regular Army. This distinction might serve a good end, and be one of the many means now in operation for encouraging education in the humbler classes. When it would be widely known that a man could not enter the Army fro m the Militia without a good character and some education, the impression would be beneficial, and tend to remove the very erroneous ideas entertained of the moral and intellectual state of the Service, which we well know has vastly improved within the last ten years, and is improving

MILITIA BANDS.

Regimental bands of the Regulars are, at best, a sad tax on the officers. With foreign Band-masters they are even more objectionable than D'Israeli's double house-tax. Cut up into detachments as Regiments are in this country, the officers, those especially who have no ear for music, " pay the piper" with a vengeance. Regimental bands, too, are sent to play here and there, by Commanding Officers of Regiments, without those at whose cost they are maintained, having a word to say on the matter.

The Militia, likewise, during the war, had their bands as good, or generally superior to those of the This was all well enough, as all Militia Regulars. Officers above the rank of Lieutenant then had pecuniary qualifications. The Subs, we presume, were not ed upon for contributions. But we recollect one Regiment of Militia, one of the Lancaster Regiments. that did venture to dispense with a band. however, had a Corps of drums and fifes, aided by flutes and a long drum, far surpassing, in our estimation, the generality of Military bands we ever heard. They, indeed, sent forth most exquisite martial

French Regiments manage to do without bands; content with a Corps of drums, alone, without a single fife; and they are no mean soldiers.

What with Regimental bands, and the expensive style of living now prevalent in the Army, we doubt not, if we could trace the cause of the number of young men who almost in every 'Gazette' are quitting the Service, we should find that, for the most part, it was because they had been paying "all their debts with the roll of a drum !"

Nowhere is financial reform more needed than in Regiments. A Com.-in-Chief and a Secretary-at-War of the Manchester school, in this particular, at least, would save many a young man from ruin. A Regiment adopting the Lancaster system, might then, nevertheless, be found as respectable, aye, and even as musical, as those whose bands now draw forth notesplaintive, we may call them-from the pockets of officers, who with difficulty support their position.

But we have been drawn not unprofitably we hope, from our point. We hear that this band mania h shown itself in our new-begotten Militia Corps. We have heard of instances where the officers have been the present state of things, would not be allowed, and could not be accomplished—but to engage, as we understand, a mufti band, in the town where the Regiment was assembled !

We trust that in the Regiments that have not yet been called out, there may be found those who will resist such absurditiess-and further, that they will not suffer themselves to be fleeced by the keeper of the hotel at which they shall establish their Mess, but previously enter into a general contract for every article they may be likely to need, at prices considerably below the usual charges, which the master of the house may well afford, considering that a whole Corps will be living at his house for weeks together.

Let us hope that our new Militia Battalions-which, assuredly, are destined to render valuable service to the country-while imitating the Regulars in discipline, will set an example of gentlemanly economy; and, let us add, abstinence from gambling, a vice so prevalent in the Army. They will then, if permanently called out, be in no want of good officers, for then men of slender purse and good family will be glad to transfer their services from the ruinous Regulars to the better regulated Constitutional Force.

ADJUTANTS OF MILITIA.

We have received the following jletter, to which we shall add some comments,

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Go

Sir.—My attention has been drawn with surprise to the repeated regrets expressed by some of your Corre-spondents that we have not a Militia Manual for the guidance of those whose duty it may now be to train that Force,

spondents that we have not a Militia Mannal for the guidance of those whose duty it may now be to train that Force.

In my opinion, the question is a very simple one.

Ist. Have compeent Adjutants been appointed to drill these raw levies? If not, the sooner such be the case the better; not officers who have merely been accustomed to fall in and be drilled with their company or Regiment, but such persons whose duty it has been to drill and instruct soldiers from the setting-up of the recruits to the formation in Battalions under the Lieut. Colonel—including the forming advance and rear-guards, with instructions how to act in case of attack on discovering the enemy—with a fair knowledge of Light Infanty.

2 mally. Admirting that there are movements of a complicated nature in the present Field Exercise Book (although I confess I have not yet been able to discover many of them), surely a Commanding Officer can select the most simple, and what he may consider the most meful for the drill of his Regiment. To compile a book of such material would in my opinion not only be truly absurd but perfectly uncless, and have a tendency to check the zeal of those who are not afraid to grapple with the great difficulties stated to be included in our present drill system.

With regard to the billeting of the Militia while under training, whether in public or private Louise: I should billet the Regiment by companies under has efficers, and by squads of companies under non-commissioned officers, aveiding all intermixing of squads or companies, this will afford a ready supervision on the part of the non-commissioned officers, aveiding all intermixing of squads or companies, this will afford a ready supervision on the part of the non-commissioned officers, and the greater facility for visiting their men in billets by the officers.

I cannot conclude without expressing my opinion that such complaints as I have adverted to are anything but creditable, after the facilities which have been afforded by the Commander-in-Cholief to obtain a

Although there is somewhat objectionable in the ton . of our Correspondent's letter, as regards those who feel the want of a Militia Manual, still we give a place to it, as it contains that which deserves attention; namely, the part referring to the competency of the several gentlemen who hold the situations of Adjutants of Militia. These appointments are matters of what is called "interest," and rest, or hitherto have rested, entirely with the Lord Lieutenants of Counties; and the mere fact of a man having been in the Regulars, we presume, is with them a guarantee of the applicant's petency-s, by-no-means necessary conse Take any Regiment in the Service, and say what proportion of the Captains and Subalterns of that Regiment the Commanding Officer would deem fit to take have heard of instances where the officers have been the Adjutancy. Again, there are some Adjutants of called upon to make up a purse for a band. Not to Militia who have held their appointments ever since the

peace. Allowing that these were then quite up to the mark, is it not probable that their energies, their professional knowledge, and their physical powers, have been much deteriorated during this period of nearly forty years?

An Adjutant-General is, we understand, about being appointed for the Militia; an appointment which, if made without favour or affection, must be highly advantageous to the Constitutional Force. We trust that, then, no man will be appointed Adjutant of a Militia Regiment who shall not have been personally inspected and examined by this Staff Officer, as to his thorough acquaintance with all Regimental details and office work, and is, in every other respect, fitted for an Adjutancy; for it must not be overlooked that objectionable as it may be with Regulars, with Militia, the several Corps are necessarily "Adjutant's Regiments." And, further, it is to be hoped that then all sexagenarian Adjutants may be required to retire, but with the pay they have been accustomed to.

We beg leave to say that we are by no means bringing a sweeping charge against Militia Adjutants; for there are, no doubt, many active and intelligent officers now holding those situations; but, knowing the importance of the post, we urge caution in future selections.

The remarks on billetting are also worthy of the attention of Colonels of Militia Regiments.

Although the book of 'Field Exercise' is all intelligible enough to our Correspondent, who has passed through all the grades to the rank of Captain, and who is evidently a smart officer, yet it is by no means discreditable, as he sfilms, for those who have at once become Field Officers or Captains to confess they are puzzled by a "book of many manouvres," as a Peninsular voteran of our acquaintance, in command of a Regiment, has denominated it.

We therefore again beg to urge some of our readers to prepare a Manual, such as shall be found suitable to the wants of those who, without any Military experience whatever, are called upon to perform their several parts in moulding, in three weeks, a motiey mobilate a Corps fit, at least, for parade,

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

The present period seems not unfitted for considering a question which has of late occupied more atten In India there tion in India than in this country. seems to be a very general belief entertained, that it is in contemplation to unite in future the somewhat incompatible offices of the Governor and of the Commander-in-Chief at the Presidencies. Indeed, the Indian papers openly state, that on the return of Lord Falkland from Bombay, the office of Governor will be united with that of the Commander-in-Chief in Lord Frederick FitzClarence. If such arrangement were not in itself inexpedient, we would feel well satisfied, for a better, more just, or more laborious public officer can hardly be found in the whole Service. On this subject we have seen some brief but clear notes,* evidently from the pen of one exceedingly familiar with the various bearings of the question and if we might hazard the assertion, one who has held high office in the East India Company's Service.

The union of the Civil and Military offices of Governor and of Commander-in-Chief at each of the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay, seems hardly to have been intended under the Act of Parliament now in force, although it authorises the junction in the case of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief in India. The great objection seems to us to be, in granting to one person the total patronage of the Presidency, both Civil and Military. When it was raled that in cases of death or transportation, under the mentence of Courts-martial, the confirmation by the Commander-in-Chief required the approval further

" Indian Territories-Notes for the New Act of Parliament for India."

of the Governor of the Presidency in Council, it is obviously implied that the offices are not united. This clearly points out the intention, as we think, of the Legislature on this subject; but even if such had not been the case, there are excellent reasons for continuing as heretofore the separation of the offices. One of the best, perhaps, is the utter impossibility for any one man, however energetic, industrious, and healthy, to properly perform the multifarious and immense mass of business incidental to the consideration and decision of the documents and papers which are submitted from the several Civil and Military Departments.

The junction of these offices has invariably, we believe, been attended with inconvenience and delay, and the interruption of the ordinary system of Government. Both Civil and Military servants find that their claims are less fairly considered, and instances are numerous of the distribution of patronage in the Civil, Military, Medical, and uncovenanted departments, when vested in one person, being partial, and to the serious injury of the public interests. The Governor has quite sufficient power already, and so likewise has the Commander-in-Chief, and we shall sorely regret if a paltry economy shall recommend the blending of the two distinct and discrepant offices

The evil of granting to Governors of Presidencies their full powers when absent from their Councils, we also deprecate, and we cannot but think rules might be formed for keeping the Commanders-in-Chief from roaming—"Over the hills and far away"—from the Presidencies.

THE WELLINGTON INSTITUTION.

Eighteen years ago Major R. Lachlan, an officer of Regiment, published in pamphlet form. and circulated throughout the Service, a proposal for "founding a great national institution, intended more especially for the reception of or phan children of officers of the British Army, but so constituted as to form at the same time a highly respectable yet econe mical public seminary for the education of officers sons and daughters in general." To the Major, therefore, seems to belong the merit of originating the scheme by which it is now proposed to do honour to the memory of the Duke of Wellington, Major Lachlan, who resides at present at Montreal, Canada, took the greatest pains and trouble to perfect his benevolent design; his pamphlet is well worth being referred to (or, still better, the Major himself) by those into whose hands may fall the founding "The Royal Military Institution" or "Wellington College," into which we trust will be received both the sons and daughters of officers, the latter especially requiring consideration in the event of the loss of their natural protector. there were a remission of income-tax, and the stoppage of a day's pay annually from each officer, it would be no great hardship; and as vacancies occurred in the institution, and were duly advertised, officers should have the right of placing their children in it, and thus it would not be considered in the light of a mere charity.

MEDALS FOR THE CAPE CAMPAIGNS.

Now that the very ardnous contest in South Africa seems to be drawing to a close, we trust that the Authorities who have the power will have also the inclination to induce the Queen to mark her approval of the exertions of the troops by a small distinction in the shape of a Medal. For the last three campalgns, 1834-33, 1846-47, and even for 1851-52, there will of course be no prize-money; and all that one officer, Major Bissett, Cape Mounted Rifles, has to show for these three wars is a leg broken by a Kaffir bullet! We hope that justice will be done to the South African soldiers who have fought so nobly and undergone so much.

THE UNSHAVEN LIP.

Is it because the moustache is considered un-English that the greater part of the British Army is prohibited from wearing it? If so, let the Prince Consort conform to the national feeling; let every one, foreigners excepted, be interdicted from appearing at Court with this crinigerous anti-nationality.

Is the unshaven lip unbecoming? Is the moustache unmartial in its aspect? The Military nations of the earth do not think so. All Continental Armies wear it. Abroad it is the distinguishing characteristic of a Military man. The Native Infantry and Cavalry soldiers, too, of the East India Company's Army shave not the upper lip; and, in one Presidency at least, the anomaly now no longer exists of unmoustached European officers of Native Corps standing alongside their men thus martially embellished.

If, then, the moustache (properly trimmed) be becoming to the soldier, why are the British Infantry inhibited from appearing with it, while the British Cavalry are, by order, thus adorned? Can it be that our Cavalry are considered so inferior to the Continental Cavalry that, by way of compensation, they are given this adventitious aid to render them men of "fierce countenance?"

The whole question, thus theorematically treated, is submitted, with every respect, for the consideration of Lord Hardinge—the "therefore" being obvious.

CROSS BELTS.

The honour of many discoveries in arts and sciences has often been disputed among competitors up to the present day, while the names of others have been lost in the lapse of ages. The individual who divided the starry heavens into constellations is unknown; so is he who first predicted the eclipses of the sun and moon; while the name of the inventor of the cart or carriago wheel is lost in the mist of time; but it is rather extraordinary that the great genius who invented Soldiers' Cross Belts should be unknown to fame, although he flourished at a much later period.

And pity 'tis, 'tis true...'tis pity;

Surely the man ought to have left a name behind who discovered the mode of carrying a moderate weight in the most inconvenient possible manner. We should recollect that this mode has lasted about two centuries in all the Armies of Europe. One thing, however, we may renture to say respecting this personage—he was no sportsman, or he would have kept his nowder more handy.

The ancient bandoleer was worn occasionally over the shoulder, but more frequently round the waist. We have been rather at aloas to guess why the latter was given up; it was a row of cartridge cases, of wood or tin, attached to a belt with a narrow leather apron, to protect the ammunition from wet.

The only reason for its discontinuance that we can guess was, at the time of matchlock men the portable fire was in too great proximity to the ammunition ; but the matchlock was soon superseded by flint; and, although there might be a very slight degree of danger in priming, that is wholly done away with at present by the percussion locks. The fact is, that in all the European Armies, the great object is appearance; the ease or comfort of the soldier, and rendering him more-light and active in the field, are looked on with a sort of cold contempt. It is all very well when these stiff-buckled, overloaded soldiers, are fighting against each other; but there comes a different reckoning when these men are opposed to wilder and less cumbered opponents. In all the early contests with the Arabs the French were obliged to throw off their packs and leave them under charge of a guard, when any very rapid movement had to be They raised a large body of Riflemen, Les effected. Chasseurs de Vincennes, to compensate for want of speed in the French Infantry, and were obliged to Taise native Cavalry to compete with the rapid and desultory movements of their opponents. Even now, in nominal peace, since the capture of Abd-el-Kader, their conquest is so little secure, that they keep 100,000 men under arms, who are all clothed and appointed in different manner from their brother soldiers in There can be little doubt that the disasters of the Russians in Caucasus may be greatly attributed to this cause. The heavy marching Muscovite has little chance with the mountaineer amongst native hills. If something older than shoulder-belts, Exchequer tallies, were still in existence, they would give evident proof that we have not remained unscathed in this sort of warfare; the name of the scene of action ought to be changed to the Cape of and Hope, for we have had nothing but a successi disappointments. We sent out men in driblets, falsely oloted, including these shoulder-belts, and continued doing so until the Kaffirs and wait-a-bit thorns convinced us we were wrong. The whole of Military ambition seems comprised in, "How shall we look on parade?" and the performing of a few manœuvres on level ground, some of which were never practised, nor ever will be, on actual service.

Amonest the articles of soldier-millinery, nothing is more prominent than these pipeclayed belts. The troops of the continent put them on singly, so that the muscles of the chest have a certain degree of play; but we, as if resolved not to be outdone in absurdity, buckle together these pieces of human harness with a brass plate, which weighs perhaps a quarter of a pound, and costs something. In case the buttons on a man's coat are not sufficiently explicit, this bit of brass tells in large characters the number of the Regiment; while it is a check on the soldier's respiration, it shows to an enemy's riflemen, the direct road to the interior economy of its wearer.

Let us look at how these incumbrances are in detail; the longer the lever the greater the power; the longer the strap, the heavier the weight appended to it; the pouch, in its present position, must hang low, in order to allow its cover or lid to be raised clear of the knapsack; the whole weight of 60 rounds of ammunition and the box that contains it, falls on the left shoulder, while the right bears only the weight of another belt carried for mere show, as it only supports the bayonet and scabbard. Now, it is perfectly clear to any capacity, that carrying weight, unequally distributed, adds seriously to the annoyance of the

The pouch rests then just over the hip joint, in a manner to keep the man in mind that it is there, but if he has occasion to run to outflank or pursue an enemy, it becomes instinct with life, and, as man described his horse, "it jumps apout like every ting in de vorld." To check this saltatory propensity the Light Regiments wear a strap round the body to keep the pouch in subjection-another item in the

article of weight.

Another of the disadvantages of the present pouch is, that the man is always working in the dark, and often pulls out two cartridges for one; look for proof at the boys attending in the rear of a battalion firing blank cartridge, or, walk over a recent battle-field. and notice the quantity of unburnt ammunition scatfered about.

Contrast these inconveniences with what is offered as a substitute, and then judge :- A broad leather strap fastened round the body, above the loins, with a strong buckle : two cartridge boxes, rounded internally, to suit the figure, one before, and the other behind; each containing 30 rounds of ball cartridge. In the lower part of the strap, on the left side, a frog to be attached to carry the bayonet scabbard.

The advantages of the proposed change over the present mode are these : the diminution of weight, its more equal distribution, relief to the muscles of the chest and organs of respiration; the superior facility

to the soldier when forced to fall out in fording rivers. or passing through thicket or bush; finally to get rid of the nuisance of pipeclay.

There is also a small inconvenience to the soldier in wearing the pouch : when on outpost duty, with his econtrements on, he can only lie on his left side. It may be argued that throwing the weight of sixty rounds of ammunition on the loins would be too great pressure; we grant it would be so, if the whole ras condensed on one point, but divided between front and rear, the two pouches would serve in some mea-sure to balance each other. At all events, it would be very easy to make the experiment by two or three old soldiers, and if the pressure on the loins was too great, straps over the shoulders, after the fashion of races, could be used when on active service in the In England, and in country quarters, the pouches might be, as the sailors say, "unshipped," and left in the company's arm chest, until wanted. The seldier then, when on parade, would only have the waist-belt, with the bayonet and scabbard.

The best pattern to take in fitting out a fighting soldier, is to look at our sportsmen, and observe how they carry everything in the manner best suited to their own ease and freedom; indeed, we should have no objection to see a scarlet shooting-jacket with all its pockets, &c., and the soldier's coatee handed over to the farmers as a scare-crow, for which it is admirably suited. But "What would Mrs Grundy say?" or. rather, what would the worshippers of pipeclay and the Army accoutrement makers say?

SHIPPERS OF GUNPOWDER FOR THE CAPE.

Statesmen and philanthropists have long puzzled their brains to devise means for the effectual prevention of a recurrence of Kaffir wars. The matter appears to us very simple. The way to debar a man from getting drunk is to take effectual measures to prevent his obtaining intexicating liquors. Let, in like manner, then, the exportation of gunpowder into the Cape Colony, or any adjacent port, from this country be declared contraband by an Order Council, except by a licence. Let the gunpowder even imported by such licence be subject to stringent excise laws, and let the punishment of transportation for life, as General Catheart is wisely doing, be inflicted on any one who shall, even during peace, sell an ounce of gunpowder to a Kaffir, Hottentot, or Fin-The necessity of the case warrants such an arhitrary measure.

That more powder is annually imported into the Cape than can possibly be needed by the Colonists, is manifest. There was, as is well known, a greater quantity landed at Port Elizabeth, a frontier scaport, the year immediately preceding this present war, than would have sufficed the whole Colony for a couple of years, even had every man been the keenest sports man possible. That a large part of this, through the means of traders and winklers, found its way into the hands of the Kaffirs and the Hottentots who rebelled no one can for a moment doubt.

Whether the Editor of 'The News of the World,' in the article referred to by our Correspondent, whose letter we publish, and which article we subjoin, be correctly informed as to the quantity of powder on board the ill-fated brig Lily, said to be from Liverpool, bound to the south-west of Africa, we know not. If it be, the quantity was more befitting an Ordnance vessel laden with munitions of war than a Cape trader. "Fifty tons are 1,000 cwt." An Ordnance barrel of powder contains ninety pounds; therefore, if her lading be correctly reported, she must have had on board up-wards of 1,200 barrels! A little reflection would have pointed out to the shippers that this cargo would far exceed, for years to come, the want of the Colonists, even during hostilities; for the Burghers and

Black Levies, who take the field, are supported by Government. The next suggestion that would naturally occur would be-What is likely to become of the surplus which the Colonists cannot use?

A French vessel, wrecked last week on the coast of Dorsetshire, was said to have been laden with arms and ammunition for the Cape. This the Master of the vessel indignantly denied in a letter to the 'Times.' Let us, then, for the credit of our mer-chants, hope that the Editor of 'The News of the World' is likewise misinformed as to the cargo and the destination of the vessel, or, at least, as to the quantity of powder on board; although the nature the explosion goes far to prove the quantity stated; and, if really bound to the vicinity of the Cape the light draught of a vessel of 180 tons fairly gives, rise to suspicion.

To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary Gazette.

rise to susplicion.

To me Editor of the Neval and Military Gazette.

Sir.—Under the head of "Cape News," in your valuable 'Gazette' of the 1st instant, I find it stated that "a person by the name of Divine has been scattered to serve years' imprisonment, with hard labour, for selling two pounds of powder to a Hottentot." There can be no question that the fellow richly deserves this punishment. May I take the liberty of directing your attention to the enclosed, which I have cut from 'The News of the World' paper? You will doubtless agree with me that there can be little use in General Cathcart imprisoning people for selling small quantities of powder, thereby enabling the Kaffirs to destroy our people, when merchants in Lieurpool are permitted by the Government at home to send tous of it to the Coast of Africa, together with arms, &c. It appears to me to be of very little importance whether ammunition be sent to the East or West Coast, for I fancy at times it must get into the hands of our enemies in that country. It would not in the least surprise me if on inquiry you find that the gentlemen shipping this large quantity of 'arms and amsunition' to Africa are members of the Peace Society. But what does that signify to them? A few Colonists and brave troops, more or less, mardered by the Kaffirs, is of no consequence so long as a good profit is returned, as, from your remark, "nothing can be taken over the border which commands so resumerative and ready a sale." Fray excuse this harried note. I have not the least objection to "free trade," but not in guapousder to the Coast of Africa.—Yours very truly,

White Health, Malmesbury, Wills, 4th January, 1852.

"The brig Lilly, of 180 tons, owned by Mesere Hatton

White Heath, Malmesbury, Wilts, 4th January, 1852

not the least objection to "Pres trans," out not in purposeder to the Coast of Africa. "Yours very truly,"

White Heath, Malmesbury, Wilst, 4th January, 18-2.

"The brig Lily, of 180 tons, owned by Messrs Hatton and Cookson, of Mersey-street, left the Mersey on Tuesday week, under the command of Capt. John Owens, for the south-west coast of Africa. The cargo consisted of about fifty fons of gamponeder, twenty pancheons of run, a quastity of areas, and some bale goods, containing articles for barter on the coast. The versel was beating about the Channel till Monday morning last, when she was driven by the violence of the storm to the Sound of the Calf of Man. The sea was renning mountains high at the time, and, despite all the efforts of the crew, about eleven o'clock the Lily was stove on Kitterland Island, which lies between the island of the Calf of Man and the mainland of the Isle of Man. With a desperate effort most of the crew (13 in number) reached the rocks by the sid of boats. The waves best fariously upon the wreck and the rocks. Captain Owens and three of the erew got on the ledge of a rock, from which two of the seamen sprang to the land; but the Captain, in attempting to do the same, was drowned. The cook and two lads also mot with a watery grave. The carpenter was killed by the mast falling upon him. Thus five of the crew were lost. Early on Tuesday morning, Mt Enos Lace, grocer and shipbroker of Fort St Mary, being subagent for Lloyd, repaired to the wreck with 31 men, to see what could be saved. At a quarter before eight a violent shock was felt throughout the southern district of the island; and a sheet of fire and pillar of smoke were seen to be hurled into the air, hundreds of feet high, from the wreck. It seems that a large portion of the powder was placed so high in the vessel that it did not get wet by the waves breaking on it. The explosion dashed the vessel to atoms, and blew to broken fragments one 30 human beings! But one individual near the fatal scene escaped to tell the story, James

at least six miles off. No vestige of the vessel remains; but fracments of wood, iron, copper, guns, and parts of human bodies are strewed around the country for miles. A man of Craig Neish (name unknown) got terribly burt by falling from the rocks in an effort to lead aid to the suff rers. A salior of the name of Fanning got a compound fracture of the leg in the wreck, on Monday, and lies disabled at the hotel in Port St Mary. It is not probable that the cause of the explosion will ever be correctly ascertained, but it is supposed that the powder was fired by a light from the pipe of some of the men who were smoking on board the vessel. The people of the Isle of Man who have to work for their living are, generally, in very humble circumstances, and Port St Mary is one of the poorest fishing villages in the island. The widows and children must indeed be in the most distressed condition, and we feel persuaded an appeal to the benevolent will not be made in vain. We shall be glad to receive subscriptions in aid of the families of the sufferers."

THE FEVER IN THE DAUNTLESS.

About two years since the yellow fever broke out in Her Majesty's ship Cormorant at Rio Janeiro. She sailed directly, and cruised off Cape Frio; but the cases rapidly increased, and the Commander, who was one of the first attacked, became delirious. The First Lieutenant immediately determined to proceed with all speed to the River Plate, and by so doing was the means, under Providence, of saving many valuable lives, as the fever was checked in a few days, and the Commander, with most of those who had been attacked, rapidly recovered.

When the fever broke out in the Dauntless, had she proceeded immediately to the northward, and either cruised out of the tropic, or gone into some port in Nova Scotia or Newfoundland, in all human probability the loss of life would have been comparatively

If the reports are correct, Captain Halsted proceeded to Barbadoes by the advice of the Surgeon ; ut it was certainly a great mistake going to an island where the fever was raging, instead of pushing to the northward.

where the fever was raging, instead of pushing to the northward.

St James's Palace, Jan. II.—Lords in Waiting: The Queen has been pleased to appoint John, Marquis of Ormonde, in the room of George Sholte, Earl of Morton, resigned; Charles Somers, Earl Somers, in the room of Henry John Chetwynd, Earl Talbot, resigned; Thos. Lerd Cameys, in the room of James Walter, Earl of Verulam, resigned; John, Lord Elphinatone, in the room of George Edward Arundell, Viscount Galway, resigned; George, Lord Rivers, in the room of Gorge Edward Arundell, Viscount Galway, resigned; George, Lord Rivers, in the room of Cormallis, Visct. Hawarden, resigned; Henry Manners, Lord Waterpark, in the room of Henry Francis, Lord Polwarth, resigned; George, Lord de Tabley, in the room of Edward, Lord Crofton, resigned.

Whitemall, Jam. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Beal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, granting unto James Andrew, Earl of Dalhousie, K. T., the office of Constable of ber Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Constable of ber Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Constable of ber Majesty's Castle of Dover; and also the office of Warden and Keeper of Her Majesty's Cinque Ports; and their Members; and likewise all wereks of the sen whatsoever.

WHITZHIALL, JAN. 13.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting unto William Monsell, Esq., the office of Carts of the Ordenance of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

The office of Surveyor-General of the Ordnance has been filed up by the appointment of Col. the Hon. Lauderdal Maule.

Royal Hunaws Society.—On Wednesday the annual general meeting of the Governors of this Society was held at their rooms, Trafalgar square, when the following were the cases brought before the meeting:—Mr. George L. Sullivan, Midshipman, on board H. M.S. Meyers, who at considerable risk saved the life of William Sinker medal. Com. T. W. Tarleton,

life of a man who had fallen into the sea under precisely similar circumstances. Capt. John R. Ward, R.N., at Stockton-on-Tees, at considerable hazard, saved the life of Ann Millanby, who was being drowned, and was re-warded with a silver medal.

Stockton-on-Tees, at considerable hazard, saved the life of Ann Millianby, who was being drowned, and was rewarded with a silver medal.

A melancholy occurrence took place at Rattlesden on Saturday last, which has plunged two families into the deepest distress. Mr William Rushbrooke Eden, eldest son of Col. Eden, of the 55th Reg., and Mr Arthur Waisham, son of Sir John Walsham, Bt., had been shooting rabbits with Mr H. L. Cockeeding, of Drinkston, the uncile of the former, and the party were returning home when they came to a fence, which Mr Eden was climbing over, when Mr Walsham, taking the precaution to uncock his gun before crossing, the hammer slipped from his thumb, which had been blistered by use, and the gun west off. It is thought probable that Mr Eden had been retarded in getting through the fence, so as to bring his leg in the line of the barrel after Mr Walsham supposed he was past, and he received the whole charge in the calf of his left leg. Mr Walsham, in an agony of distress, stripped off his own linen to endeavour to staunch the bleeding, in which he succeeded for a time, but the main artery had been shot away, and hemorrhage had been so great that the unfortunate young gentleman speedily sank into a state of prostration. He was removed to Mr Stukeley's farm-house, where Mr Slaytor, of Woolpit, arrived as soon as possible, and Mr Image, of Burry, some time after, and preparation was made for amputating the limb, but no reaction took place, and he expired between nine and ten o'clock that evening. An inquest was held on Monday before Mr Harry Wyman. the Coroner, when the absence of the slightest culpability on the part of Mr Walsham was clearly shown by the evidence, and the Jurry trunmed a verdict of "Accidental death." The deceased was 18 years of age, and had just passed for promotion to the Practical Class in the Royal Military Academy at Wool-wich, at which Mr Walsham and himself were both Gentlemen Cadets and closely attached friends.

Literary Motices.

Ædes Hartvelliana; or, Notices of the Manor and Monsion of Hartvell. By Captain W. H. Smyth B. N., K.S.F., D.C., L., F.R.S., Ne. Printed for Private Circulation, by J. B. Nichols and Son.

Massion of Hartscell. By Captain W. H. Smyth R. N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. Printed for Private Circulation, by J. B. Nichols and Son.

An elegant and beautiful quarto volume of more than 400 paues, with a vast number of illustrations in steel and in wood, and involving subjects of the livelies antiquarian, historical, scientific, and picture-que interest, must not be summarily disposed of in an hour or in a hundred lines. As the wark is printed for private circulation only, and consequently can meet the eye of buf a comparatively small number of individuals, we must, in bringing it under the notice of our readers, venture to deviate from our usual system, and enter analytically into its contents somewhat more extensively than we should otherwise find it necessary. In an "Introductory Letter" to his friend, Mr Lee, Captain Smyth gives us to understand that his ottensible and main object "was to indite an account of the Hartwell Observatory;" but that "it became impossible to draw that up without vivid recollections of a mansion in which "he had "passed so many—and he hopes useful—hours, and of an estate to which he has been so many years a trustee, under Act of Parliament." In the pursuit of his objects—evidently in all respects a labour of love—his inquiries have been extensive, "with the rummaging of old musty deeds, and the ransacking of all sorts of papers." In a great measure, too, it appears to have been a family concern; for Captain Smyth states that, with the exception of Mr Lee's "own two lithographs of Egyptian stels," the plates of the work are engraven from drawings expressly made by members of his family; "who, having all," he observe, "at various times, enjoyed the hospitalities of Hartwell House, were much interested in my undertaking. Thus the night-scene in the Transit-room, the appearance of Enck's comet, the colossal statues of Babastis and the Egyptian pronaos, are by my second son, Charles Pinzzi, the Astronomer-Royal for Scotland" (whose labours it has been repeatedly our duty and our

Observatory, and some of the wood-cut illustrations."
Altogether the embellishments amount to nearly 70

Observatory, and some of the wood-cut illustrations." Altogether the embellishments amount to nearly 70 in number.

The book is in four chapters, exclusively of Appendices. Chapter I consists of "Details respecting the Parish and Manor of Hartwell; locality, geology, produce, and general statistics." Chapter II relates to "The successive Lords of the Manor of Hartwell, from the Conquest to the present time: Peverel, De Hertewell, Luton. Hampilen, and Lee." Chapter III involves "Particulars respecting Hartwell House: its Apartments, Paintings, Library, Museum, Numismata, and Egyptian Antiquities." Chapter IV relates to the "Origin of the Hartwell Observatory. The Transit-room. The Equatorial Tower. Mr Epps's Meridional Observations. The Double-stars measured by Captain Smyth: colours of the same: and the story of γ Virginis. Encke's Comet. The Meteorological Department."

Having thus just opened the gates of the palace, we shall proceed to notice some of its more prominent contents.

From the commencement of the first chapter we derive the antiquarian information that the ancient we derive the antiquarian information that the ancient we derive the antiquarian information that the ancient was derived the antiquarian information that t

Having thus just opened the gates of the palace, we shall proceed to notice some of its more prominent contents.

From the commencement of the first chapter we derive the antiquarian information, that the ancient borough town of Aylesbury, about a mile westward from which lies the parish of Hartwell, has some rights which lies the parish of Hartwell, has some rights which are still held by a singular tenure of William the Norman, which enjoins the Lord of the Manor to provide straw for the King's bed and chamber on Royal visits. "Besides the litter, the said Lord was also bound to furnish His Majesty with three cels whenever he should come in winter; and in summer he was to furnish sweet herbs with the straw, and two green gees (Ayksbury ducks?) for the Royal table." Some antiquaries consider the name of the manor of Hartwell "to have been derived from herds-wells, a spring for flocks to drink at; while others insist that it comes from hart and well. The latter is highly possible, for even the county itself [Bucks], instead of being named, as is popularly asserted, from the abundance of its beech-trees, is more likely to have deduced its designation from the British buck, Saxon buc' or bucca (cervas); 'it being very probable,' says Camden, 'that those woody parts abounded with deer.' At all events, a rebus-seal of the hart and well appears on some of the old documents of the Muniment-room of Hartwell House, which is strongly indicative of the then prevailing opinion. Thus an early parchment roll entitled 'The rentail of Mycaell Hampden for the half yeres rente of his manor,' is ratified with six waxen seals, which were carefully wrapt in tree-leaves, some of which I opened, and found one with a deer drinking at a well on it: and immediately above the ferret fastenings is written—' In wytnes herof this Restall ys trew the pties whos names herafter doth follow have sette theire handes and scalles the xxij, daye of Marche in the yeare of our Lorde God MDLXVIJ."

Here for the present we must pause. Here for the present we must pause.

Here for the present we must pause.

The Double Marriage: a Novel. By Mrs A. Crawford. Three vols. T. C. Newby.

We venture to predict that 'The Double Marriage' will be popular amongst a certain class of subscribers to the circulating libraries. The title is of itself attractive, and it possesses many intercal claims to attention. In its composition the aim of the writer has been to exhibit the evils which arise from undue concealment; and—the coincidence is not incurious—it shadows forth a moral somewhat similar to that of 'Gabriella Witherington'

Poor Julia Grahame! forced into the ceremony of a marriage when a child of thirteen by her selfish father, is, after a time, induced to believe that her hasband, McDonnell, a worthless profligate, is dead, and she enters into a second marriage with a nobleminded man, Mr Morley, to whom her whole heart and soul are devoted. But M'Donnell re-appears in the character of a gambling Baron, and asserts his claim to Julia, who had, up to that hour, from the influence exercised over her by her father, concealed the fact of her first union from Mr Morley. The excitement and the trials which spring out of this untoward revelation, and the course through which poetical justice is at last awarded, through discoveries made at the "Crystal Palace" (where, to our own knowledge, some events really did occur strongly illustrating the romance of real life), are related in a manner that cannot fail to attract and rivet attention. In addition to the general merit of the story of this novel, the characters are well drawn, and the dialogue displays much dramatic tact.

* By accepting this der asion, the sureasm of Charles V become pointed and rear, When this numbere heard that the

"By accepting this derivation, the surcasm of Charles V becames pointed and rang. When this improve heard that the Duke of Socialization was beheaded by Henry VIII at the insitgation of Cardinal Wolsey, whose Ipswich origin was well known, he bookered that 'The backer's day had run down the finest such in England."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Nased and Military Guestite.

Sir.,—In your last Number I notice in a Leading Article these words, "He (Napoleon) sincerely believes that the best present Government for France is an enlightened despotism—a despotism founded on, and studying the interest of, democracy—the happiness of the great majority of Frenchene." I pass over the other remarks in this article, wherein "deceit and treachery," "lying," &c., are strangely exonerated, to give in this letter some description of the present state of France under the enlightened despotism; remarking that if from purely patriotic views Napoleon III, by the grace of Lord Malmesbury, usurped all power and founded this enlightened despotism, he has given all Europe sufficient proof of his disposition to take care of himself, by the enormous salary he is contented to receive.

tented to receive.

There are few peoples so excessively absurd as to request others to do them the favour to role, plunder, or marker them; and it is not, therefore, very probable that the writers of the English press, who are as well informed of the national defences as Her Majesty's Ministers, would purposely good and irritate a powerful neighbour to make a piratical incursion on their unprotected property; but it is their duty fearlessly to speak the truth—to warn their readers of the probable chance of aggression, and to urge them to stop their ears to the words of one who has up to this moment been famous only for the violation of his oath. Besides, is there nothing contradictory in the speech at Lyons, where the Mediterranean was to be converted into a French lake, and the famous discourse at Bordeaux, where the Empire was declared to mean peace? To be forewarned is to be forearned. There is not one writer for the English press who has expressed a desire for war. Every one is for the continuance of peace, the prosperity of his country, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the respect for her laws; and in the strong, nervous, and eloquent language of the Leading Articles of the 'Times,' have these ever been put forth with the vigour of the most able writers. It is the fear of aggression on the part of an Emperor who borrows the reflected glories of his throne from the conqueror and marander of almost all Europe, that prompts the different writers of the press to urge the Government to take those necessary precautions which must render any incursion final to the invaders.

An enlightened despotism would see the necessity of ounding that despotism or respect, on morality, bonesty, consistency. A nation may be deceived by a momentary success, as a gambler believes fortune his friend when once she has bettowed her blessing on him. France is fast recovering from the stunning blow of the cosp détat, and men begin to examine if all the prosperity is real or fictions. There is no doubt that the nation was wea

its morality. I will venture to say that since the Roman empire no court has ever blazoned before the public eye such immorality as is exhibited in the Imperial Court of France. At Compeigne, games which might causar children, such as "Hunting the Stag," led to such extravagances that the Bishop of Soissons, unable to maintain his loyalty to his sovereign by giving his countenance to the scenes when the stag was caught, was obliged to take refage between two Jews, Fould and Rothschild; but who were the ladies who enacted the part of hounds? Are those ladies countenanced in really moral society? Even the Sarpherds could not find a more mangy flock; and to this society was the English Ambassadress invited, and send, whilst some of the English ladies whom she had the honour to meet force are not likely to be found at the Embassy should the Ambassador eer open his doors. The depreciation of society thus heterogeneously mixed, is bad enough; but the enlightened government have gone still farther; they have depreciated the public money, and have falsined the weight of copper 50 per cent. Take, for instance, the new two-sous piece; it is excessively pretty, beautifully stamped, and with a fair resemblance of the Emperor. Take the trouble to weigh this next coin, and you will find it weighs only one sous; that is, the new two-sous piece weighs exactly only one of the old sous-pieces. If this is carried out in the gold and silver, the monetary credit of France will soon fall to that of Coostantinople or Vienna.

An enlightened despotism would not support its credit—if credit it has—by gambling and by bolstering the fands, nor would it suppress all discussion, cram the streets with police, the salons with spies, and the theatres with Imperial claquers; neither would it grant a premium upon vice by enriching it at the expense of the public; or countonace immorality by inviting to the palaces those whose lives have been opened to public slander.

France is like a rabbit warren in more seases than one; and he who walks on t

THE WORKING OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF PROMO-TION AND RETIREMENT OF NAVAL OFFICERS.-

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

THE WORKING OF THE PREDERY STEED.

TO the Editor of the Nucul and Military Gurette.

Sus.—Since my first letter on the existing subject, a Civilian, instead of a Naval Officer, presides at the Board of Admiralty. This change does not affect the Navy's bopes that the whole system of promotion and retirement of Naval Officers will merit the same consideration of Sir James Graham as it did Sir Francis Baring, who pledged himself in the House of Commons that the working of the system he introduced would be carefully observed for the benefit of the country and the efficiency of the British Fleet.

My previous calculations and observations have exhibited that its working is not consistent with the terms of the Order in Council, which has in many instances become a dead letter; but which, like the sacred fire of the ancients, should have been kept up in its purity by the Admiralty guardians of its spirit. But no Admiralty Lords have proved themselves so immaculate or so vigilant as vestals in guarding the sovereign fire kindled by Victoria in Council. "Tristram," however, as Deputy High-Priest scourged the wanton retirement of a Captain on 18s. per diem, who was years under the age, because it was the first cold eater thrown in October, 1850, by Admiralty hands, on the progressive spirit of Her Majesty's Order in Council of 1846.

The present January Navy List proves that the Reserved Flag Officers have increased four in fifteen months, and the permanently retired Rear-Admirals decreased foor; thus equalising the numbers of Flag Officers on 25s. per diem, as on the 1st October, 1851. But it is probable that before the flag promotion of the three Senior Captains, there will be a reduction of these eighty-four, as there is not one ineligible Captain for the Active Flag intervening. If, however, "that sweet little cherub" keeps that number in its integrity, the country will not complain of its maintenance for veteran warriors who served in the triumphant days of renowned sea battles and expeditions, as the distinguishing

bers are now 84, be gradually included in the present 200 additional Retired Rear-Admirals and Captains; and the checking of the spring-tide promotion of the ineligible Captains for the active Flag List to the Reserved List, to which seven Captains have been borne in three months; also five Captains to the active list of Rear-Admirals by the lives of five flag-officers ebbing from the 111 on the active and pension lists.

It is imprise presentified that these Captains to

have been borne in three moning; and hive capitant to the active list of Rear-Admirals by the lives of five flag-officers ebbing from the 111 on the active and pension lists.

It is justice personified that those Captains who have preferred to remain on the Captains' list thirty or more years should increase their half-pay 10s. 6d. per diem on promotion to their flags; and equity itself demands it at this moment by the following proportion of award to the senior Captains and their juniors by fifteen years. The Navy List gives eleven Captains to active and fourteen to reserved Rear-Admirals from 14s. 6d. to 25s. per diem (some relinquishing lucrative employment, good-service pensions, and aide-de-campships), and thirty-four Captains from 12s. 6d. to 18s. per diem, retaining their pensions since July 1, 1851. It is, therefore, incontrovertibly just to the Exchequer and to the senior Captains that the additional retired Rear-Admirals and Captains should be reduced from 164 to 160, that the country may save 18s., 20s., or 25s. per diem by the dissolution of a retired Captain, retired Rear-Admiral or Reserved Flag-Officer, which all told off from 24s* hers de condut, may amount to four before the Naval Estimates are scrutinised in 'the House.'' Death in three months hauled down the flags of three out of seventeen Rear-Admirals of the Red, though only one from forty-nine Reserved Flags, but not one name from the Brevet Commanders, who number 225, and all between sixty and eighty years of age. The 100 Retired Commanders of 1816, each above seventy, kept full muster on the List from July to October, but lost three in the first week of October, and of the eight veteran Lieutenants of Greenwich Hospital, two missed life's muster since the 27th ult.

In the partial scheme of retirement in 1846, "the Commanders and Lieutenants were hardly dealt with," said sir Francis Baring; and the Commanders have been "especially" so, compared with the Captains, increase their half-pay in twelve years, when a two Commanders only on the

NAVAL OFFICERS BETWEEN OCTOBER AND JANUARY 1855. NAVAL OFFICIRE RETWEEN OCTORES AND JANUARY 1833.

norcease, Flago Officers Reacresse, Flavot Commandcrs, 1830
norcease, Active Masters 4
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norcease, Assistant-Surgeous 1
norcease, Paymasters Active 17
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(1843) 170
Retired Paymasters 58 tains . 100

Reserved Commanders . 181

Retired Commanders (1816) . 100

Breves Commanders . (1830) . 225

Reserved Lieuts . 867 - 1,661

Reserved Liesas. 887-1,661

This increase of officers, when the country is deadmonitoring with 2,298 Reserved and Retired Officers, demonstrates beyond argument that the Oriers in Council relative to Naval Retirement are a deed letter, the
more especially as out of 447 Li utenants on the Active List, there are 11 only on active service for harbour duties, thus virtually leaving 436, who may also
be considered dead weight, as they are thrown overboard from the new school affoat since 1940, as useless abakags. It will take six years, at 50 a year, to

 Reserved Flag Officers
 Restred Reas-Admirals
 Reserved Additional Reas-Admirals
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 Deducting two promoted to Brevet Come 82 82 -- 248 ote the 301 Mates, a List which is weekly in-

premote the Sol Makes, a List which is weetly increasing.

This increase of Mates and Reserved Fiag Officers—the exigencies of the Service requiring promotion to reward merit—the great numbers of Commanders and Lieutenants on the Active Lists above the age of 55, whom the Admirally will not employ, all evidently proves to the Government and the Navy that the Reserved promotions must be extended for the Lieutenants and Commanders, and the 200 Retired Rear—Admirals and Captains reduced for the vigorous efficiency of the Service—the reward of the veteran officers and the relief of the Exchequer.

These are indeed high pressure engines which must rapidly steam on to the essential revision of the Orders in Council relative to Naval Promotion, Retirement, and Reservation.

Tribital.

MARTELLO TOWERS.

MARTIKLIO TOWERS.

To the Editor of the Neval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—In Col. Leach's article in your last upon the subject of Martello Towers, I think he has rather underrated than overrated their importance, when he says, "I never for an instact supposed that the fire from these towers would prevent the disembarkation of an enemy." Now, I think they would, If properly managed. In former days, in Napoleon the 1st's time, when we were threatened with invasion, we talked over in gun-room messes all possible modes of defence, and we always considered that the great importance of the Martello Tower lay not in the mere discharge of its own gun, even though loaded with grape and canister, but that the grand thing would be to have ridges of loose stones two or three feet high collected in front, and flank of these towers, extending from one tower to the other. Fire away at the boats as long as they are aflost, but the moment the foot of an invader touches land, then direct all your aim at those stone heaps, and see considered that no invading Army could stand in the face of such destruction.

I certainly think that stone heaps might be made available in all cases where Artillery is urought to brar in the face of an invading Army; and there could be no better employment for women and children on the sea coasts which may be exposed than now, when there is plenty of leisure, to be employed, and then if Aruillery is required to act, instead of firing a single shat at the landing Army, one shot directed at those heaps would be equal to bundeds of common shot.—

I sup, &c., R. WAUGEOFE, Rent-Admiral.

Darre Lodge, Penrith, 7th January, 1853.

To the Editor of the Nicel and Millorn Gazette.

YOUNG SOLDIERS AND THE KNAPSACK

Duese Lodge, Penrish, 7th Janaary, 1853.

To the Eddier of the Nucel and Military Gauttle.

Sin,—I observe in your 'Gauctle of last Sa urday a proposal to do away with the knapsack altogether, and cause the soldier to carry his kit in his coat pockets, &c.

I do not doubt that this would be a very judicious arrangement; though I own that the suggestion appears to have arisen from the proposer having witnessed the pantomines during the past Christmas, and admired the way in which the clown stows away miscellaneous articles in his breeches pockets. I do not think that the suggestion of doing away the pack will be acted upon; and I do not suppose that many of your Military readers would agree with the gallant Colonel in his views on the subject; but I really think that much care and attention ought to be exercised before putting a heavy knapsak on young soldiers.

The standard for the Army has been much reduced; and I ask any thinking person if he considers it likely to cause alad to become robust and efficient; if, when he is between seventeen and nineteen years of age, and growing rapidly, a pack, weighing nearly half as much as himself, is put on his shoulders, and he is compelled to march, and, in many instances, to drill in this overburdeesed condition.

We all knew what the effect of riding a young horse is, before he has attained his growth and strength. And I venture to assert that more men are broken down in the Service than any one imagines, by the absurd custom. I would suggest that no had should be allowed to carry his pack a long march, or at drill, until he is at least two years in the Service, unless carefully inspected by the Surgeon of the Reziment; and, should a lad be growing rapidly, a still longer time might be allowed; and I feel convinced that many a good soblier would be spared to the Service, who is now broken down and dying of consumption or other maladies, produced, in very many instances, by nothing more than overloading him when young. I don't suppose this letter will do any good, but

costs very little trouble to call attention to facts, I shall feel obliged, if space permit, if you will allow it a place in your valuable Journal, which always advocates whatever tends to the efficiency and comfort of the "British soldier." I am, &c.,
ASSISTANT-SURGEON.

DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Navaland Milliery Guards.

Sta, — As the authorities at the Horse Guards do not hesitate to call for returns whenever they require information, no matter what the subject may be, it has often struck me as strange that they should never have thought it necessary to call for one respecting the crime of "drankenness." Surely, if Commanding Officers cannot be trusted to order parades without the Horse Guards being obliged to call upon them to forward a "monthly diary." &c., with a much greater show of reason they should not be allowed to dispose of the serious and most degrading crime of drunkenness, from which so many others of a heinous nature arise, without being called upon to furnish returns showing the amount of drunkenness in their respective Regiments, and the steps which they severally adopt for its repression. I do not hesitate to state that if, in the first instance, the Horse Guards called for a return from each Regiment, similar to that which I shall sketch at the end of this letter, from the date of the Corps arrival at its present station, if abroad; or, if at home, from its return from foreign service, and after wards directed that a like one should be forwarded half-yearly, after every inspection (to be made out in duralleate, one copy to be sent to the Adjutant-General, and the other to the officer commanding the station or district), an amount of screening would be shown to exist in some corps that the authorities can have little idea is practised, else they would long ago have tried some means to have put a stop to it.

The 'Articles of War,' in former years, made it compulsatory upon Commanding Officers to try soldiers for the fourth offence committed within twelve months; and while that law was in force it was no uncommon occurrence to find the word "irregular" substituted for that of "druck," the latter being scratched out of the crime, and the former written over it; but now that the law leaves it to the discretion of Commanding Officers, when they may consider it necess

full means for ascertaining the amount of drunkenness in the different Corps and the steps which the several Commanding Officers adopt for repressing it through the half-yearly inspections, when the several General Officers inspect the Regimental and companies defaulters' books; but these inspections it is well known, in many instances, are conducted in an exceedingly superficial manner, to say the least of them, (else the screening of drunkenness in particular and crime in general, would not be tolerated as they are), though I am well aware there are General Officers who are not easily hoodscisked, and whose very names carry with them terror to those evil-doers, and that when Regiments commanded by officers of the stamp I have alluded to enter their districts or limits of their respective commands, the "plan" is shelved, and they commence to punish severely to meet the express order of their district superior; but no sooner does the "roate" arrive, than the "plan," like non-regulation band, forage caps, &c. &c., re-appears, and is acted upon in full force, till another such General is encountered. But these Inspecting Officers may be considered the exception; and if they were not so, I wish to ask. Does it tend to improve discipline for the common soldiery to find that they receive greater or less punishment in consequence only of the presence of strict General Officers, and not in accordance with the susual custom of their own Commanding Officers?

My object in writing this letter will be fully attained should it meet the eye of the gallant and noble General who has just been placed at the head of the Army, and that he would deign to call for the return I am about to sketch; and, therefore, trusting that the importance of the subject to which it relates will be a sufficient apology for the space I seek to obtain for it in the columns of your valuable newspaper, I enclose my card for your own information, and subscribe myself for that of the public.

A Soldier.

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Stanarunes to Lerrens in Terg.—" Cosmopolitan," " A. C." Miles Rerunque," " Maitre des Armes," " Zany," " Foot Man."

"THE MATHEWS."—Two braver men nover stepped than the Mathews. Of the two, the Lord was the braver within these forty years he proposed Mounty as a candisate for admission into the — street Glub, Dublin. Mounty was black-balled. Eighty-five black balls registered the political rancour of the Club, which was emiscently Tory; amongst whom, nevertheless, the sons of three Roman Catholic brewers (C. F. and M.) figured; but they had been somitted because they had fixed political principles, and to give to the Club an apparent claim to a character for liberality of opinion. When the numbers were declared, the great room of the Club was filled. Lord Mathew, or rather Liandaif (for his father

was now dead), closed the door, and put his back to it. He then said in a loud worke, "There are eighty-five—rascals in this room." "Llandaff! Llandaff! recal those words," cried several of his friends. "No, I will not. I repeat that the there are eighty-five—scoundrels in this room." "Surely, my Lord, you will allow men to exercise their right?" Certainly I will; but I repeat my words there are eighty-five—scoundrels in this room, for every man it contains pleedge himself to me to vote for my brother's admission." The effect of this statement may be conceived. The haughty, indignat, and now superclitous Earl, after a paise proceeded, amidst breathless attention. "Montague Mathew is the only man in Ireland for whom I could not succeed in procuring admission into this Club. Who among you is better entitled to the distinction. If it were one, than Montague Mathew? Which of you is of a nobler family, or more illustrious descent? Who among you is more Irish, or rather more patriotic in principle and conduct than he? Bear in mind, every man of you, that I denounce eighty-five of those who hear me as scoundrels." He then Afterwopen the door, and for the Club.

last time descended the staircase of the —— street Club.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 21, at Nasave, the wide of the Rev. Henray MacDocoally, Chaplain to H.M. Forces, of a son —Jan. 6, at Sculbaca, the lady of G.m. E. B. Vox Doxor, of a daughter.—Jan. 6, at Deuthsea, the lady of G.m. E. B. Vox Doxor, of a daughter.—Jan. 6, at Bournemouth, Hants, the wife of Copt R. B. Warrow, C.B. H.M.S. Imperiesse, of a daughter.—Jan. 6, at Chiawick, the wife of Capt. SMART. R.N., of a daughter.—Jan. 6, at Chiawick, the wife of Capt. SMART. R.N., of a daughter.—Jan. 6, at Aldeburgh, Sefficial, the wife of Endmanter Rucas, 3th Regiment, of a son. Mrs Ricks expired on the 6th inst, agod 35 years.

Dec. 23, at Thurse, Cutthness, Joux Rassax, Captain Bounlay Fuilliers (Beevet-Majer), so of the local clear. Gen. the Hon. John Ramsay, to Kare Succasa, daughter of the late Lieut.—Gen. Sinc. Edg., Thurse, and granddangther of the late Lieut.—Gen. Sinc. Captain Edg., Thurse, and granddangther of the late Lieut.—Gen. Sinc. Captain College, College, State Captain, Captain Edg., at Lordan, Rakar, K.M.—Jan. 5, at Right, H. D. DAVINDON, Edg., to Mancasur, daughter of Capt. Pickering Garke, R.N.—Jan. 5, at Right, H. D. DAVINDON, Edg., to Mancasur, daughter of Capt. Pickering Garke, R.N.—Jan. 5, at Right, H. D. DAVINDON, Edg., to Mancasur, daughter of Capt. Pickering Garke, R.N.—Jan. 5, at Routher of the late Vision Prock, Surgeoner T. S. Wistmoor, Edg., Lieut, R.N., Jan. 13, at Falm-und, Goosse T. S. Wistmoor, Edg., Lieut, R.N., youngest sen of the late Vice-Adm. Winthrop, to Charkotter, second daughter of his Excellency Lieut.—Gen. Wood, C.B., K.H., Ommander of the Forces in the Windward and Lowward Islands.—Jan. 11, at Falm-und, Goosse T. S. Wistmoor, Edg., Lieut. Hask, Lead.—Jan. 14, at Chelsenham, Mr. Tawas, Captain R. Tavorsson, late 5 lits K.O.L.I., to Exas, relict of the late William Prek, Surgeon, Edg., Charkam.

De ATHS

In Sonth Australia, by accidental drawning, Heost Pacer, thirdsen of Admiral the Hoo. G. L. Proby, in his 2 th year.—Oct. 31, t

A SILEY S KUTAL AMPHITHEATRE.

- Proprietor and Manager, Mr W., Batty.—Crowded Nightly to witness the extraordinary Boldway attraction.—On MONDAY, 17th January, and during the week, the Entertainments will commence with UNCLE TOWNS CABIN (86th time); after which, Batty's peerless SCINES in the ARENA, and ceclede with the secondary buttering of PosttuNio and this HONSE COMBADE; and The SEVEN-GIFFED SERVANTS—On THURSDAY, January 30, another grand Javendle Night, the Pantunione played first, followed by brilliant SCENES in the CIRCLE, concluding with UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Doors open at Hailpast Six Box Office open daily from Eleven to Four. Stage Manager, Mr W. West. STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE

Mr W. West.

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No. CLXXXIII, will be Published NEXT THURSDAY.

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II. MR JUSTICE STORY.
III. INDIAN ADMINISTRATION.
IV. METEORS, AERO ITES, AND SHOOTING STARS.
V. CLOISTER LIFE OF CHARLES V.
VI. COUNT MONTALEMBERT AND CATHOLIC INTERESTS.
VII. THE BRITISH MUSSUM.
VIII. MEMORIES OF WORDSWORTH.
IX. THE BUDGET, AND ITS RESULTS.

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DEDIAN CURRY SAUCE, MOGUL SAUCE,
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per dozen quaris by taking 6 doz.; a less quantity, 4s. per doze.

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the lovaild and the robust; and as tending, from the pare and
wholesome nature of the ingredients employed, the moderate proportion of alcohol present, and the very considerable quantity of
aromatic anodyne bitter derives from hope alone which they contain, to preserve the tone and vigour of the stomach, and to conduce to the restoration of that organ when in a state of weakings,
delibity, or irretability."

In all cases in which Malt Léquers are saitable, none most the
desired effect more certainly, none apprearied with more confinence by the Faculty, none are presented with more confinence by the Faculty, none are presented with more confinence by the Faculty, none are presented by the less
perfectly formented ales." "These Bitter Beers either the attempt they do not occasion that accident on the second transport of the stomach and the second
they do not occasion that accident of a such as a second transport of dignation. They resemble, indeed, from their lightmess, a Wixe of Many rather than an ordinary fermented infusion; and it is very satisfactory to find that a beverage of such general
consumption is emirely free from every kind of importity."

ALSOP'S Pale of Bitter Ale may to obtained in Casks of
eighteen gallons and apwards, from the Browert, Burton-on-Trent;
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CHEEK'S ITALIAN SILK UMBRELLAS O supersede all others for elegance and durability, are made on the premises, under Mr Obreck's famediate hospection, and the silk warrant of superior to every other material, 52, and 21a.—Solden Perch, 132 (and/or street, Ludies silk, 6a; alpace, 6a; Ginghama, 2a; and carriace unbredies from 6a

Perch, 132 Oxford street, Ladies 20%, 68.; alpace, 88.; (dinghama, 28.; and carriace unhealist from 68.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The return of Yault to the respective Bearding-Schools after the late season of feathwis, induces a solicitate for their Personal Constart and Attraction. New H is that Constart and Attraction. New H is that for accelerating the growth and/or inspecting and beautifying the hair.

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As a MEM Aperient, it is admirably adapted for Delicate Fernales,
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from turning soon during dispetion.

It forms an Riferencing Aperient Draught, which is highly agreeable
and effencions.

Prepared by DINEFORD and CO., Dispensing Chemists (and
General Aports for the Improved Horse-hair Glows and Bells), 172
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Gener Lexott of Rangt.
Celerity of Fire.
Force of Persentings,
The Lever Randoo
Poutton and Shape of the Novelee.
The Hanger at voll Cock forms the Sourt.

Liourness, Compactness, and excellence of balance render to

KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—
The MILITARY DEPARTMENT will Re-open on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 1984, when new Stadent will be abmitted.
Fortwick the Military Science—Capt. Griffiths, R.A.
PLAN DRAWING—Professor Budley.
LATH AND ANCIENT HISTORY—Professor Browne.
ENGLISH HEFFOR AND GROGARPEX—Rev. J. S. Brewer.
MARKINATIOS—Professor Hell.
Per farther information apply to Capt. Griffiths, or to the Serretary.
King's College, London.
R. W. JELF, D.D.,
Principal.

A RMY EXAMINATIONS.—A married Corgruna, M.A., and for several years Totor at Cambridge, religing most the Reyal Milliary College, Suchhrist, Takes a missied number of Puglis to prepare for the Army Examinations, and the Universities. Address: The Bey. A. B. C., care of Mr. Stroch, bookscaller, Sreis stroch, Lincoln's Inn. London.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—Mr Harman Lewis, A.M. of Trinley College, Combridge, Professor at University College, London, given instruction for the Pass Examinations, and to Officers discovered proceeding that statistics States Mathematics, Classics, Surveying, Drawing, &c. Address. No. 9 (disconter street, beginner work, Panish

CAPTAINS and SUBALTERNS in the CATTAINS and O'D'ALTERNS III The Betting Army, who may be desirous of peparing blassachers for the Suniar Department of Sandhure. College, or of requiring the defects of early education, by scapining at least as much knowledge as the young officers who have entered the Army since July, 1819, will find assistance (confidentially) on application to Mr STOCQUELER, Mariborough Chambers, 49 Pall Mall.

WANTED a SITUATION as MESSMAN,

Mapal Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.
Captain—William A. Willis (1844), who was desperately wounded on the Caut of Africa by a band of slave. dealers' assassins, when in command of Frolie, 16, is appointed by the Golonial Office, Emigration Agent of the port of Sligo.
Lieutenants—John Follard (1806), to Greenwich Hospital establishment, vice Casey, deceased. [The only officer left allive of those who had been originally stationed in the poop of Victory in the battle of Traislagar, and it was surposed that it was he who shot the man who killed Nelson.] William V. Lee (1827), to Greenwich Hospital, vice Fitton. [This officer, the son of an old Lieutenant, entered the Navy so late as 1821. He was promoted from Mate of Hind, cutter, for his gallantry at Navarino. He lost a leg in that action, and is in receipt of a pension for the loss. Since his promotion he has served in harbour, at a semaphore, or as Admiralty Agent in the contract mail service.]
Chaplain and Naval Instructor—Rev. Percy Rogers (1852), from Rodney, 90, as Portsmouth, to Firebrand, st.-frigate, at Woolwich.
Chaplain—Rev. Robert Hind (1883), to Rodney, v. Rogert. Assistant-Surgeons—Archibald Sevenson (Act.) (1832),

rom Assas, W. at Pertimouth, to Firebrand, at.-frigate, at Woolwich.
Chaplain—Rev. Robert Hind (1853), to Rodney, v. Rogers.
Assistant-Surgeons—Archibald Seevenson (Act.) (1852),
from Fictory, flag ship, at Portsmouth, for service in a
Naval hospital, to Rodney; W. J. Baird (Act.), to Lecarder, 50, Portsmouth.
Assistant-Engineers—Herbert Wolley and Brice H. Budding, to Bleakein, 60, serew at guardship, at Portsmonth.
Clerk—J. W. Colverd, to Leopard, 12, paddle-wheel stfrigate, at Portsmouth.
COAST GUARD.
Remocals.—Lieut. James Archibald Hodgskin, R.N.,
from the Axmouth, to the Garrison Point Station, vice
Lieut, Baker, promoted; P. P. Inskip, R.N., from the
Penzance, to the Prussia Cove Station, vice Mr Hales,
previously removed.

Lieut, Baker, promoted; P. P. Inskip, R.N., from the Penzanee, to the Prussia Cove Station, vice Mr Hales, previously removed.

Portsmotth, Jan. 20.—(From our can Correspondent.)—The Russian frigate and corvette have left the arsenal with the usual salutes. The Russian Admiral expressed himself, and did the same on behalf of the officers, most pleased and delighted with all the attention and good offices bestowed on them during their refit. Siden's defects have been made good, and she has gone to Spithead to wait orders for her further proceedings. Frometheus has arrived from the Coast of Africa with a small freight, and very satisfactory accounts of the Squadron. She has been ordered in harbour to coal, having been previously inspected by the Admiral at Spithead, and will then proceed to Woolwich to be paid off. She has vent some invalids to the hospital. Swift has just arrived from the Pacific with a freight; she goes in the harbour to land it, and will then go to Devonport to be paid off. Rodney is ordered in deck to have her rudder examised. The Fleet at Spithead are Prince Regent, Furious, Sidon, Basilisk, Arrogant, Leander, Diligence. In the Harbour -Victory, Neptune, Blenheim, Rodney, London, Odin, Medes, Prometheus.

Duvorrour, Jax. 20.—(From our own Correspondent).—14th—Encounter, 14, screw st-frigate, Capt. O'Callaghan, passed this port on her way to the Bristol Channel, and communicated her number. 15th—Salled—Vulture, 6, st. frigate, Capt. Glasse, for Torbay, to enforce payment of pilotage from a Communicat has asided the previous day, and the Vulture returned on the fish, and came into Barnpool to make good a few defects and await orders. 17th—Hogue, 60, st. guard-ship, Capt. Wm. Ramsay, proceeded out of harbour, exchanging salutes with the flag-ship, and steamed round the Eddystone to test her machinery and exercise her crew, and returned to the Sound in the evening. On 18th she repeated her trial, the result of which proved highly satisfactory, and she reseauch her moorings in harbour on the 19th

Gun			Cwt		
Lower deck 20		8-Inch	65		O feet.
STATE OF CONTRACTOR S	1000	125-45 AV	65		D. Sank
Pivot Gun 1		68-pdr.	55	1	9 feet.

La Harbour — Impregnable, St George, Edinburgh, Hogue, Yengeance, Magteleane, Valorous, Argus, Desperate, Avon, Confiance, Nautilus, Pike. In the Sound—Queen, and Edward, convict-ship.

MILFORD HAVEN, JAN. 19.—(From our own Correspondents—Queen), and Edward, convict-ship.

MILFORD HAVEN, JAN. 19.—(From our own Correspondents—Queen), and the dockyard mooring hoy, were towed down to Chapel Bay by Widgeon, attamer, yesterday, for the purpose of raising a sloop which sank in the late gales on being run foul of by a schooner. The crew were fortunately saved. A favourable change in the wind having taken place, many of the numerous wind-bound merchantmen (some detained ever since last October) proceeded on their different voyages, leaving the haven comparatively empty. The shipperights and joiners of the dockyard have petitioned the Admiralty for an increase of wages. After considerable competition the names of twelve boys have been sent to the Board for the selection of six apprentices. There were sixty applicants. The rumour is again revived that there is a guard-ship to be placed on the station. The only thing to be wondered at is, that the port and arsenal have been left thus so long without such a protection.

WEST AFRICAN SQUADRON.—The following is the Distribution:—North Driston—Firefly, Com. Seymour (senior discr); Polyphenur, Com. Phillips; Ferret, Com. Macdonald; Pluto, Lieut. West; and Bloodhound, Lieut. Christian.

Bights—Alecto, Com. Crofion. The Alecto hus again been on fire. The fire arose from the same cause as before—viz., the boiler being placed too close to the bulk-head (four inches). The fire broke out in the daytion, fortunately, and was casily put out. The Alecto must go to Ascension to repair dameges, and try to obviate a like canatrophe. Myrmidon, Lieut. Joliffe, employed taking contol Beccroit up the different rivers in the Bight of Biafra, after performing this service, is to proceed to St. Helema, Ascensione, and S. Coast. Britomart, Com. Heseline (senior officer); Cygnet, Com. While (or et

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.

Amphion, Capt. Parey, Sheerness.—It is reported that two more gues are to be mounted on board this ship, so as to make her a 36-gun frigate, inseed of a 34 as at present.

Dawntiess.—Official Return of Persons from this Ship admitted into 34th Hospital at Barbadoes between Dec. 6 and 26, 1852:—

Namek Ratings. Admitted. Diet. Remaining Dec. 6. Dec. '14. Marine. Seaman. Ma.-Assist. Seaman. Dec. 7. Dec. 17. T. Rarely
Francis Hope. Mr Hawell
Mr Hawell
B. Hilliden
R. Keating
Mr Bashby
Mr Weiman
John Keliy
William Deyer
Hoos C. Smith
J. Wakeham (1)
J. Wakeham (2)
Mr Treberne
George Weston
Edw. William
Jone Blore
John Kilchett
George Harris
John Wilsen
John Wilsen
John Wilsen
John Wilsen
Joseph M Cartly
Henry Hissock
Afred Fowell
Jannes Cator
Patrick Barry
Samnel Solling Dec. 8. Dec. 14. Dec. 13, Dec. 9. Dec. 11. Dec. 11. Dec. 14. Dec. 19. Dec. 22. Dec. 20. Dec. 21. Dec. 22. Dec. 26. Dec. 24. Dec. 25.

ADMITTED IN TE HOSPI AL OF THE SOTH REGIMENT:-Names Ratings. Died Remaining Henry Lloyd . Remaining Dec. 15. Dec. 17. Seaman.
Boy.
Seaman.
Marine.
Boy.
Seaman.
Boy.
Marine.
Seaman. Dec. 22.

Dec. 15.

Remaining
Remaining Dec. 15. Dec. 20. Dec. 18. Remaining Marine. Dec. 21. Remaining Boy. Seaman. Boy. Seaman. Boy. Seam n. Dec. 21. Dec. 19. Remaining

* Discharged Dec. 15.

Dec. 22.

fetal remaining in Military Hospital on 25th Dec., 1852, Officers Seamen and boys Marines J. 28

Total persons admitted into Military Hospital with ferer, between Nov. 17 and Dec. 23, 1852
Total of Deaths in Military Hospital, from fever, between Nov. 17 and Dec. 23, 1852
(Signed) E. P. HALSTEAD, Captain.

(Signed) E. F. HALSTEAD, CAPIERS.

Feurless, steam surveying-ressel. Capi. Praderick Bullock, arrived at Sheerness on 14th freen surveying the coast between Berchy Head and Portsmouth, and will be refitted at Woolberdy Head and Portsmouth, and will be refitted at Woolberdy. Head and universily-steemed Capital Heightyer. By account received from the West Indies, by the Hoysi soal steamer Paras, we are informed that the gallant, distinguished, and universily-steemed Capital Heightyer. The Sheet Praderick Plant of the Steam of the Stea

senior officer in the Bights, with Cygnet. 8, Com. White; and Alecto, st.-il., 5, Com. Crofton. On the south coast were Harlequin, 12. Com. William of the south coast were Harlequin, 12. Com. William of the south coast were Harlequin, 12. Com. William of the south coast were Harlequin, 12. Com. William of the south coast were Harlequin, 12. Com. William of the south coast were different of the south coast. She has been only marke one slaver price during the two years and seven months also been in commission. Lieut. G. W. Towsey, seniversel has been very stelly, having never been without fever since employed on the coast. She has sent upwards of coast to the hospital (of whom several were invalided), almost all from fever, and has lost two officers—a Lieunic of Freedy, bas invalided in Promotheus, which had so the swape specifienced a heavy gale of wind for two days in the Bay of the state of the south coast. She has seperienced and heavy gale of wind for two days in the Bay of the state of the south coast. Tenerified on Schol Dec., after a heavy gale, in which has been at Tenerified on 25cd Dec., after a heavy gale, in which has had been unsin decks, and there is no doubt she will be quite to by 27th inst., as far as the dockyard is concerned.

**Royal deet, Roy. Henry Trollope, Sherrness.—The hole-if pipes of 20 inches by 4 inches are being fixed from the store forward throughout all the eakins on both side of unsin deck, and there is no doubt she will be quite to be a store for the said of the store f

nensions:						Ft.	In.
Length between the	e pe	rpen	dieul	ars		192	0
Length of keel, for	to:	nnage				163	54
Breadth, extreme						43	0
Breadth, for tonnag	pe .					42	6
Breadth, moulded						41	10
Depth in hold	*		*			12	11
Burden in tons				1,57	0 35	.94	
Horse-power		-		. 3	00		

Burden in tons - 1,570 35.94

Horse-power - 300

Mr Charles Pope, Assistant-Master, attended by seamen riggers, was on board Tribune at the time of her being launched; 30 of the latter remained on board under the directions of Mr Pope, and immediately she was fairly clear of the basin entrance, and to the excent of her bawer, the African and Monkey, steam-tug vessels, rao up along-side, and at 4.15 p.m. she was towed out of harbour for Woeslwich, on his arrival here with H. M. st. -frigate Imperieuse, was retained by the Capt.-Superintendent here to pilot the Tribuse to Woolwich, which he has done.

Virago.—Com. Houston Stewart, who recently resigned the command of Virago, paddle-wheel st.-sl., serving on the Pacific Station, was induced to do so, it is add, owing to lil health. He is the son of Rear-Adm. Houston Stewart, formerly one of the Lords of the Admiralty, and is a most experienced and realous officer. During the time he has commanded Virago, be has had several dashing affairs with the pirates, and cleverly captured the Chilians who had planned the destruction of a vassel and crew. Com. Houston Stewart was promoted to that rank in 1848, and has served ac Commander of Virago since 5th Aug., 1851, and, if he is promoted to the rank of Post-Captain on his arrival in England, has deservedly carned a promotion which his father might have conferred upon him previously to his vacating his office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Rear-Adm. Corry, who is on three weeks' leave, desires.

which his father might have conferred upon him previously to his vacating his office as one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Rear-Adm. Corry, who is on three weeks' leave, desires, it is said, to give up the command of the Channel Squadron, and, if his wishes are compiled with, it is likely he will be appointed to succeed Rear-Adm. Edward Harvey, Admiral-Superintendent at Malia. In the event of these changes taking place, it is very probable Rear-Adm. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., will be appointed to command the Channel Squadron.

Rear-Adm. the Hos. Sir Fieetwood Broughton Reynold Pellew, K.C.H., leaves England by the next packet, to take command of the Naval forces in the East Indies.

Vice-Adm. Sir Thomas Cochrane, K.C.B., the Commander-in-Chafe at Portsmouth, now on his marriage tour, may be expected to return to Portsmouth about 23rd February.

Lieur. England Her Majesty's gracious favour was bestowed upon its worthy recipiest, on his own memorial to the throne, by Order in Council of 4th inst. Lieur. Engledue entered the Royal Navy on board Exclent, with Sir C. Napier on board Galates; as Mase on board Excellent, with Sir T. Hautings; was the first May and possessed his examination in Naval gunnery; received an appointment as gunnery officer of H.M.S. Porte, 44, Capt. (now Adm.) Sir W. O. Pell; received his promosion from Sir J. Graham in 1834 for his proficiency in Naval gunnery; retarned to England, and was immediately appointed Gunnery Lieut. of Excellent, and was the first Naval efficer who undertook the dutes of an Artifleryman in that establishment; was appointed Gunnery Lieut. to H.M.S. Corve, the Commander-in-Chief at that port, the highest possible compliment, in the presence of the officers and ship's company, that the Cornwallis was the most efficient man-of-war he had ever seen, her gunnery arrangement bring perfect. Lieut. Engledue suggested the formation of a gunnery stablishment at Plymouth, and voluctered to conduct the same. In this he failed. He then offered to larstruct the officers and sh St Growp, Devroport.—Caps. Niss has proceeded on a month's leave of absence; the duty, in his absence, devolves on Com. Edmondson.

Serif, 6, stoop, Com. Oldham, arrived at Spithead (see Portunoth Letter). She selled from Valparaiso. And Cet., at which date Portland, 50, Capt. Chads, figo of Rean Adm. Morably, Virago, et. al., Com. Stewart, and Francisco, California, Jamphitrite, 22, Capt. Frederick, was on her way down from the Arctic regions. Swift left the Fulkiand Islands Set Work. While there Triancensate, 25, Capt. Hoston, Set Work. She was on her way to Valparaiso. Mr Hutchings, Master, and the Fulkies, Capt. And had to put back to redit. She was on her way to Valparaiso. Mr Hutchings, Master, and her Funkter, Second-Master of Portland, Mr Chaplin, Mate, and ten invalids have come home in the Swift; also one distressed British subject for ordit. It is to not distressed British subject for ordit. The political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others, whom she landed at Van Diemen's Land. It is political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others, whom she landed at Van Diemen's Land. It is political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others, whom she landed at Van Diemen's Land; and has profice the political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others, whom she landed at Van Diemen's Land; and has proficienty in she proficienty in the major of the political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others, whom she landed at Van Diemen's Land; and has she proficienty in the major of the political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others whom she landed at Van Diemen's Land; and has she proficienty in the major of the political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others are profited to the stream of the work of the work of the political convicts Smith O'Brien, Maghed two others are profited to the stream of the work of the stream of the work of the stream of the

tional parts of 100 tons, and two boys to every ship; that the number of men in convict-ships shall not be less than at the rate of nine men for every 200 tons, and in proportion for the fractional parts of 200 tons, and two boys for each ship; that the crews in all cases, exclusive of the boys, shall consist of not less than one-half of able scamen before the mast, and the remainder of officers and ordinary seamen who have been at sea; that ships chartered for the conveyance of stores shall be manned as in the merchant service."

PRESERVED MEATS.—A Board of Naval officers, consisting of Lieut. Pynn, of Firebrand, Master-Com. Allen, of Lightoing, and Surg. Edward of Auvergne, have been engaged in inspecting the preserved meats sent into Deptond Victualling Yard. The public will learn with satisfaction that this Board was appointed for that purpose, as a large quantity of the provisions and preserved meats now in store will be supplied to the expeditions about to be sent to the Arctic regions in the spring of the preserved meats formished to them will be in good condition, and all of the very best quality.

Howa-Kono.—In Harbour: Cleopatra and Hermes. At Canton, Rapid: at Whampon, Hon. Company's st. Semiramis; at Amoy, Salamander. Lilly has proceeded from Shanghai to Ningpo on a cruise.

Commander Henry Edward Wingrove (1846) died in London on the 14th instant, after a service ashore and aftoat of upwards of forty years. He entered the Navy during the war, in July 1812, and having served the usual period passed for a Lieut. in 1819; but he did not receive promotion to that rank till 1826, being thus employed fourteen years as Midshipman and Mate. He served in the W. Indies, the Coast Guard, the N. Sea, Channel and Irish Station, as Lieut, and being affoat at the Brevet of 1846, was made Commander, and reappointed to Her Majesity's st-v. Blazer, which he then was commanding as a Lieut, on the relief service in Ireland, under the orders of Vice-Adlen. Sir H. Pigot. The services he rendered during the period of that awfai visitation, the Irish famine, with its accompanying sickness and suffering, will never be effaced from the kind recollections of the good people of the coasts of Cork and Kerry, and has ever been with them the theme of grateful acknowledgments. In the hour of trouble, when matters had arrived at starvation point, sure and certain was the "Old Blazer" to be descried in the offing, braving the broad Atlantic's swelling wave with its western wintry blast. Com. Wingrove was next appointed to Scourge, and served under Lord Dundonald on the W. India Station, carrying out his Ordship; and at the end of her service the Scourge was paid off at Portsmouth in most high and creditable order?

The deaths, by yellow fever, of Lieut, Inglis, one of the Admiralty Agents in a Royal mail market.

order!
The deaths, by yellow fever, of Lieut. Inglis, one of the Admiralty Agents in a Royal mail-packet, and Lieut. Lyster, Admiralty Agent on board the Royal mail packet Great Western, are reported. Lieut. Lyster was deservedly held in high estimation by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A Naval Veterax—Died at Shere, on 3rd Jan., Mr Wm. Husband, at the advanced age of 80 years, many years a most respected inhabitant of that parish. This gentleman was formerly in the Navy, and served in several noted engagements. On the 1st of June, 1794, he was in the impregnable, 98 under Admirat Caldwell, and at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope, on board Arrogant, 74. Capt. Lucas; then to Ceylon to quell the insurrection there; in the battle of Trafaigar in 1805, in Revenge, 74, commanded by Capt. Moorson; and at the burning of the ships out of Rechefort, the taking of Flushing, and several other actions of minor importance. He had received a Medal with two bars, 1794, and Trafaigar. Nothing could exceed the excitement which this veteran displayed whenever the ansiversaries of these several engagements came round.

Militorn Intelligence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Durham Reg of Militia—George John Seurfield, Esq., to be Capt. v Wood, resigned.

Royal Cumberland Reg of Militia—Torriano Francis L'Estrange, Esq., to be Capt; James Mastersom Pennington, Gent, to be Lieut.

Southern Reg of Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Samuel William Clowes, Gent, to be Cornet, v Sutton, vegoneted.

—Samuel William Clowes, Gent, to be Cornes, repronoted.

North Devon Reg of Militia—C P Coffin to be Lieut; H Wyatt to be Lieut; J F Bellew to be Lieut; T J Dennis to be Eas.

Royal 1st Devon Reg of Yeomanry Cavalry—W R Coleridge to be Cornet, v Northcote, promoted; R S Dykes to be Cornet, v Bere, realgned; A Hume to be Cornet, v Peet, resigned; A Hume to be Tester and South Devon Volunteer Rifle Battallon—Sir E S Prideaux, Bart, to be Maj.-Commandant; P Brown to be Capt; the Hon W W Addington to be Capt; W Jones to be First Lieut; J Buller to be First Lieut; Hy Mules to be See Lieut; W R Crabbe to be See Lieut; W D Moore to be Adj: J W Harris to be Sarg.

*

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 21.

39th Foot-Major-General Richard Llucilyn, C.B., to
be Colonel, v Lieut-Gen George Burrell, C.B., deceased,
Jan 17.

lst Reg of Drag Guards—Thomas Lewis Hampton, Gent, to be Cornet, by p, v Bolton, appointed to 5th Drag Guards.

11th Dragoons—Henry Fallerton Richmond, Gent, to be Cornet by p, v Hon R J Annesley, prom Jau 21; Roger Palmer, Gent, to be Cornet by p.

12th Dragoons—Ellis Fletcher, Gest, to be Cornet by p; Richard George Glynn, Gent, to be Cornet by p. 1st Reg of Foot Gnards—Robert Anstruther, Gent, to Ens and Lieut by p, v Kinloch, prom.

2nd Foot—Anthony Pemberton Hobson, Gent, to be Ens, without p, v Mackle, whose appointment has been cancelled.

3rd-Ens William Stewart, from 39th Foot, to be Ens, W. W. King prom.

v W. W. King prom.
4th-Lieut Patrick Robertson to be Adj, v Knott, who
resigns the Adjutancy only,
10th-Percy Beale, Gent, to be Ens by p, v Hender-

son, prom.
13th—Lieut Henry Hogge to be Capt by p, v Wade,
who retires; Ens Wilson Henry Jones to be Lieut by p,

NEWSPAPER

be Lieut, v Baldwyn, who retires; Henry Morgan, Gent, to be Cornet, v Phelps, promoted, Jan 15.

Royal Cheshire Militia—William Davenport Davenport, Gent, to be Major; William Davenport Gent, to be Major; Archibald Edmund Bromwich to be Capt; Robert Mastele Taylor, Gent, to be Capt; John Hurlesson Léole, Gent, to be Capt; Samuel Woodhouse, Gent, to be Capt; Charles Poppleton, Gent, to be Lieut; Dames Golden Heap, Gent, to be Lieut; Thomas Aldersey, Gent, to be Lieut; Edward Charles Hicks, Gent, to be Ens; Thomas Edward Marshand, Gent, to be Ens; John Marsland Lingard to be Ens; Edward Harrison Martin to be Ens; Thomas Brittain, Gent, to be Assistant.

Surg.

resigned.
Oxfordshire Reg of Militia—Winchester Henry Jones (lately a Lleut in the 60th Rifles), to be Licut, v Sweton-Grant, deceased.
West Essex Yeomanry Cavalry—Licut William Coesvelt Kortright to be Adj, with the rank of Capt; George Alan Lowades, Gent, to be Cornet, v Round, resigned; James Stuart Dobson, Gent, to be Surgeon.

Web Totals Henry Hogash be Cept by p. Wale, who retires, Em Wilson Henry Jacon to be Lowet by p. Web retires, Em Wilson Henry Jacon to be Lowet by p. High Carlo Chaire Month Wilson to be Add, "Stroke, gent-Lott Thomas Andrews to be Add, "Stroke, gent-Lott Thomas Andrews to be Add, "Stroke, gent-Lott Thomas Andrews to be Cost by p.," Effect, who retires, Em Canton Products force to be a day, "Stroke gent Lotter Thomas Andrews to be Add, "Stroke, gent-Lott Thomas Andrews to be Cost to be Ind.," In the Company of the Control of the Cost of the Stroke gent Lotter Thomas Andrews to be Add, "Stroke, gent Lotter Thomas Henry Lotter Thomas Control of the Cost of the Stroke gent Lotter Thomas Henry Lotter Lotter Lotter Thomas Henry Lotter L

Ross, as he recollects when a boy hearing the men eften discussing their adventures and achievements at that conflict. Cornet Ladvell may have been in the now lost of the Regiment of the Cornet Ladvell may have been in the now lost of the Regiment of the Cornet Ladvell may have been in the now lost of the Regiment of the Cornet Ladvell on the Ladvel

two years to England, from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

9th Lancers—Maj. W. W. Allen has leave to Bombay for four months, from date of departure from the head-quarters of his Reg., and to England for two years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate; Capt. J. R. H. Rose, from 20th Oct., 1832, to 20th April, 1833, to enable him to rejoin his Reg.; Lieut. A. Hawtrey, in extension, for four months, from 15th Oct., 1832, to proceed to Calcutta, and to England for two years from date of embarkation, on medical certificate.

10th Hussarz—Lieut. H. Alexander has leave to England for two years; Assist.-Surg, Maobeth, M. D., hasleave to England for two years; Assist.-Surg, Maobeth, M. D., hasleave to England for two years; Campbell's co. marched on Thursday from Woolwich for Chatham, there to be stationed. The company is angemented to the new arrangement, and took with it six field pieces, four nine-pounders, and two 24-pounder howitzers.

Upwards of 200 fine young men, recruits, arrived in Woolwich for the state of the control of the con

day from Woolwich for Chatham, there to be stationed. The company is augmented to the new arrangement, and took with it six field pieces, four nine-pounders, and two 24-pounder howitzers.

Upwards of 200 fine young men, recruits, arrived in Woolwich Garrison on 17th and 18th inst, and a number of them from the agricultural districts, well accustomed to riding horses, were at once transferred to the Royal Horse Artillery, to serve as drivers in that branch of the Corps. The augmentation of two guns with the requisite complement of men and horses has been made to each troop for the Royal Horse Artillery, and the new arrangement gives each troop four light 6-pounder guns, and two 12-pounder howitzers.

RI. Sappers and Miners—It is expected an augmentation will take place after the close of the financial year in April next. The Corps at present consists of 22 costaining 100 men in each, or a total of 2,200, equal to the strength of two Battalions of the RI. Artillery, and every Regiment of the Line, is allowed a Quartermaster or commissioned officer, who have, in the Artillery, risen to that standing from the ranks, only one Quartermaster is allowed to the Sappers and Miners. The station of the Quartermaster is at head-quarters at Woolwich; but, considering the importance of Chathsam as a place for instructing the Corps in a knowledge of the principles of fortification, the ranking of field-works, and other duties, and the number of cos. of RI. Sappers and Miners, and of the East India Company's Service, stationed at Brompton Barracks, an additional Quartermaster would be most advantageous to the Corps, to be permanently stationed at Chatham, where the officers also all proceed to receive practical instruction.

A 3-pounder field battery of 6 guns, 5 officers, 39 non-commissioned officers and men, and 90 horses, arrived from Woolwich to Company and a proceed to receive practical instruction.

INFANTRY.

from Woolwien at Channam on the 21st Jan. to be stationed there.

INFAMENT.

Soots Fusilier Guards—"A melancholy event has occurred in this town by the sudden death of a gentleman staying at the Goddard Arms Hotel, who was found lying dead in his bed, on Monday morning. Jan. 3. It is stated that he had a fall from his horse while hunting with the Vale of White Horse bounds on Thursday, Dec. 30, and that he had been under medical treatment, but whether that had any connexion with his death is not known. His name was Authrey Frederick James Beauclerk, and he was first cousin to the late Duke of St Albans,—"—Withshire Independent." This ill-fated gentleman was second soon of the late Rev. Lord Frederick Beauclerk, son of Aubrey, sixth Duke of St Albans, and was born May 3, 1817; had he lived four months longer, he would have exactly completed his 33th year. He entered the Army, Ang. 7, 1835, as Eas. and Lieut., by purchase, in 1st Batt., Sost Fusilier Guards, vice Fitzroy, promoted, and when nearly senior of that rank was transferred Aug. 28, 1838, to 7th Fusiliers, vice R. A. H. Kirvan, retired. He joined the 7th in Dublin, and served with it there at Kilkenny, and at Cork. He embarked with it for Gibraitar, Nov. 11, 1839, and joined the depot in Feb. 1843; he was promoted Jan. 19, 1844. Coapt. by purchase, vice Wilbraham, promoted, and embarked for the service cos., in Sopt. 1844. He retired from the Service on Christmas eve, 1847, when fifth Captain of the Regiment. Hed he remained in the Scots Fusilier Guards, he would have become Lieut, and Capt, by purchase, April 10, 1849. The deceased was of an apoplectic make, and became in early life extremely computed non dumandal death has not surprised us, as he was the most corpulent officer in the Service—for a young man—except the late Lieut. J. Sutherland, 9th Lancers, and afterwards 56th Regiment, who also died suddenly, shortly after retiring from the Service.

1st Foot is Batt.—In the address from Capt. Whitmore to Colour-Serjeant Hewitt, given last week, the w

mental Depot, authorised to give final inspection to recruits, during the absence of a Field Officer.

19th—The Regiment being completed to its establishment, the recruiting parties detached on that duty have been ordered to discontinue further enlistments for the present. Limerick party withdrawn to had, eye.

21st—Boy, James Clark, authorised to be enlisted to be trained as a drummer or munician.

23rd—On Friday 14th, Col. A. W. Torrens inspected the had, are of his old Corps, the "Royal Weish Fusilers," stationed at Chester, under the command of Major Daniel Lysons, at a full-dress parade, for the purpose of bidding them farewell. In the evening he dined with the officers in the mess-room, to meet his comrades for the last time as their Colonel. On Saturday he inspected the detachment of three companies stationed at Liverpool, under the command of Capt. Francis Evans, and partook of a dejeaner before leaving for town to commence his duties on the Staff, at hd. qrs. We subjoin the farewell Battalion Orders: "Chester, 17th Jan. 1853.—Having had the honour to have been appointed to the head-quarter Staff, Colonel Arthur Wellealey Torrens mow bids farewell to the Royal Weish Fusiliers. During a command of more than elever years be has seen the Regiment in various climates go through a maccasion of colonial services, less brilliant, indeed, yet, perhaps, scarcely less trying to discipiline than a campaign. Throughout these, it has been his pride to have seen undisturbed, the efficiency, high spirit, good feeling, and unsurpassed reputation of the Regiment and to this circumstance he cannot but attribute the distinction which has befallen him. He is bound, therefore, now more than ever, thankfully and proudly to acknowledge the assistance which all tranks have afforded him in conducting so ardious a trast, and it is with the warmest feelings of goodwill that he bids his esteemed coemades farewell. Scirring times may be, pechaps, at hand; and Col. Torreas yet may see the colours of the Welsh Fasiliers wave against

172 in each company.
"The whole establishment now consists of the follow-

vision. Gent. Cadet Charles Sidoey Williams to be Sec. Lieut., and appointed to Portsmouth division. Gent. Cadet John Maltand Lennox to be Sec. Lieut., and appointed to Portsmouth division. Gent. Cadet John Maltand Lennox to be Sec. Lieut., and appointed to Chatham division. Gent. Cadet Thomas Bent to be Sec. Lieut. and appointed to Plymouth division. Gent. Cadet Francis Edward Haliday to be Sec. Lieut. and appointed to Portsmouth division. Gent. Cadet Francis Edward Haliday to be Sec. Lieut. and appointed to Portsmouth division. Gent. Cadet Francis Edward Haliday to be Sec. Lieut. and appointed to Portsmouth division. Gent. Cadet Francis Edward Haliday to be Sec. Lieut. and appointed to Portsmouth division. Gent. Cadet John Pultery Murray to, be Sec. Lieut. Sanders has obtained leave for one month, from Jan. 9; and First Lieut. J. Wright, for six months, from Jan. 15.

Capt. and Brev.-Maj. Charles W. Plerce, of Portsmouth division, becomes Capt.; and Sec. Lieut. George Oliver Evans, of Woolsrich division, becomes First Lieut.

50th—The Reg. being completed to its establishment, further recruiting has been ordered to be discontinued for the present, and the parties stationed in Lancaster, Blackburn, and Bilericay withdrawn, and directed to rejoin hd.-qrs.

52nd—See Sist.

52nd—The Commander-in-Chief in India permits Paymatter William Sanford Hall to resign his appointment in that Corps, subject to approvab by Her Majesty.

57th—The following is an extract frems a letter written by a soldier of this Corps, front Hawthowline, Queenstown. Dear Parents,—The day I got your letter I was sent on duty to Spike Island, with convicts. Turning the point of the Island, it came to blow hard, and the rest of the boats could not come round the point. When the coavicts saw this, they said they would help to row our boat if their lines were taken off. The Captain ordered them off. There being but four soldiers heeided to the conflict; the boat swamped, but linekly for me, I coalid swim, the waves carried me to Hawlbowline, and

section in early life extremely corputent and unwieldy, so as to unfit him for the Military service: his sudden death has not surprised us, as he was the most corpulent officer in the Service—for a young man—except the late Lieut. J. Sutherland, 9th Lancers, and afterwards 5th Regiment, who also died suddenly, shortly after retiring from the Service.

"By command of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiranty."

Ist Foot: 1st Batt.—In the address from Capt. Whitmore to Colour-Serjeant Hewitt, given last week, the words "in arms" should have followed "friend and companion."

The above augmentation does not add a single officer or non-commissioned officer to the Corps, as it is confined exclusively to the addition of 13 privates to each of the 25 companies at Chatham, to each of the 27 companies at Chatham, to each of the 25 companies at Portsmouth. The following appointments to division have taken place, dated 27th Dec. 1852, consequent on the promotion of ones Second Lieutenants, viz.:—

The following appointments to division have taken place, dated 27th Dec. 1852, consequent on the promotion of ones Second Lieutenants, viz.:—

Staff "Total . 12.500

"The weekly general returns of divisions of the 15th Lot. All the arrangements were admirably to the Additional of the Admiratty."

The above augmentation does not add a single officer or on no-commissioned officer to the Corps, as it is confined exclusively to the addition of 13 privates to each of the 27 companies at Chatham, and privates of H.M. 24th and 61st Regs. who were encounted to bubble, Jan. 15th, arrived 19th, to embark for Malta.

The followant of the Corps, as it is confined exclusively to the addition of 13 privates to each of the 25 companies at Portsmouth. The followant of the 25 companies at Portsmouth. The followant of the 25 companies at Portsmouth. The followant of the 10 Artillery companies at Portsmouth.

The followant of the 25 companies at Portsmouth and the promotion of the 25 companies at Portsmouth. The followant of the 25 companies at Port

in that Corps. After the usual loyal toasts were given and responded to, Serj. Maj. Eastall proposed the heaith of that distinguished officer, Lord Gough, and the Indian Army. Previous to the company breaking up, Colourserj. Curran rose and said, "Twenty-fourth and sixty-first, we were mever assembled for a more gratifying purpose than the present, to commemorate a great and eventful day, on which you did so much good service to your country, and added more honours to the many already on your colours. I propose the health of the officers and men of the brave and gallant 24th and 61st. who so nobly distinguished themselves and carried all before them on that memorable day."
64th—Capt. T. Stirling has leave to England from 17th December, 1852; to 17th December, 1854; Lieut. G. H. Twemlow has leave to England for two years, from date of embarkation."
67th—Armourer-Serj. Joseph Breney, having completed his instruction at the fil. Manufactury of Small Arms, at Enfeld, has been ordered to the Regimental Depot to enter upon his daties.
63th Depot.—The draft of one officer and 21 men from Nengh to Dublin, Jan. 17th, arrived 18th, to embark for Malta.
71st: 1st Batt.—A co. from New Ross to Cork, Jan. 18th, arrive 24th, to go into barracks till they embark for Corfu.
75th—Ensign Leopold Brown, from 70th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Mitchell, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court-martial, Nov. 12, 1852.
Lieut.-Col. Grieve, late commanding 75th Reg. (and on Retired fall-psy), died at Green Park, Bath, on 11th inst., aged 64. He entered the Army 9th July, 1803, and was present at the siege of Tarragoon.
78th—Lieut. W. B. C. A. Parker has leave to England for one year, on medical certificate.
83th—14th—47th. and five cos. from Dublin to Kilkenny, under orders, (instead of 51st Lt. Infantry), relief of th.-grs. and five cos. from Dublin to Kilkenny, under orders, (instead of 51st Lt. Infantry), relief of th.-grs. division 71st Reg. 1st Batt.; a co. from Dublin to Werford, Jan. 18th, arrived 18th, relief o

94th—Rings n. A. v.
one year.
96th—Major J. Snodgrass has leave to England for
eighteen months.
97th—Boy, John Mallony, belonging to the Royal Military Asylum, at Chelson, having volunteered for this
Reg., in which his father served, orders have been given
for his enlistment, to be trained as a drummer or mustelan.

Reg., in which his father served, orders have been given for his calistment, to be trained as a drummer or musician.

Rife Brigade: 2nd Batt.—Died at Chatham, on the 8th inst., in fifty-nieth year of his age, Mr William Marshall, Superior Barrack Serjeant at that station, who being beloved by all who knew him, his loss is the more deeply deplored. He was discharged in July 1834, having then served in the 2nd Batt. Rufe Brigade upwards of twenty-three years, the last ten of which he held the rank of Quartermaster-Serjeant. He was at the several actions of Toulouse, Orthes, Nive, Nivelle, and Vittoria, for which he had received the War Medal with five clasps. He was also in possession of the Silver Medal granted him, with a gratuity, for meritorious conduct. He was buried with full Military honours by the 95th Reg., and his remains were followed to the grave by Major Smith, the Barrackmaster, and other officers of the garrison, together with non-commissioned officers from all branches of the Service, and numerous civilians from Chatham, &c. He has left a widow to lament his loss.

2nd West India Reg.—Lieut. Ledic, lately promoted from the 6th Drag. Guards, has been ordered to proceed to the Gambia, to take his duty at that Station.

Ceylon Rife Reg.—The death of Capt. Hearry Steele, fourteen years' service, is announced in the Colombo papers of 14th Dec.

MILITIA.

MILITIA.

Lancashire.—We understand that in the ensuing week the recruiting will commence and be most vigorously pursued in this district. It is expected that in about four weeks the enrolment of a thousand men will complete the second Battalion of this Regiment, which will then be officered and organised. A third Battalion will likewise be formed within the present year. The three Royal Lancashire Regiments will therefore consist of three Battalions each, and each Battalion will be one thousand strong; in all, for this county, nine thousand men.

Detachments of 44th and 55th Regs., one officer and 50 men, will embark on 26th Jan. on board at Deptford, and two officers and 20 men of 15th Foot will embark at Portsmouth on 29th or 30th Jan. on board the troop-ship Sibells, for Gibraltar. Detachments of 3rd Foot, three officers and 20 men; 68th Foot, two officers and 20 men; 76th Foot, 18 men,

solit enter's at Deptired 18th, Jan., on board transport, John Collann, for Mais.

The Simona. steam-fregate, hearer's off control of the con

One afternoon, after a debauch the night before, we discovered a very large sail right to windward, gave chase, night came one, next day it was not to be seen. From circumstances afterwards we had reason to think it was the Gloricoo, of So guns, from the Havannah, foul, badly, manned, and sickly. A natural son of the Duke of Hamilton, in the Lancaster, a 50-gun ship, engaged here, but by some accident blew up; the Spaniard landed his money at Corunna; on her way from thence to Cadis was taken by an English ship from the Straits, of same force, and carried into Lisben.

We were informed by a Portuguese from one of the Azores, that he left there a Spanish galloon, from the Havannah to Cadiz. We cruized at a great distance in the wake many days; no appearance. Montagu placed grasplings at the yardarms, armed the ship's company with loaded pistois, cutlasses, &c., sailed into the roadstead with intention to board her and bring her out.—a breach of truce,—bat lackly there had been no galloon there.

We took L'Henreux St Pierre, a pretty snow from St Domingo; sent her for Lisbon. Being ignorant every ship must come to, and be examined by the police, at the Fort Belem, before proceeding up the Tagus, they fired sharp shot, let go the anchor in too deep water, the men fied below, she was driven athere and lost.

On 27th January, 1748, cruising off Cadiz, discovered a sall to windward, gave chae; fortunately for us it was stormy, hazy weather; when it cleared up, she going large, we had greatly neared her, crowded sail, and took her. Proved to be L'Union, a French ship of 28 guns and about 100 men, are gister ship hired by the Spaniards, from Havannah, with snuff, hides, and mahogany, but principally (I think) seven chests of silver and two of gold, one of them so heavy, it could with difficulty be raised with one arm; Montagu declared there was \$4,000L; be that as it may there was little more than the half came to our share. The treasure being brought on board the Bristol and prisoners shifted, Bob Pauliker got command

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

The adhesion of Pastoret and La Rochejaquella added melther stability or respectability to the motive proup of Senators—one descried his cause from pique, and the other from penary, and both have the uncervised aproposity of having foreaken a cause which was time-becomed and respected, to join a vory tottering state, which neither enjoys the real support or admiration of the people. The ball at the Tuileries, passing by the mot carpets, the velvet, and the bees, was replete with a factor of the people. The ball at the Tuileries, passing by the mot carpets, the velvet, and the bees, was replete with a factor of the people. The ball at the Tuileries, passing by the mot carpets, the velvet, and the bees, was replete with a factor of the people. The ball at the Tuileries, passing by the mot carpets, the velvet, and the bees, was replete with a factor of the people. The ball of the street of the people, the ball the street of the people of the

marked attention of the Princess Mathilide and Madame
Le Hon to this Spanish lady, led those who are in the
habit of intimacy in their houses to venture surpect
that at least Madamoiselle Montejo would supplant
an English lady who did enjoy the Emperor's
confidence; but no one away from the impure a tomaphere dreamt of the disclosure, made without reserve, of the Emperor's determination to forego all
royal blood, to seek to ally himself with any German
Princes with "the tenth transmuntal of a foolish face,"
and to marry this lady—thus disregarding the public
feeling, rendering the tenth transmuntal of a foolish face,"
and to marry this lady—thus disregarding the public
feeling, rendering the Empire more ridiculous than it
was, and sucrificing the high honour the French in their
levity, who, secure from the spies of the police, dread too
close a parallel between their Emperor and the King of
Bavaria, and the contempt of the whole concern by giving Madile Eugenie the style and title of Lola Montes
the second, sufficiently indicates the forthcoming storm.
It is proper to add that of the Ministers and all the conidential friends of the Emperor endeavoured to dissuade him from this rashness—it was quite in vain, the
self-willed man declared his intentions, and the Cabinethroke up in most admired disorder.

As all the ministers gamble, the news soon reached the
Bourse; but the whispers were unheeded—no one believed
a word; the funds, however, which previously had shown
a languid framess, becam to droop, and by nine at night
they had fallers from 80-30 to 79 20—still the news being
discreted. On Wednesday morning great was the
analytic see the Monited, A general uneasiness now began
to be visible, the public did not appear, but which gave rise
to another public did not appear, but which gave rise
to another public did not appear, but which gave rise
to another public did not appear, but which gave rise
to another public did not appear, but which gave
they decreased the second public did not appear
to the t

Timour the Tartar's Cavalry often charged in three successive lines, with intervals sufficient to avoid possible confusion. Truly there is nothing new under the sun! Would not old Timour laugh to find his old maneaver claimed as a new invention in the niseteenth century?

But! I am wasting time in defending squares against Vertices. He will never charge our squares, and I wish him every success against those of our enemies.

COSMOTOLITAR.

wish him every success against those of our enemies.

COMOPOLITAN.

NAVAL WAR ENGINES.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gasette.

Sir.—While Naval architects are directing their best energies to the construction of immense floating batteries, and to the means of navigating them, other men are not less basy in contrivances for the speedy and effectual destruction of such monsters of the ocean.

It is becoming apparent to all, save those who are indulging a nap of Rip Van Winkle, and others whose predilections, prejudices, and chivalrous spirit are more than a match for dispassionate inquiry, that in the event of such a calamity as war, maritime warfare, at any rate, will not be conducted as it was in the time of Nelson. These are days of progress, but not of chivalry; days of quick methods and economy; time cannot be wasted; this precept will apply even to the annihilation of our race, when nations in their madness shall again strive for the mastery.

If then we must fight, let us set about it in right good carnest, so as to make short work of a horrible meessity; though to the extent which our ferceity may be indulged nothing less than extermination can be the result. That men's thoughts are directed to such matters, we have another proof in the invention of Mr Nasmyth for destructive purposes upon the ocean, and which he has fully divulged for the benefit of his country. Revolting as such a proposition may be to those of refined feeling, it will, nevertheless, upon examination, be found to be judicious and humane; for the more clearly evident it is that we have destructive powers of an extraordinary nature at our command, the less likely we shall have occasion to use them in the defence of our homes and all that are dear to us.

Impressed as some are, of the Naval profession, with a confident belief that much labour and mechanical art, are being waved upon huge vessels and ships of war, which, in the present state of steam navigation and chemical appliances, will in the event of hostillities be found u

and no reasonable expense should be spared to carry out a series of experiments of a nature the most convincing.

A disregard of this matter is nothing short of culpable supineness, since it may involve Begland in consequences the most calamitous. The mutitude have hitherto been kept in ignorance upon a matter which it would be well to completely disclose, we as should by such course best consult the public interests; for it can, assuredly, be shown that by adopting certain modes of war fare, involving the use of enginess of safe and casy application, England, even under the altered conditions which will affect maritime warfare, can be preserved from attacks in whatever form they may be attempted.

JOHN HAIVEV, Commander Ret.

Harnden, Sandwich, January 15, 1831.

Correspondence continued at page 62.

SCOTT AND BYRON.—Mr Walter Scott Lockhart Scott, of Abbotsford, the only son of Mr Lockhart, and grandson of Six Walter Scott, died, unmarried, on 19th inst, at the early age of 27. When Six Walter died, he left two sons and a grandseen to preputuse the lineage of his house; and it is difficult to conceive that even a chance thought could have crossed his mind that all three should die childless and abroad in the short space of 20 years. The only grandshild of the great novelist now alive is Mr Lockhart's only surviving child, Mrs Hope. About a month age we were called on to chronicle the death, at 37, of the closest link in blood to Syron's great contemporary—Syron; and here are we now recording the death, at 27, of the closest link in blood to Syron's great contemporary—Sir Walter Scott. It seems as if it were ordained that the children of the brain shall be the sole creations of great authors destined to endure.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Il Vecchio.—A controversy with friends and Correspondents is opposed to rule, and cannot interest our readices. As, however, last week we inserted a commentary (received from II Vecchio had really read through our article on Louis Napeleon with carely read through our article on Louis Napeleon with carely read through our article on Louis Napeleon with care, he would have seen that we urged the necessity of preparations for national defences, as farcibly as possible, tilhough we founded this necessity upon other motives than a doubtful estimate of the character and intentions of a foreign Sovereign. Common sense dicitates the arison that a great and wealthy nation should be able to defend itself in all possible cases, and should not be at the mercy of any one, good or bad, great or contemptible. We cannot recognise as any assistance to such necessary defences the indiscriminate abuse of the Chief the French have aluesat unanimously elected for themselves, especially as that Chief has neither done we any injury, nor as yet shown either the disposition or desire to melestus in any way. On the contrary he has, it is notorious, neglected no opportunity to show civility, public and private, to England and the English. Are we then to good and defy him into a war with ur by unprovoked abuse, and by raking up against him those private examples, such as the folly of one country interfering with and locturing another, instead of minding its own business. Let us, then, leave France to manage heroem internal affairs. But no one can be more impressed than we are with the necessity of making ample preparations for war, as the surest preservative of peace. It is with us no matter of choice. The whole Continuent is armed. We cannot remain defenceless. Admi Smith, drilled 21 days per year, is not sufficient. The regular Army should be remedial, the whole continuent is armed. We cannot remain defenceless. Admi Smith, drilled 21 days per year, is not sufficient of peace. It is with us no movertant feeding themselves."

The Neilli

matured it was opposed by the Prime Minister. Mr Perceval, on the absurd ground "that it would give officers too great an influence in the State." Full particulars will be found in the 'Military Chronicle' of the period. To "J. M."—It is inferred that you enlisted prior to March 1833, and that therefore you come under the Warrant of 1829. As you have not served three years uninterruptedly as a non-commissioned officer, you seem only to be entitled to 1s. a day.

To "Cosmopolitan."—You have anticipated our intentions.

tentions.

To "W. L." - We are always glad when our efforts tentions. "W. L."—We are always glad when our efforts to obtain justice give to those concerned any satisfaction. Herediarry soldiers have great claims on the Service, but they as yet have not been fairly recognised. Your own history is one perhaps of many. We shall gladly hear from you whenever you can suggest anything for the good of the Service generally, or for those who have special drains.

they as yet have not been fairly recognised. Your own histry is one perhaps of meny. We shall gladly hear from you scheencer you can suggest anything for the good of the Service generally, or for those who have special claims.

To "Glasgow."—The following is the anecdote as we have read it .—" Clear the Gallowgate !—As the ?1st assisted to produce this effect (the flight of the old French Guard at Waterloo), the author is rewinded of an amendate of the gallom Cadegon, who afterwards fall at Vittoria, saw his men rather shy of a strong French force eccupsing a street in the town. The Regiment is called the Glasgow Highlanders, as many of them were natives of Glasgow. Strake with a resemblance of the street to the Gallowgate of that town, he shouted, 'Glasgow men, clear the Gallowgate !' The appeal was irrestible, and the Glasgow men, with a cheer and a roar of laughter, which conformed the enemy, cleared the Gallowgate !' The appeal was irrestible, and therefore may say that we believe at a very recent one the augmentation of the regular Army was anxiously debated, and that for this purpose Lord Hardinge has been in close communication with Ministers.

To "A Soldier."—The contrast between the conduct of the gallant men in the Birkenhead and that of the destanting fellows to whom you allude is very striking, and nothing but law of libed prevents their being held up to public secon and detestation.

To "A. P."—If the first, second, and third Regiments were dreawn up together in line, the third would be in the centre according to the usual practice, but the rule of the order of precedence would mere strictly be compliced with if the sensor Corps took the right of the jugitor.

To "K. O."—If the men of a company fold their bodding bailty, the best scay to make them do it well is to make them fold and unfold them till they do it as it ought to be done. Soldiers ought not to be required to pay for black lead to polish up, gratis, coel-scuttles and the irro legs of tables and cost.

"To "K. O."—If the men of a company

changed by William the 4th on the 17th of March, 1834, under the sign manual.

To "An Old Subscriber" (Decomport).—If we understand your inquiry rightly, the information is contained in our "Gazette" of the 1st instant.

To "Observer."—Next week we will take up the subject to which your letter refers.

"A Soldier" should have confidentially authenticated his statement respecting the treatment of an effect of the 52nd Regiment by his brother efficers. We must inquire into the matter.

To "Blue Jacket."—Undowbtedly the soldier who has married with the permission of his Commanding Officer, ought to receive lodging-money in preference to one who has married without leare.

To "A Millitaman."—We regret got having space for your letter. We believe that a Bill will be brought into Parliament to enable Millitamen to volunteer into the Line with our repaying the Millitia bounty, after having served one year.

the Line with out repaying the Militia bounty, after having served one year.

To "Amicus."—Fees on commissions in the regular Army have been abolished more than ten wears ago, but we believe the Clerks of the Peace are still authorised to charge on Militia commissions, and for registration, i.e. See, but part of the charges is borne by the county.

To "P. B."—The appointments of the Commundant, the Lieut-Colonel, the Staff Captain, and the Surgeon of the Provisional Battation, at Chatkam are permanent, but all the other appointments are temporary. The system works wooderfully well, all things considered, even though there may not be much cordially between individuals of the Battalion Staff. The recruiting and drilling of the men for India is cheaply and adequately provided for, and there is no intention, we believe, to alter the system.

Errata.—In the list of defunct Generals given in the last Number, "P. Bevor" was inserted instead of "P. Brown." Liest -General Megrick and Major-General Bradshaw were unpaid, having sold out and been "Ita-

Communications declined or rejected cannot be returned; they are usually destroyed; and no communication can be attended to, personally affecting individuals, unless authen-ticated by the name and address of the writer.

Naval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1853.

THE BURMAH BLUNDERS.

The war in Burmah, if war it merits to be called, is neither honourable to our arms nor conducive to our character, as energetic Europeans, among the people of the East. Among the first as we were to advocate a rapid advance on Prome and Ava, we have, mail after mail, anxiously expected, but in vain, to hear that at last the Army was moving on the capital. From first to last we have seen nothing to make us alter the opinion we early expressed, that "the wrong man had been sent in command." It is really quite absurd to read formal despatches of the recupture, without much loss certainly, of places in Burmah, which had been cuptured without any loss, and only abandoned because the men who took the places were too few to hold them! Tarleton led the way, and showed what steam could do, directed by a daring spirit; but Godwin lingered at Rangoon, as if to show what an Army cannot do, when commanded by General "As you were," whose parole seemed even to be "Stand at ease," replied to by the countersign of "Mark time." We are really sick of the whole affair, and feel our patience at an end. Had due energy been used, before the rains had ceased, our Army should have been in possession of Ava, and General Godwin ought to have got hold of that far-famed golden umbrella of the King of Ava, and snugly housed his men in Burman billets. Instead, however, of at once availing himself of the rise of the Irrawaddy and of the power of steam to ascend the river, he lingered ingloriously in Rangoon, and was only forced by sheer shame to advance unresistedly to Prome. There he, like the steamers, has since stuck in the mud! A man with any genius for war would have easily brought the campaign to an honourable close months ago, and have celebrated the triumph of Her Majesty's arms in the city of Ava, leaving it then for political interests to decide what portion, if not all, of the Burenan Empire should be absorbed in that of Britain's Empire in the East.

While in this wretchedly-conducted war we look in vain for any circumstances which might somewhat excess the backwardness of the General, and while we reflect painfully on the little faith reposed in the indominable valour of British soldiers, we cannot fall to notice the strong contrast afforded by the forward dash and daring of the Navy, and the confidence felt by its Chief, that in all its operations success would infallibly result.

It would appear by the latest accounts that after all only Pegu is to be annexed as a province. The commercial advantages we may derive from the annexation are pretty obvious, but we are amazed to learn that the Aeng Pass is not to be made part of the territory we are henceforth to rule over. It may fairly be asked, what then, Militarily, have we gained if we have not secured this much-vaunted high road for an Army from Bengal invading Ava? We cannot credit such felly, and yet we are assured such have been the arrangements if not the orders. Parliament will not sit a week before we hear loud indignation vented against the whole conduct of this petty war.

HOW TO PRESERVE PEACE ?-ARM!

The note of preparation against an invasion of these shores is hardly heard, and yet the feeling of apprehension is universal. Believing as we sincerely do, that the desire of Napoleon the Third is for pence, at least with England, we have never joined in the common cry against him, nor have we failed to give him credit and honour for the vast services he has done to the mundanc cause of social order. They, however, whose business it is to watch the signs of the times, must have little occupied themselves of late in observing affairs on the Continent of Europe, and particularly in France, who have not been struck by the amazing changes which have come over the nations. Republicanism is no longer ranopant in France, and everywhere it has ceased to be popular.

It is not too much to say that all Monarchic Europe owes a debt of gratitude to Louis Napoleon for putting " a quietes with a bare bodkin" to the Red Republi-While in that country Socialism can rule in France. reared its head there was felt among surrounding malcontents to be a rallying point for them; but when Napoleon the Third put down the Republic and Social disorder, he did inestimable good for the cause of Kings and people. Instead of the studied coldness and delay in recognising the Empire in France, th prompt and warm acknowledgment of the Continental lowers ought to have greeted the elevation of Napoleon. England set a generous and honourable example, which it is to be regretted was not generally followed, and evinced a sincere desire for peace, which was manifestly risked by Russia and other Powers, not merely by the slight of needless delay, but by a sulky and silly refusal of the terms of address, meaning little except when insultingly withbeld

If our rulers be resolved to preserve peace they must provide against war, and by securing the shores of England against invasion best enable Louis Napoleon to maintain the amicable relations between France and Britain, which the mutual interests of the two nations require. It was a shrewd observation attributed to a French statesman, when asked what would cement the peace between England and France, that "the best guarantee against invasion would be, in his opinion, a well-organised army in England of 50,000 British soldiers." We firmly believe that nothing would more tend to strenghten Napoleon the Third on the throne of France than 'England's placing her

shores in such a state of defence as to render an invasion—impossible !

Rumours there are of a considerable augmentation of the Infantry of the Line, but we fear that so wise and so economical a measure cannot yet be counted on. Much confidence-and not misplaced we fully believe—is reposed in the Militia already raised, and this year to be further increased; but still we want a regular force of Infantry-the back-bone of all Military bodies. It is said that Lord Hardinge is desirous of forming next summer large Camps of Instruction, and thus leaving the barracks for the use of the Militia while being trained. The Eurolled Pen sioners being at that period called out, they could vollege the various posts, and set free the soldiers of the Line for camp duty. If these camps be judiciously placed, and competent General Officers employed in the instruction of the troops of all arms, we shall do more for the defence of our country than we have done since the early part of the present century. If nothing else than practical knowledge of moving an army by road and rail and steamers were obtained, we would hope that Lord Hardinge's plan may meet the en couragement it well deserves from the Government. We early notice the intention, that it may excite no foolish fears among the old women.

RECRUITING OF THE FORCES.

The recruiting of the Royal Marines goes on very satisfactorily, and the recently-voted augmentation will soon be completed. There are at present thirtysix officers of the Marines employed raising men in Great Britain only, for in Ireland the Corps does not recruit now, nor have its attempts ever been successful in that part of the United Kingdom.

The Artillery recruiting also goes on favourably, and many fine young men are already raised on the augmentation. In Great Britain seven officers, and in Ireland one officer, are employed on this duty.

The East India Company employs, in raising mon, three officers in England, three in Ireland, and one in Scotland; and the number required, we understand, to fill vacancies, can at all times be readily obtained.

For the Army generally there are fifteen officers engaged in recruiting, independent of the District Staff, of whom nine are in England, two in Scotland, and four in Ireland. The lowering of the standard lately has much facilitated the raising of recruits, which to a great extent had been impeded by the encolment of the Millitia, and which still acts upon the enlistments for the Line. No efforts have been spared to complete the Regiments of the Line, but still many are not filled up to the establishment voted. A small increase in the bounty, if an augmentation is to be made this year, would no doubt bring into the ranks many thousand men. The recruiting on the whole is, in all arms, very satisfactory.

FRENCH STEAMERS AT CHERBOURG.

Our readers will recollect that some years since an attempt was made to establish a line of transatlantic steamers in France. The vessels were built; one or two were lost; but no serious attempt was made to carry out the project, although the Government afforded a subrention in money. The consequence has been, that the steamers constructed were handed over to the Navy, and have been employed chiefly in the transport of troops to Italy and Algiers.

Such a speculation could never answer, for France has no colonies in the Atlantic, except a strip of land called Cayenne, and two sugar islands; the small number of passengers to and fro between these settlements and the mother country would never pay, and at present the correspondence of France with the far West is carried on through England, at a cheaper rate than could be effected by the proposed means. This certainly leads to a suspicion that the project had no

real foundation, and to the conclusion that it was only a plan to construct a number of large steamers fit far all purposes, without exciting the jealousy of neighbours. Seeing the total failure of the avowed object, no one could reasonably have expected the repetition of the dodge; but we have it now revived on the same terms, only, that the starting-point is more precisely laid down.

We were certainly amused in reading the projectors' reasons why Cherbourg was fixed on as the favoured port. Dunkirk and Havre were objected to, as depending on tides; Moriaix and Nantes, want of depth of water for large steamers; and the mouth of the Gironde, because too far distant from Bordeaux, so that the unfortunate concector of this mighty scheme was driven by sheer necessity to Cherbourg! Unhappy man of short memory, he entirely forgot Brest and l'Orient.

Brest is a large arsenal, where ships of all sizes can be repaired; it is a secure anchorage, with depth of water at all times of the tide; it is united to Paris by a railroad, and is respectively nearer to America than Cherbourg or Bordeaux by three and four degrees of longitude; yet in a project for establishing transatiantic steamers, it appears to have no existence!

The intentions of arbitrary Governments, where the press has no voice, are in some degree similar to the trials for murder where the evidence is chiefly circumstantial. We therefore submit the above facts to the consideration of the Peace Society about to assemble, and let them draw the inference. Cherbourg being chosen as a station for transatlantic steamers, any number of that craft unarmed might be accumulated there without causing remark or suspicion. If any attack is ever made on our insular position, it can only be attempted in the hope of catching us unprepared, and carrying some one great point by a coup de main-England prepared may defy the world; but we are, in our present state, open to alarm and possible in-suit. It should be recollected that all the gifts of Providence are attended with certain drawbacks, and the present prosperity of this country cannot look for an xemption from the general rule. Riches, wherever collected in large masses, must be guarded, and our island should be well secured from the possible envy, alousy, or cupidity of our neighbours.

We are not of those who have followed the new Emperor with abuse and contumely; we are on good terms with France, and hope we shall continue years in the same relative position; at the same time we think it a duty when a cloud appears on the horizon to notice it, although it may not bring a storm in its train. Thus we can see no more reason, at the present moment, for France increasing her Navy than there is for extending the fortifications of Paris. No one threatens her. As long as she does so, however, we must not drop in the rear. We cannot know the intentions of the head of the State; but we are pretty certain that an invasion of England would be popular with every unprincipled man in France-that hints are occasionally thrown out to give currency to the sentiment, and show how it can be brought about. It is put forth that the application of the screw-propeller to line-of-battle ships will neutralise the superiority of our seamanship, and that landsmen will be as effective as sailors. There may possibly be a slight mistake in this calculation-at least we should have no hesitation in betting on the blue jackets in a hand-to-hand fight on the deck of a ship or ships, with the Imperial Guard in embryo.

Another boast has been put forth, "that England when invaded has always been subdued." Does the author reckon the movement of the Armada as an invasion? if so, it will be a pretty strong exception from his rule; for no disaster that ever befel a nation, short of conquest, has been greater than what the

Spaniards suffered. Since that attempt they have gradually sunk in the scale of nations, and all their old glories are decayed or forgotten. Trafalgar extinguished their last hopes.

This ought to be a hint to our neighbours not to overvalue their means, and to consider, that although France has now a respectable Navy, any one great disaster would ruin it for ever, as there are no resources to fall back on. This does not mean money, or materials, but sailors. They cannot supply a reserve by fantastical projects of mail steamers to the West Indies, where they have no correspondents, but by striking off their hostile tariffs, that shut up their ports, and give their people a share in the commerce of the world.

MILITIA OFFICERS ATTACHED TO LINE REGIMENTS

Government need be under no apprehension as to obtaining men for the Militia. The success which has hitherto attended the Militia Bill, affords reasonable grounds for believing that each of the counties in England and Wales will furnish their quota in the time specified without resorting to the ballot. At any rate, one way or other the men will be forthcoming.

But Government need be under apprehension as to another point, which it appears to us they have not given due attention to—namely, officering this body of 50,000 men, without which the Militia will, with only periodical training, be but little better than an armed mob, should they be suddenly called upon to take the field. For the present we will confine our remarks to the mere obtainment of the requisite number of gentlemen to be commissioned, without noticing their want of professional knowledge.

Calculating thirty-five officers to every 800 men, 80,000 enrolled Militiamen will require 3,500 officers. Now, looking to the number of officers present with those Corps which have as yet been called out for training, we judge that not half this number have come forward; nor are we surprised. One reason of this is the exclusiveness of the property qualification required from all above the rank of Lieutenant. The number in the rank of Field Officer is, of course, circumscribed; and not many gontlemen of position and independent fortune in the counties, with their country pursuits, will be likely to accept a "Captainey."

Another reason why gentlemen do not appear in the ranks of the Militia in the number that might be expected or wished for—certainly we may say, with those who can but just qualify, and with those who could only enter as Subalterns—is the cost of the outfit, which, with a full dress-coat, may be set down at 50.1; and this for only a few weeks' training, when probably the next year many of the articles may not fit, and must be replaced. And, further, reflection tells and experience has shown, that a man, be his rank below that of Field Officer, must be considerably out of pocket by his Militia service.

What is necessary, then, to induce gentlemen to come forward as Militia officers, is-first, to allow a service of three years in the Regulars to be deemed sufficient qualification for any position in the Militia; Lords-Lieutenant, of course, exercising their discretion and privilege in the selection; secondly, to permit-Lords Lieutenant to dispense with property qualifications in the cases of young men of good family and respectable position in their several counties; and, lastly, for Government to do something in relieving Militia officers, in a measure, from the extra expense they are put to in living when assembled for training. Five shillings per diem is, by the Regulations, allowed to Adjutants and Surgeons of Militia when absent ome inspecting and receiving volunteers, and this on account of being necessarily compelled to live at an hotel while so absent. In the Line, too, all officers are allowed five shillings per dien when on a

march for the very same reason. Moreover officers. who were called up to London to assist at the Duke's funeral were-independently of the allowance when on the march-allowed 5s. each day they were in town. And still further, every officer on the Guard of Honour at Osborne has this allowance, notwithstanding their meals are supplied them from the Royal refectory. Does not the very same principle apply to Militia officers when met for training, when they, too, are away from home-when they have no mess-when they are constrained to live at an hotel? It is true that each officer is then allowed fourpeace each day as wine-money, or "the Prince Regent's allowance," an allowance which is scoffed at. For the short periods for which Militia officers are assembled for training, they might surely be considered as on a march, and be paid accordingly. Without this, after the novelty has worn off, we are much mistaken if many Militia commissions will not

We will now consider the professional qualification, or rather the professional ignorance of the bulk of the 3,500 gentlemen who may be appointed to commissions in Militia Regiments.

The whole Military experience among the body of Militia officers, as matters now stand, will be found vested in the Adjutants—who, by the way, have, besides their own field and office duties, superadded those of Paymasters and Quartermasters—and a few retired officers from the Regulars, scarcely one per Regiment. In the ranks, to this there may be added one Staff-Serjeant per company, and a few discharged soldiers from the Line. What amount of available experience, we ask, can "the country gentlemen" possibly gain in three or half-a-dozen weeks' training during the year? And yet our Militia is a force that the country looks to to aid in the protection of our shores, and which may be suddenly called upon for this purpose.

Our Militiamen, he it remembered, are of the very same class of men, of the same pith, bone, and muscle, and the same pluck, as those who form the incomparable soldiers of the British Line; and, even with their short periods of exercise—for it is marvellous what those have attained to, who have been called out—would, with anything like experienced officers, we doubt not, do wonders in the field. Does it not, then, behove Government to do everything that in them lies, to qualify professionally those country gentlemen, and those nothing-to-do gentry, who have been, or shall be, gazetted as Millitin officers?

is true the Commander-in-Chief has directed Commanding Officers of Regiments of the Line to receive any officers of the constitutional force who may be desirous thereof into their Corps for instruction and, moreover, has given orders for every assistance to be afforded when Militia Regiments are under training; and from all we hear, this co-operation has been cordially entered into. In some very few instances Militia officers have availed themselves of Lord Hardinge's permission, and have become volunteer pupils of Line Regiments. But, except in rare cases, how can it be expected that "country gentlemen," or other Militia officers, for the purpose of rendering their services available to their country, will leave their homes or their parental roofs where they are living at free quarters, and serve with a Regiment of the Line without pay, undergoing all the drudgery of drill and subjecting themselves to the badinage, goodhumoured though it be, of by-standers.

That "this forcing system,"—this working of officers for a month or two at a time with a Line Regiment, and, for one or more years, would materially tend to the efficiency of the Militia Force—to the fashioning the "raw material" into a machine—a thrashing machine, if need be—working well together in all its parts—there can be no doubt. Assuredly the country would be gainers by a small outlay to effect this purpose. A tolerably efficient force at a small cost would then be had. Good officers necessarily form good Regiments; and as our Millita is not likely to be called out permanently—although, never theless, they may be suddenly required for the field—the officers ought, by every means, to be encouraged to apprentice themselves to Line Regiments.

Let, then, every Militia officer who may, by authority from the Horse Guards, be serving as a volunteer with a Regular Regiment, be allowed the pay of his rank while so serving, together with lodging-money—the right to pay and allowances being made dependent on a certificate from the officer commanding the Regiment with which he is serving, as to attention to instruction and conformity to Regimental orders, this certificate to be given after the Colonel shall have made an examination as to the attainments of the volunteer, taking into account the period of of instruction.

A volunteer on joining ought to be notified in Re gimental orders, with the clear understanding that this would not give him, while so attached, the privilege of his rank, so as to interfere with others, be his rank what it may. Independently of the necessary. company drill, the volunteer should be made to fall in with the Regiment when on parade or at exercise, and, as an officer, occasionally taking the command of a civision. He should be made to attend all courtsmartial; accompany an orderly officer, that he may be instructed in this duty; should mount guard as a supernumerary officer; even go round with the reliefs, and, under the instruction of the corporal, himself post the sentinels; and also accompany the visiting rounds; and be shown how the interior economy of the Regiment is carried on. In fact, the Commanding Officer under whom he may be placed taking care that he shall be put in the way of obshort period of his Military pupilage: not bothering him with the balance step, or requiring from him great accuracy in any one point of drill; general knowledge being more desirable than minution. Any officer whose inclinations should lead him thus to seek instruction, would assuredly give up his whole mind and time to the object, and consequently gain proportional experience. We presume that the courtesy of being elected an honorary member of the Regimental mess would be extended to Militia officers thus attached

Should these remarks come under the observation of Lord Hardinge, and be so fortunate as to meet with his Lordship's approval, he may—knowing the importance of giving efficiency to officers of the Militia force—take means to carry them out.

A HINT FOR THE DRILL-INSTRUCTORS OF THE MILITIA.

During the first American war there was such a demand for men, that they were sent out from England without being drilled. A General Officer, on entering the barracks of New York, found a great body of these recruits at the goose step, though the enemy were close at hand. He administered a severe reprimand to the formalist Commanding Officer of the Depôt, and desired that the rinsr instruction of the recruits should be to load and fire as correctly and rapidly as possible, then to march to front and rearto face-and to wheel,-last of all, the "setting up" and "goose step." Ere a fortnight had expired these men were engaged with the enemy, and did good service, thanks to their common-sense drill; whereas had the goose-step drill been persevered in, instead of being able to meet their foes in the field, they would have been unfit for any duty but that of demolishing rations in the cook-house.

CALLING OUT THE MILITIA.

We understand that it is the intention of the Government to call out the whole of the Militia of England, for one lunar month's training, in April or May next. The force is to be out all over the country at the same time, with the object of checking the double, and even triple enlistments, which it is pected have taken place. The appointment of an Adjutant-General of Militia is only postponed till the Force is raised. Lord Palmerston so perfectly understands the working of the Militia, that since his accession to office matters have been adjusted, which needed the master's hand. All now promises well,

BILLIARD-PLAYING IN INDIA.

We are led to offer some remarks upon the regult of a recent Court-martial in India, from a perusal in an Indian Journal of what purports to be a report of the evidence of some of the principal witnesses examined on the trial in question.

The Court-martial to which we allude is that held upon Lieut. Mitchell, 75th Regiment, upon two charges: 1st. "For behaving in a scandalous and infamous manner" in having intentionally and repeatedly played in an unfair manner at a game of billiards; and 2ndly, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having unwarrantably applied the epithet "damned liar" to an officer of the same Regiment. The Court found the prisoper guilty of both the charges, and sentenced him to be cashlered, which finding and sentence were approved by the Commander-in-Chief.

For our own part we consider that if it be ruled that cashiering is the fitting and unvarying penalty of conviction of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, then has Lieut, Mitchell been most justly dealt with, seeing that to apply the epithet above quoted to a brother officer is a clear and flagrant breach of those amenities of life so conspicuously cultivated by the rising generation of officers and gentlemen.

Our views on this subject may perhaps be objected to, as verging upon a fastidiousness in refinement, when we denounce as redundant the word "unwarrantably as introduced into the charge. At any rate we should feel indebted to the Judge-Advocate, or others, who framed the charge, if he would enlighten us, as to the peculiar circumstances under which it would be worrantable in an officer and a gentleman to blurt out in the face of another "You're a damned liar."

We have a faint idea that there be some who hold that an individual who, under any provocation, can give such latitude to his tongue, may, indeed, by courtesy or convention, enjoy the designation of gentleman; but that such an one is essentially a stranger to that character in education, feelings, and habits

With regard to the first charge, we notice it chiefly as a warning to billiard-players (a class which we fancy will be found rather a numerous one amongst the officers of both Services) of the dangers with which that delightful game seems to be replete-at any rate in the latitude of Umballa.

Perhaps there is no mistake so common at billiards as that of playing with the wrong ball. None so likely to occur unintentionally from carelessness none so easily committed-owing to the very trifling distinctive mark between the two balls; frequently an almost imperceptible speck on one of them. the occasion in question it would seem that this diffiwas considerably enhanced. The time was after dinner, on a quiet night. The room was illlighted, and a desultory conversation would seem to have been going forward amongst some five or six by-

Capt. Hamilton, the other party to the game, in nawer to the question, "Had you any difficulty in identifying the balls ?" replies, "I had some difficulty;" and again, "Did you ever mistake your own ball on August 26th" (the day in question). Answer: And although one witness affirms, "There was a good light in the room, and I could easily distinguish the balls," a second answers to the question, "Were the lights not so bad that candle and a dark lantern were used?" Answer: "The light was very bad; and servants were called and stationed round the table by Capt. Hamilton." A third witness corroborates this fact.

The Court doubtless deemed that it had sufficient proof before it of a fraudulent intention on the part of Lieut. Mitchell, and therefore set aside any presumption of accident, or absence of design, in playing with the wrong ball. Still it behoves us to point out upon how apparently slight a foundation may rest a charge which shall deprive an officer of an honourable position and profession, and cast him disgraced upon the

At the best the case of a person having played intentionally with his wrong ball in a game at billiards must be always mere matter of presumption. No proof can be afforded, and the fact can be known only to the party himself. After all we cannot but think that the act, whether intentional or otherwise, is severely visited by such a penalty as cashiering. Had this been the "head and front" of Lieut, Mitchell's offending such a sentence would have been monstrous.

We do not pretend to know anything of the antecedents of the accused, but by his own account, as stated in his defence, this was not the first time that his character had been "unwarrantably assailed." would seem not to have enjoyed the general good will of his brother officers; it is shown that he had not been on smicable terms for two years previously with Lieut. Fitzgerald, who denounced his unfair play; and he also complained of the constitution of the Court of Inquiry, to which his case had been originally submitted, the members of which were, as he stated " particular friends of Licut. Fitzgerald, and the president very obnoxious to me.'

We now pass to the remarks of the Commanderin Chief. His Excellency observes, that from what appears in evidence on the proceedings of this trial, and from circumstances that have lately come under the cognisance of the Commander-in-Chief, he is apprehensive that gaming is still indulged in at some stations of the Army. Hereupon, we observe, that an Indian Journal, assuming this particular case as the principal ground for his Excellency's "apprehension," condemns his feebleness in not at once interposing to check the evil, by some active measure, instead of contenting himself with calling upon Commanding Officers to exert themselves to put a stop to this pernicious practice. "If Lieut. Mitchell," it is argued, "really did commit the offence of which he has been convicted, it is proved that he did so while gambling with Captain G. Hamilton, yet his Excellency is only apprehensice "that gaming is still indulged in at some stations of the Army, notwithstanding the frequent prohibitions against it. In point of fact the officer who played with the prisoner was as liable to a Court-Martial as he was himself, yet not a word about him escapes the considerate Commander-in-Chief. And when a case ready proven is brought to his knowledge, he has not even a reprimand for the offender."

From all this we dissent entirely. Lieutenant Mitchell's offence, as set forth in the first charge on which he was arraigned, was not gambling-not for playing billiards for a large sum or a small one, but for unfair practices. Captain Hamilton, his adversary in the game, must be held blameless in the matter until billiard playing be prohibited to the Officers of the Army, or until it can be shown that he played systematically for gain, or for higher stakes than he could afford—the stake on the present occasion was three gold mohurs (about 51.), a sum really not outfor wyfair practices. Captain Hamilton, his adversary

rageously disproportioned to the income of a Captain serving in India, even supposing he had no other means. Moreover, it is to be remembered that this was an occasional and particular "match," and not an ordinary game, and also, that, in all probability, the amount was not wholly staked by Captain Hamilton himself, but shared amongst others, his backers.

It is in evidence that the usual stakes played by Captain Hamilton and Lieutenant Mitchell, were four rupees a game. In India this can scarcely be held to be gambling, if it should be ruled otherwise, there will be nothing for it in future, but, either to interdict billiard playing is toto to the Army, or to limit the stake in India to pice and cowries-and to admit of no higher odds in betting than the proverbial "two turnips to a leg of mutton."

COLONEL TORRENS.

We congratulate this highly-esteemed officer on his obtaining the appointment of First Assistant Quartermaster-General at Head-quarters, and at the same time we also congratulate the Army generally, on obtaining an officer of such known merit and activity to fulfil the duties of the station to which he has been promoted. Now that vast changes are likely to take place in our Military affairs, we sincerely trust that the experience of Col. Torrens, as an officer who has served in two of the most distinguished Regiments in the world, viz. "the Grenadier Guards," and the "Old Welsh," and whose intimate acquaintance with the interior economy and discipline of the Continental Armies may be of great assistance to those in authority in making any alterations for the comfort and efficiency, and, last though not least, for the becoming appearance of the British soldier; all of which we know that the gallant Colonel has deeply at heart.

THE PAST AND THE PRESENT.

At the present time it may interest some of our readers to know, that on the 1st of January, 1807, we had at home 16,972 of the Ordnance Corps. exclusive of commissioned officers; and of Cavalry and Infantry . at home, 89,617, exclusive of the Militia, Volunteers, Yeomanry, &c. &c. In those days we had the Channel to ourselves, and no fleet of our enemies had been left afloat. There was then no steam to bridge the Channel. What force have we now? At the period we refer to, 1807, we had 77,164 admirably trained Militia, in addition to our Home Regular Army of about 106.589 men.

THE WESTERN DISTRICT.

Sir Harry Smith is expected to replace Sir John Rolt, in the command at Plymouth. It has been offered to him, and it is thought that he will accept. We much regret to find that Sir John Rolt is quite hors de combat. He has hardly been seen since he went down to his district. He underwent two severe surgical operations, from which he has never re-

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL NEW CROSS.

We are strongly inclined to the belief that those members of this Corporation who took an active part in bringing about what we are constrained to term the pervarion of the school, cannot now feel much satisfaction at the result of their labours. The school has assumed at the result of their labours. The school has assumed a new phase: the new scheme is in operation; ultimate success is most doubtful, and the great body of the less affluent officers only see in the change might overcoming right, and their interests sacrificed to a mere phentom.

The whole matter presents to our mind a singular anomaly. The Directors of the school are honourable, generous, and most anxious to effect a benefit, yet they have induced all those evils which might be anticipated from cupidity and fraud; illustrating the fact that extremes meet, and reminding us that it is sometimes better to be protected from our friends.

The school, by the tact of the Directors, is now placed in the position of a great fection. The primary object of it is not adhered to: the terms are not represented by the figures 2M, and 3M, per annum; and it has lost its denomination by making it a school of a mixed character,

sented by the hydres 20.1. and 311. per annum; and it has lost its denomination by making it a school of a mixed character.

These things ought not to be, and it would be impossible at this time to pass over the general defects of this sebool cursorily. The great necessity for cheap education for the children of the indigent officers of Her Majesty's Service is promisently put before the public under the auspices of our Most Gracious Queen; and it is natural the officers of the Navy and Mariness should review their case in relation to what is to be done for the sister. Service, and deeply brood over the discomfiture of their hopes.

It appears that about 70,0001, has been subscribed for a school for the children of the poorer officers of the Navy and Marines, and the miserable fruits produced have aircady been shown in this Journal. We caution those who may have the direction of the Army School from choosing the Naval one for a model, for a assuredly as they do their 100,0001, will do the minimum instead of the maximum of good, and they will leave on the minds of those indigent officers, for whose children the school was designed, a degree of acerbity towards the richer officers which ought never to exist.

There is one very prominent defect in the management of the Naval School—namely, the want of popular control in its affairs; and this in a great measure arises from its centralisation. The less affluent officers do : and the public meetings held there must not be regarded as anylexponent of the wishes of the poorer officers, who have very insufficient means to educate their children, much less spare cash to come to London, to context every crude proposition put forth by the Council.

Under such a state of things it might be inferred the school would fail under the control of the rich

polar control in its affairs, and this in a great measure are set from its centralisation. The less affluent officers do ; and the public meeting on—the affluent officers do ; and the public meeting on—the affluent officers do ; and the public meeting of the polar regarded as anylexponent of the wishes of the porrer officers, who have very insufficient means to educate their children, much less spare cash to come to London, to contest every crude proposition put for the by the Council.

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wise to concede to the parents of these children all the distinction of Military position, that they may have some source of self-respect to console themselves for their other privations, seeing how wretchedly the country is able to remunerate them for their good services.

We cannot cease to urge that this school be remedelled on such a plan as will enable the poor officers to educate their children in a suitable manner, and at a cost commensurate with their very slender means.

WHYEHALL, JAN. 21.—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, appointing Arthur, Dake of Wellington, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty.

WINDSON, WEDNESDAY.—The Queen held, this afternoon, a Chapter of the Garter, when the Duke of North-umberland and the Marquis of Londonderry were elected Kinghts of the Creler.

Mr George Dalhousie Ramssy has been appointed Private Secretary to the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, Secretary-at-War.

Lieutenant Crawford Pasco, R.N., son of Admiral Pasco, who took passage in the Sidney to the colony, has been appointed resident magistrate at Melbourne, Port Philip.

Mr Leeke, son of Commodore Sir Henry Leeke, K.H., Com.-in-Chief of the Hon. East India Company's Navy, has been appointed High Sheriff of Bombay. The salary is about 1,000, per annum.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington are expected to embark on their tour in Spain and Portugal about the end of March Apsicy House, soon after it has been closed to the public, will undergo a course of decorative repair, and the mansion at present occupied by his Grace in Belgrave street will become, it is understood, the permanent abode of Lord and Lady Charles Wellesley.

Oxford University Electron.—The poll finally closed on Thursday afternoon at three o'clock, leaving Mr Gladstone in a majority of 124, the numbers being—

Mr Diddier Percent

For Mr Gladstone - - - 1022 Mr Dudley Perceval - - 898

year, it is thought from close study, his health gave way; on the 4th of June, 1851, it became necessary to call in a long to the study of the study

tages to which they would have been entitled had he died, instead of becoming inane. Lieut. Bedford, Mr Cass, and others, maintained that the institution should retain its character of a benevolent society, and not be allowed to be turned into a benefit club. Mr Ellis gave notice of a motion to the effect that the rule referred to should not be retrospective of the date of its enactment. The memorials were then taken into consideration, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the gallant Chairman.

MR NAPLER AND THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT.—We have heard a report to the effect that Mr Napier, the emisent shipbuilder of the Clyde, recently received an order to build six first-class steam-frigates. Discovering on inquiry that the order had emanated from the French Government, he thought it necessary to communicate the fact to the Admiralty, leaving it to them to decide whether he should decine or accept the order. He was advised by the Admiralty not to do so, and, as a quid progas for the loss of the order, received a commission to build six similar vessels to those ordered by the French Government.— Liverpool Albion.

An Irish half-pay Colonel, named Stack, obtained an

An Irish half-pay Colonel, named Stack, obtained an interview with the Duke of York, seeking promotion to the rank of Major-General. On being introduced to the Commander-in-Chief he was bonoured with the expression of the Duke's usual politeness, and the castomary question, "Well, Colonel, what can I do for you?" "I perceive, sir," replied Stack, "that there is a brevet coming out, in which I hope to be included. I am the Senior-Colonel in his Majesty's service." "True, Colonel Stack: but give me leave to ask you of what religion are you?" "I am of the religions of a Major-Gestral." The duke bowed, and Stack was gazetted.

foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—Paris, Widnesday.—The great news of the day, and which, to the exclusion of everything else, occupies the attention of the public, is the marriage of the Emperor. The lady is one whose name has already been frequently mentioned in the salons of Paris, and who is not now known for the first time to the fishionable society of the capital. She is a Spaniard, the daughter of the Countess de Montijos, a Grandee of Spani in her own right, with the title of Countess Théba. Her sister is the Duchess of Alba, and her mother, who is of Irish or South extraction, is the widow of the Count de Montijos, a name often met with in the annals of the war of independence during the French invasion. The Countess Théba is about 26 years old, and possesses considerable personal attractions, and she belongs to one of the most ascient of the noble families of the Spanish peninsula. She has been residing with her mother for some months in Paris, and has been a constant guest at all the balls and receptions of the Elysée, St Clous, Compègne, and the Iulieries. Rumours of the Emperor's affections taking a turn in the direction just mentioned have acquired additional force since the termination of the negotiations of which the Princess Vara had been the object; but it was only yesterday that they assumed consistency. The fact, as mentioned in public, is this —After a good deal of reflection on the Emperor's part, the proposition for the hand of the Countess Theba was, it is said, formally made on Sanday last, and accepted, and at a Council of Ministers held on Monday the announcement was made by the Emperor himself, who infinated at the same time that his mind was already made up on the point, and that it was a marriage of affection. The Ministers are said to have been taken by surprise, and one of them manifested decided signs of opposition, but, finding the Emperor's mind fixed on the point, desisted. Another version is, that three of the Ministers remonstrated, and said something of resigning. On the other hand, it is stated th

in the French deckyards, and for the greater number of them screws have been ordered:—Louis XIV, 1st class, at Rochefort; Annibal, 2d class, at Lorient; Austerlitz, do, at Cherbourg; Duguay-Trosin, do, at Lorient; Eylan, do, at Toulon; Pleuras, do, at Toulon; Navarin, do, at Toulon; Turenne, do, at Rochefort; Ulm, do, at Rochefort; Wagram, do, at Lorient; St Louis, do, at Brest; Alexandre, do, at Rochefort; Castiglione, do, at Toulon; Donawerth, do, at Lorient; Forteney, do, at Toulon; Massena, do, at Toulon; Tilsit, do, at Cherbourg; Duguesne, do, at Brest; Joinville, just launched at Brest: Jean Bart, at Lorient. In addition to the preceding 20 ships of the line to be fitted with screw propellers, the following frigates of the first class are building; Armorique, Victoire, Entreprenante, Senirariais, Palliss, Guerriere, Circe, Dryade, Resolu, Flore, Hermione, Junon, Themis, Brilone, Amazone, Magicienne, Astree, Ceres. Independent of those 18 frigates there are 15 other vessels of different classes building, which are to be all propelled with screws.

Ausynta.—An order has been issued by the War Department, that all officers who have leave of absence, and are abroad, must keep the Austrian Legations well informed of their wherebouts.

East India Intelligence.

Randoon, 25th Nov.—Co the 21st Pegu was retaken by a force of about 1,200 men and two guns, commanded by General Godwin in person. Our loss is 45 killed and wounded. Five months ago Major Cotton took the place without loss with 300 men only. The loss on the second occasion is due to mismanagement. The right of the Burmese position rested on the river, and was strongly fortified. The front was defended by a wet ditch, deep and impassable where it adjoined the river, but stated by the spies to be shallow as it receded from the latter and approached the left of the Burmese line. To reach this point it was, of course, necessary to traverse the front of the Burmese position to doing so by a wide movement, which would have kept our men out of the enemy's fire until they had attained the point where they were to attack. The troops were, however, led along the front of the Burmese position, within easy shot of it.

"As the troops advanced along the edge of the mont, writes Capt. Shadwell, R.N., "the enemy mored along the ramparts parallel to them, and maintained a constant fire." "For two hours," writes General Godwin, "was their force struggling through the almost impenetrable grass and jungle along the outer edge of the most, and exposed to a very warm fire of the enemy."

It was in this flank march that all the casualities took place, and it appears strange that they were not more namerous, but the high grass afforded some degree of cover to our men. for the Burmese offered no resistance, but fired a volley and retired in good order towards Tounghoo, and they were not proved. Captain Shad well says, that the number of the enemy was stated to be from 3,000 to 4,000. General Godwin's estimate is, as usual, the highest. He says, "the enemy, by the least computation, could not number essential to be from; on the plant of number of the plant to much account.

The newspapers have given publicity to some awkward stories that are afloat regarding the behaviour of

but he does not seem to have turned the plan to much account. The newspapers have given publicity to some awk-ward stories that are aflost regarding the behaviour of the Sepoya during the trying two hours' march along the ditch of the Burnese stockade.

The Governor-General, and the Governors of Madras and Bombay, are at the seats of their respective governments. Lord Falkland, the Governor of Bembay, returned to the Presidency on list Dec., after an absence of nearly eight months in the Decoan and Mahableshwar hills. The Commander-in-Chief, Lord Freierick Fitz-Clarence, is at Poonah, inspecting the troops at that large station. From Poonah he intends to push on to Ahmednugger, and thence to Doohlia, in Candeish, and the disturbed districts. He has seen more of the Poonah Army during the mouth he has held command than most of his predecessors have during their dive, years' tour on the Staff as Gosmanders-in-Chief. Sir William Gomm is still in the Hima layas, where he is amusing himself with trips into the interior.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.
GENERAL ORDER BY THE GOV.-GENERAL.
Fort William, Foreign Department, Dec. 6, 1852.
The Governor-General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, despatches which have been received from his Exc. Commodore Lambert, and from Maj.-Gen. Godwin, C.B., reporting the capture and occupation of the town of Pego, after resistance, and with some loss. The Governor-General in Council desires to express his full approbation of the steadiness and gallantry that have been displayed by all who were engaged upon this service. His Lordship in Council offers his best thanks to Maj.-Gen. Godwin, C.B.; to Brig. M. Neill, in command of the troops; to Com. Shadwell, R.N., who directed the Naval arrangements; to Lieut.-Col. Tudor, Bengal-Fusiliers;

to Maj. Hill, Madras Fusillers; to Maj. Shubrick, 5th Madras N.I.; to Capt. Mallock, with the guas; and Capt. Brown, in command of the Rife company 5th Madras N.I. His Lordship in Council desires also to offer his thanks to the officers of the Staft, to Maj. Mayhew, Dep. Adj. Gen.; (Apt. Hamilton, Assist. Adj.-Gen.; (Capt. Darroch, Dep. Assist. Quarternaster-Gen.; Capt. Barne, Military Secretary; Capt. Reseaud, Brigade-Maj. Capt. Latter, Interpreter with the force; Capt. Chads. A.D.C.; and to all the officers, non-countissoned officers, edilers, and sallors, who were engaged to officiating Secretary to the Commodore Lambert to C. Allen, Eq. C. Allen, S. G. C. Allen, G. G. M. S. G. C. Allen, G. G. C. Allen, S. G. Sir.—Maj.-General Godwin having decided on driving the enemy out of the city of Pegu, where they had reasonabled, and occupying it with a British force, I placed at his disposal four small steamers and the beats of the squadron under Com. Shadwell, of H.M. st.-d. Sphinx, and have the honour to forward to you, for the information of the Most Noble the Governor-General in Council, the report of that officer, detailing the result of the expedition.—I have, &c., Gronne R. Laxusar, Commodore is Class. Com.-in-Chler.

Com. Shadwell to Commod red. Laxusar, Commodore is Class. Com.-in-Chler.

The troops having embarked at Rangoon on the evening of 1th inst. on board the Hon. Company's steamers Manuddy, Nerbadds, Damodala, and Lord William Bentinck, as set forth in the accompanying memorandum, showing the details of the whole force, dropped down the river below the polither of the part of th

of a wood, they advanced at 9.45 a.m. in column of attack, charged gallactily across the most, entered the line of the enemy's defence, and drove the Burmese before them, the enemy retreating towards the pagoda.

I had remained a little behind to assist the advance of the Artillery, about which the General had been anxious, and on my arrival at 10 a.m. had the satisfaction of seeing our troops in possession of the enemy's reduperts.

After refreshing the men the troops advanced at 10.45 a.m. to the left along the bund, to wards the line of the river defences, for the purpose of di-persing the enemy in that quarter; but on perceiving them in fall retreat towards the pagoda, owing to the efficient fire of shell and canister which from the commencement of the affair had been kept up on them by the Lord William Bentinck and the gunbasts, the General consternanched the troops to the right again, and returned to our original position.

At twelve o'elock the columns again advanced by the direct road leading towards the pagoda without meeting any opposition, and on arriving near it at 0.45 p.m., the columns were formed for the assault. On a pproceeding it we perceived some Burmese stealthily watching our movements; our men advanced with a rush, the enemy fired a volley and field; we entered the pagoda, and Pegu was ours.

It could careely be expected that this service could be

in we perceived some narrases scentinally watching our movements; our mea advanced with a rush, the enemy fired a voiley and fled; we catered the pagoda, and Pegu was ours.

It could scarcely be expected that this service could be performed without some loss, and I regret to say that the Military force had six mea killed and thirty-one wounded, including among the latter three officers—most providentially none of the seamen in the boats or on board the Lord William Bentinek (which vessel alone was near enough to take part in the attack) were either killed or wounded, although continually exposed to a warm fire. It is with much gratification that I have to report to your Excellency the real, energy, and good conduct of the officers and seamen attached to the expellition.

To Commander Rowley Lambert, of H.M.S. Fox, praise is due for the able manner in which the gans were promptly landed by the seamen under his directions, and subsequently for the efficient manner in which the gras were promptly landed by the seamen under his directions, and subsequently for the efficient manner in which the directed the fire from the gan-boats on the enemy's position, by which they were ultimately distoleged.

Measrs. Digney, Porter, Berwick, and Simson, respectively commanding the Honoarable Company's steamers, deserve great credit for the perseverance and energy they displayed in pushing their vessels up the river under circumstances of most difficult navigation, as well as for their general assistance.

Lieutennats Mason and Glover, and Mr Pocock, Mate, and the subsordinate officers in charge of boats, acquitted themselves to my entire satisfaction. The services of Mr J. F. Johnson, Assistant-Surgeon H.M. st. Sphra, were extremely valuable in attending on the woended, many of whom were sent on board the Lord William Bentinek at the commencement of the affair.

Com. Beauchamp Seymour, R. N., accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, and was present with the Major-General commanding throughout the operations of the day—I have

Com. Beauchsamp Seymour, R. N., accompanied the expedition as a volunteer, and was present with the Major-General commanding throughout the operations of the day.—I have, &c.,

Memo. showing the Strength of the Expedition to Pegu. Hon. Company's st.-v. Mahanuddy, J. Simpson, Esq., commanding.—Maj.-Gen. Godwin and Staff, 50 Bengal Fusiliers, 200 Mdras Pusiliers, 200 th Madras N.I., 30 Artillery, two guns. Hon. Co.'s st.-v. Norbodda, W. Potter, Esq., commanding.—Brig. M'Neil and Staff, 250 Mdras Fusiliers. Hon. Co.'s st.-v. Damoodah, R. Berwick, Esq., commanding.—250 Bengal Fusiliers. Hon. Co.'s st.-v. Lord William Bentinek, J. Digney, Esq., commanding.—250 Madras N.I.

H. M.S. For, Commander Rowley Lambert.—Pinnace, Lieut. Mason, Mr Dunlop, Midshipman, 15 men; barge, Mr C. Poccok, Mate, Mr Lucas, Midshipman, 13 men; gig. Mr W. Dawes, Midshipman, is men; gadde-bor boat, Eust. J. H. Glover, 15 men; paddle-bor boat, Mr A. Morphy, Master's Assist., 15 men; conveying 30 Sappers each. The first towed by the Hon. Co.'s st.-v. Nerbudda, the second by the Hon. Co.'s st.-v. Nerbudda, the second by the Hon. Co.'s st.-v. Damoodab. Cutter, Mr A. Webb, Midshipman, 9 men; gig, Mr W. E. Cookson, Midshipman, five men; Mr J. F. Johnson, Assist. Surg.

Commander Shadwell to Commoder Lambert, &c. Sir,—In continuation of my letter relative to the expedition to Fegu, 1 have the honour to inform your Excellency that, in accordance with the wishes of the Major-General commanding the forces, the troops, whom it was proposed should return to Rangoon, were embarked on board the Hon. Company's stemmers Mahanuddy, Damooda, and Lord William Bentinek on the evening of the 23rd; and General Godwin and Staff having embarked on board the Mahanuddy during the sferenoun, that vessel proceeded and returned to Rangoon on the morning of the 23rd; and General Godwin and Staff having embarked on board the Mahanuddy during the sferenoun, that vessel to return also, and desired one of Sphinx's paddle-box boats to remain at Pegu for a few days; but having

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

Correspondence aboves to the Editor.

(Considence from spec 5.)

MARTELLO TOWERS AND THE MILITARY CANAL ON EXHIBIT MARSH, IN KENT.

To the Editor of the Newed and Military Gazetic.

Str.—I am giad that an officer of Admiral Wauchope's length of service and experience thinks I lave wedervated rather than overrated the importance of Martello Towers, and that—if properly managed—they would greatly tend to prevent troops from landing. That they would prove something very much more than eyesers to an invading force, I never doubted.

In a recent letter of mine on those towers, I ought to have stated that Colonel Moore (afterwards the lamented Sir John) was the officer mentioned by the late Admiral Sir Henry Heathcote in his letter to me, as having with great difficulty effected a breach in the Martello Tower in St Fiorenzo Bay—Corsica, after battering it between two and three days at a very short distance, when he stormed it at the head of his troops.

in the Martello Tower in St. Fiorenzo Bay—Corsica, after battering it between two and three days at a very short distance, when he stormed it at the lieud of his troops.

I need not recapitulate the great damage done on that occasion by the ose gun of that tower to the Fortitude, of 74 guns, and L'Aigle, of 40, nor the number of killed and wounded on board them; but I beg to observe that the Martello Towers from Sandgate to Rye were built at the time Sir John Moore commanded on that part of the coast; and it is, therefore, reasonable to conclude, that as he had experienced the great efficiency of a building of the kind, and the difficulty of reducing It, he approved of the erection of those in question.

The Military canal which commences near Hythe, in Kent, and runs through the whole of Romney Marsh to Rye, and is situated between the towers and the interior of the country, has often been ridicaled as useless in stopping an invaling Army. It must be obvious, however, to those who will consider it attentively, that if this ditch would not entirely strop invaders in their attempt to penetrate into the interior of the country, it would most assuredly delay them a very considerable time.

I have known thoughtless persons talk of jumping decress it, which, by the bye, I am inclined to think they would find unterly impossible, even without a knapsack, arms, ammunition, &c. &c. But let it be for a moment supposed that Infantry could date if at a flying leap, or, indeed, even send through it, up to their necks in mud and water (a featrather more laborious than the decrives of this canal imagine), the Artillery, ammunition waggons, horses, and various other matters, would be saily puzzled to cross in that manner; and bridges, therefore, of some kind must be constructed for the purpose. All this would be a sacrifice of time—most sunything about campaigning, are well aware that an insignificant rivulet or a ditch not one-sixth part so deep and wide as the one in question, interfere greatly with the pasage of troops even

progress?

One hour only thus gained would be of incalculable importance to the defenders; and, in my humble opinion, this much-derided ned dick would stop an enemy who had landed near it very many hours.

I am, &c.,

Maite dia Armes."

Soundtures to Letters in Tipe. "Maitre des Armes, C. H. S.," "Miles Rerumque," "A. C.," " Zany," " Foot Man."

NOVATURES TO LETTERS IN TIPL. — Marke use Ann. "C. H. S., ""Miles Berumque," "A. C., " Zany, "" Foot Man."

"C. H. S., ""Miles Berumque, ""A. C., " Zany, "" Foot Man."

Dec. 4. at Malahr Hill. Bembay, in the morning, the wife of Dr. Jons Hall. Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, of a daughter. —Jan. 9, at Gosport, the lady of Lieux, and Adj. Cours, R. Marines, of a son, 311. In 17 property place, Bath, prematarely, the wide of Capt Janvis, Sind Heg., of a son, stillborn.

Jan. 13, at Plymouth, Janus Doncas, Seg., 38th Reg. to Fanny Many, eldest daughter of the late Major H. J. Close, of Sth. Louces Symous at St. Januer's Church, Westbourne terrace, Capt. Louis Symous at St. Januer's Church, Westbourne terrace, Capt. Louis Symous at St. Januer's Church, Westbourne terrace, Capt. Louis Symous at St. Januer's Church, Many, eldest daughter Order, Jan. 18, at Gont, Januer's Symous Hemmany Churmany, Lieut, 19th Reg., to Elmanette Many, eldest daughter of the late John Rampton, Esq., and widow of the late Henry Cobboil, Esq., of Ipswich,

Dec. 19, at St John's, Newfoundland, the infant daughter of S. Mey Lingh, M.D., Surgeon Royal Newfoundland Companies.—Jan. 11, at Thiel, Prestonkirk, Ess. Lottian, Lieutenant-Colonel Charates G. Ross, Iale 19th Bengal NL.—Jan. 18, at 7 West Square, Sonthwark, in her 84th year, Schankan, widow of Lieut. Robert Clerk inthem, R.N., of Oleman, Argienhire.—Jan. 18, at No. 17 Hyde-yark square, in her 7th year, Manyanco, Esq., 18, 18, 18 No. 17 Hyde-yark square, in her 7th year, Manyan G. Van Hommon, Esq., late of the 56th Reg., iged 44.—Dec. 11, in Cambridge

terrace, aged 20, Many, reliet of the late Capt. Acklors, R.N.— Jan. 15, at St Leou rel's-on-Ses, aged 36, Major Henny Paour, Assistant Quartermaster-General at Couk, son of the late General the Hon. Sir Edward Paget, G.C.B., and the Lady Harriet Paget.

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NAVAL & MILITARY GAZET

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 1,047. PRICE SEVEN PENCE.] SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853. [ESTABLISHED FEB. 9TH, 1833. "Foot Man" on Infantry Soldiers' Equipment 73
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PALMER'S CANDLES, 71. a pound. Palmer's Patent Candles, all marked "Palmer's Single or double wicks "Fid. per Mid. size, 3 wicks 84 Magnerns, 3 or 4 wicks 9d. English's Patent Camphine, in scaled cans, 4a, 9d. p 7id per pound. 8id ditts. 9d. ditts.

CHEEK'S ITALIAN SILK UMBRELLAS

REAL PARLIGATION

THE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZ

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REAL PARLIGATION

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PRINCE REGERY, 92 (1823), Rear-Adm. A. L. Corry, Capt. F.
Histion (1844), Channel Squadron.
PROGRESSON, 2, Mast. Com., P. Rindie, Penduroka.
Quern, 110 (1820), Capt. F. T. Michell (1820), Devonport.
Larin, S., Com., George Blase (1840), China.
Barrish, C., Com. George Blase (1840), China.
Barrish, C., Com., George Blase (1840), China.
Barrish, C., Capt. H., Kellett, C.B. (1842), Arctic Exp.
Bernstrace, 1.-2., 1852), Com. H., Trollope (1852), Sheerness.
Benstrace, 1.-2., 1852), Com. J. S., B. Drimmondo (1846), Medit Rarabananhers, 8.-4. (1837), Mast. Com. Jan. Belaim, (1841) Frem.
Boysey, 79 (1835), Capt. C. Graham, C.B. (1839), Channel Sq.
Bolla, 6 (1839), (for apprentices), Lieux Fernvick (1849), Fortsan.
Boy Ally, 79 (1835), Com. W. T. Bat. Blass, China. Kong.
Sr. George, 120 (1840), Capt. Joseph Nasz, C.B. (1833), Devopport.
Salmanbox, 6, st. -1, (1843), Capt. L. T. Joseph (1840), Mediterranget.
Sans Parkt, 81 (1831), Capt. Sop. Sir T. S. Paskey, Mr. (1841), Labon.
Sarran (1785), Ong. Sop. Sir T. S. Paskey, Mr. (1841), Labon.
Sarran (1785), Ong. Sop. Sir T. S. Paskey, Mr. (1841), Labon.
Sarran (1785), Ong. Sop. Sir T. S. Paskey, Mr. (1841), Labon.
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Sarrans, 4.- (1841), Capt. Sop. Sir T. S. Paskey, Mr. (1841), Capt. Soc. Service, 1841, Capt. Soc. Service, 1841, Capt. Soc. Service, 1841, Capt. Soc. Service, 1841, Capt. Soc. Service, 1842, Mediter.
Service, 1844, Capt. L. Com. Webber (1842), East Indies.
Sharran, 24.- (1849), Labon.
Service, 1841, Capt. Sir W. Hotte, Bart. (1842), Destenments.
Stemon, Art. (1845), Capt. G. Goldsmith (1842), Postenments.
Stemon, Art. (1845), Capt. John Kingcome (1835), Capt.
Sparkt, S. d.-v. (1846), Com. C. B. A. Shadwell (1846), East. Indies.
Sparkt, S. d.-v. (1846), Com. C. B. A. Shadwell (1846), Cod. Cod. A. Temato, 1841), Capt

Wilsonser, 84-9. (1876). See. Mast. Brockman (1884). Hedisoland. Wilsonsers. 50 (1822). Capt. 6. Loch. C.B. (1881). E. Indies. Wilsonsers. 50 (1822). Capt. 6. Loch. C.B. (1881). E. Indies. Wilsonsers. 50 (1822). Capt. 6. Loch. C.B. (1881). E. Indies. Wilsonsers. 50 (1822). Com. Strange. for Portsmouth. taking a number of supernumeraries for ships fitting in the eastern ports. Arrived—Devon, tender, from Chathann, with stores for the dockyard. 23rd—Sailed—Edward. convict ship, with male convicts for Van Diemeo's Land. Arrived—Swift. 6. Com. Aldham, from Portsmouth, and was mustered, inspected, and excreised on 24th by the Com. in: Chief, Admiral Sir John Ommanney, and towed into harbour by Conflance, st., to be paid off. She has been dismantled, and will be put out of commission this day, 29th. Arrived—Lady Jocelyn, sorew-st., Capt. N. Stewart, with mails from India, Mauritius, and Cape of Good Hope, and having landed them, proceeded to the eastward on the following morning to discharge her cargo. 24th—Arrived—Camel and Falmouth, tenders, with stores for the dockyard; the former from Chatham, and latter from Woolwich. 25th—Arrived—Pyrenees, convict-ship, from Woolwich 25th—Arrived—Pyrenees, convict-ship, from Woolwich and Portsmouth, with male convicts, bound to Van Diemen's Land. She will fill up her number from Dartmoor, and proceeded shortly after for her destination. 25th—Argus, st.-sl., Com. Parvis, moved from the harbour into the Sound, and took en board her shells and powder. 27th—Arrived, Castor, 35, Commodore Christopher Wyvill, from the Cape of Good Hope, having left the station on 18th Dec. last. Arrived—Hydsapes, sorew-st., to take out the next mails to the Cape and India. Maglicienne, 16, Capt. Thos. Fisher, moved from the harbour into the Sound, and cokehanged salutes with the flag-ship. Commodore Michael Seymour struck his broad pendant at sanset on 24th, and proceeded to London on short leave. The duties of the dockyard, in the mean time, devolve on Mr Mills, Master-Attendant. In Harbour—Impregna

port. Banshee, packet, has arrived from service in the Mediterranean, and has been sent to the eastward for further orders. There are not any directions for the Spithead Squadron. The Fleet in the harbour are all mader redt. Rodney, 92, Capt. Charles Graham, C.B., hauled out of the Angle Dock into the fitting basis. Tomorrow she will go out of the basin alongside her hulk; sand, after completing her rattling-down and paying over her ringsing, will go to Spithead. She is to take in twelve months stores and four months' provisions. Barracouta, 6, paddle-wheel st.-sl., Com. George Parker, arrived early this morning from Sheerness with men padd off from Phaeton, 50. Having sent them ashore she proceeded to the westward. The saluting platform battery is to undergo a vast alteration: at present it is useless as a fort or battery. The works are to be thrown back some 39 feet, and faced with earth-works, and to be strengthened in such manner as to mount an additional number of gans of the heaviest calibre. It is also reported that a barracks, capable of holding 1,000 men, is to be built on the Governor's Green, in the rear of the lines. The 85th Reg. has embarked from Portsmouth Yard in two freight ships this day. Mates—Messrs M. Singer, G. Robinson, W. Arthar, J. C. Patterson, and A. H. W. Battisbombe, have joined the Naval College to study for the Lieutenants' commission.—Buildog, Vesuvius, Stromboli, and Hecla, paddle-wheel steamers, and Condict, screw-sl.

Milinger of the Proposition of Privaty night (21st),

The old Reserve have been put into commission—Buildog. Vesuvius, Stromboli, and Hocia, paddle-whoel steamers, and Conflict, screw-al.

Milpond Haven, Jan. 28.—(From our own Correspond est.)—Fire in Pembroke Yard.—On Frishy night (21st), about 12 ciclock, the policeman on duty near the extensive line of seasoning sheds fortunately espied flames consusting from one of the inferior officers' cabins, and, instantly giving the alarm, by prompt efforts the flames were subdued ere little more than the flooring and the door of a closer was destroyed. In a few minutes more, as these sheds are constructed of wood, and contain most valuable combustible stores, no means in possession of the arrenal could have arrested the coeffigration, and the loss to the nation woold have been enormous. These facts prove the necessity of at once providing cabin accommodation for the inferior officers away from the sheds, near which fire should never be permitted to approach. The gallam Superintendent, who in his mild and yet firm manner is as satisfactorily carrying on the duties of the arsenal, instituted the strictest inquiry into the cause of this accident; and the facts elicited by the investigation satisfactorily prove that the fire was purely accidental, no blame attraching to any individual. This is the second fire that has taken place at Pembroke. The other occurred in the lodging of the Superintendent, Capt. Sir Walkin Pell, but was also specific and the strictest ingaged down here endasouring to fit into shallow water the sloop accidentally sank during the late gales by being run fool of by another vessel. The storms have at length abated, and the wind-bound have left for their various desileations all over the globe. Extra workmen have been placed on the steamer James Wat, to insure her carly completion. The following men of-war are now in progress at Pembroke, many of which are not only capable but very likely to be fitted with the auxiliary screw apparatus, thereby rendering them efficient to compete with any that may have t

steamer, 30; a seamer, as a sea and ast, many of them being quite ready for launching.

Care or Good Hore, Sixon's Bay, Dec. 20.—Commodore Talbot, who has relieved Commodore Wyvill, in Commandin-Chief at the Cape, it was expected would remain with his frigate, Meander, 44, for some time in Simon's Bay before running the round of his station. The Dart, 3, bragantine, tender to Meander, was to proceed, however, to cruise in the Mozambique, in command of Liest. Deane, Second of the flag-sinp. Styx, 6, st.-sl., Com. Hall, was to proceed at once to the East Indies. Torch, st-tender to Merald, arrived here on 2 and inst., last from Tristan da Cunha. Having refitted, she will proceed in a few days to Sydney. Bittern, 12, Com. Vansitart, arrived on 2 and inst. in 50 days from England. She has been constantly exercising at quarters during the passage out, the Commander being desirous that his men abould be of use on their arrival at Burmah. She left for those waters on the 9th last. Dr Wolfenden, who had been, through some missensargement, left behind from Spartan, took passage in her to India. Herald, Capt. Denham, on surveying expedition to the South Seas, arrived on 7th. She is refitting, and proceeds in a few days to Sydney. Capt. Denham has been down to Cape Point in Hydra for the purpose of making some observations connected with the lighthouse about to be erected there. The following appointments have been made from the flag-ship Meander to Dart, brigantine:—Lieut. Deane to command her; Mr Smith, Mate; Mr McLauer, Second Master; Mr Le Keux, Assist, Surgeon; Mr Moore, Clerk; and Mestra Wilson and Lacy, Midshippsem. Dart has been refuted, and will proceed in a few days for a cruise in the Mozambique.

WEST COAST OF Armica, LAGOS, DEC. 12.—The Admiral arrived here on 13th Nov., when the following ressels met him:—Prometheus, Britamart, Cygnet, and Myrmidon. Cygnet is the next vessel for England, and will leave about the end of January, the Crane from the north coast supplying the place in the Bights. Britamart is senior officer, now Prometheus is going. Every one on the station is delighted at the idea of Rear-Adon. Brace retaining the command; he is beloved for his kind and gentlemanly manners, and the ships are in perfect order, without any of the Holham system of exercise. The coast is tolerably healthy, but the slave-trade being so done up, makes it doubly monotonous; in fact, two steamers would be quite cough between Cape St Pauls and Cape Formosa. At Accession—Portoise, and store-ship Athol. On the South Coast—Harlequin (senior officer), off Ambiris; Volcano, off Benguels; Waterwitch, off the Biver Coape; Spy, off Longo Bay; Myrmidon, ex route from the Bights. In the Bights—Britamart (senior officer), off Lagos; Alecto, off Whydah; Cygnet, off Popoe; Crame, ex route from the north coast. North Coast—Firelly (senior officer), oslierra Leone; Felyphenus, off Sherbro; Bloodhound, off Gallinas; Pluto, off the River Pongas; Ferret, off Cape Mount. Lieut. Towesy, of Firefly, has invalided; Act.-Lieut. Barmaby, of Penelope, to be Acting Lieut., vice Barnaby; Mr Death, Secretary's Clerk, to be Clerk in charge of Pluto; Mr Stell, to be First-class Assistant-Engineer of ditto.

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.

Barraconta.—A Mate and the Clerk of Barracouta, 6, at-ah., at Sheerness, Com. G. Parker, have left Her Majesty's Service.

Bansace. 2, st.-packet, Lieut.-Com. James Hosken commanding, arrived at Spithead (see Portamouth Letter). She left Malta on 11th, arrived at Marseilles with the India and China mails on the 13th, took in coals there, and left on 15th; arrived at Gbrakar on 18th, found Britannis, 120, Capt. Carter, flag of Vice-Adm. Deans Dundas, C.B.; Trafakar, 120; Ablon, 20; Retribution, 28; Archuss, 50; Niger, 14; Antelope. Bellerophon, 78, Capt. Lord G. Paulet, and Sampson, 6, Capt. Jones, had gone to Tetuan for water, their ranks being nearly dry.

Busilish, 6, st.-sl., Com. the Hon. F. Egerton, at Spithead, is reported to return to the West India Station. If this be correct a survey should be held upon her, as it is reported that the heat it her engine-room is innoterable, notwithstanding additional scuttes have been cut.

Calgaso.—We regret to hear of the death of an officer of Calypso, 18, Capt. Forbes, in the West Indias, of yellow fever. The victim is Lieu. James Elphisatone Locke, of the Rt. Marines, 3ged 23, fourth son of Cour. Campbell Locke.

Centann, st.-frigate, Rear-Adm. Hendersoe, was at Rio,

Locke.
Cestaur, st.-frigate, Rear-Adm. Henderson, was at Rio, from Monte Video, Dec. 6.
Craiser, screw-sl., Com. the Hon. H. Douglas, will be ready for sea when manned. She requires at least 40 blue jackets.

from Monie Vislero, Dec. 6.
Craiser, screw-il., Coan. the Hon. H. Douglas, will be ready for sea when manned. She requires at least 40 blue jackets.

Express, 6, Com. Fead, left Rio for Bahia 13th Nov. Fastone, 12, Com. Gennys, left Sydney, Nov. 2, for Wellington, New Zealand.

Melbourne, Nov. 15.—A rather unusual occurrence took place yesterday morning, whilst the Eather Arthur, for Melbourne, was proceeding down the harbour. It appears that Com. Gennys, of Fastone, had received information shat three of his men were stowed away on board Esther Arthur. He accordingly sent an officer to the Captain of that vessel, with matructions to have her stopped, for the purpose of examining her. The Eather Arthur was then passing the station where Fastonew was lying, and as she did not take in her casava. immediately after the officer reached her, Capt. Gennya caused an 18-pounder to be fired at her, which had the desired effect. The Esther Arthur brough up homediately after the shot was fired, and a search having been instituted, the three deserters from Fantome were found stowed away in the hold, and at once given into custody. Legal proceedings, we are informed, have been instituted against the Captain of Esther Arthur, and the case will probably come on at the Water Police-Office to-day.—Sydney Engine.

Hastings, 72, formerly flag-ship of the late Rear-Aden, Austen, on the East Lodies Station, and at present commanded by Capt. Francis W. Austen, was to leave Trincomalee Nov. 18, 1832, for England, that ship having been in commission since April. 1845. The Winchester, 50, Capt. Granville G. Loch, C. B., sent out to relieve Hastings, will be the flag-ship of Rear Adm. Sir F. B. R. Pellew, K.C.H., appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Naval forces on the E. Ladies Station.

Herwise, Gom. Baywon.—This old man-of-war, which was lying for so long a time at Blackwail, and proceeded to Scotland to embark emigrants for Australia, has got to lar as Queenstown.

Hispätger.—Mr M.Karr, Assistant Clerk, expired of yellow lever on 18t

inspected on Monday at Woolwich by Capt. Bulleck, Act. Superintendent, accompanied by Lieut. Robertson, of the Steam Department affoat. Lieut-Com. Reynolds put his crew through their evolutions in a highly creditable manner, and their great gun and sword exercises were remarkably well performed. The Medina being in the basin, a great number of spectators had assembled on the wharf wall close to her, to witness the inspection, and when the alarm was given, "A ahip on fire," the alacrity displayed by the crew, and the promptness with which they made arrangements for an abundant supply of water to extinguish the fire, was a scene which will not be readily forgotten, and can only be comprehended by those who witnessed it.

guish the fire, was a scene which will not be readily forgotten, and can only be comprehended by those who witnessed it.

Phacton, 50, Capt. Elliot, was paid off at Sheerness on Testaday, in the most satisfactory manner. The same interchange of good feeling between officers and men prevailed in this instance as when Terrible, st.-frigate, was paid off, about three years and a half since, at Woolwich. Each was sorry to part company with the other. Some of the men have volunteered for the Amphion. The following are the names of the petry officers and seamen belonging to this frigate to whom Medals have this day been given:—William Vidgeon, Master-at-Arms, for 24 years' good servitude, granuity of 151, and a Medal, and pension increased from 241. 165. to 290. 121; John Bennett, Gunner's Mate, for 21½ years' good servitude, gratuity of 71, and a Medal, and pension increased from 241. 165. to 290. 122; John Bennett, Gunner's Mate, for 21½ years' good servitude, gratuity of 71, and a Medal, and pension increased from 161. 165. to 191. 165.; Ckristopher Golding, Captain of the after-guard, for 22 years' good servitude, gratuity of 71, and a Medal, and pension increased from 161. 165. to 191. 165.; Ckristopher Golding, Captain of the after-guard, for 22 years' good servitude, gratuity of 71, and a Medal, and pension increased from 221. St. to 292. 182.

Polyphemes, —By letters from the Coast of Africa to the end of December we learn that Polyphemus, 5, st.-sl., Com. Phillips., anchored at Sierra Leese on the 27th, and reported having, on Christman-day, destroyed the slave barracouns of the notorious Bon Cringo, 2 Spaniard living in the Sherbor country. This is an important service, and was well executed by Com. Phillips.

Prometheus, st.-sl., Com. H. R. Poote.—The crew are actively employed in stripping this vessel in the expectation that she will be paid off on Saturday (this day) if ready.

Rattlesnake, sloop, Sheerness, Com. Henry Trollope.—The officers only are omnemees when they round Cape Horn, as in the case of

ult. from a cruise.

Sossoon, screw-frigate, Capt. Kingcome, left Queenstown on Monday, with 31st Reg., for Corfe.

Tridext, 6. Lieut.-Com. Harvey, arrived at Bahia 21st Nov., from Rio, and left on her return 20th Dec.

Tyns., store-ship, Master-Com. Wellington, arrived at Rio 20th Nov. from Portsmouth.

Fürgop.—It is stated that Com. William Houston Stewart's promotion to Post rank awaits his return to England from commanding Virago, st.-st., on the Pacific Station.

Militorn Intelligence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.
Royal Berks Militia—Thomas Aubrey Howard, Esq, to be Capt.

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JAN. 28.

46th Foot—Maj-Gen Richard Egretron, CB, to be Col,
v General John, Earl of Stair, K T, dec.

Sth Reg Drag Guards—Lieut George Kershaw Sidebottom to be Capt, by p, v Hamilton, who retires; Cornet George Sapte Burnand to be Lieut, by p, v Sidebottom; Cornet Thomas Lewis Hampton, from 1st Dragoont
Guards, to be Levet, v Burnand.

14th Foot—Lieut John Echlin Matthews, from 1st West
India Reg, to be Lieut, v Coote, who exchanges.

25th—Lieut John Henry Blake, from h-p of Rl Canadian Rifle Reg, to be Lieut, v Nicolis, promoted, without
p, to an Unatt co.

36th—Eas Charles Henry Lambert, to be Lieut, by p,
v Rotton, promoted; Lieut Richard Harbord, to be Adj.
v Rotton, promoted.

45th—Capt Frederick Augustus Wetherall, from Rifle
Brigade, to be Capt, v Stopford, appointed to SSth Foot.

50th—Ens Anthony Molloy Fawcett, to be Lieut, by
p, v Cliffe, who retires; Quartern Alexander Fair, to be
Paymaster.

v Dodd, dee; Lieut Patrick M'toogbiln,
from h-p Rifle Brigade, to be Quartermaster, v Fair,
appointed Paymaster.

85th—Ens Charles Wells Hogge to be Licut, by P. V Sir Henry H Edwards. Bart, who retires. 88th—Capt Charles Philip Joseph Stopford, from 9th Foot, to be Capt, v Forman, appointed to the Rifle

Foot, to be Capt, 9rad-Lieut Arthur Weilington Cameron to be Capt, 9rad-Lieut Arthur Weilington Cameron to be Capt, 9p. v Smith, who retires. Rifle Brigade—Capt Edward Rowland Forman, from 88th Foot, to be Capt, v Wetherall, appointed to 49th

sech Foot, to be Capt, v Wetherall, uppointed to 49th Foot.

let West India Reg.—Lieut Chidley Samuel Coote, from 14th Foot, to be Lieut, v Maithews, who exchanges. 2nd West India Reg.—Lieut John Drane Reece to be Capt, by p, v Harnett, who retires; Ens Francis Robert Charnock, to be Lieut by p, v Reece.

Ceylon Riffe Reg.—Lieut Edward Frederick Tranchell, to be Capt, without n v Steele, dec; See Lieut William Dobyns, to be First Lieut, without p, v Tranchell.

Cape Mounted Rifferen—Brevet Colonel John Austen, from h-p unatt, to be Lieut Col, v Napier, who exchanges, Maj Charles Heury Semenset, to be Lieut-Col, by p, v Austen, who retires; Capt George Jackson Carey, to be Maj, by p, v Somerset; Lieut Thomas White Goodrich to be Capt. by p, v Carey; Ens Thomas John Lucias to be Lieut, by p, v Goodrich.

Staff—Brevet Colonel Arthur Wellesley Torrens, of the 23rd Foot, to be Assistant-Quartermaster-General. v Brevet Colonel Richard Airey, Unattached, appointed Milliary Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, Jan. 10.

Commissariat — Assist-Commissaries-General Robert Lindsey. Thomas Mar. Gilbert Hamilton Dimyddide, and

Military Secretary to the General Commanding-In-Chief, Jun. 10.

Commissariat — Assist-Commissaries-General Robert Lindsey, Thomas Rae, Gibert Hamilton Diswiddie, and Oliver Goldsmith, to be Deputy-Commissaries-General. Dep-Assist-Com - General Humphrey Stanley Jones, Jas. Lane, George Horne, Henry Ashton, Heary Prilaux, Frederick Brathwaite, Thomas Wroot Midwood, Charles Anthony Horne, and William Palmer, to be Assist-Commissaries-General. Commissaries Clerks-E Mülls, Wm M Rogers, P P Harcis, Arthur Ksy, David Standen, Douald Maclean, Joseph Marsh, Frederick Sackville Maegregor, Joseph M. Gaudet, George Rennie, to be Deputy-Assist-Commissaries-General; fibeir commissions to bear date Jan. 5.

Erratum in the 'Gazette' of Jan. 21—The officers represented therein as having been appointed to the 11th Deagoons, and 12th Diragoons, and the base of Foot Guards, were appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons, the 12th Light Dragoons, and to the 1st Gor Grenadier) Reg of Foot Guards, respectively.

The Christian names of Eus. Gregg, 91st Foot, are Henry William, and not William Henry, as previously stated.

Office of Ordenance, Jan. 13.

Office of Ordnance, Jan. 13.

Corps of Royal Engineers—See Lieut Charles Edwin Harvey, with temporary rank, to be See Lieut, with permant rank, Dec 19.

24 Somerset Rog of Militia.—Edward Honlditch, Esq. to be Capt, v Dawbin, superseded: William Henry Spurway, Gent, to be Ens, v J. F. Nicholls, promoted, Jan 25; Capt James Taibot Stanley to be Capt, v Strangway, resigned; Frederick Stoodley, Gent, to be Ens, v Newberry, resigned, Jan 26.

South Hauts Reg of Militia.—William Ward Abbot, Esq. late Capt in 35th Reg of Foot, to be Capt; Hugh Hamon John Massey, Esq. late Capt in 44th Reg of Foot, to be Capt, Ján 14.

Rl. Reg of Horse Guards—Colonel the Earl of Cardigan removes from the 11th fluxsars to this Reg., on the retirement of Col. E. W. Boaverle.

2nd Dragoon Guards—Reg. completed to its establishment. Parties ordered to cease recruiting, and party at Bath recalled to independent of the command at Portobello, Dublin, from leave.

3rd Light Dragoon—28 officers and 620 men marched from Wusurabad, Nov. 20, on route to Bombay, to embark for Enghand.

The ship Herefordshire, believed.

from Wuzurabad, Nov. 20, on route to Bombay, to embark for Enghand.

The ship Herefordshire, belonging to Messrs Perguson, at the mast-house, Millwall, and commanded by Capt. Richardson, was taken up by the Government at Bombay to convey the 3rd Lt. Dragooss to this country, after upwards of fifteen years' service in the East Indies. The ship was to proceed to Kurrache, where the Reg, was stationed, shout the middle of Dec. last, and her owners expect she will arrive in England about the first week its April, with about eighteen officers and 360 mes, commissioned officers, and privates of this Reg., with their wives and children on board. Capt. Richardson performed his last voyage from Bombay, leaving at the same time of the year, in ninety days, and during ten days out of that number he was detained in a calm immediately after crossing the line. The ship was subsequently taken up by the British Government to coavey troops to Gibraliar, Barbadoes, Quebec, Leith, and home to London, which she performed in the short space of time of four months, out of which she was detained at Leith nearly three weeks, in consequence of a mutiny on board. In all her rounds, generally with a great number of men on board, the Herefordship never lost a man overboard, and she has at all times given great satisfaction to all the officers and men, and their wives—the latter having often stated to her Captain that the old ship

DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY .- Corrected to this Day.

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	6th Drgs.	York			2 Jan. 16	Pranos.	Sind do	Dublin Bengal	Chatham	ATT TO	12 Aug. 47	Canada
я		Piershill	-		19 Dec. 42	Canada.	54th do.	Quebee	Londond".	28 Aug. 44 17 Oct. 43	100 300	A SUNDAN
-		Nottingham			F 5 May 23	Beneal.	55th do.	Gibraltar	Tralee	25 Feb. 51	to be seen of	Charles.
r	9th Lanc.	Benral	Maidston-	31 May 42		1000	Soth do.	Bermuda	Chatham	8 Dec. 46	600	
a	10th Hus	florabay	Maldston.	5 May 46	Depo Har	1845-11	\$57.0h do.	Carle	Cork	- Dec. 10		
Я	#1th Hus	Dublin			25 June 35	E. Indies.	58th do.,	New Zealand	Jarsey	14 May 44	as ashirts	Madras
đ		C. of G. Hope		July 51	17V/088672	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF	59th do.,	Hong-Kong	Chris, Fort	12 Juno 49	10000	Total Control
а		Hounslow		100 m	22 June 40	Madras.	\$60t latb	Hengal	Chatham	8 July 45	-	A DE LOCAL
я	14th do.	Bengal	Maidston.	24 May 41	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	1	2nd bat	Cape	Birr	Jane 51		DESCRIPTION OF THE PARTY OF THE
а	15th Hus	Madras		11 July 39		10000	Clat Foot	Bengal	Chatham	1 July 45	BARRIER	40000
ø		Duntalk			Dec. 46	Hengal.	62nd do.	Athlone			20 July 41	Beneat
ø	Ca Chi	Brighton			18 May 23	Bombay.	Gard do	Dublin			20 July 47 24 Aug. 47	Madres
8	Gr.Gds.	VIII. 1014				-		Bombay	Chatham	9 Jan. 40		- Contract
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н	2d bat	Windsor	200	===	22 Oct. 42	Canada.	66th do.,	Quebec	Guernsey	10 July 45	To the same	1445
	Colds. G.	At EDITION	7		Nov. 18	France.	67th do.,	Antigua	Dover	11 Jan. 45		- Entre
ч	Let lest	Portruan at 3			28 July 14	-	68th do.	Marta	Nenagh Chatham	28 Feb. 51	Property St.	L
4	2d bat.	Tower	and the same of	STATE OF THE PARTY.	31 Oct. 42	France.	toth do.	West Indies		20 Nov. 47		Dinesia.
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a		St.John's Wd	2000		July 14	France.	Ist bat.	Carlo	Cork	AND PERSONS		BIN SEE
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а	2d bat.		Fermoy	-	21 Mar. 46	Barbadoes	74th do	Cof Gd. Hope	Fermoy	16 Mar.51		50 min
з	Ind Post	Cape	Kinsale 4	24 June 51			73th do.,	Bangal	Chatham	7 May 49		and wanted
я	3rd do	Malea	Castlebar	2 Apr. 51			766h Go.,.	Malta	Chatham	13 Mar. 42		12 22
я	4th do	Bury	= = =	and the last	25 Sept. 48	Madras.	77th do.	Woodon	(200) Accounts		25 June 49	Consta
в	\$th do.	Madritius		25 July 47		100000	784h do	Rombay Silaburgh	Chatham	April 42		
4	ota do	O. of O. Hope	Canterb'ry	18 Aug. 46			79th do.,	Ellaburgh	200,000,000	500 mm and	1 Sept. 51	Canada
4	7th do	Plymouth	Chathan	30April 46	25 June 50	Halitax, NS	\$905h dour	Renral	Chatham	6 Mar. 37		
я	9th do .	Galway	Chatham	SOAPIH 40	No. Tuber 4.5		Slat do.	Kifkeenty			24 Sept. 47	Canada.
91	Lock do.	Reneal	Chatham	19 April 42	10 July 47	Bengal.	SInddo.,	Glasgow	Commenced by \$10	Now your stay !	8 June 48	Hallfax NS
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я	12th do			0.000	Sept.	T. H. Harry	Sith do.,	Neatras	Chatham	April 42	de at de se	
а	1st bat	Newry	200 20		I March 48	Mauridus.	sach do	Portsmouth.	CT CO	TOTAL STATE	22 April 46	W. Indies.
1	res bat.	Newry C.of Gd. Hope		9 Nov. 62		- annual	sith do 87th do	Bengal Bengal	Chatham Chatham	FF ADELL 43	在 10 10 10 10	
ш	13th Fost	Gibraltar	Jersey	25 May 51		Sec. 12.50			CHALDAIR	21 April 49	Today Ch	W-116 - NO
	#4th do.	Limerick 1		T. T. T.	29 June 47	Hallfe NS.	87% do.	Isle of Wight Templemore Dublin	Carlotte and	===	28 April 47	Halifax NS
0	15th do., 16th do.,	Crylin	Mollinger	3 Sept. 43		12/20		Dublin			19 April 48	ColG Hope
8	Total do.,	Outsta	birr	19 Jan. 46		- Comment	glat do.,		Constant Land			
8	17th do., 18th do.,	Reneal /	Chatham	10 Jan. 37	6 Aug. 47	Bombay.	1st bat.	Caniskillen	-		26 April 48	CofGHoon
	toth do	Winchester	Coatnam	to Jan. 37	26 July 51	and the same	res, bat.	C.of Gd. Hope Coefa		27 May 42	10000	1
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	lat bat. C	Chestor			5 Oct. 48	Hallfey No.	95th do.,	N.Brunswick	Chatham	25 Mar. 41	3 - 5 - 5 - 5	
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	55th do.	Placemanth	Aberlees	an Dec. 93	a a matter	Mauritius.	2nd do.,	Demerara.	0.000			
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ĮĮ.	56th do 1 57th do (Ceylon		18 Nov. 46	(Chapman)	DOWN ROLL	Ceylon B	ine Rt. Coylo	n & Hong	RLNewf.Co	super, News	beatland
Di i	18th do 6	Desport			25 Aug. 51	HARren .	ong					The state of the s
N)	100	NEW YORK OF THE PARTY OF	CA SECTION	the latest	and Market	a sine		Royal Mal	ta Fencible	Regiment,	Malta.	
					THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY NAMED IN	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF						

Herefordshire was the happiest ship they ever sailed in. The 3rd Lt. Dragoon, on their landing at Gravesend, will march to Canterbury, where the Corps will be recruited, reformed, and remounted for home service. On the arrival of the Reg. at Canterbury, the 6th Drag. Gaards will venate their barracks for the necommodation of the 3rd Lt. Dragoons.

of the 3rd Lt. Dragoons.

4th Light Dragoons—The sentence passed at the General Court-martial, holden at Chatham Barracks on 13th Dec. 1852, on private Isaiah Denham, has been approved and confirmed by the Queen. The charge against the prisoner was—"For having, at Ipawich Barracks, on 25th Nov. 1852, streek Serjeant James Forsyth, 4th Lt. Dragoons, on the forehead with his clenched fist, the said James Forsyth being his superior officer, and then and there in the execution of his office." The Court, after hearing the defence, found the prisoner guilty, and taking into consideration his previous convictions and general bad character, sentenced him to undergo corporal punishment of fifty lashes, and to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for a period of two years.

14th Light Dragoons—Reg. completed to its establish-

years.

14th Light Dragoons—Reg. completed to its establishment. The serjeant recruiting in London ordered to rejoin Cavalry depot, Maidstone.

15th Hussars—Reg. completed to its establishment. The serjeant recruiting in London recalled to Cavalry depot, Maidstone.

16th Lancers—Lieut.-Col. Smyth and Capt. Dickson are on leave. Maj. Foster commands at Duudalk.

ORDNANCE.

ORDNANCE.

"Deputy Adjutant-General's Office, Woolwich, Jan. 20, 1853.

"His Loriship the Master-General has been pleased to appoint Rear-Adm. Houston Stewart, C.B., to be his Secretary. "H. D. Ross, Deputy Adjutant-General."

RI. Artillery, and 5th—Detachment of 3 officers and 100 men, on board Lord Peter, from Deptford and Gravesend, landed at Mauritius, Dec. 3.

Gravesend, landed at Mauritius, Dec. 3.

The detachment of the 1st Batt, Rl. Artillery, under command of Capt. Campbell, has arrived at Chatham, and taken quarters at Brompton Barracks for duty at this station. It consists of 1 serj...major, 3 serjeants, 3 buglers, 14 corporals, 106 gunners and drivers, with 86 horses, having four 9-pounder brass guns, two 24-pounder howitzers, and six other brass guns, with 22 women and 39 children. The following officers are attached: viz., Capt. Fortscue, Lieut. John Singleton, Lieut. W. W. Goodyenough, and Lieut. J. Hutchinson.

Lieut.-Col. Wilford, appointed to the command of the Artillery at Barbadoes, in the room of Lieut.-Col. Williams, deceased, left Woolwich on Wednesday for his destination. Two buglers and 13 gunners of Artillery embarked on beard Resistance, troop-ship, at the dockyard, for a passage to Jamaica, to fill up the cos. at that station. Detachments of the 1st, 2nd, and 9th Batts, to the number of 24 gunners, under the command of Lieut. Waller, embarked at the Royal Arsead on Wednesday on board the John Oldham, freight-ship, for a passage to Corfu, to fill up the cos. at that station.

The whole of the Foot Artillery in Woolwich Garrison off duty assembled on Meeday morning at a quarter past nine o'clock, in heavy marching order, and headed by the band and drams of the Regiment, marched out at the south-east gate, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Shuttleworth, proceeding past the Rl. Millitary Academy, through Eltham and Lee, and returning through Blackheath and Charlton, and entered the barrack-ground, at one o'clock, by the south-west gate, having marched about fourteen miles out and home. Three detachments of the Rl. Artillery are under orders here to hold themselves in readiness to embark to fill up the Companies at Corfu and on the West India Station. Two more companies of Artillery will be shortly added to the two now stationed in Devon Garrison, and 240 guns will be mounted.

Rl. Engineers—Capt. Stace has been ordered from the Cape of Good Hope to St Helena.

INFANTRY.

Cape of Good Hope to St Helena.

INFANTRY.

Grenadler Guards — The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Capt. Frederick Augustus Thesiger, of the Grenadier Guards, being appointed an extra Alde-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, G.C.B., commanding the Forces in Ireland, in succession to Capt. Blakeney, of 48th Reg., who was appointed Alde-de-Camp upon the retirement from the Service of Brev.-Maj. Lord Cosmo Russell, 33rd Reg., and the Service of Brev.-Maj. Lord Cosmo Russell, 33rd Reg., let Foot: 2nd Batt.—The establishment of the Battalion being fully completed, all further recruiting by the District Staff, and parties ordered to be discontinued. The men of this Corps have received compensation for the damage done to their arms and accountements by an infuriated mob of rufflans, at the late election at Cork. On a future occasion self-defence will be considered as well as Military obedience, and the Tyricats had better be clad in steel armour! The Royals will embark in a few days for the Ignian Islands.

3rd, 68th, and 76th.—Four officers and 60 men embarked at Deptford Jan. 24, for Malta, on board John Odham, freight-ship.

3th.—See Rl. Artillery,

7th.—See, completed to its establishment, and further recruiting, by the District Staff and parties, ordered to be discontinued for the present.

3th.—Lieut. Charter has been appointed to act as Brigade-Major Queen's troops, during the absence from the Presidency of Capt. Heatly, on special duty at Kurrachee.

3th.—Reg. fully completed to its establishment, and recruiting ordered to be discontinued. Parties at Uxbridge and Winchester recalled to hd.-qrs.

14th.—Lieut. Strode has resigned the Adjutancy, and Ens. Monck Wilson, son of the late Major T. M. Wilson, of Cahercondish house, is appointed thereto. Serj. Lloyd has left for Worcester, to join the Worcester Militia.

16th Depat.—Birr.—On Monday a detachment arrived at Woodwich, and have been accommodated in the Royal Marine Barracks, where they will remain until Resistance, troop-s

Armstrong, with two subalterns, and consists of two serjeants, two corporals, seven drummers, and forty-nine
Privates.
The draft, two officers and 62 men, from Dublin to
Liverpool, embarked Jan. 22nd, for farther proceeding
to Deptford, to embark in the Resistance, troop-ship, for
Jamsies.

20th—85e 44th.
25th—17 officers and 487 men, hd.-qrs. from Bangalore
to Canasore, Nov. 10.
27th—Move from Dublin to Enniskillen. Capt. Touzell
is performing the duty of Town Major of Dublin during
the absence of Maj. Myllas. Capt. Johnstone and family
have left for France.

31st—Cork.—The baggage of the service cost, were
on the 21st put on board H.M.S. Simoom, 18 ser.-frigate,
Capt. Kingoome, and the service cost, were
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on the 21st put on board H.M.S. Simoom, 18 ser.-frigate,
Capt. Kingoome, and the manes of the officers, viz.—
1Field Officer, 3 Captains, 11 subalterns, 5 Staff, 31
serjits, 11 drammers, and 560 r. and f., with 40 women
and 90 children. Officers embarked—n-Major F. D. Larelay. Commanding: Capts. F. Sennec, J. P. Robertson,
and G. J. F. Sramfield; Liests, W. H. Barry, F. S. Altree. E. Temple, A. J. Schreiber, A. F. Ball,

Gould, F. Y. Cassidy, R. Leeson, and J. W. T. Eyler; and Surgeon J. B. St Croix Crosse. Capt. G. W. Baldwin is a student at Sandhurst; and Licut. Law is employed recruiting at Inverness. Colour-Serj. William Winter has been appointed Act.-Serj.-Maj., and Colour-Serj. Michael Kelly Acting-Quarterm.-Serjeant to the Denot cos.

and Surgeon J. B. St Croix Crosse. Capt. G. W. Baldwin is a student at Sandharst; and Lieut. Law is employed recruiting at Inverness. Colour-Serj. William Winter has been appointed Act.-Serj. Maj., and Colour-Serj. Michael Keily Acting-Quarterm. Serjeant to the Depot cos.

37th—Recruiting party stationed at Andover recalled to hd.-qrs. of Regimental Depot.

39th—Reg. completed to its establishment, and further recruiting ordered to be discontinued. A party at Armsgh recalled to hd.-qrs.

44th and 55th—One officer and 54 men embarked at Deptford Jan. 26, on board Sibelia, convict-ship, for Gibraliar.

The Joseph Soames, Thomas Arburthnot, and Santipose, are to convey the 44th from Gibraliar to Quebec, and the 20th from Quebec to Portsmouth.

48th—Reg. completed to its establishment, and the recruiting parties ordered to cease further enlistments. The freight ships, Joseph Soames, Thomas Arburthnot, and Fatima, have been engaged to convey this Reg. from Portsmouth to Corfu, also 22nd, from Corfu to Gibraliar.

49th—See 71st.

RI. Marines—Admiralty, Jan. 19.—Sec. Lieut. Francis Walton to be First Lieut, v. J. E. Lock, deceased. The undernamed young gentlemen have passed into the Excellent, as Royal Marine Cadets:—Messrs Savage, Coppia, Symons, Jones, Weollcembe, Le Grand, Munro, Brutton, Witham.

33rd—See 44th.

57th—The Andromache, and Lady Clark, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the Anna Maria, to leave Deptford on Feb. I, the condition of the General of the Regiment, and some convicts

justice, a tour through Scotland, then, from north to south of England, and from thence embark for foreign service, would be, in the present instance, acting more fairly with a Regiment that scarcely knows what England is, except what the men knew before enlisting.

Sith.—Portsmouth, 27 January. The chartered ship Marion embarked the left wing of the Sith Reg, this moreing, at half-past nine, from the dockyard jetty (about 300 men), and a very pretty business she made of it—a more lubberly affair could scarely have been conceived. She had the wind off the land, or, as she lay, the wind abeam. There was nothing for her to do but to let fall her topsall, run up her jib, and have strained upon her bow-port warp. She would then have gone out of the harbour with credit. Instead of which, no allow-ance was made for the set of the tide (which was about half flood), and when the warp was cast off, she went nearly stem-on to the Blake, receiving-hulk. When too late, the anchor was let go, but not before a tremendous creak was heard, and we expected to see the jibboom and howsprit go by the board. We are eatistied that both must be sprung, and she ought not to be allowed to go to sea without ascertaining the extent of mischief. After she had drifted astern, the soldiers were got to work to weigh, and up came a "foul anchor;" in their fright to let go a necklace formed round the stock. Nothing abashed, however, they made sail under fore and main topsail, fore course, jib and spanker, the dolphin strike and bowsprit-rigging hanging about like a lot of clother'. lines." Had this occurred on board a man-of-war we should never have heard the last of it. Fatigue parties have been busy shipping baggage on board the Roman Emperor this day, and to-morrow, at 9 a m., the head-quarters embark, and we bid farewell to as fine and excellent a Regiment as ever left the British shores.

Syth—Reg, completed to its establishment, and the parties ordered to cease further recruiting.

Clommel, Wednesday.—On Monday last a company of the sout

be discontinued.

Is the Editor of the Novel and Milliary Gaustite.

Sir.—Having seen it stated that the records of many. Regiments have not yet appeared,—annongst them that of the Riffe Brigade,—you will much oblige me by inserting in your paper the accompanying Sketch of its Field Services, which I was induced to publish some years ago from a conviction that it would prove useful in forming the record of the Corps, and from a hope also that the members of it would derive some interest in perusing an account of the deeds of their predecessors in the longest most sanguinary, and most eventful war ever waged by England.

How far I have successed in those objects, I know not; but although many years have elapsed since I left the Riffe Brigade, and, utter stranger as I am to every individual now belonging to it, except the two Colonels Commandant, my old and highly esteemed fellow-soldiers Sir Andrew Bernard and Sir Harry Smith, the deep interest I have unceasingly felt for it continues undiminished. I am, &c. J. Lucen.

Revised Sketch of the Field Services of the Riffe Brigade.

Smith, the deep interest I have unceasingly left for its continues undiminished. I am, &c. J. Linguit.

Revised Sketch of the Field Services of the Rifte Brigade from its Formation to the Battle of Waterloo. By Lleut. Colonel Leach, C.B., late of the Rifte Brigade. Author of "Rough Sketches of the Life of an Old Soldier," "Recollections and Reflections relative to the Dutles of Troops composing the Advanced Corps of an Army," "Rambles along the Styx," and "Thoughts on various Military Subjects."

If I were to profess to write a regular record of the Corps, it would be expected that I should note, with great accuracy and minateness, every occurrence which has taken place from its formation up to the present day, and that I should not omit to mention on what day of the month, and in what year, one, two, or more Companies marched from this place to that, either in England, Scolland, or Ireland—what the numerical strength of each Company was at the time, the names of the officers belonging to them, and various items of the kind, which I have neither the inclination nor the means of doling. But, by a reference to some old journals which I keep during the many years which the 95th Rift Corps was actively employed, and sided by a tolerably retentive memory. I am enabled to give a sketch of its services in the field; nor am I aware of having omitted to mention any occasion on which it met the enemy.

This Regiment was Gazected on the 25th of August, 1800, as the 90th Rifte Corps, but some little time previous to this it was considered an arperisactione; and in its infancy it accompanied the expedition to Ferrel, commanded by Sir James Pultency.

It was next engaged in the battle of Copenhagen. in 1801, fooght between the British feet, under Lord Nelson, and the Danish fleet and batteries. In this samgulary conflict the Riffe Corps lost many of its members.

embers. In 1805, the Corps composed a part of the force sent

to Germany to co-operate with some of the continental troops against the French; but the expedition returned to England after a short absence, having effected nothing very material.

In the same year a second Battalion was added to it.

In 1806, three companies of the second Battalion were sent to South America, with the expedition commanded by Sir Samuel Achmuty; and five companies of the first Battalion went with the expedition against Buenos Ayres, commanded by General Whitelock.

The Corps was employed in the siege and storming of Monte Video; and it was engaged likewise in a warm action near Colonia, and in other affairs of minor importance.

Monte Video; and it was engaged likewise in a warm action near Colonia, and in other affairs of minor importance.

Sir Samuel Achmuty mentioned them in, very handsome terms several times.

It was engaged again in a sharp action with the Spanish troops sent out from Bisenos Ayres to check the British advanced guard, which was formed by five companies of the first Battalion of the Rifle Corps, and some light companies.

The advanced guard drove the Spaniards before them in gallant style, charging and capturing ten pieces of artillery.

In the attack on the city of Buenos Ayres, the Rifle Corps sustained a very severe loss in both officers and men. Eight companies of the Regiment were present on that occasion; the remainder of the two Battalions being employed the same year (1807) in the expedition to Denmark, under Lord Catheart. A Division of the Army, called the Reserve, commanded by Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley (in which were live companies of the 1st Battalion of the 55th, and five of the 2nd) was sent into the interior of the Island of Zealand against a body of Danes, who were completely defeated near Kisor, and dispersed, with a trifling loss on our side. The 95th were engaged also in several skirmishes near the suburbs of Copenhagen, previously to the Reserve being detached into the interior of the country. The whole of the Danish fleet was taken possession of and brought to England, and a considerable part of the capital was destroyed by bembardment.

In the spring of 1808, a part of the first Battalion was

bardment.

In the spring of 1808, a part of the first Battalion was sent with an expedition to Sweden, commanded by Sir John Moore; but, in consequence of some misunderstanding between the British commander and the Swedish government, the troops did not disembark.

The same summer, 400 men of the second Battalion accompanied the expedition to Portugal, commanded by Sir Arthur Wellesley; and their first encounter with the Prench was near Obidos. Licut Banbury was killed; and he was the first British officer that fell in the Peninular war.

Sir Arthur Wellesley; and their first encounter with the French was near Oblios. Licut. Bunbury was killed; and he was the first British officer that fell in the Peninular war.

Two days afterwards, the Corps was sharply engaged in the battle of Roleia. The French were driven from several exceedingly formidable positions in the mountains, leaving three pieces of artillery, and many prisoners, in the hands of the British.

Four days subsequently it was again warmly engaged in the battle of Vimiera, where the French, under General Junot, were defeated with great slanghter at all points, and left thirteen pieces of artillery in possession of the victors. Two companies of the first Battalion joined the Army the day before the battle of Vimiera.

The Convention of Ciatra followed this battle, and the British Army marched to Lisbon, where the companies of the Rifle Corps, which had belonged to the Swedish expedition under Sir John Moore, joined it. The remaining part of the two Battalions went out from England to Corunna with Sir David Baird a short time after. In an impetuous attack made by the French near Calcabello, in Spalin, on the British rear guard (which was formed by the first Battalion of the 95th Riffe Corps), the enemy was driven back with considerable loss. The Regiment gained great applease from Sir John Moore for the cool and gallant manner in which it retired gradually and in excellent order before very superior numbers; and for the severe punishment which it inflicted on its pursuers by its destructive fire.

General Colbert, who commanded the French cavalry, fell by the fire of the Regiment on this occasion.

It was engaged also at Lugo in the same retreat. In the battle of Corunna it was next brought in contact with the executy; and the reserve (of which the Rife Corps formed a part) sided materially in gaining the victory. The second Battalion was added to it on the return of the Army from Corunna and Vigo.

The syning of the same year (1809), the first Battallon of the 33rd, and two German Light

could be procured to slake the intolerable thirst of the soldiers. In spite of these obstacles, very few men were left behind; but they could not reach Talavera until the morning after the battle. It may be ad ed that we had been scantily supplied with meat and bread for several days previously, and that each soldier carried the following items:

A knapsack and straps.
A canteen, with water in it.
A haveesack (but with little or nothing in it on that occasion).

A great coat.

A blanket, weighing about four pounds.

In the Knapacek.

A blanket, weighing about four pounds.

In the Knapacek.

Two shirts.

One pair of stockings or socks.
One pair of soles and heels for boots.
One razor, with soap-box and brush.
One tin box of blacking.
One clothes brush.
One blacking brush.
One polishing ditto.
One button brush and stick.
One towel and a piece of soap.
One pair of trousers.
One fatigue-jacket.
One mess tin, with an inside tin and lid.
A rifle and sword, with belt.
A pouch, with belt.
A copper flask, filled with powder.
Fifty rounds of rifle cartridges.
A ball bag, containing thirty loose balls, covered with greased rags; and a wooden mallet to hammer them into the muzzles of the rifles.
May the British Infantry never be doomed, in future campaigns, to carry such an unnecessary and backbreaking load!

(To be continued.)

(To be continued.)

Essex—The Authorities connected with the Militia in this division of the county, having received authority and instruction in the matter from the War Office, are proceeding to earol 319 more men for the Was that Strength it will be reafter be maintained. The plan which, after attempting the enrolment through the means of constables and parish officers with little success, was found so effective last year, has been again adopted, and young men wishing to volunteer are directed to apply to the police, who will take their names and hand them over to Capt. Pearson, the Adjustant. The bounty, of course, will be the same as that given to the men already enrolled, viz., 61 lost on attestation, and it, after each training.—I see See Sacette.

Pembrokeshire—In consequence of the quota of men for the county not being attainable by enlistment, a meeting of the Lieutenancy is to be held on 5th Febr, for arranging the ballot. The plentude of labour on the railroads in the neighbourbood, and not the dislike of soldiering, is the cause of having thus to resort to the ballot.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gezette.

for arranging the claist. In epetations of the sour on the railroads in the neighbourhood, and not the disilke of soldiering, is the cause of having thus to resort to the ballot.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—In your paper of the 8th inst, there are a variety of suggestions made by Lieut. Col. Bagot, of the Royal Middlessex, with a view to improving the efficiency of the Militar, and every one connected with that service will, I think, agree that many of them are calculated to effect that object, and are well deserving of consideration. There is, however, an observation relating to one of the suggestions to which I must take exception. It is stated that "The Lieuteaanoy of the County should provide a proper house, with store-room and arm racks." And the paragraph continues: "It would be positive insunity to trust an undisciplined body of 800 or 900 men with arms to be taken to their low public house billets." Now this act of issunity was actually perpetrated at the late assemblage at Preston of the 3rd Royal Lancashire, consisting of not less than a thousand men. The result being that there was not a single instance in which the arms were made an improper use of; nor was one firelock or bayonet returned into store in the least degree injured. The amount of reliance to be placed in human nature demands no little consideration; and it is, perhaps, better policy to incur the risk of confiding in it too much than too little. The experiment, if such it were, tried with the third Royal Lancashire, furnishes a good illustration of the maxim, and may serve as an example in similar cases. The moral effect on the very young soldier in being entrusted with his arms, added to the advantages arising from his handling, examining, practing and becoming familiarised with it. greatly out-weighed the anticipation of some evils which might have attended the measure; and the result, at any rate, fully justified its adoption,—I am, &c. J. BENYSLAN,
Lieut-Col. 3rd Royal Lancashire, Militia. late

Jan. 23, 1

The Staff of the London District has been ordered to raise additional men for the 20th and 58th Regs.

Major George, of the 22nd Foot is appointed Deputy Adj.-Gen. at Barbadoes, vice Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, lately deceased. Major George will shortly proceed to the West Indies to enter upon his duties.

Lieut.-Col. O'Brien, at present Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. in the Windward and Leeward Islands, removes to the Staff, at Cork, as Assistant Quartermaster-Gen, in succession to the late Major Paget.

Brevet.-Major O'Halloran, of the 67th Reg., now Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. at Barbadoes, is to succeed Lieut. Col. O'Brien as Deputy Quartermaster-Gen. at that station.

Busyou Reckutting Disparet.—Serjeant-Major Orr reverts to his former situation of conducting Staff-Serjeant, at his own request; and Staff-Serjeant John Firby appointed to replace him as District Serjeant-Vajor.

LIEUT.-Col. Sir Harry Prancis Couville Dankell, Barr, late of 7th Drapon Guards.—This gallant officer died at Cagliari, in Sardinia, on 6th inst. He had been shooting with Capt. Payne Gallwey in the Aghastra Mountains, where he was seized with lever on 31st Dec., and died after six days' illness, in the 39th year of his age. He served with much distinction in China and at the Cape.

Major-General Egerton, C.B. (appointed to the Colo-

shooting with Capt. Payne Gelliwey in the Agliastra Mountains, where he was seized with fewer on 31st Dec., and died after six days' illness, in the 39th year of his age. He served with much distinction in China and at the Cape.

Major-General Egerton, C.B. (appointed to the Coloneley of the 46th Reg.), after serving as a subaltern with the 29th in N. America, and proceeding as a Captain with the 89th to S. America, accompanied the second Battalion of the 34th to the Peninsula in 1809. In the following year was appointed to the Staff as Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, and attached to the second division, in which capacity he served at the battle of Basaco, and on the retreat to, and during the subsequent occupation of the lines before Lisbon. He was then removed, as senior of the Adjutant-General's department, to the fourth division; was present at the siege and capture of Olivency, the first siege of Badajon, tattle of Albaera (wounded), and action of Aldea de Ponte. Relinquished his Staff appointment and rejoined his Reg. in the winter of 1811, and continued to serve with it until appointed Adde-de-Camp to Sir Rowland Hill in 1812, or whose personal staff he remained till the termination of the war, and was present at the battles of Vittoria, Pyrenees (for which he obtained the brevet rank of Major), Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse, On Lord Hill's appointment to a command with the Army in Fisaders, in the spring of 1815, he selected Col. Egerton as his first Adde-de-Camp, who served as such at the battle of Waterico—where he obtained the brevet of Lieut. Col.—and continued in the same capacity until the return of the Army of Occupation from France in 1818. When Lord Hill assumed the command of the Army-in-Chief in 1828, he was pleased to name Colonel Egerton for the conflictation appointment of First Adde-de-Camp and Private Secretary, which he held during the whole period of his Lordship's continuance at the head of the Army.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir L. Parry, K.H., died on 23rd inst. He entered the Army in 1

THE BLACK EAGLE OF PRUSSIA.—Frederick I, who is proverbial in Prussian history for his magnificence and love of courtly spleadour, having resolved to establish a grand national Order of Knighthood, in addition to that of the Order of Generosity in owo Order of Merity, which he had founded when a youth, selected the eve of his coronation for this purpose. After long consideration, and repeated alterations of the emblem, title, mosto, and designs for the insignia, Frederiok fixed upon a single-hearded black eagle, with expanded wings, as emblematic of force, majesty, and justice, and also of the black national colour. The motto selected was "Sum cuique," of which the sense speaks for itself, and has been generally borne out by the meritorious services of those who during a century and a half have been honoured with the insignia. A broad moiré-orange ribbon was chosen as a plous tribute to his mother, the illustrious Louisa of Orange, and the alias of "or the Orange Order" was given to it from similar filial motives. Upon the first installation at Königsberg, the Knight, exclusive of the Royal Family, were restricted to sketen. The notorious Count Wurtemberg (Kolbe) was the first Chancellor; the Gartar, and John de Besser, celebrated for his wit, valour, and talents as Court Lucreate and master of the oceremonies, the first registrar and usher. Since the first installation this noble Order has cootined to be regarded amongst the most distinguished and most coveted that can be accorded by Sovereigns, with the exceptions of the Garter and the Godden Fleece, St George of Russia, and Maria Theresa, to statian which two latter, men must have accomplished rare services in the field.

The annexed are the ages at which many celebrated men were married:—Shakespeare, 18; Ben Jonsson, 21;

have accomplished rare services in the field.

The annexed are the ages at which many celebrated men were married:—Shakespeare, 18; Ben Jouson, 21; Walker, 22; Franklin, 24; Mozart, 25; Danke, Kelper, Fuller, Johnson, Burke, Stott, 25; Tycho Brahe, Byron, Washington, Wellington, Bonaparte, 27; Penn. Sterne, 28; Linnaeus, Nelson, 29; Burns, 30; Chancer, Hogarth, Peel, 32; Wordsworth, Davy, 33; Aristotie, 36; Sir William Jones, 37; Willperforce, 38; Luther, 42; Addison, 44; Wesley, Young, 47; Swift, 49; Buffon, 55; Old Parr (last time), 120.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

The PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

To the Reliter of the Nursal and Military Gractic.

Sin,—I regret that any observation of mine should have called forth the remarks I read in your Notice to Correspondents; I only took an objection to the word enhanced the state of the Chief and well convinced that should any fusion of Royalists, or any sudden success of mad Republicans or ally Socialists overthrow by violence the Despotiss, the results would be most fearful. Neither do I think it the least requisite to incluge in "indiscriminate abuse of the Chief the French have almost unanimously elected," and much further from my aim is it to assist in gooding France into a war: my observations on this last head have always been to urge the Government to make those preparations which would place an invasion as a rashness which no one would like to undertake. But I presume, with very great respect for your remarks, that the only way to judge of the probable future behaviour of any man is to refer to his past actions. We are at peace, and most sincerely do I hope that the attitude of England and its defences may ensure its continuance. But you, Mr Editor, in your leader concerning Cherbourg, certainly entertain ideas by no meass at variance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance. But you, Mr Editor, in your leader concerning Cherbourg, extending the more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more strongly to continuance with my own, but tending more troops in the continuance of the chief of this country to live in amity with all other countries, strength and the more strongly to the result of the chief of this country, to live in amity with all other countries, strength he were the present of the English paper and to the present of the Eng

and traces a marvellous pedigree to the manifons of royalty.

Kirapatrick kept a small store at Malaga. He was never coasul, but the consul nominated him vice-consul. His other daughter assrried Count de Cabrous of Malaga, who left an only child, who married Mons. Angalo, a stock broker of Madrid. The celebrated Mad. Tallien, afterwards Princess de Chimle, was sister to the Count Cabross. Sebora Parsent, first cousin to the future Empress, married Carlon Drake from Havanash, whose brother married an opera dancer. The Heralds office omitted this branch, and, notwithstanding the allusion in the Emperor's speech relative to avoiding burthening the State with pensions or allowances, I cannot but think that if an advertisement as follows appeared in the 'Times' there would be many applicant:—' Those of near relationship to the late Donald Kirkpatrick of the Calle Mayor of Malaga, storekeeper, who will call at the Emperor's Notary, Paris, will hear of something to their advantage."

I have seen the future Empress a hundred times as close as I am to this letter. She is a splendid woman; but I cansot share in the adulation of her excessive beauty—the face is pear-shaped, the eyes too close together, the hair too red, and she has neither cypbrows nor eyelashes. It would indeed be very disheartening to the less-favoured of her sex, if a woman allied to Spanish meoarchs and wonderful Scots, with an ample fortune, excessive beauty, and undeniable figure, should, notwith-standing all her exertions, remain unmarried until the age of 2?

In the list of the household of the Empress, the imperial dynasty has not augmented its force by any secession from the Royalists. The Princess Essling, the Duches of Bassano, Coantess Gustave de Montebello, Madame Feray, the Viscountess Lezay Marnezia, are Napoleociitz. Madame I as Baroune Pierres is the daughter of Mr Thorn, an American, and the Marquise de Lasmarismas is an Englishweman, and sister-in-law to the man who was commonly reported six weeks ago to be affianced to the future Empress. On Saturday the legal marriage takes place, and I for one wish the elegant, pretty, but eccentric Eugenie Montijo every possible felicity, and may she use her powerfal influence to the preservation of peace—and the restoration of respectability to the Tulleries.

There are fifty thousand lampoons about this marriage, all witty, and mostly venomons, but if the French only revenge themselves in rhyme there will be no great harm done. The Royalists are much more angry at the secession of Larothejaquelain, and in addition to the P. P. C. written on the Legitimist cards left on 1st January, the following Epitaph was added to one with the author's name.

"Ci-git'un lourd mortel d'orgueilleuse memoire—Larochejaquelain—son none faisait sa gloire:
Larochejaquelain—son none faisait sa gloire:

eci-git'un lourd mortel d'orgueilleuse memoire— Larochejaquelain—son nom faisait sa gioire : Badauds, qui l'admiriez, ne pleurez pas sur lui— C'etoit un sot hier—c'est un traitre anjourd'hui."

C'étoit un sot hier-c'est un traitre aspoura nui.

The uneasiness in the money market still continues.
The 'Standard' attributes the fall not to the popular discount of the marriage, but to the raising of the discount of the Bank of England. Unfortunately for the opinion of this journal, the French funds rose one per cent. on the day the news arrived of this event. If my correspondence is of any value to you, it must be written free from flattery or adulation; the truth, and the result of the general opinion acting upon me. I tell you this marriage is most unpopular; it will cement the fusion of the Royalists, and will shortly lead to great danger.

In Veccino.

GENERAL v. GARRISON HOSPITALS

GENERAL v. GARRISON HOSPITALS.

To the Editor of the Navol and Military Gazette.

Sin,—In submitting the following observations concerning the above Hospitals, I do so without any intention of depreciating the conduct of those under whose superintendence the establishments are at present conducted.

In the first place, comparison of Hospitals is almost unnecessary, the former being principally adapted for invalids, old worn-out soldlers, from various stations, that have been treated and double-treated (prior to their admission) for the complaints under which they suffer at the time; and, as the matter of course, will be found merely going through a progressive step prior to their discharge from the Service to the out-pension list.

they suffer at the time; and, as ten inacter of coarse, will be found merely going through a progressive step prior to their discharge from the Service to the out-pension list.

The latter, however, is upon a far different footing, being accessible at all hours of the day and night; and to enumerate all manner of diseases treated therein would waste too much time, and cover too much space; therefore, let it suffice to say, that the diseases are all in the acute stage, requiring urgent, prompt, and immediate attention; besides, in addition to which, there are frequently cases of a contaglors description, seldom to be met with in the general Hospital.

The servants employed in the Garrison Hospital are not over-numerous—I think, as near as I can say, about half the number employed in the General, for the same average number of patients, being beddy perid and beddy accommodated. This zeal for the public service, and this good-will which happily prevails amongst them in voluntarily attending their sick comrades, must not be imagined to be a matter of right, or a constant part of their duty, although we are fully aware, and it is generally understood, that they are expected to perform them (yes, but only in turns, like any other duty), as there is no provision afforded for the employment of others; but, still, if the country can afford threepence per disen, with rations, to an individual attending upon ten old soldiers, who are scarcely ever again expected to stand up in arms in the defence of their country, we should think double that sum would be little enough for the attendance upon ten youngsters, to be kept in a fit and an efficient state to fight her battles when called upon to do so. However, as your time is precious, and space limited, I will just place a few thems side by side connected with the two establishments, the better to explain the foregoing promulgation:—

General.

Clerks. — Medical and Cterks. — Hospital SerPurveyors, (six). Rate of jeants, (three). Here is nepay, advantageous—accord-cessity, in earnest, no recoming to the services rendered pense, no accommodation
for their laborious duties.

Wardmasters.—Out-Pensioners, (Serjeants), (four). sioners, (Serjeants, (two).
A moderate rate of pay, ra-A moderate rate of pay, rations, and comfortable quarters.

Stewards, Porters, Librarians.—(one each). Out-rians.—(None).
Pensioners, (Serjeants),
compensated similar to the
Wardmasters.

Cooks.—A married soldier, (one). Sixpence per dier, (one), sixpence per
diem, rations, and quarters, diem, and rations.

Surgerymen.—A married surgerymen.—A married
soldier, (one), sixpence per
diem, rations, and quarters, diem and rations.
Orderlies, list class.—Soldiers, (six), sixpence per diem, (one), threepence per
diem, and rations, with condiem, and rations, with contenir wives and families.
Orderlies, 2nd class.—
Orderlies, 2nd class.—
(Soldiers), (one for every (Soldiers), (one for every
ten patients), threepence ten patients), rations only!
per diem, and rations.

It will be seen that the generality of soldiers em-

It will be seen that the generality of soldiers employed as servants in both establishments are married men, being a matter of great difficulty to get single men to perform such unwholesome duties, without committing themselves in the shape of inattention and drunkenness; and likewise it is also observable that wardmasters alone are allotted quarters in the Garrison Hospital, whereas they are merely nominally present during the night.

Chatham, 4th Jan., 1853.

SOLDIERS PACKS.

To the Editor of the Nord and Military Gazette.

Srn.—Following up the hint on seeing "a railway navvy" gathering up his traps for a march, I would suggest the same sort of apparatus to carry a soldier's kit in, viz., a coarse frock, made waterproof on the exposed part outside, with strings inside to draw into the square shape of a pack, and keep the articlestogether.

kit in, viz., a coarse frock, made waterproof on the exposed part outside, with strings inside to draw into the square shape of a pack, and keep the articles-together.

This substitute would do away with altogether the present pack, which really is of little use to the soldier when the march is over, as his things may be tied up in one of his towels, and when real work is to be done, is often left behind. It would also provide the soldier with a serviceable frock for rough work, or fatigue dress for wet weather. The present great coat remains always rolled up, except when men go on guard for night duty. Such care, trouble, stretching, and tearing of the cloth having been taken, and pins stuck in by two or three men to get it into a good shape for appearance sake, it becomes a sealed affair, and however rainy the weather may be, for general use it is not unrolled.

The coarse frock I propose would be always ready to throw over the men's shoulders to keep them dry, and this is the sort of covering furnished, as we understand, to some of the Regiments now at the Cape for Bash-fighting. The weight also to the soldier's back would be considerably reduced by the above, and all the leather he now carries (like a London dray-horse) would be done away with.

The arms of the frock are intended to be the great fastening of this substitute for the pack, assisted by a cord, which article would be also of great use to the soldier to gather fuel with, &c.

The great coat should be inside this, folded square, so that it may be done and undoor readily. I would also mention another substitute for the pack, such as was in use by our troops when employed in the Candy rebellion in 1817-18. The soldiers on that occasion leaving their packs at the headquarters, Colombo. This apparatus was a long piece of strong canvas painted outside, having a pocket inside, in which were placed the soldier's necessary articles. The edges were then doubled up, and fastened by cords to the soldier's back. On this Willerman, spread on the ground in the

Give the packs to the Militia and home fair-weather soldiers but a totally new equipment is required for foreign service, adapted to the wants of the place, circumstances, climate, &c., &c.

Miles ITERUMQUE.

Correspondence continued at page 78.

Co Beaders and Correspondents.

To "M."—We highly approve of your intention. The very best works for your purpose are Colonel Jebb's three small Treatises on the 'Attack and Defence of Outposts, and the Duties required of Soldiers at a Sirge,' to which you may usefully add 'Yule's Fortification.'

To "A Staff-Serjeant." — We are at all times desirous to notice the working of Warrants, and we are convinced that the Authorities have so wish to persevere in a measure if clearly proved injurious to the Service.

Rast on Arms.—Lieut. S. D. Ramsay, R. N. (Aldboro), has for many years used oistaneed of zinc to precent rust on swords, rifles, and other steel articles, and recommended to his friends, who have found it answer perfectly; it not only prevents rust in these articles have removes the spots of rust already on them. The ointment is made with hog's lard and exide of zinc. He merely rubs swords, foc, over with the ointment, and after having washed out rifles, for, passes a tow greened with it down the barrels, and rubs the locks, for, over with it. They woll keep free from rust any length of time.

"We may be Happy yet" (Dublin), shall have attention next week; in the meantime, cost thanks.

To "Patrick Conner."—You will see we have omitted part of your letter. Be assured it is better, at least for the sake of credibility, to tell a probable watrath, rather them an improbable truth.

To "P. L. M." (Ennis, county Clare).—We have

then an improvement truth.

To "P. L. M." (Eanis, county Clare).—We have searched in vain for the same of Lieut.-Colonel Thomas Steele (of Spaniel Hill, county Clare) in the Army Lists to which you refer—wiz., 1836. The only Field Officer of that name then in the British Army was Levett. Thomas Steele, formerly of the Coldstream Guards, from which Corps he exchanged to half-pay Unattached in 1829.

attached in 1829.

"An Old Campaigner" and "Richmond" call our attention to a promotion in the 69th Regiment, which appeared in the "Gazette" of January 21. Lieut. T. Harvey, seven and a half years' service, gets his company without purchase, v. Desis Dunn, who retires upon wull-rex. Denis Dunn being a Captain of 3rd December, 1852, promoted to a death vocancy, and having less than eight years' service. He did not purchase any of his commissions, and has been never under fire, as far as we can learn from 'Hart.' Why, therefore, he has got full-pay retirement for life, is a mystery we cannot unravel. pay retirement for life is a mystery we cannot unravel. Emign, 23rd May, 1845; Lieut, 18th Sept., 1846; Capt., 3rd Dec., 1852.

Copt., 3rd Dec., 1852.

Staff Officers of Pensioners.—Major Hart, in his January list, has tabulated these officers very well, showing their full-pay service and date of appointment as Staff Officers. One thing, however, is anning, and which we trust to see in the next issue—viz., to distinguish the first-class from the serond-class appointments, both in Great Britain and Ireland.

class from the servoid-caus appointments, both in Great
Britain and Ireland.

To "An Old Subscribet."—We apprehend that there
would be objections made if you applied for permission to
wear the Medal of the Humane Society on your uniform
coat, though received for an act of gallantry.

To "Hindostan."—Of one thing we are quite sure
that we cannot have too many officers in a Regiment in
India. There is a dangerous pountly of Captains in the
East India Company's Regiments of Native Infantry.
Half the companies have not Captains, but the Lieutennis
command them, leaving, however, the deficiency in that
rank. Double the number of European officers would not
be too many in the Company's Army, for they are the life
and soul of Native Corps on service, and for want of
them, in the recent wars, much disaster was experienced,
which was wisely hunked up.

To "A Soldier."—We have inquired. Carpets are
not allowed for the offices of the Staff Officers. Some
officers may, at their own charge, have provided such a
comfort.

comfort.

To "Observer."—We think it advantageous that the Master-General of the Ordannee should have a Neval officer on his Staff. We agree with you in demonstring the late wests of money in "jimrenche," and trying obviously impracticable inventions. These columns bear ample proof that for many years we have not ceased to urge the bortsing of the batteries and an augmentation of the Foot Artillery.

To "Go-ahead."—Education in all ranks of the Army is making progress is spite of much underhand and biget-opposition from ignorant men in command. People may raincine your surface, but 40 oc 1: say, like Galilee, in your barrack-room, "E pur si mayore."

To "Inquirer."—The repair of dram-heads, cords, and sticks required by near and tear, and not by accident on duty, is understood to be chargeable to the drammers, for which they receive extra pay. Repairs for damage done on day are usually charged to the contingent of the Captain of the Company. In no case ought the charge to be made against the Band Fund.

To "W. G. C. M."—One who has had long and pain-

to be made against the Band Fund.

To "W. G. C. M."—One who has had long and painful experience in the difficulties of furning a Regiment will fully enter into all you say regarding the Militia. The afficers, as now appointed, cannot at present assist in the drill and discipline; but we must not expect too much from country gentlemen.

To "J. S. S., an Inquirer."—You wish to obtain a transfer not sanctioned by the rule, but as the case is rather a previous one, wo recommend you to request your Captain to submit your application to the Commanding Officer with a view to its being forwarded to the Adjutant-General, Horse Guards. Horse Guards.

Heree Guards.

To "Amicus."—We regret that we have not space for the republication of "Jaffer Ali's" letter, every wood of which is true, and we have no doubt it will excite great rage among the Directors et hoc genus conne.

To "Q."—Fees on commissions have always bren distinct from stamps to commissions. The former have long been abolished, but 30s. is still charged for the stamp on commission.

or a commission."—If a Board of officers has on it a Deputy Assistant Commissory-General, he takes rank according to the date of his commission with Lieutenants; if a Commissariat Clerk appointed by the Treasury, he will take rank with Ensigns. The members should sign according to dates of rank; and if non have the same date, respect is to be had to former commissions, Army or Commissions.

Augmentation. - The on-dit is -but which we doubt-

General of Militia.

To " Milles."—An Adjutant in the Line is a Subaltern Officer extra to the establishment of Lieutenants and Ensigns or Second Lieutenants. As soon, then, as the Adjutant in the ordinary course of promotion would become senior Ensign or Second Lieutenant, he is at once transferred to the class of Lieutenant, in short, he is never senior Ensign or Second Lieutenant, except when by a Lieutenant's having resigned an Adjutancy only, there is a Lieutenant extra. An Adjutant usually obtains the step of Lieutenant without purchase.

Errata.—In the Gazette of the 15th inst., p. 40, col.

Errata.—In the Gazette of the 15th inst., p. 40, col. 2, 10th line from bottom, for Rhone, read "Rhine;" and is Gazette of 22nd, p. 59, col. 1, 7th line from bottom, for quiet night, read "guest" night.

Communications declined or rejected cannot be returned; they are usually destroyed; and no communication can be attended to, personally affecting individuals, unless authen-ticated by the name and address of the scriter.

tained a casualty or two. The 'Graham's Town Journal,' in commenting on this mishap, cast reflections on the officer in charge, in a manner not warranted by facts, as will appear from the subjoined letter which appeared in the same Journal. We know not whether the officer in question be an Army-man or a Colonist, but as he, no doubt, has friends in this country, we think it fair to republish the letter of defence. At the same time we are surprised, in the unsettled state of affairs, that any party should move about without vigilance, or that they should for a moment quit their arms. It may have been noticed that crows never settle in a field without

one or more taking post on some trees, as videttes; we presume the small bands of savages still in the field, have a man or two always stationed on some eminence, not only to give timely notice to their comrades of danger, but also looking out for the approach of any incautious travellers or small patrol.

"King William's Town, Nov. 23rd, 1852.

"King William's Town, Nov. 23rd, 1852.

"To THE EDITOR: Sin.—In your Journal of the 20th you make some very harsh remarks about the mishap that occurred to Lt. De Villiers, of Armstrong's Horse's which have given pain to the friends of that gentleman. The case is this:—The whole country was reported to be free from the enemy: traders rode into King William's Town in parties of three and four; officers rode out in like manner; and the government notice spoke about peace in such a way that every one was off his guard. In the meanwhile the patrols saw nothing in all this country, and the general belief was that the enemy were mixed up with the so-called friendly Kaffirs, or gone over the Kei. With these impressions in every one's mind, is it to be wondered at that a large party such as that of Armstrong's Horse should be off their guard! The following is the truth:—On the 9th Nov. Lieut. De Villiers and 13 men of Armstrong's horse left the Chumle camp for the Amatola Basin. They were ascending a very steep hill, weary and leading their horses, the officer and six men in the advance guard, not a soul within sight, when just as they got to the top of the hill, a volley was fired into them, disabiling the officer's horse, wounding himself, and severely wounding one of his men—the guins of our men strapped in their saddles, except the few advance guard. The moment the enemy fired the volley, they rushed down in overwhelming numbers, and before a gan could be unloosed they were mixed up with our men, who were overpowered and horne back down the hill. The officer seized another horse, the poor wounded man caught hold of the horse's tall, and thus they escaped to the bottoen of the hill. The remainder of our men having lost their horses, god into the bush at both sides, which was not far from the monntain path. Seeing his men scattered, and most of the horses, and bring back the mee? Mr De Villiers and Armstrong's Horse have done good service during this protracted war, and it is hard to blame a gallant young fellow for

Naval & Military Gazette. SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1853.

CAPE AFFAIRS.

Now that the powerful vessels of the Steam Shipping Company are on the line, intelligence is brought from the Cape not only in a shorter space of time but with regularity, or at any rate not after being due. According to the Post Office Table these mails are due on the 26th of each month; but the mail of this, as well as that of the preceding month, arrived on the 24th.

By the Lady Joscelyn, which left Table Bay on the 20th December, we do not find the position of affairsany way altered. Banditti still prowl about, committing robberies and assassination. A small party of Armstrong's Horse, an extemporised Corps of Hottentots, has been surprised, and lost some of their horses and carbines, besides having sus-

We see by the Journal that two tents in the Kaboosie-camp were struck by lightning, which killed two men, and wounded nineteen others.

It does not appear that any more of the Kaffir Chiefs, or that any of the Hottentot Leaders have surrendered or been captured; although, from the depositions of Hottentot rebels who have come in, we gather symptoms which lead us to imagine that these last will, ere long, be apprehended and given up by their own people. But until Sandilli and Macomo are in custody, we do not apprehend that the colony will be at peace.

General Catheart, with the 2,400 men he had with him, crossed the Orange River on the 30th November and in a few days was to be at Plastsburgh, twenty miles from Thaba Bossiou, the principal town or location of Moshesh. The following is a copy of the orders issued for the march :-

NEWSPAPER 47.13

Head-Quarters, Burghers Dorp,
Nov. 27, 1852.

Camp Onders.— No. 1.—The force assembled at
Burghers Dorp, under the command of the Commander
of the Forces, for the purpose of estering the Orange
River Territory, will be formed as follows:
1st. The Cavalry, consisting of 12th Lancers, Cape
Mounted Ridemen, with the demi-battery, under the
command of Licut-Colonel Napier, Cape Mounted Rifle-

nd. The Infantry as a division, composed of two gades, under the command of Lieut, Colonel Eyre, Brigades, under the commanded by Lieut-Colonel MacDuff, 1st Brigade, commanded by Lieut-Colonel MacDuff,

th Reg. 1 Rocket Battery. 2nd Reg. 74th Reg. 2nd Brigade, commanded by Major Pinckney, 73rd 2nd Brigade, commanded by Major Pinckney, 73rd Regiment. 1 Rocket Battery. 43rd Reg. 73rd Reg. [Rifle

Brigade.
(Signed.) A. J. CLOETE, Quartermaster Gen.

Letters and journals seem to be but ill-informed as to what is really going on in the Sovereignty, and, indeed, of the precise object of the expedition. There was a report that the Basouta Chief (Mosesh) had invited a Wesleyan minister and some Sovereignty farmers to a conference, and then detained them as hostages, intimating to General Catheart that he will put them to death if he comes into his territory. This story is not credited. Indeed, letters from the Sovereignty of a week later date than that on which this event is said to have occurred, make no mention

Reports are altogether conflicting as to the line of conduct that Mosesh will pursue. One is, that he is patrolling the banks of the Caledon River waiting for Catheart, and that his sons are eager for fight. Another is, that he has sent off his cattle, and will, most probably, outwit General Cathcart by duplicity and evasion. Indeed, in diplomacy, we are no match for

The nature of the country in which this trans-Orange expedition may have to act is very different from that of the country it has left. Here there are not those dense kloofs or ravines; nevertheless, the rugged tops of the hills afford admirable positions for enemy; but, if driven from these, the country is favourable to Cavalry operations, and the use of rockets and field guns.

The next mail, which will have left the Cape on the 20th of this month, will be anxiously looked for, that the proceedings of General Catheart beyond the Orange River may be known. It is to be hoped that his Excellency may not be involved in a new war beyoud the Colony before he has completely got rid of the one on the eastern frontier, for it is well known that Mosesh and the tribes beyond the Orange are well supplied with arms and ammunition.

L'EMPIRE DE LA PASSION. *

This " ball of earth " that we inhabit performs its daily mission without seeming to mind all the abuse that is lavished on it. It has been called a wicked world, a vain world, a foolish, a cruel, and selfish world; even those who have little cause to find fault, seldom go beyond the equivocal expression of a queer Now, taking it for granted that the animated dust that walks the earth is the essential part of what is called the world, we should be inclined to call it a funny world-at least, for the present portion of the 19th century, of which we shall endeavour to give a few current examples, within every one's experience.

A large portion of the female sex has put in a claim to dress like, and perform the legislative and judicial functions of their fathers and brothers.

Tories have become Whigs, and Whigs Tories, without either being conscious of the change.

Two nations were on the eve of hostility relative to birds' droppings, and two ditto, about a bit of fish.

This is one-half of what the French call an mot, attributed to one of the Senate, who raid, that Louis Napoleon had first been under the influence of is passion de l'Empire, and then L'Empire

- A gentleman of mature age has been asked to declare, on oath, in an English court of justice, whether he is a virgin, or not.

Vollies of musketry used to be fired over dead soldiers; they are now used either to create a Republic, or inaugurate an Empire.

- In London, a woman of sixty has recently married a man of thirty, in the rational hope of becoming the mother of Shiloh!

- A nation has come to a composition with its creditors, at three per cent. Will that ever be paid?

- A man murdered his wife ; in recompense for so praiseworthy an set, he has had his passage paid to the gold diggings, and every attention paid to him on the

way.

— The last article we shall quote in this category

— Passal, funds, because a is the fall of two francs in the French funds, because a middle-aged gentleman is about to marry a black-eyed damsel, to please his fancy. Not only have the funds gone down, but the Ministers are in consternation, and the Senate in tribulation. May we venture to give a guess why?

The pigeons and crows that frequent the Bourse are well aware that with a tocherless bride it will again be necessary to pluck the gull, of scanty plumage, in order to provide the wedding trousseau, and form an establishment. The Ministers have a lively recollection of some passages in the history of Bavaria, that will give them an idea of the rapid movements of Spanish blood; and as the present candidate for Imperial honours has a mixture of Scotch with Gothic blood, they may surmise that "she will stand no nonsense;" and if as much addicted to the use of the hand-whip as her brown forerunner, they may expect more cuts than halfpence.

To the Senate, it might have been some balm to their feelings, and excuse for servility, had their master married a Princess, to bow their heads to now it is a sort of humiliation, and a very just punishment on such deserters of principle as Pastoret and Larochejaquelin.

As to what the French people at large think of the alliance, it is not easy to form an opinion ; for our own part, we think the Emperor is right, and has only lost time and self-respect in hunting for Northern Princesses. Let him look to his grandmother, than whom there was not a more beloved or popular woman in France. She had no ancestors to boast of, yet she conducted herself on all occasions as if born to a throne Had Napoleon the First been true to her, and followed the advice she would have given, the posture of Europe would have been very different this day; but he, listening only to blind ambition, united himself to a woman who cared not a straw for him, and whose father joined in the general chase that ran his son-inlaw to the water-side, and landed him at St Helena

In all such enterprises as that of Louis Napoleon. cen'est que le premier pas qui coute. The 2nd of December cleared the way for every thing that happened in the sequel; if eight millions helped him to a crown, surely the said millions can have no objection to his taking a wife of his own liking.

"What! palace, lands, and then a wife! On everything he lays his pase. I'd like to dine with Nong-tong-pase."

No doubt Mr Bull, who sang the song, would; and no objection to go to the ball afterwards, where he might meet a very large crowd of his countrymen, and see them treated with all respect and attention. As the least return for this, John cannot refuse to wish his neighbour joy on his wedding-day.

A great deal has been written and said about the possible intentions of the new Emperor, and some doubtful movements have been quoted. We keep these last in mind; at the same time we are inclined to give him credit for the Bordeaux declaration, and hope that the fetters of Hymen will be an additional bond to the maintenance of the promise. But we are quite aware that in the present position of France, circumstances may arise that would render any individual pledge nugatory, and that the surest guarantee for peaceable intentions is in the preparation to meet every casualty. We can see no benefit in idle abuse, and have always avoided it, on the ground that actuates us in private life; we would not attempt to pick holes in a man's coat, or insult him to his face, unless perfectly prepared for an attempt to knock us down, or the alternative, "coffee and pistols." We think this line of conduct the best to pursue in dealing with foreign nations, and that, too, without sacrificing an iota of proper liberty of speech, or freedom to make remarks on other Governments.

ONE VOLUNTEER WORTH TEN PRESSED MEN.

The difficulty of manning the Fleet is much felt even at present; and, in the event of war, we hardly see how we are to provide scamen, without resorting to impressing. In the olden times, when George the Third was King, we could, on any sudden outbreak, fall back on the watermen scafarers, and others along our shores, not to speak of the numerous prime sea men who navigated along the coasts of the United Kingdom. They constituted at the first breaking out of war, "our sheet anchor of safety." these times, we cannot count on this resource, for the 'press " has virtually rendered "press-gangs " impossible! We ought to know something of the feelings of sailors, and we are confident that thousands of able seamen would enter the Royal Navy if they received 5l. a man, and a suit of clothes annually, under an engagement to serve ten years unless sooner discharged. The present pay and victualling; and the future provision of pension and Greenwich Hospital, are not sufficient inducements. The seamen require, on entry, some money to clear out with, and if they had 5% de livered into their own hands on engaging for ten years, and a good suit of sea-clothing, on embarking, to start with, we are fully satisfied that Her Majesty's ships would never want crews. A bounty, better wages, Government clothing, wholesome victualling, some grog, and good usage are all Jack wants to make him prefer a full-manned ship-of-war to a half-handed merchant ship. In our opinion the manning of the Fleet is merely a matter of & s. d.

THE VOLUNTEER CORPS OF 1853.

There are many who see in the present posture of our affairs considerable similarity to that which existed in the early years of this century. The alarm of invasion that then existed was, however, met with a very different degree of energy from any that we can boast of in 1853. The great measure of 1803, when the Act called the Levy in Mass Act passed, called forth the males of the whole country between the ages of seventeen and fifty-five, giving them the alternative of either serving in Volunteer Corps or being trained in the parish to which they belonged. The effect produced was what might have been fore-Volunteers were so numerous that the Defence Act was not enforced. Why Government should not at the present time accept the offers to form Volunteer Corps passes ordinary comprehension. We are assured-and our sources of information are good-that in every city and town and parish, all over the kingdom, there is a pervading feeling of the necessity for some better preparation to resist invasion than we now possess, and a hearty and patriotic readiness to enter into Volunteer Associations.

We are not advocates for Volunteers, as a substitute for the Militia, or for both as substitutes for the Regular Army, but as the best auxiliaries our constitution affords. We desire to see the Militia placed on the most efficacious footing, and the ballot itself forthwith resorted to, if the full numbers voted by Parliament are not supplied by voluntary enro'ment.

But we wish to make a step farther in defence : we desire to see the youth of the country, of all classes, trained to arms in Volunteer Corps, and prepared for the protection of their native land. We ask the Government at once to allay all fears of invasion, by putting it beyond the power of any nation to insult our shores, and injure the inhabitants of these islands. The arrangements should forthwith be made to form Volunteer Corps, but strictly to insist on physical fitness and submission to a regular course of Military training, so that the Volunteers should not be merely "men in red," but " soldiers " in all respects. It may fairly be presumed that if Volunteers were limited to those under the age of thirty-five, they would quickly acquire expertness in arms, and, with that alertness and alacrity only to be found in young men, soon become excellent Light Infantry and Riflemen. In no country in the world can be found so many of the upper classes of society skilled in the use of firearms as in England, and all that the youth of these islands need to make them admirable skirmishers and partisan troops, is a judicious training of a few days monthly in their own neighbourhoods, and occasional assembly with the regular troops, to teach them how to act in actual warfare.

FEES ON MILITIA COMMISSIONS.

Fees of all kind we look upon in the light of the money dropped into the hat of Gil Blas's beggar, which he laid on the ground, and made his appeal pour l'enour de Dieu," standing with a presented blunderbuss in his hand behind a hedge, through which the passers-by could not help perceiving the muzzle protruding.

We can recollect the time when servants, who attended you to the door of some man's house where you had been dining, regularly looked for their fee It is Swift, we think, who tells a story of dining at a house of a nobleman, when he was followed to the hall by a host of obsequious lackies. One gave him his great-coat, whom he feed with a shilling : a second handed him his hat, who also got his shilling: a third presented him his cane, who likewise got his shilling: a fourth gave him his gloves, which Swift looking at, said, "No, my good fellow, keep them, they are not worth a shilling," and walked out of the house. It is, too almost within the memory of man, when franks-at the time when the Member of Parliament's name alo In the corner of the cover was sufficient-were sold by gentlemen's butlers in Covent-Garden Market. All these fees being perquisites of office; often in lieu of wages just as is now the case at an hotel.

Until within these ten years officers in the Army had fees to pay on each of their commissions; which fees went to Government clerks, who were better paid than the officers themselves. A charge of 30s. is made for the stamp on every commission, which we cannot help designating as a petty act of Government; putting this mulct on them as well as that of income tax on their pay.

Notwithstanding this remission of fees on the commissions of officers in the Regular Forces, fees are exacted from Militia officers; and even here the fee is arbitrary. In one county we hear of an Ensign, being charged 3t. 12s. for his commission, on paper. In another, Ensigns pay three guineas for a commission, on parchment. In one county a Captain is charged five guiness, while in another the Captains pay five guineas for their commissions, besides one guinea for registerlog, and another guines for this, and another for that.

Now it is "too bad" that the sharks should thus be allowed to prey on Militia officers. Government ought to provide salaried clerks for the purpose of making out these commissions, and not leave it to unty lawyers, who, as a matter of business, make their own charges. Else, these costs ought to not their swine to be thus intermixed.

be charged wholly on the county rates, and not be saddled upon gentlemen who step forward in the service of the county. Considering the expences-a subaltern's especially-a Militia officer is necessarily put to when training, he may say with Swift, when his commission is handed to him,-" No, keep it, it is not worth so many guineas."

While on the subject of the Militia, we will just repeat what we have said at a former time : namely, that although Government will, either by volunteering or ballot, obtain the required number of men, they will not so easily find officers. We know country gentlemen of good property, young men, too, who have in vain been solicited by their Lords-Lieutenant to come forward and take companies. Many of this class who have been gazetted as Captains, we apprehend willwhen the novelty has worn off; or, voting drill a bore -not remain long in the Constitutional Force. And as to the requisite number of subalterns, where they are to come from we know not; especially if they are called upon for fees on commissions.

The Home Secretary, then, will be wise in not being rigid in the requirement of property qualifications. An active, intelligent, young man of gentlemanly connections, without a property qualification, may make infinitely a better Captain of a company of Militia than a portly rustic gentleman of three or four thousand acres.

Let, then, every thing be done to encourage those to come forward who are likely to make efficient Militia officers, first in the remission of fees-next, in making the same allowance to officers when out for training as if they were on a march, living at hotels. And above all, to urge Militia officers to join Line Regiments for instruction, the Government considering them as on full pay when so engaged.

OUR MENDICANT PENSIONLESS VETERANS. Mr Sidney Herbert we know to be a man of enlight-

ened understanding; a man of Christian philanthropy. He is now, we trust, fortunately for the Service, in a position where he can carry out many of his liberal ideas, and where he has scope for the exercise of the greatest of all virtues, "Charity," or, as the Scriptural word in the original is more properly translated-love. We therefore pray the Right Hon. Gentleman to take into his consideration the cases of the pensionless Medalists, such as is that of the writer of the following letter; and, at length, rescue England from the disgrace of ingratitude to the poor men-the higher classes are not so treated-who have fought for, and saved their country. Even the expense of pensions might, in many instances, be saved. by giving employment in Government establishments, according to the capacity of the discharged soldiers. For instance, judging from the excellent penmanship of the writer of the subjoined letter, he would well have filled the appointment of under-clerk in some public office.

There is another point, to which we also entreat the attention of the humane Mr Sidney Herbert-the case of soldiers' wives. We implore him to visit some of our Military stations, and accompany the orderly officer at tattoo roll call, and look to the state of the rooms, wherein are single men, and married men and their wives packed together-a greater outrage on decency, propriety, and morality, could not well be. A great outcry is now raised-and most justly raisedagainst lodging-houses, in our great towns, where 20 or 30 males and females are huddled promiseuously. Does not like blame lie with a Secretary-at-War, for permitting even married couples to be thus intermixed? If this be longer persisted in, the member of the Government in whose province it lies, will assuredly incur the same odium, only in a greater degree, as now attaches to the keepers of tramphouses. Even the keepers of domestic animals suffer

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

To the Editor of the Noval and Military Gazette.

Sir.—I have for some time back felt an anxious wish
to address a few lines to you, for the purpose of effering
you my hamble and heartfelt thanks for your kindacess
and benevotace in having, for the last four months, so
ably, and so unremittingly advocated the cause of the
now helpless and neglected sodders of the war, and
although your touching appeals in our behalf have as
yet failed to touch the national heart, we are not the less
under obligation to you, nor is is our gratitude the less
sincere.

I am now a feeble old man, bowed down by age and hard work, and, like most of my few remaining com-panions in arms,

"My days are dwindled to the shortest span;"

but when I look back to the exposures and privations I have undergone, and the perils and dangers amid which I was so miraculously preserved, it is almost a wonder to see me still in the land of the living, and you may form some idea of the hard service I have seen, when I mention that in the short space of sive years I fought in seven general engagements, and eight or nine skirmishes, some of which latter were of a more harassing and dangerous character than even a pitched battle.

After having served four years in the Roscommon Millita, I volunteered into the first Battalion of the 88th Connaught Rangers, and immediately embarked for Portugal, where the war was at that time at its height. My next engagement was at Fuents of Chor, where nearly as many fell by hunger and exhaustion on the march preceding the action as did in the action itself; but of all the conflicts ever I witnessed, that at Badajos was the most fearful; and if I could give even a finit description of it, it would be far too painful a subject for your columns. I might recount many perilous adventures and hairbreadth escapes connected with the other battles and skirmishes in which I have been engaged, but that would only be trespassing on your valuable time; anifice it to say, that besides numerous minor affairs, I was present at Bussaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Badajos, Salamanca, Pyrecees, Toulouse, and Vittoria, for which I have received the War Medal with six clasps, the nation being still lowing me one clasp for Vittoria, and although I escaped with a whole skin, I did not come off with a sound coastitution, for I shall feel the effects of my campaigning to the end of my days. They may take of twenty-one years' service. Why, Sir, at the rate of wear and tear which the constitution underwent in sytting, no one could have stood it half that period; besides, a man's life was in continual danger from many other causes than that cosesquent on faigue and privations, and the faigue and privations, and the faigue and privations, and the faigue and privat

STIGMA ON THE ARMY.

We take the following from a Daily Paper :-

"THE ARMY IN IRELAND.

"A Court of inquiry, sitting in the Royal Barracks, Dublin, under the presidency of Colonel Clarke, Assistant Quartermaster General, has been investigating a serious complaint preferred by a young Captain of the 52nd, and which involves the character of several of his brother officers. The departure of the 52nd Light Infantry from Dublin is retarded until the result of this tensive is reconsidered.

fantry from Dabin is retarded until the result of this lequiry is promulgated.

"The 'Limerick Chronicle' of Wednesday says;—
'The recent unpleasant occurrence at Island Bridge Barracks, Dublin, in which two young Infantry officers were connected, has resulted in Sir Edward Blakeney's administering to each a severe reprimand."

A Correspondent writes :-

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir.—We are informed that the unpleasant affair which lately occurred in the 32nd regiment will be arranged without the necessity of a court-martial taking place. The retirement of one of the Captains is, however, a probable event. Aithough I do not pledge myself as to the exact circumstances said to have occurred, I believe the facts to be somewhat as follows:—An efficer, whose promotion has lately been gazetted, has been the victim of several practical jokes ever since he joined the Corps, all of which, being of a good-natured and easy disposition, he took in good part. On New Year's night it was agreed among his brother officers to arraign him before a mock court-martial, held in one of the officers' rooms, the medical officer being made pro tempore a brevet captain, in order to enable him to sit as a member of the Court. It is ramoured that the finding of the Court was guilty, and the sentence corporal punishment, which was commuted to the loss of the prisoner's hair by shaving his head, which was accordingly done. All would have passed off quietly, with no other result than a laugh at the expense of this absurd and childish affair, had not the officer's mother heard of the transaction, and laid a statement of the circumstances before Viscount Hardinge, who immediately caused a Court of Inquiry to assemble at the Royal Barracks, Dublin. One of the parties implicated is, I hear, a descendant of one of England's most renowned Admirals, and the victim is a nephew of a noble Lord hedding the highest office in the Irish Administration. One of the parties has, if I am rightly informed, ceased to hold a Staff situation in consequence of his participation in this affair, and it is probable that the victim will hardly be considered as possessing sufficient strength of mind to warrant his remaining in the service. In consequence of this affair the march of the Regiment to Kilkenny has been countermanded. The Lieutenant-Cokonel was on leave of absence when this unpleas

The above statement is evidently one-sided, and weakly endeavours to make light of a very grave violation of decency and gentlemanly conduct. Nothing can extenuate such an outrage, especially on a brother officer, for it is utterly impossible to believe that the insult could have been perpetrated without the exercise of much and protracted brute force, and the assistance of many. We envy not the brutal feelings of those who could revel in the degradation and disgusting ill-usage possibly of a weakminded, but certainly of an over-forgiving and too good tempered companion. The service is by such gross acts deeply injured, and few are they in civil life who will not quote against officers, " Ex was disc onnes." We, however, know the Army too intimately, and are too well acquainted with every Regiment, not to be able to deny in the most distinct terms any such sweeping imputation. Heartily do we trust never again to hear of such disgraceful scenes as are said to have taken place on this occasion (even exceeding what our correspondent describes), which have cast a momentary slur on the character of one of the very finest Regiments in Her Majesty's Army.

THE ARTILLERYMAN'S DRESS.

THE ARTILLERYMAN'S DRESS.

We are not going now to inquire whether a felt cap, not covering the accipat, be a proper head-dress for men who, in a defenceless state, are liable to be sabred at their guns—whether a leather collar and close-fitting coates be a suitable dress for men employed in the laborious duties of serving garrison ordnance, parbuckling heavy guns, or working at the windlass of a gyn—whether the Artilleryman's dress, as it now is, when he is mounted with a Field Battery, be incongruous or not—or, in fact, whether the costume of the ubiquitary part of the Corps be adapted to their multifarious vocations. We canyass

not now the utility, but the taste of the Artillery-man's dress, whether Horse or Foot; and we may truly say all men have fancy, but not every man has

taste.

We must come to our point by observing that some people are strangely defective in the organ of colour. We dare say several of our readers have met with persons so constituted. We can recollect at least three of our acquaintance, who possessed this defect in an extraordinary degree: they could never discern the difference between a green and a red. One of these, by whom we were sitting at a dinner-table and conversing on the subject, said, pointing to a flaming scarlet fire-screen, "I cannot tell whether that is applegreen or red." We think it is Coombe in his work on phrendsogy, who mentions the case of a countryman green or red." We think it is Coombe in his work on phrenology, who mentions the case of a countryman who went into a shop in Edinburgh and bought a certain quantity of a greenish corduroy, which was exposed for sale. for the purpose of making a pair of breeches, desiring the shop-lad to let him have the requisite quantity of silk ferrit for knee-ties. The apprentice, taking from a drawer a roll of scarlet ferrit, at once cut off the yard and a quarter, or whatever was necessary. It was in vain that the countryman pointed out the mistake; even laying the ferrit and the corduroy side by side, or one on the other, would not convince the lad that the colours were diametrically opposite. And so satisfied was the lad of the stupidity of the countryman, that he took a slop of each home to his mother, who at once thereby saw the stupidity of the countryman, that he took a slep of each home to his moher, who at once thereby saw that her son was not suited to the business. She re-moved him and placed him elsewhere, and where he at length became an eminent brass-founder. A ha-berdasher, too, in a large way of business, has told us that he frequently meets with shopmen who have no idea of matching colours, and that they are espe-cially defective in discriminating between reds and errors.

camp desective in discriminating between reds and greens.

Again, how often do we see ladies especially, who, as is evident by their dress, have not any idea of assimilating colours—who are decked out in a variety of colours, most distressing to ordivary vision. In these cases we find the prevalence of bright green and flaming searlet. In like manner, at times, we see drawing-rooms fitted up with glaring furniture, or that sudden contrast of colour which is painful to the sight. All this, showing a defect in the optics of those who have made the selection. It is from this reason that some artists, who are highly capable of designing, and who can produce the most correct outlines—study and practice as they may never succeed in their profession: they spoil all in their colouring. It may be remembered that in painting the interior of the Crystal Palace, the harmonising of colours was made a subject of much consideration with the Commissioners.

the Crystal Palace, the harmonising of colours was made a subject of much consideration with the Commissioners.

Well, then, in the dress of both the Horse and Battalion Artillery, there is a most painful want of harmony of colours—violent contrasts. The man should be seen as a whole; one colour, so to speak, running into another, all harmonising. As it is, he is cut up into pieces, into patches—a kind of "Jack-o'-thegreen;" he is thereby seen to great disadvantage.

All painters who are in any way masters of their art, will tell you that erimson best harmonises with all the dark shades. In violation of this principle, in the first place, we have the Foot Artilleryman's dark blue coatee and the Horse Artilleryman's jacket with bright scarlet facings. This, false as the admixture may be, might pass were not the principle outraged by the addition of a third colour producing the very opposite of harmony. The yellow worsted lace is a most painful, frightful, contrast to the dark blue. No one colour could have been chosen so opposed to it. Faulty as this is in the Horse Artilleryman's jacket, the yellow-worsted epoulettes and the broad yellow lace of the Foot Artilleryman s unsightly coatee, is even more striking; because there is more taste shown in the nature and distribution of the lace

man's jacket, too 'chow-worked patienters and any broad yellow lace of the Foot Artilleryman a unsightly coatee, is even more striking; because there is more taste shown in the nature and distribution of the lace and cut of the one garment than the other.

This contrast is not observable with the gold epaulettes and embroidery of the officers' dress of the Foot Artillery, and the gold cord on the officers' jackets of the Horse Artillery; because gold reflects the ambient colours, and, therefore, although it be of itself yellow, there is no abrupt transition observable. But worsted does reflect; hence the violent contrasts of the yellow on the men's clothing. Indeed, the deep blue is that which is best adapted to show off the gold, and give a richness to the officer's dress, especially as the gold cord is arranged in the Horse Artillery jacket.

When walking with a friend some time ago, we were much struck with the difference in the appearance of two parties of Foot Artillerymen whom we

ance of two parties of Foot Artillerymen whom we mot; the one in full, the other in undress. The want of taste in the assimilation of colours composing the dress of the former was distressing: it was tawdry in the extreme. The dress of the party in the un-

dress (divested of the inharmonious yellow-worsted), on the contrary, was pleasing to the sight, and this without taking into account the shell-jacket, which gave a trim and neat appearance to the men.

The Artilleryman's dress, Horse and Foot, would be in better keeping, were crimson facings substituted for the scariet, and all the yellow-worsted epaulettes, lace, and cord, replaced by crimson—some change at the same time being made in the pattern and disposition of the lace on the coatees. This, it is true, would render the men less gorgeous, which might not be pleasing to those who look much to pomp and show; but in the field this would be rather a desideratum, because from being less conspicuous, the men would not be such good targets for the Minié rifle.

Some day, not far from hence, we are satisfied there will be a thorough revision of the costume of the Artillery; and while the opinion is taken of those who may know what fashion is best adapted to an Artilleryman's vocation, we trust those also will be con-

leryman's vocation, we trust those also will be con-sulted who have no defect in the organ of colour— those with whom taste predominates over fancy.

CORPS FOR AFRICA.

corps for Africa.

It is rumoured that a Corps is to be raised for the purpose of being constantly stationed in Africa, with a view of patting a stop to the great expense and tromble of sending officers every year to that station, and relieving the six Companies of West India Regiments stationed there every three or five years. It is some years since we published a letter showing the vast expense occasioned by sending these officers every year, but as no amendment has taken place, we will endeavour to bring the subject before the gallant nobleman now at the head of the Army.

Two Captains and generally five subalterns from each of the West India Regiments proceed to Africa every year; these embark from the West Indies in the month of October for England, from whence they embark for Africa; the passage paid for the above seven officers in the mail steamer to England is there-five posseds each, total, two basedred and forty-five posseds, and for the three Regiments seven handred and thirty five posseds, total seven hundred and seventy posseds in the mail steamer to England is the passage is again paid, about thirty posseds for each, total two hundred and seventy posseds in the interpretation of the two voyages, one thousand four hundred and the posseds with the posseds total for the two voyages, one thousand four hundred and thirty posseds yearly; and this expense has been going on for the last twelve years or more, during which period it has cost the public about sixteen thousand one hundred and sixty posseds; art four-sand one hundred and sixty posseds, and for the (Company reliefs every five years or less of six companies from the three West India Regiments to and from Africa by transports or freight ships, causing an additional expense which cannot be exactly known, but no doubt not less than four thousand posseds. However, the end of twelve months these officers for the months' leave of absence, and ledging-money paid during that period, which is only fair; at the expiration of their leave their families wit

nto consideration the fact of men serving in a climate iwhose lives even the Insurance Companies will not insure. By this plan the expense of the voyage from and back to the West Indies for so many officers would be avoided, and the change of Companys every three or five years; and we may venture to say that the officers, especially the married, would be better pleased with it.

officers, especially the married, would be better peases with it.

Major O'Connor, 1st West India Regiment, having been appointed Governor of the Gambia, commands, on the coast, which obviates the necessity of sending a Field Officer in fature to Sierra Leone, but nevertheless he no doubt will receive 7s. 6d. per diem command money and allowances for two horses, which otherwise he would not receive, so that the only saving is in the passage money to and from Africa for one Field Officer. There are two Lieut-Colonels to each West India Regiment, neither of whom ever take their turn of duty in Africa; why this should be allowed we know not, nor do we see why they should be excent, for one of them is on leave of absence in England sometimes for two years at a time, but generally twelve months, while Majors, Captains, and Subalterns are doing duty in Africa.

ANNUITIES TO SERJEANTS.

ANNUITIES TO SERJEANTS.

In the Regulations of the Service there are many apparently generous provisions for the non-commissioned officers and privates of the Army, and among them one is especially referred to by those who think quite enough has been already done. No doubt a sum not exceeding 2,000, per annum was voted to be given in annuities with Medals for distinguished or meritorious service to Serjeants, recommended by the Commanderin-Chief. This, like many good measures, was acted on without sufficient forethought. The operation of the grant was to give at eace the 2,000, per annum to the distinguished and meritorious Serjeants the serving; but it was evidently quite overlooked that, for many years after the first grant, few vocancies could occur for annual rewards from the Parliamentary vote. The working of this measure has been faulty; for the greater number of recipients have been not the Serjeants, but the Serjeant-Majors and the Quartermaster-Serjeants of the Army. For them we have always thought there should be assigned a much higher rate of pension than that they now receive; but they ought not to have been included in the list of Serjeants for whom the grant of the 2,000, was originally at least, intended. There seems no good reason why Serjeant-Majors and Quartermaster-Serjeants should not be specially considered, and for long service as such, or for distinguished service in action, he rewarded with Modals and additional pensions on discharge. This, with other good of the Service than a judicious and liberal Warrant supplemental to that now in force.

LIEUTENANT GENERAL WOOD AND

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WOOD AND
CAPTAIN DOMVILLE.
In our impression of the 20th of November last, we offered some remarks upon the result of a General Court-martai held at Barbadoes, for the trial of Captain J. W. Domville, Royal Artillery, charged with conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having used insulting language towards, and violently assaulted, an Ensign of the 67th Regiment.

and violently assaulted, an Ensign of the 67th Regiment.

There is no subject that we approach with more delicacy, and with less of inclination, than that of Courts-martial upon officers: but there will arise occasions when a sense of duty and regard for the welfare of the Army, overcome a natural repugnance to incurring the probable ill-will of some one, or perhaps of all those to whom our remarks may apply. If, judging from the information before us, we venture an opinion that the prisoner has met with either undue rigour or lenity from the Court, we may calculate upon giving unbrage to the latter; if we seek to vindicate the honour and respectability of the Service, at the expense of an unworthy member of it, the accused party denounces our interference. Any exposure of a cleansy wording of the charge, or neglect in the preliminaries to arraignment, incontinently brings down upon us the Judge-Advocate.

In the case of the Court-martial above alluded to, it has been courteously intimated to us that we have been misinformed on certain particulars, and it is left to us to correct any erroneous impression which our observations may be calculated to convey. To do so would indeed be to us no less a labour of love than of duty. Happily, our task is both a short and an easy one. The "head and from to four offending," as far as we can ascertain, is an error of fact, not of judgment.

We inadvertently stated that the sentence of the Court was "approved and confirmed" by the Lieutemant-General Commanding, whereas, on reference to a printed copy of the General Order, now in our possession, we find (and very much to our satisfaction, as accordant with the view we took of the subject), that General Wood confirmed, but refrained from Approvince the sentence awarded by the Court.

We the more readily correct this error, with an expression of regret for its occurrence, as we entirely coincided with the views which dictated General Wood's remarks on the character of the offecce of which Captain Domville was convicted. In our observations of the 20th of November, we expressed an earnest hope that the Army would receive as sound doctrine that which the General propounded on the occasion in question: we only regretted that practice scarcely kept pace with theory. The sentence of the Court—most inadequate, we deemed it—was severe reprimand. It certainly appeared to us that the remarks scarcely bore so heavily on the prisoner as the nature of the case, and the too lenient sentence of the Court, might have called for; and we see no reason to alter our judgment.

Whether a reprimand in more pointed terms was

marks scarcely bore so heavily on the prisoner as the nature of the case, and the too lenient sentence of the Court, might have called for; and we see no reason to alter our judgment.

Whether a reprinand in more pointed terms was conveyed personally to Captain Donwille, is a matter of which we had no cognisance. We wrote from what met our eye, and that of the public, in the Geocrai Order. If we were in ignorance, we shared it in common with all but some very few initiated. Whenever there may be anything subtracted from or added to the punishment awarded to an offender, the knowledge of which is withheld, or not made as public as the announcement which is put forth authoritatively as the result of a trial, there is a species of deception practised upon those to whom that announcement is professedly addressed for purposes of warning and instruction; and surely a Journalist, in commenting upon an official document is not open to censure for limiting himself to trying it by its own patent merits or demerits, without reference to modifications which it may receive in private.

General Wood mentioned, in the course of his remarks, that until after the conclusion of the trial he was in ignorance of the fact that Captain Domville had been Garrison Captain of the day when he committed the offence for which he was tried,—a circumstance which he properly points out as a serious aggravation of a crime against good order and Military discipline. A General Officer may fairly look to his Staff for information in matters of mere official routine. If he is to keep a roster and detail of daily duties, of what use are Brigade-Majors, Fort Adjutants, et hee goese owne?

It was under this impression that we imputed blame to General Wood's Staff. He must not of secessity know what efficers were on duty on any particular day in every island in his command; but the Island Staff should know it, and in forwarding a prefess of evidence which was to become the basis of charges for a Court-martial, the omission of any material fact bearin

HANNIBAL AND SCIPIO.—NAPOLEON AND WELLINGTON.

WELLINGTON.

Having recently had occasion to search for a passage in Livy, we lighted on his description of the battle of Zama, and were much impressed with the similarity of the circumstances attending the commencement, the incidents, and the end of that great battle between Hannibal and Scipto, and that between Napoleon and Wellington. Livy speaks of the night before that battle which was to determine the fate of two long rival nations, in these words:—"Roma an Carthago jura gentifus darrent ante crastinam noetem scitures." The fame of the two greatest Generals, the renown and glory of two rival Armies, were all at stake, and Livy adds:—"Ad hoc discrimen procedunt postero die ducrum potentissimoram populorum due longe fortissimi duces, duo fortissimi exercitas, melta nate parta decora aut sumulatari eo die aut eversuri." This is remarkable, but it is still more so that Wellington, who certainly had not been reading Livy, should have written in alciter two days after Waterloo.—"Buonaparte did his daty, he fought the battle with infinite skill, perseverance, and bravery." Livy writes in nearly like terms of Hannibal:—"Confessione etiam Scipionis, et omnium peritorum militia illam laudem adeptus, singulari arte aciem eo die instruxisse."

Scipto triumphed over Hannibal at Zama, and Wel-

in the case of Roman and Carthaginian, and even contemporary writers in the case of Briton and Gaul, have reversed, in their estimate of Military renown, the award of victory. Men seem to have assigned the wreath of the highest glory to Hannibal and Napoleon rather than to their victors. Time, in the former instance, has placed its seal on the matured opinion of past generations, and it is already very perceptible that public opinion has for many years been in favour of the claim of Napoleon to be the greatest General and the "foremost man of his time." Wellington does not cease to be England's greatest General and sugest statesman, if Napoleon be granted the palm of superior European greatness in the arts of War and Government.

greatest General and sagest statesman, if Napoleon be granted the palm of superior European greatness in the arts of War and Government.

The King of Prussia has conferred the Order of Merit in the Arts and Sciences upon the Duke de Luynes, member of the Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres of Paris, and Col. Rawlinson, Mr Babiapton, and Mr Macaulay, members of the Royal Society of London. Capt. the Hon. Edward Alfred John Harris, R.N., now Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Peru, is appointed Chargé d'Affaires and Consul-General in the Republic of Chill.

Capt. J. Dillon, late of the 32nd Reg., and at present Governor of the Military Prison, Dublis, has succeeded to the Baronetage and family estates by the decaise of his cousin, late a Licentenant in the 46th Reg.

The 'TIMES' AND THE PRINCH GOVERNMENT—" Having had the honour of more than twenty year' acqualutance with the most trusted of the present Minister of the French Emperor, I can with perfect truth assure you that three months have not elapsed since a Minister stated, at his own table in Paris, that if a war alsoadd ever arise between the two countries, it would be entirely owing to the rabid and disgusting language habitually used towards the head of the French Government by some of the English newspapers; for that although the French raise personally despised such calumites, yet that it would be ultimately found that the French people sould not bear them, as by exciting political fanatics, they tended to endanger the life on which the happiness and tranquilities of France was altogether dependent. I enclose my card."

"I will pray for your success," said a certain rather damaged character to Marshal Turenne, as he was about to rejoin the Army. "For pity's sake," replied Turenne, in great alarm, "Anything but that! What have I ever done to you that you should ruin me?" If, seconding to the meaning of this witty sally, there are some men whose prayers are likely to do a friend more harm than good, there are certainly others w

This is remarkable, but it is still more so that Wellington, who certainly had not been reading Livy, should have written in a letter two days after Waterloo and Days after Waterloo —" Bucasparte did his daty, he fought the battle with infinite skill, perseverance, and bravery." Livy writes in nearly like terms of Hannibal:—" Confessione etiam Scipionis, et omnium peritorum milities illam laudem adeptus, singulari arte aciem co die lastruxisse."

Scipio triumphed over Hannibal at Zama, and Wellington won at Waterloo, but the Genius of History, but the genius of History, but the remainder of a vegetable substance, most probably either turnip or apple. That the nine samples of propers of the remainder of the first three of the acceptance of the first of the samples of preserves of different verifies and the cambridge summary of the results obtained from a chemical examination of 35 samples of preserves of different verifies. That the four samples of gooseberry jam examined all contained on the four samples of gooseberry jam examined all contained on the four samples of gooseberry jam examined all contained on the four samples of gooseberry jam examined all contained as very considerable quantity of copper. That the four samples of gooseberry jam examined all contained as very considerable quantity of copper. That the four samples of gooseberry jam examined all contained as very considerable quantity of copper. That the four samples of gooseberry jam analysed contained as very considerable quantity of copper. That the four samples of gooseberry jam analysed contained as very considerable quantity of copper. That the four samples of gooseberry jam examination of 35 samp

greengage jam were all more or less impregnated with copper, it being present in considerable amount in five of the samples. That the greengages contained in three different boxes of crystalised fruits all owed their deep green colour to the presence of copper. That the limes and greengages present in a little glass jar of fruit preserved in jelly also owed their brilliant colour to a salt of copper. That copper was present in the three samples of candied cilron peel subjected to analysis. That copper was spresent in the three samples of different preserves analysed; three contained traces only; in 11 the metal was present in small quantity; and in 19 either in considerable or even very large amount. Parsoness's Turarna—On Saturday evening Mr Doughas Jerrold's new and original connedy of "St Capid, or Dorothy's Fortune." was played for the first time at this popular theatre with the most complete success. It was acted on the night previous at Windsor Castle, when it received the unqualified approbation of Her Majesty and Court; and though this was unknown to the public on Saturday night, yet it gave an air of prestiye and confidence to the various actors, which sat well upon them. Every place in the house was crowded, the dress circle and boxes by a highly fashionable audience.

Manthonouch Street,—Franca at the East India United Service Club.—Randolph Routh, described as a gentleman, and formerly in the Army, was brought before Mr Hardwick, charged with having violently assaulted Lieut. Affred Cooper, of the Indian Army, at this Club, la St James's sq. Lieut. Cooper said he was at the Club that day when the defendant sent to request an interview in the reception-room for visitors, on a subject which formed a matter of dispute between them. The defendant demanded the restoration of a letter which was in his possession, and on receiving a positive refusal he, the defendant demanded the restoration of a letter which was in his possession, and on receiving a positive refusal he, the defendant, in reply, said he wa

When engaged in reading or writing, acts during which we are apt to hold in the breath without being conscious of it, we should frequently make deep inspirations, rise from the table, and take a few turns across the room. When occupied with any matter requiring close attention, we should close the eyes every now and then for a few minutes. The physician will understand the reasons for this advice; and the non-professional reader will do well to follow it.

Cast India Intelligence.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

TRIZORAPHIC DESPATCH.—Tricste, Jan. 27. One a.m. The steamer Germania has arrived. Genera Godwin having impradently stationed an advanced post of only 400 men at Pogo, sixty miles from Rangoon, and within a short distance of the main body of the Barnese. Army, the Barnese Commander immediately attacked if, cut off its communication with Rangoon selzed an ammanition convoy and invested the place harmsing the little garrison day and night. A Navalforce, 150 Marines, 300 European soldiers, and a steamer, attempted to force the passage, to relieve Pegu, and were driven back with loss. Two columns of 2,400 men left. Rangoon, encountered the Barnese, defeated them with great loss, and succeeded in reaching Pegu.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

(Concluded from our last.)

Major-General Godwin, C.B., to C. Allen, Esq.
Pegu, Nov. 22, 1832.

Sir,—I have the honour to state, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that Pegu was captured yesterday. In June last I was induced by strong representations from various sources to send a small force to drive out some Burmese from Pegu. We had had some friendly intercourse with the inhabitants of that place, who declared to me that if they were put again in possession of their town, they would be able to hold it. There was an armed party of Tallens at the time from the villages around, who promised their support. The Burmese were driven out, and the people recovered possession of their town; but, as I feared, they did not hold it a week. At this time it would have been inconvenient in many ways to have stationed a force there at the commencement of the proposoon. Since that time I have

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AND Trover, and from it to the Pagesia, within the site of the property of the propert

and which deprived me of his valuable assistance for a short time. To Lieut.-Col. Tudor, of the Bengal Pusiliers, who led the storming party and carried the enemy's position. To Major Hill, of the Madras Fusiliers, who led the party which carried the Pagoda. To Major Shabrick, of the Sth Madras Native Infantry, whose position in the Bentinck, which was considerably in advance of the rest of the flottills, called forth his greatest vigilance to protect his people from the enemy who were around him, as also for his exertions during the day. To Capt. Mallock, for his exertions during the day. To Capt. Mallock, for his exertions during the day. To Capt. Mallock, for his exertions during the day. To Capt. Brown, who commanded the Riffe company of the 6th Madras N.I., who covered our advance, and whose conduct I witnessed with much pleasure during the day.

I feel most particularly indebted to the attention and devotion paid to the sick and wounded by the medical officers who accompanied the force.

The Brigadier has brought to my notice Capt. Rennad, his Brigade-Major, whose services he highly appreciates. To Capt. Latter, whose distinguished gallantry on this as on all occasions has been conspicuous, as well as his local information and active assistance, I beg to call your Lordship's particular attention. To Commander Shadwell, who had charge of the Naval part of this expedition. I am deeply indebted for the most unremitting exertions by night and day, and for the disembarkation of the troops, which was conducted as quietly as expeditionsly. Neither the steamers nor the boats could get up to the enemy's defences, owing to the shallowness of the river. Capt. Shadwell personally accompanied me during the day, and whose counded was conspleuous on every occasion?

To Major Mayhew, Dep. Adj.-Gen.; Maj. Boulderson, Dep. Judge Advocate-Gen.; Capt. Hamilton, Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen.; Capt. Burne, Military Secretary, and Capt. Chada, Aldede-Camp, the General and my personal Staff, whose during where the force in this brokes

THE KAFFIR WAR.

The news brought by the General Screw Steam Shipping Company's Mail-packet, Lady Jocelya, we have moticed in our leading columns. The captured Slambie chief Seyolo has been brought by sea to Cape Town, and ledged in the town prison until arrangements are made for his safe custody in the neighbouring village of Wynberg. When the sontence of the Court Martial, by which he was tried at Graham's Town, was read to him, condemning him to be "shot to death by musketry," he is said to have betrayed no emotion; but when informed that his sentence was to be commuted, and that he was to be carried over the sea, he was overcome with alarm, and appeared to regard this doom as much more terrible than that first promounced against him. He is accompanied by one of his wives, a counsellor of his tribe and his wife, and a female servant.

* Fordyoe, Dec. 5.—We wont on an expedition the other day to Macomo's den, which is situated at a short distance from this fort, and as there were only twelve of us, you may infer that the Water-loof is completely cleared. This den is a number of caverns at the top of Puller's Hock, and the approach to the a is most difficult from the ruggest nature of the ground. We found several skulls, one of which seemed to be that of a European. There were also old karosses, leather, tobacco, bags, pumpkins, water bottles, and a good knife. A skeleton was near it, also wrapped up in a kaross, with the skeleton of a dog lying at its head. Another skeleton was near it, also wrapped up in a kaross, and, from the material about it, was evidently that of some one who had been killed by a rocket. There are plently of graves of the poor soldiers about, many of which had been dug up either by jackals, or by Kaffirs in order to get the blankets."

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

(Costanae from pose? II)

Taine Baiter of the Normal and the best officers, who faithfully served Old England in times of peril and difficulty, naturally considered attentively, in the course of their deep-bught experience, how the footsoldier (the mainstay and prop of every Army) could be rendered most efficient. It would not, therefore, become one (an humble individual) to offer any opinion; but there are so many propositions advanced by those less conversant with the subject of clothing and equipping the Infantry solder, that I think I may venture to state a portion of what I have heard, experienced, and read on those subjects, without being considered in any way distatorial or dogmatical.

I will begin from the understanding, or foundation, and build my foot-soldier from his boots to his cap. His boots are the first consideration, and it is self-evident that the boots and stockings are the foundation upon which "one pair of English legs did match three Frenchmen," according to Will Shakspeare. Read page 100 of "Familiar Lectures by a Field Officer" (rather a rare thing from Field Officers of bygone days). Portsmouth, August, 1850, and you will perceive the importance of good boots and stockings properly delineated.

His towsers,—withor without, or in rags,—English, Scotch, or Irish,—our sobliers will fight, but do not add to the weight on his back—i.e., his pack.

His shirt—give him a good, well made, warm, clean shirt, by all means, when procurable; it will keep him in health in hot and cold latitudes; but look more to the materials and workmanship of the shirt than to its being folded a certain size in his kit. His coatee. Now comes the difficulty, which not only involves the question of covering his back his coatee. Ext us say at once, by way of argument, the shell-jacket unnecessary and superfluous, because a well-made coat of good strong cloth, and of any shape, will last him, in constant wear, for twelve months (the present wretched thing is not half worn out in one year, and men manufacture it into a

and your limbs and ammunition-pouch free from its folds.*

His stock. Gurth, the son of Beowulf, wore round his neck a brass collar; this was the fashion of the eighth century, but no Saxon of the nineteeanth century would dream of confining his throat with anything stiffer than neckerchief of silk or cotton if he had his own free will in the matter. How then is it expedient to dog-collar a foot-soddier without regard being even made to collimates, cold or sultry—will any one try to give one rational reason for such a practice? Is it healthy in India or Burmah—is it a good plan to skirmish with a stiff neck in Kaffraria—does it keep a man warm in Canada? Look at a soldier's neck after a long field-day in England or Ireland, and you will find the veins of his neck unnaturally swedlen, and that part of his body labouring under the most evident signs of weakness and irritation, all caused by a thick, stiff, unnatural piece of leather round his throat.

His cap, which, though endurable (if not suitable) in the climate of Eogland, is certainly not found to asswer in any climate where heat or cold predominates. In India or Burmah, where the European sol—

Our Correspondent has mistaken us. We do not wan skinpy years years togit, but wide warnering great coats.—P.

Our Correspondent has mistaken us. We do not want akingy smort great costs, but wide wrapping great costs.—ED.

dier is worth (taking him in a mercantile point of view) over one hundred pounds, such an intelerable, unhealthy misance cannot be toberated as the dress cap; it is rarely worn, being too expensive of life in such climates. There is no greater bugbear in the British Army than that of constructing a cap or schake with scales or any other pairry bit of brass to protect the foot-soldier's head; he may wear a steel skull-cap, but when Cavalry osce begins to hew at his skull, it is all up with the battalion, company, or rallying square of which be forms a part. Give him a cap which will not impede his pedestrianism; let him trast to his legs and to the intelligence which disciplion has infused into him to provide for his own safety; but what argument can be more absurd than that a foot-soldier should be provided with helmet or cap to protect him from sabre-cuts? And, above all, do not look to appearances in covering the foot-soldier's head; his own good legs have to carry him through everything. He may ensy the dragoon's plume in a street, but in the fed it would oally give him a headache. Would that some of our old Generals would try a foot-soldier's cap throughout some day's hard sinpe or grouse shooting, before they decide on its serviceability for campaigning. I, for one experienced person, have had a narder day's skirmishing than I ever would for pleasure undertake a day's shooting. Give us, Mr Editor, a Ltour cap which will keep out the enemy's sabres by standing shoulder-to-shoulder; do not, however, make it too high, so as to catch the wind and wrench our necks.

His knapsack is, I believe, rarely worn in any other country but England (i.e., the United Kingdom), and it is of advantage so far that it thoroughly tries with its crushing weight the real stanina of the young men whom we enlist in Regiments at home, and if they do though the orderal of carrying twenty-four pounds of deadweight at field days, once a week marching out and on the line of march, sometimes for twenty miles in Ireland, such an ordeal wi

hereafter.—Yours,
Dabin, 30th December, 1832.

FORMING SQUARES.

To the Editor of the Navel and Military Guzette.

Sin,—As I told you in my former, letter I have great hopes of the conversion of Major Mounstevee. His last letter concedes one point, and one very important point, in my opinion. He says "I quite agree with 'Maitre D'Armes,' that there should be Only One Square to be invariably formed from hine." And I also quite agree with both your Correspondents in this. And I further think that the square to be invariably formed from line should also be the one usually formed from olumn.

The Major does not allow that a battalion can, unexpectedly, find itself with an odd number of companies, while in action. So I suppose I need no longer urge that point as an objection to the square be advocates. But allow me to remark that lines are not always straight ones; and that the two-centre subdivision square would be more difficult to form from a seriego or best fine, than the quarter-distance-column one. This I think will be admitted by him, and by most men accustomed to drill.

We are all too much in the habit of looking at maneuvres, as they apply to a dead level. We think of drill and gravelled parades, grass-grown hoes and commons suggest themselves to our imagination. Battles, however, are fought on all kinds of ground, vineyards, corn-fields, meadows, mangle wurzel, turnips, ridge and furrow; all may be passed over by Infantry in going into square. The book, in consideration of these circumstances, and the heavy load the soldier must carry, gives his rate of speed at the

double quick as 150 yards a minute. I do not see any good reason why we should alter the pace. The Cavalry gallop, by a similar authority, is called eleven miles an hour; and in making calculations, I think this rate also should be adhered to jor even on the tract of ground moness may rath; and if the pace be too great, those in the rear may not be able to clear the fallen ones in front; thus leading to great confusion, and certain defeat.

Major Mounsteven gives us a calculation for the two squares, which I do not consider to be a fair one. He says two paces to the Grenadiers to face inwards in one square, and three and a shalf paces to form by threes in the other. Now, the file marching may be used in one case as well as in the other. Again, he says seven paces for the Grenadiers to fall back on No. I company. Now, if the caution be given while the men are in section, there will be no falling back at all. The Grenadiers file close in front of No. I company and halt, front, there.

The Major adds in one case, and deducts in the other, 18 and 30 paces, for moving nearer to or farther from the enemy; this has nothing whatever to do with the formation of the square, and ought, therefore, to be left out of the calculation altogether. Thus corrected the Major's own figures, (which, by the bye are not exactly correct), will stand thus:

Onter Subdivisions to face.

2 paces

7 control of the calculation of the same of the control of the same of the same of the control of the same of the same of the control of the same of t

2 paces 84 ... 22 ... 2 paces 84 ... 12 ... square
Hait and face
Ordifference of 15 paces in favour
of the column square
London, Dec. 23, 1832 14

Ordiference of 15 paces in favour
of the ociuma square
London, Dec. 23, 1852

CANNON'S RECORDS OF INFANTER REGIMENTS.
To the Editor of the Navai and Military Guardia.
SER.—In the course of a correspondence of many
years 'I have often called your attention to the subject
of these Histories. I was therefore glad to read a
spirited leading article in one of your Numbers last
month respecting them. As you have observed, it is
now exactly seventeen years since the Order came out
for the publication of the several Regiments. During
that long period they have only gone as far as the
23rd Regiment of the very old Corps, and of sixteen
other Regiments, altogether amounting to thirty-nine.
In the list you' have given there is an omission of
three Regiments,—these are the 46th, 71st, and 73rd.
Mention is made by you of the assistance given towards completing the records of the 2nd and 5th Foot,
by two officers who had belonged to them. It may
also be not amiss to state a few other Regiments,
whose Histories were published in a great measure by
the activity and exertions of the Lieutonant-Colonel
and other officers. These were the 56th, 74th, 86th,
and 88th. Colonel Eden, of the 55th, the late lamented
Colonel Fordyce, of the 74th, Sir Michael Creagh, formerly of the 86th, and the late General O'Malley, and
Lieut. Gratton, of the 88th, were the officers who deserve to be mentioned. Mr Cannon has an arduous
task still before him, but owing to the constant basimes he has at the Horse Guards, it is only now and
then he can get a spare moment to devote to these
Histories. A state of things now exists that cannot
give satisfaction to the Areny. During the last year
not one single History was published, and in other
years, two or three have occasionally appeared. Since
the record of the 23rd Fusiliers was published, above
two and a-half years have elapsed, and nothing has
been done towards the publication of the many distinguished Regiments following it, such as the 24th,
27th, 28th, and 29th. From the irregular manner

Dabin, Jan. 2, 1853.

BREECH-LOADING HIPLE WALL-PIECES.
To the Editor of the Nosai and Military Gazette.
Sir,—The subject of Marteilo towers has been so fully and ably handled by Colonel Leach, that I have nothing to ndvance, further than to submit that rifle wall-pieces are well adapted for the defence of such towers. The late experiments at Woolwich, recorded in your last Number, with an American rifle, loading at the breech, gives reason to hope that wall-pieces on a similar construction, and resting on swivels, thereby preventing any recoil, could be made of a calibre to carry a four-ounce elongated expanding shot, which would efficiently command a range of about see thousand yards.—I am, &c., J. Norton. Victora stote, Cork, Jan. 24, 1853.

[7 A correspondence we have always valued, and a continuation

(* A correspondence we have always valued, and a continuation of which we hope long to color,—Es.)

WATERLOO.—A gay Regiment of Light Horse were in the battle of Waterloo, all inhabitants of a continental city. An opportunity occurred for them to charge the French Cavalry, and an Aide-de-Camp came to them with an order or request to that effect from Lord Wellington. Their Colonel, in great surprise, objected to the enemy's strength—their culrasses, and the consideration which had unaccountably, he said, escaped the Commander-in-Chief, that his Regiment were all gentlemen. This diverting response was carried back to the Dake, who despatched the messenger again to say, that if the gentlemen would take post upon an eminence, which he pointed in the rear, they would have an excellent view of the battle, and he would leave the choice of a proper time to charge entirely to their own sagacity and discretion, in which he had the fullest confidence! The Colonel notally thanked the Aide-de-Camp for this distinguished honour, and, followed by his gallant train, with their very high plames (the present great point of Continental Military foppery), was out of danger in a moment.

Dr Cartwright, of New Orleans, asserts, from personal experience, that a few hours spent in a sugar-manufac-tory, inhaling the succharine fames, is a certain cure for that dreadful disease, consumption.

SIGNATURES TO LETTERS IN TYPE. - "Maitre des Armes, "Vanity," Capt. J. Norton, "C.H. S.," "W. P. S." "X. Y. Z.," "Wide Awake."

BIRTHS.

Jan. 18, at 12 Wilton cressent, Beigrave square, Leudoc, the wife of Captain E. M. Layran, RU. Engineers, M.F., of a son and helft.—Jan. 19, at 8 Leonard's-endes, the lady of Cot the Hon. E. B. Wilseaunn, of a son.—Jan. 19, at Air Mount, near Dublin, the wife of Captain Becaver, 17th Eeg. of a son.—Jan. 21, at No. 18, New Ormond street, Queen sq., the wife of Whilama Pirr Darren, Eeg., RI. Marios Artillery, of a daughter.—Jan. 23, at Bath, the wife of Ewward Joseph Trackwell, Eeg., Captain Stat Beg., of a son.—Jos. 6, 1832, at Bangalone, E. Indies, the wife of S. Lawrence Cox, Eeg., Surgeon Horse Brigade Artillery, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 15, at St. Holeson, Capt. Rossaw Alexanders Loudow, of the St. Holeson, Reg., to Mark Lorez, otdest daughter of Lovis Gdiego, Esq., of that island.—Jan. 21, at Torquay, Roders M. Barde, Esq., late of H.M.'s Rifle Brigade, to Etha Maria, second daughter of George Goff, Esq.—Jan. 25, at Hauwell, Rev. Faronesce Welliam Maria, second son of Liest-Colonel Maria, late R. Sanf Corps, of De Beauvoir, Guerraey, to Ethanous, second daughter of the late Rev. M. J. Pattisso, rector of Hurwell.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Jan. 11, at Hardingstone, near Northampton, Rev. Acknanges
Henry Skall, B.D., Fellow of Emenantel College, Cambridge, and
Chaplain in the Biopsi Navy, aged 31 years, ediest son of the
late Rev. Henry Skall, of Cititon Reynet, Bucks.—Dec. 21, on
board of R.M. ship Calysos, at La Gaspra, Vossessie, of malienest
yellow fever, deeply recretted, Lioutenant James Expursyrous
Lock, R.M., Haylands, Hyde, Isle of Wight.—Admit Reg.—Liou.
Hill, Corybon, Gionese Ray, Reg., Lidoutenant James Expursyrous
Lock, R.N., Haylands, Hyde, Isle of Wight.—Admit Reg.—Liou.
Hill, Corybon, Gionese Ray, Reg., Lidoutenant James Expursyrous
Lock, R.N., Haylands, Hyde, Isle of Wight.—Admit Reg.—Liou.
Hill, Corybon, Gionese Ray, Reg., Lidoutenant James Expursyrous
Hill, Corybon, Gionese Ray, Reg., Lidoutenant of the late Licet,
as Ballure, Liend.—Colones at Dragoon, Guarda, and grandson of
Hilliam Relly Enterenting, of the same Corys.—Adm. 23,
at 15 Commingham place, St John's wood, Henriswick Square.—Adm. 23,
at 15 Commingham place, St John's wood, Henriswick, Guyane.—Adm. 23,
at 15 Commingham place, St John's wood, Henriswick, John,
Generickin, daughter of the late Colones! John Macdonald, of
Extern, grandslanchter of the late Colones! John Macdonald, of
Extern, grandslanchter of the late Colones! John Macdonald, of
Extern, grandslanchter of the late Colones! John Macdonald, of
Extern, grandslanchter of the late Colones! John Macdonald, and
wife of Benjamin Cutt Gerechild, Edg., of Know! Hall, Somersesshire, aged 41.—Jan. 12, at Islington, aged 17, Jane L. Miller, R.N.,
who died while on service in the West Indies, in August, 1847.—
Jan. 17, in Dublin, in the Sish year of his age, Williams Pansoons
Hown, Esq., Major in the Wicklow Regiment.—Jan. 19, at Little
Panton, near Si Noci's A Janes Boower, Esq. (a), Surgeon, R.N.,
aged 74.—Jan. 19, at Tambridge-wells, Sanau Extranstru, cellet of
Colones William Mansfeld Morrison, late de 24rd Dragoon.—Jan.
29, at 81 Helen's Southees, Geosce the Indiant son of Captain
Langlay, R.M.A.—Jan.

Abbertisements.

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.

A —Last week but Five of Mr. Baity's Managoment, as he is about relifing from the profession, having let the Theatre to Mr. William Cooke.—Om. MONDAY, 31st. January, and following Evenings, the performances will commence with the Equestrian Drama of UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, after which an unequalised rootine of SCENES in the CHECLE, concluding with the grand Fandomine of FORTUND and his HOUSE COMEADS, or. HARLEQUIN and the SEVEN GIFTED MEN.—On THURSDAY, February 3, the last Javentile Performance will take place, when the Pandomine will be played first, concluding with a languable Farce by Eleven o'Clock, Doors open at Half-past Sir. Bex-Office open daily from Eleven to Four. Stage Manager, Mr. W. West.

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TO THE OFFICERS of the NAVY, &c.—

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OFFICIES IN THE ARMY, by effecting Insurances in this Office, may obtain facilities for promoting their advancement.

J. HILL WILLIAMS.

Actuary.

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Established 1814. Empowered by Social Act of Failament.
1 KING WILLIAM STIERE, T. DONDON.
For the Assurance of Lives at Home and Abroot, including Genlemen engaged in the Milliary and Naval Services.

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ACTUARY.

ACTUARY.

The principle Alophabid by the Universal Life Assurance Society
fan seenal velacion of assets and Roblikhes, and a division of
recofourths of the predix among the assurance, is admitted to offer
real administrages a especially to blose parties who may wish to ap
reprint their proportion of Proof. to the reduction of future

minum. An advanced the first show the result of the last division of this, as declared on the 12th of May, 1852, to all persons who had at that day poid six annual peronium, being a reduction of the cont, on the cereat annual permisun. This will be found not been divisionable to original premiums to companie the control of the control

Age when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy.	Sum Assured.	Original Premium.	Annual Premium for the Current Year.		
20 30	On or be-	£1000	£19 6 8	£10 12 8		
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				36 12 5 doubts : Messrs		
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THE DIRECTORS of the SEYSSEL

IMPLE DIRECTORS of the SEYSSEL ASPERTED COMPANY have much pleasure in reconsending to the notice of COMMANDING ROYAL ENGINEERS, expelication of the ASPHALTE of SEYSSEL as the only of-that means for PREVENTING the PERCOLATION of WATER rough CASE MAYES, TERRICALE OF SEYSSEL as the only of-that means for PREVENTING the PERCOLATION of WATER of SIRRING AND ASPHALTED ASPHALTED ASPHALTED OF THE SEYS OF THE

on application to Francis account of these experiments can be man on application to Francisch, Servicery, Seyssel Asyhalte Company, "Curiday's Patent," Stangata, Lumbetts.

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RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

REPUSIAQUE FRANÇAISE.

Liberté, Egaloi, Francentie.—Direction de Paris.—Le Licatemant-Colonel du Ginze, sucisiqué, en Cinet à Vincennes, occidis que le pavé des écuties de la nouveile enociate de Vincennes vos partides nent conserve departs ac construction; il est formé de pavés de grès avec les joints coules en Asphalte de Saysaci, ces joints n'out et étarables mulle part, et on, juggrée parfaitement resisté aux posts des chevaux. Le résuitat, obtens avec ces joints coulés en Asphalte est incomparablement supréguer à celai gron outeint es employaux le ciusuit.—Vincennes le 19 Ayril 1949,—GAUTHIE,

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.

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A SSURANCES are granted upon the lives of persons in every profusion and station in Ho. as a overy part of the world, with the exception of the Wester Coast of Africa within the Tropics.

The Rates of Premients are constructed upon Sound Principles with reference to every Colony; and by payment of a moderate addition to the Home Premient, in case of increasant risk, porse sustanted in this office may change from one climate to another, with out forfeiting their Poblicies. orieiting their Policies.

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Printed, for the Proprietor, by CHARLES EXTRELL and CHARLES WESOUT, at 15 Lettle Pullency street, in the parish of St James, Westminstor, and Published by William X Hoseas, at his Other, 19 CATREAUSE STREET, STRAND, in the parish of St Maryles-Street, country of Middlesses, to which latter place all Publications for Review and Communications are to be addressed to the Buller andy—attention to this will save much trouble,—Saturday, January 29, 1852.

NAVAL & MI

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 1,048. PRICE SEVEN PENCE.]

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1853.

[ESTABLISHED FEB. 9TH, 1833.

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NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WRECK, MILFORD HAVEN.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That a Green Body, marked with the word "Wreek," has been placed about 10 fathors: W.N.W. from a vessel stank in the Fairway, into Mikhord Harbouge.

The bosy lies in 15 fathors; low water spring tides, with the following marks and compass bearings, via :
The wall of the Light Keeper's Garden at St Ann's,

The sail of the Light Keeper's Garden at St Ann's,

The Barn of South Book Parm, on with the West

Entrance of the Stack Bock.

Be Furler.

By Order, J. HERBERT,

FOR SWAN RIVER. — Will have managed to the soling BARQ manded and the two two years, 500 float. W. J. Hozby, Commanded and the London Docks. This Ship has first-secontimedating in the London Docks. This Ship has first-secontimedating and the London Docks. This Ship has first-secontimedating the three particles of the secontimedation. London Street Second Wise Francisco A. Co., 4 Chemothic Seco., London's Street.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED PARES AND FREGORTS.

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INDIA and GHINA, via EGYPT.—For Aden, Crybon, Malres.
Calcuts. Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong on the 4th and 20th of every month from Sonnampton, and on the 10th and 26th from Marselles.

AUSTRALIA, via SINGAPORE.—For Adelaide, Port Pallip, and Sydrey (touching at Estavia), on the 4th of March and 4th of every alternate mostly thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th of March and 10th of every alternate month thereafter from Marchine.

MALTA and EGYPT.—On the 4th and 20th of every month rom Southampton, and the 10th and 20th from Marseilles. rom Southampton, and the 16th and 26th from Marseilles.

MALTA and CONSTANTINOPE. —On the 29th of every month

SPAIN and PORTUGAL .- For Vigo, Oporto, Liabon, Callir, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every

ascent.

CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occasionally (convenily once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Sizgapore, Bung, Kong, and Shangthe.

N.B.—The rates of passage mosey and freight on the Ind.

China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had agon
application at the Company's Offices, 127, Leadenhall street, Lon
den, and Officiant place, Southampoon.

DENT'S PATENT WATCHES and

CLOCKS.

E. J. DENT begs leave to inform the Public that, in addition to his extensive Stock of Chromometers, Watches, and Clocks, he has purchased most of the Watches manufactured in Switzerland Sp. the purpose of the SKRHEITTON of 1851. E. J. DENT therefore the purpose of the SKRHEITTON of 1851. E. J. DENT therefore Machine and State of the SKRHEITTON of 1851. E. J. DENT therefore SMALES and ATCHI in the WORLD, "that attracted so emoch enfosity at a statement on the State of the SKRHEITTON of SMETCH ATCHI ATC

PRIZE MEDAL .- WATHERSTON and L BEOGDEN'S GOLD CHAINS by TROY WEIGHT at realisable value, and WORKMANSHIP at MANUFACTURER'S PRICES. The gold in the chains guaranteed and re-purchased at the price charged.

Here's the note

How much your chain weights to the utmost carst;
The fineness of the gold, and charge for fashion."

Shakespeare.
WATHERSTON and BROGDEN, G Mamithe, Mancfactory, G Hernitta Street, Coreas Garden, London. Established

N.B. Amiralian and Californian Gold made into articles of Jewelbery at a moderate charge for the workmanship.

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centilitied on board the Dreadnought, off Greenwick, for
Sick and Diseased Semmen of all Nations, who are received without
any recommendation. Supported by roundary contributions.
The First SHAPP Company of the Semmen of all Nations, who are received without
any recommendation. Supported by roundary contributions.
The First Dond to had a the London Taracta, on Welmeslay, the
Earth Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly consented to preside.
Lucy or Symwams.
The Eight Hon. Earl Walds.
Lucy or Symwams.
Lucy Dudley Coults Souart,
John Admiral Complete Souart,
John Admiral Complete Souart,
John Admiral the Right Hon. Str G.
Cockburn, Bart.
The Hight Hon. W. Cowper.
The Hight Hon. W. Cowper.
The Hight Hon. W. Cowper.
The Hight Hon. Str G.
Cockburn, Bart.
The Hight Hon.
The Hight Hon. Str G.
Cockburn, Bart.
The Hight Hon.
The High

The Hight Hen. W. Cowper, M.P. M.P. M.P. Sir James Duke, Bart, M.P. Aldernian, M.P. Aldernian Gerdon T. Falcen Nathanated Gorido, Esp. H. D. Seymour, Esp. M.P. George Souries, Esp. M.P. George Souries, Esp. Joseph Souries, Esp. Joseph Souries, Esp. Joseph Souries, Esp. Joseph Souries, Esp. Charles Tottle, Esp. Charles Tott

Society's Office, 14 King William street, City.

MILITARY INSTITUTE,—
The rapid progress of Education, expelaitly in the junior ranks of the Army, since the proceedings of the recent others upon this subject, is beginning to work a moral change in all collections, who since the drop, the collection of the recent others upon this subject, is beginning to work a moral change in all collects, who since the day they quitted school have nearedly read a page to may profit, or suchside for an door to advance, now feel they can no longer maintains the superiority which rank alone formerly conferred upon them. Young some move join their Registration, equally in conversation at the most table are oppoints of days at the orderly noom and in the field; and these latter now with regret begin to take the lower pines?

A necessity seems to be laid upon the edder officer; the time has come whan he must disher stand aside had make way for his lay disent application and attentive study, but he propared by every manner in his power to unisticate his superiority progressively with the advancement so rapidly making by the junior branches. The was of a fitting Academic Institution, seliced at once to the wants as well as to the age and habits of these who are desirous of qualifying themselves for the duties of the rank they had, has been frequently expressed and deeply felt; for, strange as it may appear, the metropolis, with all its advancement of the rank have had.

Ladder the necessity and at the suggestion of several officers of contribution proparties (Endelskies for Commissions in the Army, as well as qualifying officers for the Senior Department at Sandhaust, having secured the netire co-operation of effects of ling service and practical experience, has opened at the Majiborough Chambers.

To make the discussion of the commission of the Army, as well as qualifying officers for the Senior Department at Sandhaust, having secured the netire co-operation of effects of fing service and practical experience, has opened at the Majib

CEAMEN'S HOSPITAL SOCIETY, WELLINGTON. THE LATEST AND

SERIC PORTRAIT—from Sittings during last Summers.

WELLINGTON and NAPOLEON—The Duke of WELLINGTON VISITING the EFFROY and PERSONAL RELICES of NaPOLEON, now on VIEW at Mesers JENNINGS GALLER, or Chauses and the religion picture, by Sir George Hayter, of the above most interesting indirectal creat—being the only incident in the life of the great Dake where Napeleon and Wellington could be postrayed ongether. The picture was painted from acmai ettings shortly before the death of the Dake, and is the most destrable memout of the last flustrious have. The picture is lighted by gas all day, and may be seen on presenting address card, from Feb. 7th to 17th only.

F. K. E. Y., MILITARY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT MAKER, bogs respectfully to sequester the Officers of Regiments in Her Majerity's Service, and that of the Hon. East India Company, that his business with be continued under the same management as heretofore, and he assure those Patrons who for so many years employed his father, the hate Mr. Thomas Key, that their father orders shall at all times be executed in the best manner, with every possible dispatch, and agon the most reasonable terms.

A D A M S' S ANNUAL BALL.—Mr. THOMAS ADAMS has bee honor to announce to his numerous patrons that his SEVENTRUNTH ANNUAL BALL, will take place at Willia's Rooms, King sfreed, S James's, or Tuesday, February 22nd, when his celebrated Qualities Band, patronised by the Royal Pauling, will be in attendance, Centiferents Telebrate, the Royal Pauling, will be in attendance, Centiferents Telebrate, to be obtained at Mr. Thomas, Adams' Boyal Qualities Offices, 17 John street, Princips space, and at the Rooms. At warly application for tickets is particularly requested.

TO NOBLEMEN and MEMBERS of PARLAMINT.—HYDE PARK.—A Gendeman reading in one of the most fashioushde streets mare Hyde Park, and occupying a large and handsome house, is desirous of LETING the First and second Fhoors, elegantly farmished.—For particulars apply, enclosing card of address, to C. E., at R. Statie, 23 Titchborne street, Haymarket.

THE RESIDENCE of General Sir J. WILLOUGHBY GORDON, G.C.B., deceased, within the precints of the Royal Hospital, Chelsea.

the Royal Hospital, Chebra.

THIS most desirable Residence, suitable for a molecule Stabilishment, is to be LET, Furnished, for three years, and theree forward as may be methadly agreeable. It comprises two cointenests Drawing-froms, and Diring-rooms, of handlene propertiest, opening to the Laws, Library, &c. 15th in the compression of the Laws, Library, &c. 15th in the compression of the Laws, Library, &c. 15th in the compression of the Laws, Library, &c. 15th in the compression of the Laws, Library, &c. 15th in the compression of the com

For cards to view and to treat, apply to Mesurs Ranken, Ford, Longbourse, and Vickerman, 4 South square, Gray s inn, and at Mr Laboe's (ONLY) Offices, No. 65 New Bond street

A DAMS'S PATENT REVOLVING or REFEATING PISTOLS, CARBINES, and RIPLES.
These ARKS having born, by a Select Committee of Her Majesty's Heaceurable BOADD of ORDXANCE, submitted to the most severe tests for periods exheming over 12 mentiles, and having been in comparate uses in all sections. branch of the Millinry art—elementery, practical, and scientification of the Millinry art—elementery, practical, and scientification of the Millinry aft—elementery, practical, and scientification of the Majority's Hoseurable Bourn of Committee of Her Majority's Hoseurable Bourn of Committee of Her Majority's Hoseurable Bourn of Compact Volunteers.

Terms and hours of attendance may be ascertained on application to Mr. I. STOUGGELER, No. 6 PALL MALL

H. P. E. A. T.,

MILITARY SADDLER, &c.,

14 OLD BOND STREET,

PICCADILLY, LONDON.

WAR.—NOTICE.—OFFICERS

Nay. Gestimon traveling will mid the bott and pocket sizes and boars of the committee of the most severe testing. The first wholesale of the puterbooks and cardinas are admirably and the committee of the mast convenient. The first will be found the most formidable of the puterbooks and the bott and pocket sizes and the committee of the mast dispersion. The first will be found to evil as for the mast convenient. The first porting purposes, making will make the bott and pocket sizes and boars of the committee of the mast convenient. The first potential from all matter and the committee of the same derivation of witnessing to Military and the bott and pocket sizes and boars for the mast convenient. The first potting article appearation. The first the United Kingdom. Gentlemen derivous of witnessing to Military and the longest Allegden. Gentlemen derivous of witnessing to Military and the longest and by all Makers (second-hand). The MINIE RIVILE as it improved SIX-SARREL RIVIOUVEEL.

Monor advanced upon Grass, Paice, &c., for any portand witness of the world.

WHISTLERS, II STRAND, opposite GOLDEN-GROSS HOTEL.

MANNORTHE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

Maval Intelligeuce.

PROMOTIONS.

PROMOTIONS.

Chief Engineers—John Beswell, of second class (1st July, 1847), serving in Simonom, iron screw st.-ship, at Portsmouth; James Urquhart, of second class (1st July, 1847), serving in Sconger, paddle-wheel st.-sl., at Portsmouth; Robert Jage, of second class (1st July, 1847), serving in Sampson, paddle-wheel st.-frigate, on the Mediterranean Station; Thomas Trucott, of second class (1st July, 1847), serving in Royal Victoria and Albert, st.-yacht, at Portsmouth;—to be Chief Engineers of the first class.

class (1st July, 1847), serving in Royal Victoria and Albert, it, vacate, at Portsmouth,—to be Chief Engineers of the first class.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capitain—Henry Byam Martin, C.B. (1827), to command the Duke of Wellington, 130, acrew seam-ship, commissioned at Portsmouth. [Capt. Martin entered the Ri. Naval College Oct. 8, 1816, and embarked in Oct. 1818, as Midshipman on board Liffey, 30, Capt. Hon. H. Dencan, with whom he was employed in the Channel and on particular service, until transferred, in April 1829, to Rechfort, 80, from which ship, bearing the flag of Sir G. Moore in the Mediterranean, he was lent for several months in 1821-2 to Seringapatane, 46, Capt. S. Warren; Chanticleer, sloop, Capt. H. Eden; and Euryalus, 62, Capt. A. W. J. Clifford. In Feb. 1823, he joined Ramilies, 74, Capt. E. Brace, lying at Portsmouth; and on 20th of the ensuing month he was promoted to the rank of Lieut, his appeinments in which capacity, it appears, were, July 1, 1823, and Dec. 25, 1824, to Sybille, frigate, Capt. J. B. Pechell, and Revenge, 76, flag-ship of Sir H. B. Neale, on the Jammica and Mediterranean Stations. He attained the rank of Commander April 8, 1825; and, after he had command for about twelve months of Parthian, 10, in tee Mediterranean, was advanced, April 28, 1837, to Postrank. Prom the latter date Capt. Martin did not again on affect of Syris, including the attacks upon Tortosa and St Jean d'Ares, procared his enrolment among the Companions of the Bath, Dec. 18, 1840. On the former occasion he received the grateful acknowledgments of Capt. H. Stewart, of Beshow, the senior officer present, for the support and assistance afforded him, as well as for the astonishing precision of his fire in covering the bout and men employed on abore. He commanded Grampus, 50, in the Pacific, for three years.

Commanders—George Hancock (1850), late of Loxdon, to commission Epipek, 12, at Sheeroes, designed by the Commanders—George Hancock (1859), late of Loxdon, to commission Epipek, 12, at Sheeroes, designed by the Co

Assistant-Surgeon—George H. Edwards, M.D. (1847), to Espirole.
Paymasters—John Doyle (1851), to Espirole; John Marks (b) (1814), to the Duke of Wellington, 131; John Hay (1847), to to Goin.
Clerks—E. J. N. Kenyon (1849), to Espirole; Robert Bone (1849), to Hoyne, 28, screw geard-ship, Devonport: Albert Lew (1847) and Edward A. Amphilest (1847), to the Duke of Wellington; James T. Bigwell (1848), to Horotio 24, screw steam guard-ship, at Sheerness; William H. Haswell and C. D. Duport, to be Clerks' Assistants.
Assistant-Engineers—Charles Beal, to Menheim, 55, screw guard-ship, Portsmouth; George Robertson, of first class, to Bidon, st.-sl., at Sheerness; James Justice, of first class, to Sidon, st.-frigate, as Portsmouth.

COAST GUARD.

COAST GUARD.

Appointment.—Lieut. John Coleman, R.N. (a), of the Priory Station, to be Inspecting Lileut. of the Stranzarr District, vice Lieut. Poliard, appointed to Greenwich Hospital.

Removals.—Lieut. Charles.

Hospital.

Remonals.—Licut. Charles H. Lapidge, R.N., from the
Pegwell Bay, to the Priory Station, vice Lieut. Colman;
Lieut. Wm. Hattoe, R.M., from the 55 Tower, to the Pegwell Bay Station, vice Lieut. Lapidge.

DEVONDORT, FRR. 3.—(From our own Correspondent.)
—28th Jan.—Arrived—Barracouts, 6, st.-si., Com. Geo.
Parker, from Chatham, with men paid off from Phaeton,
60, and sailed on her return the following day with supernumeries for ships fitting in the eastern ports, and men
paid off from Swift. Sailed—Castor, 36, Commodore
wyvill, for Chatham, to be paid off, and Hydaspes,
screw-st., with mails for the Cape of Good Hope, the
Mauritius, and India. Arrived—Goodwill, tender, from
Sherness, with stores for the Dockyard. 29th—Swift,
6, Com. Adham, was paid off into ordinary. Arrived—Faith, screw-st., from Woodwich, to embark mails for the
coast of Africa. She was mastered and inspected by
Capt. Lowe, immediately after her arrival, when the
mails were put on board, and she sailed, same day, for
her destination. Arrived—Subad, teader, with stores,
from Portsmouth. The Pyreness, convicts ship, bound
to Van Diemen's land, embarked sixty-six convicts from

Dermoor on 28th, and sailed on Bed link. Silker-Sailed Service Services on 28th, and sailed on Bed link. Silker-Sailed Services on Service

day after Phaeton was paid off at Sheerness, a number of the crew came up to London by the North Kent Railway, with the Intention of paying for their passage to Australia, in order to engage there in some of the vessels offoring high rates of wages for the voyage home to England. The sailors of Phaeton, as they passed the Woolwich Deckyard Station, cheered for Australia.

Promethess, st.-di, Com. Henry R. Foote, was paid off at Woolwich on Monday, Jan. 31.

Promethess, st.-di, Com. Henry R. Foote, was paid off at Woolwich on Monday, Jan. 31.

Rantifessock, Com. Trollope, Sheerness.—This vessel has received nearly all her provisions and stores.

St Jean of Aere, Devonport.—The learnches are being laid down, and she will go off the stocks about the middle of March.

Tyne, 4, store-ship, Master-Com. Peter Wellington, arrived at Spithead (see Portsmouth Letter). She brought home a large mail, and a small quantity of treasure; also as passeegers—Lauly Henderson, the wife of Rear-Adm. Henderson, Capt. E. F. L. Cahnon; Miss Trucott, niece of the Admiral; and Mrs Hunt and Son, the family of the Conjul-General of Monte Video. The Tyne went the round of the African Squadron and the South American Squadron; Capt. E. F. L. Cahnon; Miss Trucott, niece of the Admiral; and Mrs Hunt and Son, the family of the Conjul-General of Monte Video. The Tyne went the round of the African Squadron and the South American Squadron. Centaur, st-frigate, with the flag of Rear-Adm. Henderson, C. B., was crubing of Cape Frio. Express, 6, brig, Com. William F. Fead, had salled for Bhita. Vixen, 6, puddle-wheel st.-al., Com. Prederick L. Barnard, was in the River Plate. Bonetta, 8, serces st.-di, Licui-Com. Challes Wake, and Riffernan, 8, serces st.-di, Licui-C

Vice-Admirat. Drans Dundas, C.B.—Since this gal-lant officer has commanded the Mediterranean Fleet, he has had more actual service at sea than any Admiral since the war. He has scarcely had his anchors down for a fortnight at one place, and he has bren out in the roughest

the war. He has scarcely bad his anchors down for a fortnight at one place, and he has been out in the roughest weather.

The Sea-Service Squarmox.—All the ships at Spithead—namely, Prince Regent, 90, Capt. Hutton, dag-skip of Rear-Adm. Corry; Leander, 50, Capt. King; Arrogant, 46, screw. Capt. S. Fremantle; Sidon, 22, st.-frigate, Capt. Goldsmith; Purlous, 14, st.-frigate, Capt. Loring; Basilisk, 6, st.-sl., Com. Halley, may be said to be felly manned and ready for any service at telegraphic notice. Most of the Squadron at Devonport are also fully manned and ready for any service at telegraphic notice. Most of the Squadron at Devonport are also fully manned and ready for immediate service. The Three-decker, Queen, 115, in Plymouth Sound, however, is the only regular seagoing skip now that has only an advanced complement. She has 400 mean instead of 900.—W. Harald.

ROYAL MAIL STRANC-PACKETS.—Mr Channell, the Purser of Thames, died at Bat Thomas's; two Engineers, Messrs Bacon and Irving, and Il hands of Dee, died at St Thomas's; and the Chief Steward of that ship is also a victim to the yellow fever.

The Shipwrights of Devonport Deckyard number between 800 and 900. Of these about 650 assembled last Monday crening in the Temperance-hall, and resolved to memoralise the Admirally to have their wages increased to the rate now paid at the private yards. Their petition is to be submitted to Commodore-Superistendent Capt. M. Seymour, and to the Masser Shipwright, Mr Edye, after which it is to be placed in the hands of Mr Tufnell and Sir G. Betkeley, the members for the borough, who will be requested to sozialn the application before the Lords of the Admiralty. Failing success there, the men propose to lay their memorial before Parliament. The meeting was well conducted and orderly, and a Committee was appointed for the encouragement of emigration and the protection of the interests of the Shipwrights.

Militorn Intelligence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Prince Albert's Own Leicestershire Ycomanry Cavalry

—F R H Lawrie, late Major 79th Highlanders, to be
Cornet, v W H Curzon, promoted.

South Herts Corps of Ycomanry Cavalry—C Drage,
Gent, to be Surgeen, v W L Thomas, Gent, resigned.

King's Own Light Infantry Millisi (Tower Hamlets)

—T P Rickford, Esq. late Capt in 23rd Fusiliers, to be
Capt of co. v Walker, promoted—C F Cundy, Gent; T.
Cundy, jun, Gent; S Cotten, Gent; W Eykyn, Gent; H J Cannon, Gent; W G March, Gent; and F Robinson,
Gent, to be Licutemants.

Notification signed by the Lord-Lieutemant of the
West Riding of the County and of the City of Yerk—
It is hereby notified that Her Majesty has been graciously sleased to direct that the 2nd and 3rd Regs, of
West York Militia shall respectively be formed into Light
Infantry Regiments.

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAS OFFICE, Frm. 4.

6th Reg of Dragoon Guards—Lieut Roger Charles
Tichborne has been permitted to retire from the Service
by the sale of his commission.

Ist Dragoons—Brev-Col Sir William Alexander Maxwell, Bart, from half-pay Unatt, to be Lleut-Col, v Marten, who exchanges; Maj John Yorke to be Lleut-Col, by p, v Sir William Alexander Maxwell, Bart, who retires; Capt Robert Wardlaw to be Maj, by p, v Yorke; Lieut Harry Croft to be Capt, by p, v Groft.

Sith Lt Dragoons—Lieut James Sedier Naylor to be Capt, by p, v Walters, who retires.

12th—Assist-Surg Robert Villiers George, M D, from the Staff, to be Surg, v Duncan, dec.

22nd—Brev-Maj T Sydesham Conway, C B, to be Maj, without p, v George, who retires upon half-pay; Lieut Joseph Maycock to be Capt, without p, v Conway; Ens John William Poole to be Lieut, without p, v Maycock.

Ens John William Foole to be Liest, without p, v Maycock.

48th—Opic Smith, Gent, to be Asist-Surg.
65th—Ens Liouel Smith Warres, from '91st Foot, to
be Ens, v Hoskins, appointed to 44th Foot.
69th—Lleut William Shepherd Milner to be Capt,
without p, v Brevet-Maj O'Halloran, who retires upon
half-pay; Ens Henry Thomas Allen to be Lient, without
p, v Milner.
3rd West Inda Reg—Lieut Edward Conran to be Capt,
by p, v Pointer, who retires.
Unattached—Brev-Maj Charles Keison, from the
Ceylon Rifle Reg, to be Maj, without p; Lieut Henry
Piercy, from 18th Foot, to be Capt, without p, Lieut
Robert Calrnes Bruce, from 25th Foot, to be Capt,
without p.

without p. Staff-Maj F Darley George, CB, from 22nd Foot, to be Dep Adj-Gen in the Windward and Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut-Col in the Army, v Terence O'Brien, appointed Assist Quartermaster-Gen in Ire-

O'Brien, appointed Assist Quartermaster-Gen in IreBrev-Maj Henry Denn O'Halloran, from 69th Foot,
to be Dep Quartermaster-Gen in the Windward and
Leeward Islands, with the rank of Lieut-Col in the
Army, v Brev Lieut-Col John Doyle O'Brien, dec.
Hospital Staff—Thomas Partridge, Gent, to be AssistSurg to the Forces.
Memorandum—The Christian names of Ens Roberts,
of 32nd Foot, are "Charles John Cramer."
The Christian name of Ens Asbe, appointed to the 85th
Reg of Foot, in the Gazette of 21st January, 1853, is
"Waller," and not "Walter," as therein stated.
The surname of the Ensign appointed to 41st Foot, is
"Dixon," and not "Dickson," as previously stated.

"Dixon," and not "Dickson," as previously stated. 2

King's Own 1st Reg of Staffordshire Militia—Thomas
William Fletcher, Esq. to be Capt.
King's Own 2nd Reg of Staffordshire Militia—Morton
Edward Buller, Esq.
Heg of Royal London Militia—Chas Clements Brooke,
Esq. late of 25th Foot and 4th Dragoon Guards, to be
Capt, v Sir Claudius Stephen Paul Hunter, Bart, resigned—Edward Charles Mackinnen Walmisley, Gent,
to be Lieut, v William Tomille Walker, retired—William
Bunce Greenfield, Gent, to be Ens.
Royal Cheshire Reg of Militia—Hugh Horatio Seymour, Esq. Lieut Edward Spencer Harrison, to be Capts
—Henry John Ffoukes Taylor, Gent, to be Ess.
Ri Carmarthen Militia.—William Price Lewes, Esq.,
to be Capt v Thomas, resigned.—David Edward Jones,
Esq. to be First Lieut v Gwyn, resigned—James William
Bowen Thomas, Esq. to be Sec Lieut v Stackpole, resigned—Rees Goring Thomas the younger, Esq. to be
First Lieut v Gwyn, resigned.
West Essex Militia.—John Swynfen St Vincent Jervis,
Gent, to be Lleut.

East York Reg of Militia.—Frederick Augustus Talbot
Clifford Comtable, Esq. to be Sec Major—George Heblethwaite Lutton Boynton, Esq. to be Capt v Hopkinson,
resigned.

CAVALEY.

CAVALEY.

3rd Dragoon Guards—An additional recruiting party authorised to be sent to Gloucester, the Regiment having fallen much below its establishment.

7th Dragoon Guards—Private John Tobin was sentenced by District Coort-martial to six calendar months' hard labour for habitual drunkenness, of which three were remitted. Private George Gower was sentenced to 56 days' hard labour for describon.

6th Dragoons—Recruiting party at Armagh being unsuccessful there, to be removed to Lurgan.

11th Hussars—A troop from Dublin to Kells, Jan. 31st arrived Feb. 1st; in aid of the Civil Power. A troop from Kells to Dublin, Feb. 2nd, arrived 3rd; to join head-quarters.

Lad Frederick Callan and boy Thomas Cox, authorised to be callsted into the Reg., to be trained as musicians for the band.

for the band.

ORDNANCE.

Dover—Capt. Swinton's co. of Royal Artillery (11th Batt), have arrived at Dover Heights Barracks, per rail, from Woolwich. Two Lieutenants (in addition to Capt. Swinton), four serja, three corporals, four bombardiers, two trumpeters, and 114 gunners, form the strength of the co. to be stationed here. In addition to which, gunners arrived per same conveyance to reinforce the two cos. already stationed here; and we hear another co, will shortly follow, which will make about 500 of the RI. Artillery in this garrison. The band of the 67th played them to the heights. Our batteries, breast-works, defences, &c., will be shortly placed in that state as of

old, when Dover was one of the first ports and one of the strengest gerrisons in England. A co. of the Rl. Sappers and Miners is also expected here, their services being now important in the construction of fortifications and Military works of every kind.

Folkestone—The Surveyors of the Ordnance have been making surveys during the week around the battery, down the face and along the foot of the cliff. No little construction has been caused thereby; for, if the surveyors are correct, part of the Pavilloo, the offices recently erected by Mr Faulkner, the property occupied by Mr Ashtell (recently parchased by Mr Hart), Bellevue House, the house on the Parade steps, and the new hotel, have all been unwittingly purchased, or bailt upon, under the assurance that the iand belonged to the Earl of Radner.

Rye—An Ordnance survey is being made of the gun-

Noted, have all been unwrittingly purchased, or built upon, under the assurance that the land belonged to the Earl of Radner.

Rye—An Ordnance survey is being made of the gungarden of Rye, with the view, we understand, of erecting a battery there.

Pembroke—The battery at the west end of the dockward is undergoing alterations, the 24-pounder guns have been dismounted, and the embrauers are being adapted for 32-pounders, with eight-linch and ten-inch guns at the angles. When completed, the battery will be most formidable, and with skilful and resolute artillerists might bid defiance to almost any force. The Engineer department at Pembroke, under the command of Licut.-Col. Victor, are being engaged in fortifying the port by the erection of martello towers. It is to be hoped, however, their attention will soon be directed to the construction of adequate barracks, the accommodation there at present being little more than for a handful of men,—scarcely sufficient, in fact, to mount an efficient daily guard for the dockward.

Ri. Artillery—Lieut.-Col. Bloomfield, in command of the R-toops of Ri. Horse Artillery at Woolwich, has exchanged commands with Lieut.-Col. Strangeways, in command of the RI horse Artillery at liabure. He has been ten years on the recruiting party at Liaburn, and during that period he has brought 3,400 recruits to hd.-grs. at Woolwick.

Ri. Engineers—Brevet-Major Thomas Aiskew Larcom has been appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland.
Major Larcom resigns the situation of Deputy-Chairman of the Board of Works. He has been engaged for several years in the Poor-law Boundary Commission, and in the statistical inquiries lato the agricultural and economical condition of Ireland. Major Larcom's appointment, made without reference to political connexion or interest, is one that will give satisfaction to the moderate men of all parties in Ireland.

NYANTEY.

Foot Guardis—Re Reigade will change quarters as follows—Granden and the second and the party at the second and the party and selection or interest, is

men of all parties in Ireland.

NPANTRY.

Foot Guards—The Brigade will change quarters as follows:—Grenadier Guards—1st Batt. from Wellington barracks to Wellington barracks; 2nd Batt. from St George's barracks to Wellington barracks; 3rd Batt. from Windsor to Portman sirect. Coldstream—Jst Batt. from Fortman street to St John's wood; 2nd Batt. from Tower to St George's barracks. Scots Fusiliers—1st Batt. from St John's wood to Windsor; 2nd Batt. from Chichester to Tower.

street to St John's wood; 2nd Batt. from Tower to St George's barracks. Scots Fusiliers—list Batt. from St John's wood to Window; 2nd Batt. from Chichester to Tower.

1st Foot; 1st Batt—Establishment of Batt, being completed, recruiting ordered to cease; and parties at Famham and, Petersfield withdrawn.

1st Foot; 2nd Batt.—This Corps embarked at Cork en Sist git, for Corfu. Every man was present, sober and correct, to the entire satisfaction of the numerous friends, Civiliand Military, who accompanied the officers to the steamer. The day was fine, and the cheering echoed along the shores for miles after the old Royal and Loyal. Colonel Bell received a Warrant from the Speaker of the House of Commons at the last hour, to decain his, to give evidence before a Committee of the House when it assembles, concerning some Irish election matters.

Four prisoners were released from the Military Prison at Cork, the unexpired portion of their sentence having been remitted for the purpose of embarking with their Corps, vir.—Private E. Lord, sentenced last November to 163 days' hard labour for desertion; J. Fox, sentenced in December to 163 days' hard labour for desertion; J. Fox, sentenced in December to 163 days' hard labour, who were the same of the sentence of the Serjeant-Major; W. Holmes, for drunkenness and striking a corporal a violent blow on the head with a stick; N. Sontgomery, sentenced in January to 84 days' hard labour. Why were these soldiers not marched prisoners on board, and on landing, committed to the Military Prison at Vido! They committed very serious crimes, for which they were awarded a very lenient punishment, and now three-fourths of it is remitted, which will encourage other bad men prior to embarkation to commit offences, and allow these fellows to commence the same game afresh on their arrival in the Jonian Islands.

3rd Depot—A co. from Westport to Castlebar, Feb, 3rd; to join hd.-qrs.

4th—Recruiting party at Tewkesbury ordered to be moved to Cheitenham; being unsuccessful at the former statio

Parties withdrawn and directed to rejoin Regimental Depot at Hythe.

14th—A co. from Rathkeale to Limerick, Feb. 3rd, arrived 4th; to join hd. qrs.

At Limerick. On Saturday, the 22ad January, the non-commissioned officers and men of No. 5 co. presented a splendid dressing-case to Quarterm.-Serj. H. Mortimer, as a small tribute of their respect and esteem for him, on his leaving the Reg. to join the Staff of the 2nd Royal Lancashire Reg. of Militia. The dressing-case was presented by the oldest soldier in the co. (Private Charles Francis) in a next and approprists speech. Quarterm.-Serj. Mortimer has been upwards of eighteen years a non-commissioned officer, cleven as Colour-Serieant, and three years as Quartermaster-Serjeant. He was also many years Pay-Serjeant of No. 5 co. prior to his oppointment as Quartermaster-Serjeant, and by his upright dealings and soldierlike manner in performing the many ardaous duties devolving upon him, has caused, after a separation of three years from the co., the presentation of the above mark of their esteem. His departure from the Reg. will be deeply regretted, for not only in his late co., but through the Reg., the same kind feeling exists towards him.

18th—Recraiting party at Mitchelstown ordered to be moved to Charleville, being unsuccessful at former station.

Ish—Recraiting party at Mitchelstown ordered to be moved to Cartieville, being unsuccessful at former station.

24th—A General Court-martial assembled at Chatham Garrisco on Sist ult., for the trial of Private William Guise, for desertion and making away with his Regimental necessaries. The evidence of three witnesses was given against the prisoner. The Court found him guilty. The prisoner deserted from the Depot at Chatham, on 12th Jan. 1852, and was brought back under a Military secort from Worcester, on 15th Jan. 1853. This makes the third case of desertion against the prisoner, who, it appears, was a volunteer to the 24th from the 1st Royals. Col. Ashmore, Ri. Marines, was President, and Brigade-Major Wood, Deputy Judge-Advocate. The sentence of the Court is not known, as it must be confirmed by the Horse Guards before it be made public.

31st.—Private James Lee was souteneed to 56 days' hard labour in the Military prison at Cork, for desertion off farlough.

35th Reg. completed to its establishment. Recruiting endered to cesse, and parties at Omagh, Dudley, Circeocester, and Radistock, recalled.

Boy Edward Bridger authorised to be enlisted to be trained as a drummer.

35th—Reg. removed from Gosport to Portsmouth; where hd. qrs arrived 4h; to join hd., qrs.

45th—The J. Soames and Fatima will sail from Deptor of 10th Feb., and the Thomas Arbuthnot on the 15th, for Portsmouth, to convey this Reg. to Corfu. Rl. Marines—The detachment of the Woolwich Division doing duty at Deptford Dockyard was relieved by a detachment from head-quarters, consisting of Series, 13 corporals, 2 drummers, and 155 privates, under the command of Capt. R. S. Harrison, with three subalterus.

The recruiting is proceeding very satisfactorily; numbers of young men well adapted for the Service being sent weekly to head-quarters for instruction. During the present accretify of seamen it would be advisable still further to augment this branch of the Naval Service, as the Rl. Marines are a most useful body of men, affoat or abore.

A Cour

present scarcity of seamen it would be advisable still further to sagment this branch of the Naval Service, as the Rl. Marines are a most useful body of men, affect or on shore.

A Court of Inquiry took place, some time since, on the Second Licent, of Marines (at his own request) of the Waterloo, 120, flag-ship. Sheerness, Capt. the Hon. Montagu Stopford, Acting Commander, relative to a transaction which appeared mysterious to all the parties most interested, and on Friday week an order arrived to try the said Lieutenant by a Court-martial, which was to have taken place on Thursday last, the 3rd; but in consequence of his resigning his commission, which resignation has been approved of at head-quarters, the Court-martial will not take place.

52rd.—Recruiting party at Kanturk removed to Mallow, being unsaccessful at the former place.

52rd.—Regiment completed to its establishment, and farther recruiting ordered to be discontinued.

57th.—The Lady Clark and Anna Maria to sail from Deptford for Cork on 4th and 5th Feb., to convey this Reg. to Corfu.

57th Depot, at Elizabeth Fort, Cork, might advantageously have been removed to Youghal, where there is a good barrack for both officers and men, and occupied cell by a company of the Depot 74th Reg. from Fermoy. Youghal used to be the station for a Depot until lately, when the Depot 66th Reg. was removed to Jersey.

65th—Maita, Jan. 25. Lieut. Lyon, who has been on leave of absence, visiting several of the continental ports, has met with an accident. He was hunting at Naples a short time since, when, being mounted on a vicious and almost ungovernable horse, he was thrown, and broke his arm. He was unable to return to his Reg. by the French steamer freen Naples to-day.

71st. 1st Batt, at Cork.—Four prisoners were ro-smoved on the 31st Jan. from the Military prison at Dublin to Cork Military prison.

In to Core Ministry prison.

72nd—Boy Paul Brodie authorised to be enlisted, to
be trained as a drummer.

73rd—Staff of the London District ordered to raise
twenty men for this Reg. in aid of its recruiting.

The Naval And Military GAZ

74th Depot—Private John Martin was sentenced to 84 days' hard labour, for insubordinate conduct towards a non-commissioned officer, 76th—Malta, Jan. 25. Lieut. B. Rising has been very seriously ill during the last ten days, having lost the use of one side by a stroke of paralysis. The reports to-day are, however, more favourable, 78th—John Smalley authorised to be enlisted into this Reg. to serve as Bandmaster, the late Master being invalided from long service in India. 85th—The Marson and Roman Emperor, freight-ships, sailed from Spithead on Friday night, 28th Jan., for the Mauritius, the former containing three cos., and the latter three cos. and the hd.-qrs. of the 85th Light Infantry, composing in the whole 26 officers and 600 men. Recruiting party at Totness, being unsuccessful at that place, ordered to be removed to Newton.

8th Depot—On Monday, Buildog, 6, st.-sl., embarked the Depot for Cowes, from thence they would march to Parkhurst Barracks, near Newport, isle of Wight. They consisted of about 9 officers, 25 mon-commissioned officers, and 200 men, and some women. The Lively, lighter, assisted in the removal of the troops, and was taken in tow by the Buildog, having the baggage and stores of the Reg. on board.

88th—On Tuesday, Buildog, 6, st.-sl., Com. George H. Gardaer, returned to Portsmouth from the Isle of Wight, with the hd.-qrs. of the S8th. See came alongwide the dockyard jetty and landed two cos. with their baggage; after which she steamed off to a buy on the Gosport side, and landed the remainder of the troops in boats, who marched through the Royal Clarence Yard, on their way to Fort Monokton.

80th—Private Peter Hogg was sentenced to 168 days' hard labour, for being asleep on sentry and drunk, when

way to Fort Monokton.

80th—Private Peter Hogg was sentenced to 168 days' hard labour, for being asleep on sentry and drunk, when on the gaol guard at Maryborough. Elighty-four days of the imprisonment were remitted. Four prisoners were recently removed from the civil gaol at Maryborough to the Military prison at Cork.

90th—A co. from Dublin to Kells, Jan. 31st; in aid of the Civil Power. A co. from Kells to Dublin, Feb. 2nd; to lein hd., are,

to join hd.-qrs.

to jour nu.-qrs.

91st—Boys Alexander Dickson and Michael Sheehan,
authorised to be enlisted into the Reg. to be trained as
drummers or musicians.
93rd—Recruiting party at North Berwick ordered to
remove to Peebles, being unsuccessful at the former place.

Rifle Brigade-Col. Leach's Sketch-continued.

Rifle Brigade—Col. Leach's Sketch—continued.

The next time the Rifle Corps met the enemy was in an attackmade at misdinght by 600 chosen French Grenadiers and Light Infantry, on four companies of the first Battalion, commanded by Lieut. Ool. Sidney Beckwith, in the pasy of Barba del Puerco. A well-directed fire, followed by a cheer and a charge, sent the assailants in utter confusion and dismay down the pass and across the bridge over the Agaeda, on the opposite side of which the enemy had a strong reserve. Two French officers, and many soldiers, were found dead in the pass. Lord Wellington expressed his sense of the gallantry of the Corps in a letter to Lieut. Col. Beckwith. General Crawfurd also complimented them very highly in orders. Lieut. Mercer was killed in this affair.

It is fair to remark, that in this nocturnal attack three companies only of the Rifle Corps were engaged; one of the four, which was stationed at Barba del Puerco, having been detached on the advance of the enemy to guard a path leading up the mountain, on the right of the willage, and, meeting nothing; it was consequently not engaged.

A few weeks after this, an order arrived from England.

the village, and, meeting nothing, it was consequently and a consequently and that the test companies, of which the first Battalion consisted, should be formed into cick, and that a few officers and non-commissioned officers should proceed home to recruit. The eight companies numbered 100 rank and file each. It appears, therefore, that as the Battalion landed in Portugal, about nine months before, nearly 1,100 strong, its losses had already amounted to nearly 300 mem, principally from a destructive fever whist stationed in Alentejo, after the retreat of the British Army from Talavera to the southern frontier of Portugal.

stationed in Alentejo, after the retreat of the January Army from Talavera to the southern frontier of Portagal.

The Corps came next in costact with the French in a reconsoissance made by Marshal Junot, with very superior numbers, on the post of the light division on the heights between Gallegos and Alemeds; on which occasion the retrograde movement made by the division to the heights, on the left bank of the river Duas Casas, was covered by the Rifle Corps and the Cavalry attached to General Crawfurd's command.

Its next encounter was near the fortress of Almeida, where the light division was attacked by the whole of Marshal Ney's corps, amousting to (including all arms) nearly 33,000 men. In this perilous and hard-fought action, the first Battalion of the Rifle Corps sustained a loss of eleven officers (five of whom were killed, or died of their wounds), and about 120 sergeants and rank and 61e. The French lost 1,200 men, principally at and near the bridge that crosses the Cos, which they several times stormed with their Grenadlers; but they were repulsed with terrible carnage in every attempt.

In covering the retreat of the Light Division from its advanced position on the road leading from Viseu to the Sierra de Buzacco, on which the British Army was assembling to give battle to Marshal Massena, the Rifle Corps was engaged with the French advanced guard until the division reached its station on the heights.

Throughout the day following it was engaged with the ight troops of the enemy, which in swarms covered the commissance made by Massena along the British

light froops of the enemy, which in swarss covered the reconnoissance made by Massena along the British position.

The next day followed the battle of Buzacco, in which the Light Division took a very prominent part, and during which the 95th Rifle Corps was actively engaged.

The greater part of the day after the battle the Rifle Corps was again engaged with the French light troops, near the base of the mountain.

Two companies of the second, and five companies of the third Battalion, were sent from England about this period to assist in the defence of Cadix, to which the French had laid siege. The greater part of the effective men of the second and third Battalions were sent to the Peninsula a short time after this period; the whole of them being in the light division except the seven companies stationed in Cadix, as above mentioned.

Those seven companies were hotly engaged in the glorious battle of Barossa; and the same day on which it occurred, Massena's Army commenced its retreat from Santarem, towards the Spanish frontier, followed by the Army of Lord Wellington; the Light Division and Cavalry forming his advanced guard.

A company of the third Battalion, which was for a short space of time attached to the first division of the Army, suffered severely in a sharp affair near Soubral, whilst the Army was in the lines of Torres Vedras. Its Captain and one of his Sabalterns were dangerously wounded.

In pursuing Massena's rear guard, in its retreat from Santarem, the first Battalion of the Rifle Corps was

wounded.

In pursuing Massena's rear guard, in its retreat from
Santarem, the first Battalion of the Rifle Corps was
briskly engaged near Poenbal.

The next day, the Light and other divisions of the
Army attacked the enemy near Redinha, and drove them
before them in great confusion, and with considerable
loss. The Rifle Corps bore an ample share in the contest.

est.

Near Condeixa it was partially engaged the next day;
Ind the day after with the enemy's rear guard, comnanded by Marshal Ney, which it drove from position to
osition.

and the day after with the enemy's rear guard, commanded by Marshal Ney, which it drove from position to position.

On the day following it had again ample employment in an exceedingly sharp action with Marshal Ney's Corps, near For d'Aroce. In this business the French lost many drowned in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and many drowned in the river Ceira. Two of their eagles were subsequently found in the river.

A short time after this it drove a party of French Infantry from the village of Freixadas.

Not many days afterwards the Regiment was closely and very soverely engaged with the greater part of Gen. Reguier's Corps, near Sabugal, on the river Coa. The 45rd Regiment, and the first battalion of the Riffe Corps, the whole under the command of Colocel Sidney Beckwith, beat back the French most galiantly in their various attacks, in spite of wastly superior numbers; and a howitzer was left in the hands of this little British Brigade. In his despatches, Lord Wellington promounced this action (which was fought principally by Colonel Beckwith's Brigade) one of the most glorious in which British troops were ever engaged Massens's Army being now fairly driven out of Portugal, it retired within the Spanish frontier, leaving, however, a French parts on in the Portuguese fortress of Almeida, which Lord Wellington instantly caused to be blockaded.

The French had a considerable quantity of cattle, which were turned out to graze near the ramparts, under the protection of the guns. Lord Wellington intention being to reduce the piace by famine, some companies of these first Battalion, and a part of the second and third, these arms afterwards engaged in the battle of Paentes.

shoot the cattle. This always brought a cannecade on them.

The first Battalion, and a part of the second and third, were soon afterwards engaged in the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, in which Massena's Army was completely beaten, and obliged to abandon its design of raising the blockade of Almeida. The steadleses and high discipline evinced by the Light Division, when ordered to fall back in squares, daring the battle of Fuentes d'Onoro, over a plain, followed by a large force of French Cavalry and cannonaided at the same time, must be fresh in the recollection of those who were present. This ought to open the eyes of people who are silly enough to fancy that, by training Regiments as Light Infantry, they become detrivaried as Lineanse.

When Lord Weilington's Army was falling back from the position near Fuente Guinaido, towards Soito, in consequence of the very superior numbers brought against it by Marshal Marmont, the Rifie Corps had a brush with some French Chasseurs; a part of whom dismounted and attacked the British rear-guard as Light Infantry. They were soon checked, and, during the remainder of that day, kept at a more respectful distance. A short time previous to this affair, fire companies of the third Battalios of the Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Barnard, joined the Light Division from Cadiz.

(To be concluded next week.)

(To be concluded next week.)

Ist West India Reg.—Lieut. George Jones, of this Corps, died at Southampton on Monday last, where he lately arrived from duty in Africa, on sick leave. He was formerly Serjeant-Major of the London Recruiting Chiefact. The Major of the London Recruiting the was prompted to the control of the was formerly Serjeant-Major of the was promoted District, from which situation he was promoted Ensigney in the 1st West India Reg, in July 1845.

South Devon—The volunteering has not been active in the three towns lately, we believe, in consequence of the number being complete. The Adjutant has an enrolment at Newton, on Feb. 2, at noon, it is the intention of the Government to call out the whole of the Militia of England, for one lunar month's training, in April or May next. The force is to be out all over the country at the same time, with the object of checking the double, and even triple, enlistments which it is suspected have taken place.— Plymouth Mail:

South Hants—This Militia, the assemblage of which has been delayed out of respect to the memory of the late Duke of Wellington, who was Lord-Licatenant of the country, met for the first time on Tuesday, at the Antelope cricket-ground, in Southampton, for the purpose of undergoing a 21 days' drill. In number they are about 500, and they were supplied with the Militia clothing at the Ordnance Map-office, in the town. They chiefly belonging to the agricultaral class, agreat number coming from the neighbourhood of the New Forest. Several soldiers from the 19th Reg, stationed at Winchester, assisted in the drill.

The Wiltshire have assembled for drill at Devizes. There is no lack of volunteers, and the force consists of the very flower of the rising rural labouring population. Forty smart non-commissioned officers of the Line have been sent down for the purpose of training the Regiment. The officers of the Reg. have not displayed the same readiness as the men; only 17 out of 30 having made their appearance at hd., qes. The officers present are—the Colonel of the Regiment, Lord Methuen, the Lieut-Col.; Maj. Chaffin Grove, Maj. H. N. Goddard; Capt. Cowper (the Adjutant), Capts. Heathcote, Prower, Rooke, and Clutterbock; the Regimental Surgeon, Mr W. Tucker, M.D.; Lieuts Coleman, Sloper, Reid, Breton, and Grosswell; and Eoss. Beverley, Robinson, and Poccek. The Quartermaster has not yet been appointed. The men are strong, healthy, and active, averaging from 18 to 22 years of age, and bid fair to make good

carolled immediately, so that the shoot of called out in March.

To the Eddor of the Naval and Military Genetic.

Six,—I think it would be very desirable if the belts issued to the Militaman were left in their present natural condition, without pipe-clay; what can be the use of that dirty application? I twill give the men unnecessary trouble, and take up much time which surely could be more usefully employed; moreover, in wet weather their appearance will be bad indeed, as you are aware that no great coats have been served out for the Militia.

I have a proper respect for the memory of the "Iron Duke." and although our undress uniform was the last official matter which he undertook, I would humbly suggest to the powers that be, some slight improvements, viz., Regimental buttons in lieu of the slik, shoulderstraps, upon which the number or badge of the Corps should appear, and lastly a stand-up collar, which seems to me to be more comfortable than the one now in use.

Feb. 3, 1853.

YEOMANRY.

and the operation should be confined to the removal of distinons. Four Regiments of Cavalys, forming one distinons are to be made with a single clip at the tost.

To the Editor of the Newel and Military Gazette.

Sin,—By kindly giving insertion to the following remarks on three points connected with the Yeomanry councilly, and you will, uncreaver, leaure the subject being brought before the notice of those who have the power to remedy the defects complained of, let. It is must be acknowledged that eight days which is the time at present allowed) is much too short for the drilling, which is the time at present allowed) is much too short for the drilling, which is present allowed in the remainder being completed with marching to and from their respectfully which is instituted to the remainder being completed with marching to and from their respectfully with the institute of the complete the remainder being completed with marching to and from their respectfully which is instituted that the present allowed is much too short for the drilling of the remainder being completed with marching to and from the respectfully which is instituted that the present allowed is much too short for the drilling of the remainder being completed with many that the companies of the process of the drilling of their respectfully which is instituted to the working of, one or more light t-pounders.

The clifficity of the Post of the drilling of the respective residences to the place of assembly-one Sunday—and the linguistic of the the sunday of the post of the present allowed in the respectable with the present allowed in the respectable with the present allowed in the respectable with the present allowed in the present allowed in the respectable with the present allowed in t

have been embodied since the Peace, and have, in num-beriess instances, done good and useful service at all times with the utmost alacrity and zeal. Hoping that these remarks may meet with the approval and support of the titled and influential gentlemen who are to be met with in every Regiment of Yeomanry, I have, &c., A Yroman and a very Old Subscriber, January 31, 1853.

Lieut. Lowrie, 63rd Reg.. Superintending Officer of the 2nd London Infantry Recruiting Sabdivision, has been granted leave of absence for fitteen days, having suffered injuries from the late railway collision, near Oxford

Lieut. Lowrie, 63rd Reg.. Superintending Officer of the 2nd London Infantry Recruiting Sabdivision, has been granted leave of absence for fifteen days, having suffered injuries from the late railway collision, near Oxford.

Maj.-Gen. Wetherall, Dep. Adj.-Gen., has been prevented attending his official duties at the Horse Guards for some days past from indisposition.

PLYROUTH GARRISOS, Thursday, 8 p.m.—Major-General Sir Harry G. W. Smith, G.C.B. (as anticlipated y the 'Navail and Military Gazette' some weeks since), has assumed Military command of the Western District of Devon and Cornwall, and of Somerset excluding Bristol, vice Major-General Sir John Rolt, K.C.B. who retires from lil health. Sir Harry arrived very unostentations by the South Devon Railway last evening, and was received at the station by Brigade-Major Capt. Wetherall. This morning, at eleven, a Levee was held at Morshead's Royal Hotel, Devoaport, where the following were received:—Col. Calear, R.C., Col. Andrews, R.A., Col.-Commandant Coryton, R.N., Lieut.-Col. Yea, 7th Fasiliers, Lleut.-Col. Fraser, 35th, Mr R. Eaton, Ordnance Storekeeper; the Rev. George Langmead, Citadel Chaplain, the principal Military Medleal Officer, Mr Mason, Barrackmaster, Major Trevor, Staff of Pensioners, Capt. Fisk. Adj. of S. Devon Militia, &c., and Mnjor Burnaby, R.A., on leave from the Cape, where the gallant officer served under Sir Harry Smith.

CRICULAR TO THE CAVALET.—Horse Guards, 4th February, 1853.—Sir,—It being very desirable that a uniform system of sbeeing should be established in the Cavalry, and the whole of that important subject having been recently referred to the consideration of a Board, composed of officers of great experience in that branch of the service, assisted by two old and experisence professional men, the General Commanding in Chief has been pleased to direct that the following instractions, extracted from their Report, and which embody the whole of the sreve, assisted by two old and experisenced professional men, the General Commanding

been represented by certain travellers, but it is neverthe-less one of great magnitude, and when the rigid disci-oline of the Cars is superadded to the numerical amount, it will be seen to be amply sufficient to any aggressice policy as well as to the protection of the interior safety of the Empire.

The Military Forces of Russia consist of—The Imperial Guard. The Corps of Grenadiers. Six Corps of Infantry of the Line. Two Corps of Reserve (Infantry). The Corps of the Caucasus. The Corps of the Orenboarg. The Corps of Siberia. The Corps of Finland. The Corps of Dragoons. Two Corps of Reserve (Cavalry). And the Irregular Cossacks.

of Dragoons. Two Corps of Reserve (Cavalry). And the Irregular Cossacks.

The Imperial Guard comprises—Twelve Regiments of Infantry, forming six Brigades and three divisions of equal strength. Twelve Regiments of Cavalry, also forming six Brigades and three divisions. One division of Artillery, compressing one Brigade of Horse Artillery, three Brigades of Foot, and a park of Artillery.

The Regiments of Infantry of the Guard, consist of—Three War Battalions and one Depht Battalion, each Battalion comprising 1,000 men.

The aggregate force of the Infantry of the Guard thus amounts to 36,000 men, or, to speak more exactly, of 41,000, if we include the seven Battalions, which, under divers demoninations, also form a portion of the Infantry of the Imperial Guard.

The Cavalry Corps of the Guard comprises—Six *War Squadrons, and a Depht Squadron; each Squadrons consisting of 160 horse.

This force accordingly gives an aggregate of 11,520 disposable troops, which by including the two Squadrons of Theakesses and Cossoks, of the Eural, which are also comprised in the Guard, and which amount to between 400 and 500 horse, gives us the gross amount of 12,000 mounted troops.

The Artillery of the Guard is formed by fifteen war

disposable troops, which by including the two Squadrous of Tchezkesses and Cossacks, of the Eural, which are also comprised in the Guard, and which amount to between 400 and 500 horse, gives us the gross amount of, 12,000 mounted troops.

The Artillery of the Guard is formed by fifteen war batteries, and four Depôt batteries; each battery consisting of eight pieces of ordnance, giving a total of 120 cannon, capable of being sugmented to 165, without any additional number of men, the rank and file already extending to 4,000 men.

The total strength of the Imperial Guard thus gives us, in disposable troops—41,000 Infantry, and 12,000 Cavalry, with 120 pieces of ordnance; to which must be added, for the service of the park of Artillery, pontoons and Military equipages, &c. about 3,000 men. Consequently, in round numbers the Imperial Guard may be estimated at 50,000.

The Corps of Grenadiers includes—Twelve Regiments of Infantry constituted like those of the Guards, forming six Brigades of three divisions of equal strength. One division of Cavalry, comprising four Regiments of Light Horse, divided into two Brigades; and one division of Artillery, with field-pieces similar to those of the Guard.

The Cavalry Regiments consist of—Light War Squadrons, and one or two Depôt Squadrons.

Thus the Corps of Grenadiers gives us—Infantry, 35,000 men; cavalry, 5000 men; and 150 guas; to which must be added, as for the Guard, 3,000 men employed in the park of Artillery.

The six corps of the Line severally consist of—Twelve Regiments of Infantry forming six Brigades and three divisions. Four Regiments of Cavalry, forming one division of Artillery about 15,000 men and 150 guas; to which must be added, as for the Guard.

The Regiments of Infantry have each four effective War Battalions of 1000 men, and two Depôt Battalions. The Cavalry Regiments have each eight War Squadron.

The effective disposable force of the six Corps of the Line consequently present a strength of—285,000 Infantry, 30,000 Cavalry, and 750 guns. This force be

of Horse Artillery. Four War batteries, and one Depôt

battery.
Each Regiment comprises—Eight Squadrons of Dra-goons. Two Squadrons of Lancers; and one Depôt

Bath Regiment comprises—Eight Squadrons of Dragoons. Two Squadrons of Lancers; and one Dragots. Two Squadrons of Lancers; and one Dragots. Two Squadron.

This Corpa does not, however, represent an effective and disposable force of more than 10,000 men, including its Artillery, Mounted Pioners; and field equipage.

The two Reserve Corps of Cavalry comprise—Eight Regiments of Infantry, divided into four Brigades and two divisions. One division of House Artillery. Four War batteries working 32 gun; and one Depot battery.

They include, mercover, Squadrons of Mounted Pioneers for the service of the postnoons, and a train of field-equipage. These Regiments have six war, and three depot Squadrons. The maximum effective disposable strength does not exceed 900 horse; and consequently the two reserve Corps of Cavalry may be estimated at shout 14,000 Horse and 64 guns. The territorial (or local) Millitia, known under the general appellation of Cossacks, form 162 Regiments of various strength; and it is believed that they could not offer, in the event of a feerign war, an effective force of more than 25,000 horse. They have twelve batteries of Horse Artillery working 96 field-optere, 25 of which may be considered as disposable by the 25,000 men in action.

To the Corps which we have thus passed in review must be added—The Garrison Battallons, about 100 in number, comprise 55,000 men recruited among those who, having completed their twenty years' service, are willing to remain under the Imperial banner; the Gendarmeile consisting 0 26 Squadrons of 200 horse each; and the Veterans, who are estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

consisting of 26 Squadrons of 200 horse each: and the Veterans, who are estimated at between 40,000 and 50,000 men.

None of these troops, however, are available for foreign service, save about six or eight Squadrons of the Gendarmerie. If we now recapitulate the effective force which we have detailed above, we shall find that the effective Military strength of Russia, ready for foreign service, amounts to 365,000 Infantry, 85,000 Cavalry, and 1,080 Field-pieces; all perfectly organised in Brigades, Divisions, and Corps d'Armée, provided with all the requisite accessories, and all the camp equipages and field-train necessary for a campaign; which gives us a total of about 520,000 treops; and that its sedentary or local forces amount to 280,000 rank and file, 45,000 Cavalry horses, and from 100 to 120 field-pieces without including the Cosnacks, who are not available for foreign service. Nor does the effective force which we have given actually represent a force available for an European war; as, is the event of such an emergency, Russia would be compelled to detach 40,000 men to retain the Danubian provinces under the yoke; 90,000, at least, to control the population of succient and modern Poland; reinforcements for the Army in the Cancasus, which would not fail to profit by so favourable an opportunity of increased resistance; and an efficient guard fer St Petersburg and Moscow; I to which drawbacks must be added the constant canualties supervening from the long marches through the Empire; and the no less important one arising from the well-known fact of the Coloneis of Regiments farming out their men, one tenth of the number, and frequently even more, are solders of strue.

Thus, these deductions put into plain figures, reduce the Military strength which Russia could pour into Europe to about 310,000 men; all well-taught, however, well disciplined, well-provided, steady in the field, and-confident of being immediately reinforced in case of need."

of being immediately reinforced in case of need.*

AUTHORN—Bossuet composed his grand sermons on his knee. Bacca knelt down before he composed his great work, and prayed for light from Heaven. Pope never could compose well without first declaiming for some time at the top of his voice, and thas rousing his nervous system to its fallest activity. Bentham composed after playing a prelade on the organ. Roussan wrote his works early in the morning; Le Sage at mid-day; Byron at mideight. La Fontaine wrote his fables chiefly under the shade of a tree, and sometimes by the side of Racine and Bolleau. Pascal wrote most of his 'Thoeght's on little soraps of paper in his by-moments. Fencion wrote his 'Telemachus' in the Palace of Versailles, at the Court of the Grand Monarque, when discharging the duties of tutor to the Dauphin. Luther worked at his desk for days together, without going out; but when fatigated he would take his fiddle or his guitar with him into the porch, and there execute some musical fastaw, when his ideas would flow upon him again. Calvin studied in his bed: every morning, at five or six o'clock, he had books, manuscripts, and papers carried to him there, and he worked on for hours together. Richelleu amused himself in the intervals of his labour with a squadron of cats, of which he was very fond.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE PRESENT SPATE OF FRANCE

THE PERSON SCATE OF PRANCE.

To be Esteed to News and Military Gractic.

Sent The pageantry is over, the excitement passed, the rold carriage with the huge misshapen crown on its roof, is referred where is came, to await either a coronation or abother marriage. But the ceremony has not been without not it has as clearly shown the public opinion, as the writing on the wall proclaimed that a king had been weighed in the balance and found want-

ing. I beg you and your readers to dismiss the accounts given in the 'Moniteur,' and other paid agents of some English papers, not only yaid by their employers in England, but by their patrons in Paris. I am neither paid, nor want to be paid; my object is that the exact truth should have publicity, and I declare to you I am neither warped by enry, hatred, or malice, or even the more common fault-uncharitableness. I admit all the splendour of the show. I am willing to bear witness to the imposing Military display, the admirable order, the grandeur of the religious ceremony, and the brilliancy of the bride; but I will declare before all the world the coldeness of the reception, the perfect absence of enthusiasm, although the Prefect of Police had tried to induce the working classes to attend, and the thorough indifference of the mass (saving and excepting the imperial clacqueurs) to all but the show, the bride, and the ginger-bread carriages. It was, as a Frenchman remarked, "beaucoup plus sombre que le cortège funchre du Grand Napoleon." It is all over now, and it will not here be amiss to state the effect of this marriage upon public opinion, observing that when the 'Moniteur' announced that all the expenses were to be paid from the civil list, not a soul believed it. The first little piece of deception to guilt the public was the necklace and jewels offered by the manicipal councils by no means represent the wants or the wishes of the inhabitants of Paris, and refused by the present Empress. It must be borne in mind that municipal councils by no means represent the wants or the wishes of the inhabitants of Paris, They are a body of men named by the Government, and as likely to be turned out of their present estifactory situations as any other menial under the despotism, so that this offer was merely the offer of hirelings, and not of an independent body, and the refusal lwas declared as soon as the proposition was made, every one remarking, "This is a part of the comedy at which we are to laugh."

other menial under the despotsim, so that has ouer was merely the offer of hirelings, and not of an independent body, and the refusal lyms declared as soon as the proposition was made, every one remarking, "This is a part of the comedy at which we are to laugh."

The French accept a full accountiling. "This is a part of the comedy at which we are to laugh."

The French accept a full accountiling. "This is a part of the comedy at which we are to laugh."

The French accept a full accountiling the Empire, and the marriage. Each of them became subjects of epigrams, bon mots, on dits, and so forth, but none has succeeded so badly as the last, excepting in regard to wittleisms. No one accepts them in any sulos where I have been, and where most certainly I never met, or ever shall meet, a correspondent of a leading journal who declares that the people of the salons are reconciled to this marriage. At one of the most brilliant balls the other night, at which were the Princess Mathilde and some of the Dames de Palais of the Empress, and where I saw the representatives of all the countries of Europe, excepting England, although Lady Cowley was there—I did not hear one word, not one remark upon the subject that was not prejudicial to it. It is regarded as a comp de été—the herald of others which might be more ominous and serious to Europe, excepting England, although Lady Cowley was there—I did not hear one word, not one remark upon the subject that was not prejudicial to it. It is regarded as a comp de été—the herald of others which might be more ominous and serious to Europe, it is looked upon as the result of ungovernable passion, and when done in defiance of all the advisers of the throme—if advisers are admitted—it is regarded as an act arising more from thwarted appetite than from devotion or love, to the disregard of the high character, the Empire ought to bear in Europe; it is universally reproduced, nor has the ceremony in the least degree altered that opinion is not flattering. Before the Empires of the Empress

are to figure more prominently. In my next I will give you my idea of the present ferce, hopes, and fears of the Legitimists, Oriennists, Socialists, and Napoleonists. IL VECCHIO.

DEFENCE OF THE COASTS.

To the Editor of the Novel and Military Gazette

Sug.—1 am one of the veterans instructed by the seasonable observations of my intelligent and experienced comrade, Colonel Leach, through comments on the Martello Towers, as well as other interesting Military affairs. Remembering well these Towers, I accord with Colonel Leach that since substantially-erceted and judicially-placed, it becomes a paramount duty to use them. They extend along the Kentish and Surrey coasts as far as Eastbourne, where, I think, a tower of larger dimensions terminates the line. Among objections, I write from memory, the traversing gun of each tower could not, it has been said, be sufficiently depressed to bear upon boats approaching the shore. This objection may be doubtless obviated by grooves for depression, and stays for guns when depressed secundam artes; whilst Colonel Leach suggests the application of hand-gremades as an unquestionable means of impeding hostile approach; and, in your publication of the 15th, Rear-Admiral Wauchope proposes that ridges of stone should be intermediately collected, on which heaps the fire from each tower should be directed the moment a man touches land—thus would the result of one shot be productive of wide discomfiture.

Improvements might be, moreover, adopted to render the continuous chain of towers altogether efficient to prevent a Flotilla from landing anybody of troops on any intermediate point.

The discharges would announce approach of hostile boats of an enemy, and call forth all supporting force within reasonable distance.

Each tower might be numbered, and prepared with signals, viz., dischaguisching coloured rockets, so that the island might be promptly and throughout apprised of the exact place at which hostile invasion was attempted. The unprotected state of the Devon and Cornwall coasts may raise a question whether similar towers might not (and of increased discussions) be usefully pisced at Torbay, Penzance, &c. &c.

The cost as regards the coasts of Kent and Sussex has not already incurred, the towers may be rendered available for a

remunerations?

The insatiated machine may gorge night and day, unfed and untired, but the living infant prematurely brought to feed those wooden mouths—the sork of a Almighty God—requires fostering rest and food for body and soul!! Then the dark and fearful storms which brought forward revolution, marchy, and infidelity in France, should be to England an one/sil lesson—should teach her to reverence the national

religion, her altars and her truths—not to lend her-self to estentatious knowledge more vague than useful, not to the disciple of the world, rather than consistent advocates of Church and State, as by the Coronation Oath and by law established, or she will bring on and deserve destruction.

C. H. S.

GUTTA-PERCHA CAPS FOR SHELL FUZES.

GUITA-PERCHA CAPS FOR SHELL FUZES.

To the Editor of the Novol and Milliary Gascill.

Sire,—Having lately observed an ingenious substitute for corks in stopping bottles by means of a guita-percha cap, which sorews on the outside the neck of the bottle, it struck me at once—remembering the fatal socidents that occurred some twelve years ago on board the Medea and Excellent from using gunmotal caps, which are liable to have a particle of grit or silex in them, received in the process of casting—that this grata-percha cap would be free from any dangerous ingredient, and therefore deserving of notice by the proper Authorities; I have in consequence submitted the matter for the consideration of the First Lord and Board of Admiralty. This guitapercha cap is, I believe, a French patent. B. C. New-enham, Esq., of this city, kindly presented me with one of them.—I am, &c.

Cork, Jan. 20, Cork, Jan. 20,

FORMING SQUARE (WHEN THREATENED BY CAVALRY COMING DOWN SUDDENLY).

To the Editor of the Navel and Military Genetic.

To the Editor of the Namel and Milliary Gouette.

Sin,—I have read a great deal lately about your squares. Is there any better plan than the following, supposing the Battalion in Line? On the two centre companies four, and five, formed four deep. Remaining companies, inwards and rear, form square; right about face, right and left shoulders forwards, double, &c.; Front turn, and sections outwards; Light company, halt, right about face. There ought to be only one plan, not fine or three; or would you rather do it by threes, as not likely to create so much confusion as by fours in telling off (suppose casualties)? Or, on the right centre company, No. 4, form square (the Battalion in column at wheeling distance). Remaining companies, inwards and outwards form four deep. Right and left shoulders forward, double, &c. Or the same on two centre subdivisions at quarter distance? as quicker. The company square (best method?). Leading section, stand fast. Centre sections, outwards face. Bear section, right about face; quicker than the diamond or triangle square.

DRESS OF INFANTRY OFFICERS.

'To the Editor of the Novel and Military Gazetta.

Sin.—Amongst the many changes of the times, is there any probability of a change in the uniform of the officers of the Infantry? Returning from a foreign station the other day, after an absence of the great trunk railways, I was struck by the number of me employed on it with red piping down the seams of their numentionables. I at first thought they were recently-discharged soldiers, who had retained these garments, and felt melt gratified that the directs had opened such a field of labour for the worn-out defenders of their country, who could no longer for hollow her banners the wide world round; but another and another station appearing with the men clothed the esame, I perceived, to my chagrin, that it was a uniform adopted for the official labourers of the company. Arrived at my destination, I was daily jostled by youths of sixteen or seventeen, spracely dressed with cloth case precisely of the Military cut, and surrounded by the cak-band so like my own that is hold have thought there had been a school for Cadets in the neighbourhood, had they not carried each a small wand of exactly a yard long under their arms, and been followed by another youth of less pretensions with a roll of drapery upon his shoulder. All this was amonging enough, but the climach happened by comboning me a Bath chair; it contained a down by a young man fashionably dressed, while the content of the

only arm of the Service exposed to such ridicule. Economy is pleaded, I know, for many of the monstrosities heaped upon us; but I am confident more economy might still be practised, and still a Military uniform retained, martial in appearance and divested of all meanness, frippery, and such foibles as delight the rabble and the crowd. Look at the Infantry of other nations: there, by a tasteful combination of colours, cloth is so blended with cloth that few decorations, in the way of lace, is necessary; yet the garments give the wearer a Military appearance, and few in Civil life feel disposed to copy them, simply because, although as Military garments they are quite becoming, as every-day wear in Civil life they would be absurd.

Great pains are taken with the Cavalry, to fit and

becoming, as every-day wear in Civil life they would be absurd.

Great psins are taken with the Cavalry, to fit and adorn it, and the Horse and Foot Artillery and the Engineers are well dressed. Why, then, this neglect of the clothing of the Infantry? Are they less valuable as an arm, or have their services been less valuable than any other? I put this question fearlessly, feeling that there can be but one response. Why, then, let me ask, this apparent slight in the article of dress? Let us hope the new Commander-in-Chief will turn his attention to this matter. No one knows the value of the British Infantry better than Lord Hardinge, and he could not better testify his good feeling towards it than by causing a wise, useful, and at the same time, economical change in its uniform, both for officers and men. The latter require the regenerating tailor quite as much as the officers.—I am, &c.,

Cheshunt, Dec. 15, 1822.

DISEMBARKING AN ARMY

To the Elitor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

To the Enter of the Nasaland Milliary Gazette.

Sir,—"There is nothing like leather!" Our Artillery friends talk of preventing a landing by "batteries of Field Artillery." What will they do next? With their pop-guns of 9-pounders they are going to oppose heavy ships' guns iron 32, 56, and 68-pounders, and the shell-guns of from eight to ten inches diameter; and this with a gun that at the range of 1,000 yards has a penetration in oak of less than twelve inches. Why, such a shot would not find its way through the side of even a moderate-sized ship, and it certainly would not achieve what the heavy guns in batteries at Algiers and Acre failed to accomplish.

These formidable nine-pounders are to be placed, we are told, not in Martello towers, coast batteries, or ease-mates, but on the open maccu, close to the water's edge, that the shot may riocchet amongst the boats! Well, let us take some of them; we will not give them fifty feet per gun, as they require for march or manoware, but we will put iffteen guns in every 100 yards of beach. An 80-gun ship brings forty heavy iron guns to bear in that space! What a "smash" they would make amongst her field-pieces at 1,000 or 1,200 yards distance. And how nice and clean their grope would sweep the beach, at a range of about 400 yards. Suppose there shall not be water for a line-of-battle-ship, well! granted there shall be not sufficient, still heavy guns may be floated in gun-boats, or small craft, and a dozen or two of 32-pounders in flat-bottomed boats or barges, would prove very troublesome opponents to our field-pieces. With three degrees of elevation our iron guns would have a good, honest, effective range of 1,500 yards, while the chances of hitting an object at 1,000 yards are for the 32-pounder sine and a half, for the 9-pounder; four or, out of an equal number of shots, experience tells us, that where the larger calibre strikes nineteen times, the smaller will only strike zeour!

The person about to force a landing has to a certain extent insense.

of less than two degrees, if the first bound is not to be so high as to go over any boat, or indeed over the upper deck of any ship.

Let us place the field-pieces forty feet above the plain, that they may be above the guns, on the upper deck of a large ship, while they would be below the row of the smallest brig in the service, and rifles from the tops and crosstrees of ships would prove a serious annoyance to the gunners of guns not protected by parapets. That is, the new Minie rifle, that kills people at 600 or 800 yards. I will not enter into a very nice calculation, but will assume that all shot more in straight lines; by my estimate, shot from guns so placed forty feet above the level will strike the water or plain, at the following distances from the guns, with the degrees of depression marked against them.

Gun forty feet above the plain, whether it be on a cliff or Mantello Tower:

Depression	degrees	strikes the	plain at	yards	from the gan
86.0	1 2	981	**	1524	*
20	1	10	10	764	
- 10	2	10.	**	381	
11	3	- 14	10	255	10000
35	4.	- 11		191	
**			10	153	
11	- 6	-	10	127	all the later
11	7	- 4	-	109	

Thus it will be seen that if the height of forty feet be close to the water, there will be a considerable space under that height, which no shot can reach. And that a Martello tower that has its parapets and down to admit of a depression of five degrees has still a radius of 153 yards round itself, which cannot be touched by cannon shot with the ordinary charge, and a great part of that space could not be touched by any hand-greenades now in use. A little reflection will convince us, that under none of the ordinary circumstances of war can we depend upon so placing field-pieces as to ensure a ricochét fire close to the beach. There is a very old saying, not intended to be complimentary to a very old Corps, it is, when any very absurd thing is advanced, to say, "Tell that to the Marines;" but the saying is not applicable here; you must not tell the "Marines" that you can stop a properly-planned landing with only field-guns! Stout hearts and good muskets must meet the enemy on the beach, if it be possible to meet him ruzen!

There is another little mistake about landing troops, which people should avoid. Why should you put your men into boats at all? Ten boats, to carry 100 men each, would require at least 100 feet of beach; a long, light steamer, drawing two or three feet of water, would carry two ranousans" men, and would require only thirty feet of beach. We manage to walk on shore is on from a stainer, and of the walk on shore from a ship's launch, which, with eighty men in, would draw three feet water; why should we not walk on shore is of feet of the rest! A. C. Lendon, 31st January, 1852.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Navat and Military Guzette.

Sir,—In your journal of this day I notice that the officers belonging to the "Devon and Exeter Volunteer Rifle Corps" were duly gazetted on Tuesday last, their commissions being signed by the Lord-Lieutenant of the County. This is surely a step in the right direction, and I do hope that the example of the Devonshire Riflemen will be speedily followed by the inhabitants of Southampton, Portsmouth, Hastings, Dover, and Newcastle. I mention these towns, because at those places last year many persons were enrolled, and others most anxious to join the corps, when they were sanctioned by the Government. The whole of our coast, especially that portion opposite France, requires that all should be ready for what may take place, and Volunteer Riffemen would do "the State some service," at all events they would do their best, and "where there's a will there's a way." Weeks are going on, and soon we may expect a change in the political world, another great cause for activity on our parts; if corps are enrolled it is of the greatest consequence that they should be well-disciplined, and a manual of instruction is needed as much for the Volunteers as for the Militia.

Yours faithfully, Widen-Awake.

Jan. 22nd, 1853.

SUNATURES TO LETTERS IN TYPE .- "Vanity," "M. D.,"

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH.—It is not generally known that the bride of the Emperor Napoleon III re-ceived her education in England. When a girl, Mdlle Montijo, with her sister, the present Duchess of Alba, were papils at a highly respectable establishment at Bristol.

^{*} The ' Nemesis' landed 800 in one ship in China.

Co Beaders and Correspondents.

To "R. M. D."—If you reflect on the very limited space we can workly afford to any one case, you will nuclearly an an analysis of the very limited space we can workly afford to any one case, you will nuclearly with that the local travition of Pensioners was abolished, and that all their former privileges on that head were restored. You are quite right in all you say of the Service, and we cannot but commend your zeal and logally; one, such as you are, raises the character of the Army in public estimation.

one, such as you are, russes or contract of the Arage of the Public estimation.

To "K. O."—The publication to which your remarks refer is one of very low character, has no connection with the Service, and has no influence whatever with civilians. To refute such would be endless work.

To refute such would be endless work.

The creature's at his dirty work again."

To "A Candidate."—We cannot calculate on the manber of vessels which may be chartered to convey convicts in 1853. Theony-four convict quards of Pension-res have within the last three years been embarked—about eight a year.

ers have within me took being a constant constant control of the Saff Officer of Pensioners would be formarded by him, and that a commutation of pension would be granted even though you did not emigrate. But the commutation must be clearly shown to be for your permanal advantage.

waited to the Staff Officer of Fernancies would be granted even though you did not emigrate. But the communication must be clearly shown to be for your permanent edicantage.

To "Q"—The notice stack up at the Horse Guards and elevance is for recruiting information, but there is nothing new in the notice. The benefits referred to have been granted some years opo. Last weeks "Weekly Dispatch' spent a Leading Article on it.

To "Miles."—To Attack in Double Column of Subdivisions from the Centre.—Is there any better plan than the following, covered by the Light Infantry: —The two centre subdivisions bring their right shoulders forward—quick march. Remaining companies—rightabout face; by subdivisions right and left shoulders forward—quick march. Remaining companies—rightabout face; by subdivisions right and left shoulders forward—double. Form line (to attack). Front subdivisions—to the right and left free—double. Serjeants to step out and mark distance to prevent overlapping. Would you prefer moving forward by echelon, or taking grown of en chelon, and retiring by ditto?

To "Do."—The oldmode of forming square was perhaps not exceptionable a century ago, when Battalions of 16 plutons were formed into platons of four grand divisions each (on the march). Form square for given, the first grand division talled, formed the front face. The second and third divided in the centre and wheeled to the right and left faces, and then from the left, so forthly and left faces, two on the right of each grand division, wheeling to the right, forming the right face; two platons on the right of each grand division to the first grand division, then wheeled to the left, force; the fourth grant was the first grand division, then should be first grand division of the proposite to the right about on their left heeks, so forming the rear face; all the officers except those commanding the right face; two on the left, so formed the front face; the second wheeled to the right and off faces, and then saved underly of the second wheeled to the r

To "A Soldier." — We cannot root out self-inheas, but see may expose it to scorn.

We correct viole you that in the Estimates expenditure should be fairly set down to the receiving department, and that it is deceptive to insert under Ordannese, cherges respectedly Naval. We believe that these former practices will be discontinued. We have no sympathics with Messrs Cobten, Bright, and Co. No near nore fank an invession than they do. We also coincide is your opinion respecting the practicy of European officers in the East India Company's Regiments, and we have increasinfy laboured to have the evil reached—as yet in vais.

To "Pagnax." — We believe that an opplication through the Turkish Embussy is the best channel.

No foreign service whatever is suited to the tastes, habits, and feelings of an Englishman. Neither Austrian, Swedish, nor Prussian.

The ordinary price of a commission in the Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms is 1,250l.; the pay is 70l. per annum.

To "Light Bob."—There is an old seging, "A cobbler should not go beyond his last?" and your only muse should be Brown Bess. Your spirit is good—your verses bad.

To "Z."—We are not advocates for indiscriminate and general arming of the population, but we canciously desire to have the Militia well armed and trained—not merely drilled, and we desire to see numerous volunteer. Corps carpilly formed of active, youns, and intelligent grallemen and Yeomen of the country. The pride of these Corps should be, that, as good shots, they should be able to challenge the seerld.

To "A Soldier, No. 2."—Had due attention been paid by the Commonding Officer to the conduct of the officers, nothing so disgraceful to the Corps and to the Army could have occurred. For the sake of good order and discription, we hope that the perpetrators of such origins many be forced to leave the Service or be tried by a Court-markin!

To "A Constant Reader."—The full dress of the Regimental Staff of the Household Cowalry is regulated by Horse Gwards "General Order of 1st April, 1846.—Adjutant—the uniform of his rank as a Subaltern in his Corps.—Quartermarker, Surgeon, Assist. Surgeon, wear the same coat as the other officers, with epochalities and aiguelletes. Cocked hats at Levess and Drawing-rooms as the other officers; but the Quartermaster securit Regimental to ping tassed and feather, and the Veteriary-Surgeon a black shit loop without feather. No such is worn: the other appointments the same as for the other officers of the not being permitted to retain their rank and their manes in the 'Army List,' unless they chance to be of the kniphly orders or of the rank of Colonel. How many List,' unless they chance to be of the kniphly orders or of the rank of Colonel. How many List, where their manes retained in the 'Army List,' because they were not Colonels of the period.

"Last for Ever."—Thanks. All in good time shall have attention.

"L

the period.
'Last for Ever."-Thanks. All in good time shall

of the period.

"Last for Ever."—Thanks. All in good time shall have attention.

To "W. H." (Norfolk square, Brighten).—Seek an interview with the Lord-Lieutenant of the county you are residing in, and make your application. At the same time obtain the good-will of the Colonel of the Convey Regiment of Militia. Get personal friends of the Lord-Lieutenant, and the Colonel to back wour request. Should there be no company vacant, or likely soon to become vacant, cost about for some other Regiment where there is a vacancy and go to work in the same way. As a personal property qualification is substituted for a landed property qualification by the Militia Act of least Session, you are not confined to a particular County Militia. For the amount of qualification see 42nd Geo. III, c. 90. A polite letter of inquiry as to vacancies, addressed to the Adjudant of any Militia Regiment you may fix on, no doubt will obtain an ansarer. You woulf find the amous of the several Adjutants, with the head-quarters of their Head of "Militia." We are obliged to "Esprit de Corps," but think enough her been wild at all events for the present reporting the

"Militia."

We are obliged to "Esprit de Corps," but think enough has been said at all events for the present reporting the disgraceful conduct of certain officers in a distinguished Regiment in Dublin. The Court of Inquiry will do justice to all porties.

The Official Navy List.—To "A Subscriber."

We can see no good reason why the letter M does not appear (in the Navy List) before the names of those officers who served in China and received a Mestal for such service. We hope the omission will be rectified in the next Number. service. W next Numbe

service. We hope the omission will be rectified in the next Number.

To "C. S."—The information you require is meat eccurately given at pp. 314 and 316 of 'Hart's Annual Army List."

To "M. D."—The income-tax ought not to have been charged on the allocausee for medicine, nor on the marching-money, nor on the cash for railway fares. It was correct to charge on the sum received for examining the recruits, but not on sums which were paid away by you, and constituting no income.

To "A Vectran."—There is nothing whotever in the rules and regulations of the Service to prevent the Serjeant from recruiting for the East India Company. You need have no fears. We never give up the names or letters of our Correspondents; they may implicitly confide in us.

Communications declined or rejected cannot be returned; they are usually destroyed; and no communication can be tatended to, personally affecting individuals, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

Maval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1858.

THE BURMAH BLUNDERS.

Cunctando restituit Rem."

" By delay Rupees are pouched."
-Free translation

If the object of sending a Force to Burmah had been merely to encourage the Burman King and People to fight it out, instead of giving in, a better plan could not have been devised than that of sending a fine Army with an old General, against whom the imputation neither of "dash" nor "rash" could be laid. The rapidity of movement rendered possible by steam would have been deemed almost miraculous by the Burmans; but of this General Godwin seems either unconscious or incredulous, and falled to impress on his barbarian enemy this proof of the Power of England. Despite the General's inertness, the activity of the Naval Commander, however, astounded the Burmese, and they hardly attempted to aim, still less to strike, a blow, but suffered us to take Prome, then to abandon it; to occupy Pegu, and then to withdraw from it, without any resistance or retaliation. From having lost all heart, our conduct, or rather that of the General, gave them heart again, and we find that the Burmese are now taking courage, and actually have gained some advantages over us. Delay in us has been construed into Fear, our Retirement into Retreat. In the East, more than elsewhere, the motto on every standard should be " Forse to hesitate is dangerous, to retreat is to suffer defeat. There is only one thing that can now acquit General Godwin from the blame of mismanaging this war, and that is, if it can be shown that he has acted on orders from the Governor-General or from this country. Such a supposition is hardly to be entertained; and the public voice in India and in England has allke demanded that the Command of the Army in Burman should be given to an officer who has faith in its fighting qualities, in its " Pluck and Bottom." The days are evil, and we should hasten to redeem the time. We cannot afford to lose the prestige of invincibility in the East, which of late years has been jeopardised by effete Generals and Governors. The best news we can now hope to hear, by the next mail, is, that the Army has at last got a Fighting Commander.

MESSRS COBDEN, BRIGHT, AND THE PEACE SOCIETY.

Mr Cobden has two ideas: the general diffusion of cotton-twist, and low wages. To these notions every topic is made subservient. Under this influence he has lately put forth a pamphlet, the first object of which is to diminish the lustre of the Duke of Wellington's name as a warrior, for no other reason than having followed the instructions he received from Government; and that Government being wrong in instituting wars, the Duke is particeps criminis. Most instituting wars, the Duke is particeps criminis. excellent Lancashire logic! Recurrence is had to the long-disputed question of 1794-5,—whether the war of 1793 was "just and necessary?" No human kno can pretend to say whether the sanguinary ruffians of the Reign of Terror would have been satisfied with cutting each other's throats if left to themselves; but everything that has since happened, serves to prove that propagandism of anarchy would not have left the surrounding nations at peace. The state of misery to which France was reduced would have soon driven her hordes forth to propagate her principles and rob

At the India House it is said—"That General Godwin has fully acted up to his orders, and that the Directors are perfectly satisfied with him."

her surrounding neighbours. Whatever disputes on this point might have influenced the politicians of the last century, there can be no doubt that the war of 1803 was one purely of self-defence; the best proof of which is the fact that 300,000 Civilians enrolled themselves in Volunteer Corps, for the protection of all that is dear to civilised man. It was the instinct of self-preservation, equally powerful with nations as with individuals: and we are only sorry to observe that this impulse has been checked at the present moment; for, under a different organisation, Volunteer Corps, properly trained as light troops, and selected with regard to youth and activity, would form a material assistance and support to the troops of the Line and Militia.

The disheartening and non-resistance doctrines of Mr Cobden have, as we said before, been put into a brochure, and freely distributed to the members the Peace Society at their late assembly, (they, as we understand, paying one shilling each for the valuable effusion), and has been re-ceived by them as a true patriotic gift. No one can doubt the good motives that actuate 'a large portion of the gentlemen of this Association; but w considerable doubt both as to the value of their proposals and their being opportune. The speeches on this occasion were of the usual calibre, little diversified; and it would be a waste of time to our readers to go through them in detail; we shall therefore only notice a passage in that of Mr Bright. This Corypheus of the peace-makers says: "That public opinion has already put down the practice of duelling, nd why should it not operate in like manner in the disputes between nations?

This question is already answered, as far as regards our own country; for, let Mr Bright canvass the opinions of all the inhabitants of the three kingdoms, and he will find that there will scarcely be a dissentient voice to the continuation of the peace we now enjoy; but in all conventions, agreements, and contracts it is necessary to have the full consent of more than one party; and in this predicament we now stand. If Mr Bright has any doubt on this subject, and wishes to do away with it, let him put on his beaver, or silk, hat, and take a run over to Paris.

Arguing from analogy, he will find the Emperor in the best of humours during his honeymoon; and it will not appear any intrusion to ask this question : France being at peace with all the world, and, according to official accounts, in a state of perfect tranquillity at home, what necessity exists for keeping an Army of 400,000 men on foot; and for what particular purpose is she now building a large fleet of line-of-battle ships and steamers?" When Mr Bright When Mr Bright obtains satisfactory replies to these queries, we shall be glad to have a little more chat with him. Should find it dull travelling alone, he has only to ask the chairman of the Association to accompany him. We are sure that both the Emperor and his bride would be edified and entertained by a lecture from Mr Muntz on the beauties of a republican form of Government.

May the eloquence of these gentlemen prove effieaclous! and may we live to see the nations of Europe, with one consent, lay down their arms and turn them into ploughshares! This once effected, we have only to enter into arbitration with the different savage peoples with whom we have dealings, and the lion and the lamb will lie down together, on the Wars of all kinds being then same bale of cotton. put down by word of mouth, we may hope for greater progress in the golden era; when all restrictions will oe superfluous; the locks may be taken off doors; ecincts of gaols planted with mulberry-trees, the buildings being converted into nurseries of silkworms; the Protective and the Detective sent to grass; the Lord Chief-Justice of the day eating a facts-

chop with a descendant of Dick Turpin at the Union Club; Doctors Newman and Achilli playing backgammon together for love; and Cardinal Wiseman taking a friendly dish of tea with the Bishop of Barbadocs. If all these results can be obtained by the efforts of the Peace Association, who is the man that will not support them in person or with his purse?

But to return to Mr Cobden's recent publication, which can hardly be designated by a single title-being like Cerberus three-headed - treat-Duke of Wellington, the wars with France, and our national defences. It is deserving of notice from the importance of the subjects, the celebrity of the pamphleteer himself, and from its containing such a strange mixture of truth and error. We would be sorry to see it either wholly approved or wholly rejected. The arrangement is not certainly very Aristotelic, but we discover that the writer divides it into two main divisions-retroctive and prospective. The retrospective portion makes an "a propes" of a sermon on the Duke of Wellington, and treats of the right or the wrong of the late war; the prospective part in connexion with the same subject discusses the question of England's national defences

Now, with both of these there is much fault to find, if we consider them as practical essays; and in them we find little to commend beyond the good tone of moral feeling which characterises them. The pamphlet as a whole is decidedly defective from want of unity and clearness of purpose-that is, of practical purpose. The former part is peculiarly defective from overlooking several points of great importance in such a publication. In the first place Mr Cobden quite overlooks the essential difference between the past, and present, or future, when considered, as it is professed by him to be done, in an exclusively prac-When the question relates to the past, it rical light. is only concerned with principles, and the moral sense is satisfied if these are maintained, however men may differ as to the merits of persons and actions. such matters we may always apply Shakspeare's maxim, which Mr Cobden, from his express vocation. ought particularly to value, "Your if is the only The most strenuous opponent, the Zoilus himself, of the Duke of Wellington and the whole French war, if he be a just and reasonable man. will be satisfied, if his own principles be admitted, even though the application of them verse of his own-that is, though both the war and its Chief be made the subject of eulogy instead of censure, so it be on the grounds of right and justice. But in speaking of present or future matters where acti is required, this "if" is no longer available; the question to settle is not whether "if" the French have no thoughts of invading us, we ought not to look on them with feelings of simple friendship and discard all preparation of defences as superfluous and absurd; but whether they may not have such a design, or be led into it, and, if so, what measures ought to be taken to prevent such an occurrence. In our opinion, and we believe that opinion is very general, Mr Cobden has not duly distinguished these two points: the sufficiency of the recognition of mere principles in the one case, and its utter insufficiency in the other.

A second error which vitiates his whole argument is, that in criticising the war, he does not go back to the root of the whole matter, the causes of the revolution, nor even refer to the text-book on that subject, Sir James Mackintosh's 'Vindica Gallica,' nor to any work of the sort.

Lastly he writes throughout in the tone of a pleader, engaged on one side, and only bound to state what bears in favour of that side, although not falsifying and, we believe, not intentionally misrepresenting On the other hand, the principles he sets out with are correct, and might be made the basis of a future history of the whole French revolution with the consequent war and life of the Duke of Wellington. He has also done some good in discriminating things that are too commonly confounded. This praise we think due.

We would here offer to Mr Cobien a piece of friendly advice, which he is too peaceable a man to take otherwise than it is meant-kindly. There is a mission in which he may be really influential and useful. Instead of wasting his time and efforts in vainly denouncing what is going to be done and being done at home, let him make himself acquainted-which he now certainly is not-with France, not merely with the industrial, the landed, or the literary portion of the community, who may naturally wish for peace, nor yet with the ostensible autocrat of that great country-the Emperor himself and his wishes, but with the French Army, both the private and the officer, and see whether the wish for peace with England is so clearly visible there; it may be that he will not find any spirit of decided harred against England or the English, but let him see whether they do not cherish the hope of wiping out the defeat at Waterloo by a victory on English ground. Mr Cobden cannot but see, as we too clearly do, that in the hands of the French Army-and not we fear in those of Napoleon the 3rd only-is the question of war or peace, the extension of the French frontiers to the Rhine, and the invasion of England.

MILITIA RANK.

As the Regular and the Militia Forces may often come in contact, it is well that the officers of the respective Services should understand their relative positions.

By the second section of the 42nd Geo. III, cap. 90, it is enacted that "the officers so appointed for the Militia, to be armed and arrayed as hereinafter directed, shall rank with the officers of His Majesty's Forces, as the various of their rank."

Forces, as the youngest of their rank."

The Act of last session, viz., 14 and 15 Vict., cap.
32, makes no alteration in this section of the 42nd
Geo. III, cap. 90. Therefore the relative rank of
Militia officers remains as it was.

So that if there be no Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regulars in garrison or on parade, any Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia whose Regiment shall be on the spot, will take the command of all the troops, Regulars as well as Militia, in preference to any Major of Regulars. In like manner, a Major of Militia will command all Captains of either Service; and a Captain of Militia take precedence of all Lieutenants;

Experienced as the officers of the war-Militia were, no great inconvenience—with, one exception we shall notice—was likely to occur from a temporary exercise of Militia rank, when Corps of the two Services were lying together. Indeed, in those days there were so many General Officers on the Staff that it was scarcely possible for a command of any consequence to devolve on a Militia officer. But with the want of professional knowledge of the officers in the present Militia Force, Militia rank may be attended with serious derangement. This, however, the Commander-in-Chief and Generals in command of Districts will foresee, and no doubt provide against, as far as possible.

But there is one case—the one to which we have before alluded—which the Commander-in-Chief may find great difficulty in dealing with: it is, where a Colosel of Militia may choose to be present with his Corps in stations with Regulars, where there may be no Brevet-Colonel (who would command a Colonel of Militia of any standing) in command of a Regiment, and, moreover, no General Officer—for Lieutenant-Colonels of Regular Regiments, with the Brevet rank

of Colonel, we must recollect, are rare; a Colonel of a Regular Regiment being always a General Officer, and never serving as a Colonel. Now as, with exception or two, every Militia Regiment has its full Colonel, who, from time to time takes the command of his Corps, these gentlemen will be continually standing forth as the senior officer present, and in virtue of their commissions will take the command of any Cavalry, Artillery, and Regiments of the Line that may be in the garrison where their Militia Regiment may be.

During the latter part of last year, when certain Militia Regiments were training, we know at least one garrison town in which there was a Militia Regiment under the command of its Colonel. In these cases, it is true the Militia Colonel did not avail himself of his rank, and assume the command of the troops; but he might have chosen so to have done! Without disrespect, then, we ask, was it likely that these Colonels of the new-raised Militia would have been qualified for their position? Indeed, it may be a question whether these Militia Colonels were justified in putting their rank in abeyance.

A Colonel, truly speaking, ought to be a Field Officer in command of a Regiment of two or more Battalions acting together. Such, we believe, is the position, and the only position, of Colonels in Continental Armies. In our own Regular Service it is either a Brevet rank, as an intermediate step to the higher Brevet rank of Major-General; or, the Regimental rank of Colonel is given, that the officer may come in for certain emoluments arising from the clothing of the Regiment. It is what is called " getting a Regiment," but in fact, having nothing whatever to do in the command or discipline of the Regiment.

In the Militia the case is quite different. the Colonel does join and command his Regiment, but has nothing to do with clothing it; this being done by the Ordnance. The only emolument of a Militia Colonel, besides his daily pay of 14. 2s. 6d., being an allowance of sixpence a day per company, -for what we know not.

What possible use, then, can there be of the rank of Colonel in the Militia? It can only embarrass the Licutenant-Colonel, and may be the means of producing, from want of professional knowledge and ex-perience, some lamentable disaster in the field, should Militia be called into active service.

It is surprising to us, under the circumsta the case as detailed, that, in the Militia Bill of last session, Government did not take the advantage then presented, of abolishing the rank of Colonel; or providing for the vacancies as they shall occur not b filled up, so that all Militia Regiments should be under a Lieutenant-Colonel Commandant.

With a prospect before us of the Militia and Regulars being called upon to act together in face of any enemy, the embarrassment that may be occasioned by Militia rank-of the superior rank of inexperienced officers-ought now to be looked in the face, and means at once devised to put aside the difficulty.

THE BREVET.

The time approaches when the state of the Army, as compared with that of the other Powers of Eu France in particular, will become the subject of legislative debate; and whilst the question of in-crease will be mooted, justice to those who have alwho have already done the State good service, and are able and willing to step to the front once more, will not be overlooked by the noble Lord, in whose hand the charge of their interest is now so worthily lodged. most amongst the grievances of which the officers of the Army have cause to complain, stands conspicuous the shabby curtailment of the Brevet of 1851, by which a portion of the oldest and hardest-

worked officers were abruptly out out from the promotion to which they were so much better entitled than a large number of those for whose especial benefit the Brevet appeared to have been issued. So many statements have appeared in our pages on this subject, that it is needless to recapitulate the comparative data. Let us look at the sister Service, but with no envious eve : there? the stream of promotion to the higher grades flows smoothly but rapidly onwards. Our neighbours, the French, remembering Napoleon the First's definition of" the cheap defence of nations " lavish honours and promotion on their Army, which is consequently intoxicated with enthusiasm and esprit; whilst we (labouring at the same time under a plethora of wealth) allow our Military defenders to skulk on under a consciousness of admitted neglectneglect the result of a cold, calculating, but sadlymistaken policy, the desire to conciliate Hume, Cobden, and a half-dozen other votes of a similar tendency

It is supposed that a Supplemental Brevet would have been issued on the 9th November, 1852, had not the death of the Duke and the consequent expense of his funeral interfered. That Lord Hardinge will not suffer any delay in that act of justice, which he can possibly prevent, we may rest assured. By a reference to the " Mirror of Parliament," vol. xi, p. 951, on an occasion somewhat similar, but of much less hardship, we find his Lordship, saying in reply to a question on the subject, "I wish that the Brevet could have taken place on the occasion of Her Majesty's wedding; but I beg to remind the honourable gentlemen that there will shortly be another opportunity on the occasion of Her Majesiy's birth Lord Hardinge will live and die the soldier's friend.

SANDHURST EXAMINATIONS: THE PROS AND CONS.

If we mistake not the drift of the following letter, it is disapproving of the examination of candidates for commissions in the Army,-not the character only of these examinations, but of any academic test what

A like opinion we have heard to have been expressed by one or more officers of rank, distinguished by service in the field, and, like our Correspondent, their acquirements and intelligence, and for whose nions we must entertain great respect. In support of their opinions, these dissentients point to schievements of those who, when they entered the Army, had neither historical nor mathematical knowledge; who had taken no advantage of even the low state of education of those days. These, therefore, maintain that by insisting on a scholastic qualification for Commissions, you necessarily exclude those from the Service who might turn out brilliant officers.

We cannot see the force of this reasoning. We admit, and have reason to believe, that the great Duke himself could not, when he entered the Army, have passed the examination now required of candidates. At the same time we know from certain anecdotes communicated to us by a scientific officer of rank who served under him, that his Grace, great as he was, on several occasions would not have been the worse for a little mathematical knowledge and acquaintance with natural science. And we will add, it is not unreasonable to say, if certain men did achieve great things in the field without scholastic attainments, they probably would have been more conspicuous and greater men, if their natural and great genius had been academically trained. effect of the examinations being to exclude those who might, by possibility, turn out good officers. Surely to run the chance of educated lads thus showing themselves, rather than look for the unlearned turning out prizes.

Long before these examinations were instituted we

vailing in the Army, and calling out for some guarantee that candidates had received something like an education commensurate with their station in life, before they should be commissioned as officers in Her Majesty's Service-in order that the Army should not burdened by every lad whose idleness or whose stupidity excluded him from every other profession

This being the part we have taken, now that we have witnessed the effect of the Horse Guards Educatonal Memorandum ; when we know the stimulus it has given in seminaries where boys are who are destined for the Army; and that these lads now feel it incumbent on them to apply themselves to the task before them, instead of, as was formerly the case with many, sitting idly with their open books before them. When we know all this, with all respect for the opinions at variance with jour own, we must contend for the propriety, the absolute necessity of a scholastic test being applied to candidates.

In these days when education and the diffusion of knowledge is making such rapid strides among what are called the "lower classes," from which our recruits are drawn; and, also, considering what trained school-masters are doing in the barracks-it will not do to have young men entering Regiments as officers, inferior in learning to the private men they are to be

Superiority of station, from the accidents of birth or wealth, is gradually losing its relative value. Cultivated intellect is claiming its natural status. It is forcing its way upwards. It is the sceptre of human majesty. Combined with moral worth it will, in time, have its legitlmate ascendancy. Hitherto wealth has been power. Now, from the sudden and extra-ordinary development of the treasures of the earth, our whole social system is about to be revolutionised. The "working class" will become the wealthy classeither by their nuggets or the value of their labour. From this diffusion of wealth, a higher standard than either parentage or riches, will be necessary to consti tute the "better classes" of society. Tyranny of capital is losing its power. The slave of his own wealth or family pride will, ere long, be made to feel-when in presence of one of cultivated mind, and whose inward man has been made free by the Truth, brought to light by the Divine Man of Nazareth-that he stands before a better man than himself. Yes, we see "looming in the distance" a great levelling of society-not by anarchy and violence-but by the diffusion of divine knowledge teaching us that we are all brothers; and that society, whatever distinctions there may exist in it, is or brotherhood. And then, considering what we are born to, lead us to live as becomes those who are jointheirs of a glorious immortality. We have here strayed somewhat from the point of Military education, which has insensibly led to the more general one of the cultivation of the human mind, soul, or spirit, or by whatever name that inner immortal principle may be If our digression should also have drawn any of our readers to the more extended view of the sub ect, we shall not regret our thoughts having pursued it to its very goal.

But to resume. Although we are strong advocates for scholastic qualifications for Commissions, we cannot help thinking the subjects selected for examination have not been well considered. The range of history is, we conceive, too extensive. A lad at eighteen or nineteen years of age cannot be expected to have read and digested so much. "Cramming" the mind, like cramming the stomach, must rather tend to weaken the powers, and produce surfeit

But surely it is not too much to require of a gentleman's son arrived at the age at which commissions are now attained, that they should have a moderate knowledge of one ancient or of one modern language. But while we think the "intricacies of Algebra" Long before these examinations were instituted we might be dispensed with a little knowledge of geome-were continually pointing out the sad ignorance preorder to the comprehending the elements of Military

Our correspondent seems to object to a knowledge of logarithms, as applied practically, being required of candidates, as there are many who can barely master the first four or five rules of arithmetic. Now it appears to us that any one whose capacity is such that he finds it a hard task, after an ordinary school instruction and practice, to master these rules, simple and compound, will never be fit to be trusted with even the payment of a company, or the management of the secounts as President of the Mess. And so far from objecting to the application of logarithms, we think all candidates should exhibit proof of a knowledge of the use of the prismatic compass in making a Military survey, and ascertaining distances, which involves trigonometry and consequently the application of logarithms. This is absolutely a part of Military education. As to "dull un-selfpossessed boys," they are not fit for commissions: we see to many such like, who have, unfortunately, risen to the command of Regiments. With regard to the alleged expense of preparing candidates for the Sandhurst Examination, all we can say is that a lad ought not to need " grinding" to go up to Sandhurst. The requirements have long been made known, and one destined for the Army ought three or four years ago to have been in due training. But should such " coaching" or " grinding" be necessary, a parent can have made but few inquiries if he be obliged to pay " four guineas and upwards per week " for this purpose.

There is one point of our Correspondent's letter in which we fully coincide. We do think it unfair to require any Lieutenant, who entered the service previous to the Sandhurst Examinations were established, to be scholastically examined before he can attain the rank of Captain. In this point let by-gones be by-gones. Examine him as rigidly as you like as to his mental qualifications and professional knowledge in general. Go even so far as to require of him an acquaintance with the topography of the various systems of fortification, and the nomenclature. But in common propriety do not expect a man who has attained a certain age to set to work to get up mathematics and history,-men, too, who may have been for two or three years engaged in the Cape war or in Indian campaigns,-where neither instructors nor books were to be obtained.

We are sorry to differ with a correspondent of the calibre of the one who has now addressed us, but such are our views of the subject. In these we have been strengthened by observation of what is required in the service, and the effect that the demand by the Horse Guards has had on the studies of candidates

We therefore trust that another revision of the Education Memorandum will be made by the authorities at the Horse Guards; and, above all, that no officer who entered the service prior to 1849 shall be required to pass any scholastic examination whatever.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette

campaigns of the only great strategist of antiquity, General Hannibal. Little do the Authorities at the Horse Guards know or care about the immense expense to families in tutoring and grinding up young men for these ominous examinations, or the comparatively enoranous sums that parents are obliged to disburse, often for dull, unselfpossessed, or backward boys, who find it impracticable to wade through the mazes of Latin or Greek or Algebra,—however ornamental, in themselves of no practical importance,—either as to the duties of outlying piquets, of a company protecting a bivouse, of a Batalion covering cantonments, of forming chains of outposts, of skirnishing as a light Battalion, or of formations against Cavalry—yea, or of even squad drill. I have heard of sums not under 100% being given for six months' tuition at Brussels, for a young man lately gazetted as an Ensign in one of our marching Regiments, now at the Cape!

Sums of three and four surehing Regiments, now at

an Ensign in one of our marching Regiments, now as the Cape!

Sums of three and four guineas and upwards are given per week, by parents, for grinding their boys, to pass the quicktands of the Sandhurst Scylla and Charybdis, with expensive works to boot. The battles of the Peninsula were not won by Latin and Greek boys, or writers on the differential calculus. I recollect when things of more practical utility were in vogue, and when it was certain discomfiture to talk of or force when it was certain discomfiture to talk of or fore these things on a mess or among officers, and the were scouted as pedantic, vain, and ridiculous Most of our best General and Staff Officers would have been spun, had they to pass through the pre-sent igneous ordeal.

Most of our best General and Staff Officers would have been spun, had they to pass through the present ignous ordeal.

At any rate the parents and guardians of the boys will have in most cases to strip themselves of many comforts, and live on small commons, to procure the young hopefuls the privilege of being shot at, at the outlay of some six or seven hundred pounds hard cash!! How is the Haff-pay Lieutenant, with his sa, per dien, or the Captain, with his 7s., to maintain and stop the moutles of a penurious family, or the Major, with his 9s., and if he has a little something beyond (and that subject to income-tax), to stand this outlay? and all to diminish the number of applicants, because you have at present less demands for the maws of the vultures of carnage,—no chatters in Spain, France, Germany, or Flanders,—no chair d Cason, as Napoleon designated his Conscrite, to sell cheap to the Goddess of War, to the Imperial Molochs of Christendom! Again, as respects the promotion of Lieutenants to Captains—of the old Sub to a company—of what real practical service are the first six books of Euclid, Algebra, or the square roots, or mensuration of solids, to men who perhaps have no heads for mathematics, which very few have, and who, although they may be able to manosuver the Battalion, and understand the general routine of regimental duty perfectly, would in their hearts wish old Euclid and the other "dead" of his day, where old Cobbett wished to place the dead languages—and prefer the "Barrack Ready Reckoner," or the manual of 'Position Drill,' or the 'New Musket with conoidal Shot,' to all the conic sections, statics, dynamies, approximate results, and decimals, that ever emerged from the dusty shelves of a retail bookseller?

Such atrain of events, as (which Heaven avert) "a bloody war and a sickly sesson", or the chimera of a Napoleonic invasion, would do much to dispel the offuscations of the "all theory and no practice" school. We should then get rid of a "few" absurdities pretty nearly as we did after Corun

The difficulties of candidates for commissions in surmounting the points (revised B) must be very great as respects those numbered 2 and 3. Many lads, who without much taste and aptitude for arithmetic, can barely master the four of five first rules, will find logarithms, as applied practicably, a very ardaous task, still more the intricacies of algebra, or of equations.

The 5th point—"He must be able to answer such questions as may be proposed by the examiners"—is vague to a degree—but perhaps not more than the 4th (in A unrevised), and I believe not now insisted on, viz., that the candidate should have read "Hume's 'History of England' with Smollet's Continuation," which was enough to stupify and bother the brains of any ordinary student, except those who had the rare gift of a most matchless memory.

The fortification (7th), according to Major Straith's 'Introductory Essay,' is sensible and good, of real practical utility, as also the geography (6), and the knowledge in some degree of languages (4), and the knowledge in some degree of languages (4), and the

where it is expressly stated that he must take up Livy and Virgii. Perhaps you could inform me, in your next number, whether he must be ready with the subjects mentioned in the last paper, or may choose his own author.

Your obliged, S. W.

thor. Clifton, Jan. 26.

" Asy," according to Lexicographers, unquestionably means every. Therefore "any Latin author" signifies every Latin author; of course including Livy and Virgil. This, surely, cannot be the meaning of the word in Horse Guards phraseology. The word " any" in the "Confidential Memorandum" was intended, we apprehend, to leave the matter optional; to allow the candidate to take up any one of the Latin authors. Even an undergraduate going up for his degree in honors at Oxford, would not be required to take up any (in the sense of every) Latin author. The late Sir Robert Peel, when he went up for his degree, on being asked what books he gave in to be examined in, replied, "The Classics." The scholarship of Peel cannot be expected in candidates for Ensigncies.

We have always understood that a candidate would be examined in no other books, or subjects, than those named in the printed memorandum sent him, when it was notified to him that his name was registered for a commission; and which memorandum he is required to produce, when he shall present himself for examination. Taking it, then, for granted, that the memorandum fresh supplied to the young friend of the writer of the above letter, gives a choice of Latin authors, it is unreasonable that, at the eleventh hour, he should be required to perfect himself in books he may never have looked into. Surely a candidate is not to be subject to rejection because the Authorities have been vague in their orders.

We advise our correspondent to state his case, and ask a solution of the question he has put to us from the Authority at the Horse Guards, who furnished him with the memorandum.

INCREASE OF CAPTAINS IN HER MAJESTY'S CORPS IN INDIA.

It is, we understand from good authority, now decided that an augmentation of two Captains will be made to every Regiment of Her Majesty's Army in India, and that a gradual reduction of Lieutenants in each Corps will be effected by not filling vacancies in that rank. It is said that arrangements, consequent on this increase of Captains, will be commenced for placing at the disposal of the Governor-General in India a number of officers of the Queen's Regiments for employment in Staff and other situations heretofore held only by the officers of the East India Company's Forces. It is generally understood that the introduction of railroads and of the electric telegraph will cause a large demand for European superintendence, and that it is considered expedient to assign duties of such political and Military importance to the coutrol of officers in the Armies of the Queen and the East India Company. Preparations are now in progress for establishing forthwith a system of electric telegraphs in the three Presidencies, by which mutual and almost instantaneous communications may be kept up between the official departments. This is the first great step towards the introduction of an electric telegraph connecting London with Calcutta, which, there is little doubt, will be done within a few years.

"FIGHTING MADE EASY."

Such is the humorous and very suiting title of a very small, yet comprehensive, Manual of Instruction for the Militia by that most accomplished Engineer and practical teacher of war, Lieutenant-Colonel Jebb. We look on Sir Charles Pasley and Colonel Jebb to be two of our very best instructors in the art of attack and defence, from a small field-work to a regularly fortified place. They who have had the advan-

of studying under Pasley and Jebb will admit that theory and practice were by them so happily combined, that it was impossible not to learn sapping and mining under them to perfection. We have many a time and oft seen them at Chatham, and admired their untired zeal and energy. Colonel Jebb's great talents have been for some years devoted to Civil duties of the most arduous nature, but still the old soldier has found time to select from his former works on Attack and Defence the little Manual we now heartily recommend to the notice of the Militia, the Yeomanry, and the Volunteers, whom we hope soon to see in arms.

But we must give our readers a few of the good things provided for them in form of a Bill of Fare. After the A B C, which Colonel Jebb makes a most amusing affair, we are told, in simple and often witty terms, how to select posts; how many men should de-fend them; how long it would take to construct the work, and the materials for the job. The whole of the details of the work are given so clearly and so minutely, that no one can fail to execute what he describes, if only due attention be paid. He illustrates, with all the light-heartedness of a Cadet or a young Militiaman, the various modes of defending hedges, houses, walls, roads, and churches. With inimitable fun he points out the puzzle of working through Abattis, getting over palisades; the checks given by chevaux de frieze, the pops into trap-holes, and the one thousand and one ways of bothering an attacking force. He teaches us how to place a building into fighting trim, how to make a village defensible by barricades and obstructions, how to oppose the passing a bridge; and, in fine, how to defend anything and any place. He gives the best rules in the best words, and if our Militiamen only make themselves masters of Jebb's " Fighting made Easy," we may all feel quite easy about an invasion. We entreat every Lieutenant-Colonel and Adjutant of Militia to direct the attention of the officers of the several Corps to this Manual-worth its weight in gold, and procurable, for, we believe, less than half-a-crown. Here is "one brick out of the house for a sample," and a fair one; for the writer himself, in the language of architecture and Military parlance, is, we can assure our readers, at a fox-hunt or a fort-storming, " a regular brick !" In writing of the use of Reserves, he thus illustrates his instruction :

"As an illustration, which will be understood by a select few, we may say the support should be like a man's second horse' in a quickish thing with fox-hounds, that has lasted as long as' is pleasant. By some rule, which only the few know by heart, it should be brought up quite fresh as if nothing had happened, and be exactly in the right place at the particular moment when it is required. One more explanatory illustration, and this digression, into which we have inadvertently been betrayed, ends. It takes 'all sorts' of men and comprehensions to make up a world, and a homely simile may sometimes convey an idea more forcibly than a rounded period. We now address those who know how to use their fists as well as other things, the privates who fill the ranks of our Militia—for they too ought to understand what they have to trust to, seeing they have rather a conspicuous part to play. One part of the force is your left hand, and the other your right, and your adversary is before you; you are not going to touch the 'light guitar,' but to knock him over. Therefore hit him straight in the face with your left fist, and double him up with your right. If you understand that, when you have an opportunity practice it, and don't be ashasmed to hit as hard as you can when you are about it."

CAPE AFFAIRS.

The next accounts from the Cape will possess an unusual degree of interest. We are inclined to think that Moshesh will submit to the Governor: he will probably promise anything and everything, in order to induce General Cathcart to remove the troops. He

ridden by a particular sort of a man is, by nice manage-made to 'nick in' at the critical moment when his owner, not go much further without him, and under circumstances probably his weight in gold, or all the eyes of every Jew that was been, would not purchase him.

is a most able diplomatist, and after several hours' conversation will often leave his hearers as much in the dark as to his intentions as at first. That Moshesh himself is anxious for peace, we entertain no doubt; but his restless sons, inflated with a ridiculous idea of their own power and consequence, are all for war. Three of these sons were educated by missionaries, and have been in Cape Town, and speak and understand English perfectly. Their education by the missionaries has not in this case, at all events, been successful in changing the natural love of bloodshed with which all Kaffirs are animated.

The first troubles with Moshesh occurred in 1849; he was then at war with Linbronella, whom he beat, and attacked the mission station at his place. This proceeding caused the missionaries to beg the interference of the British Resident, Major Warden. Unfortunately, this request was attended to, and the Resident attempted, with an inadequate force, to ime peace amongst the different tribes then at war. In this he falled; and ever since there has been nothing but war and bloodshed. Moshesh lives about one hundred miles from Bloem Fontein, the headquarters of the Sovereignty, towards the Drakenburg Mountains. He could probably turn out about 2,000 fighting men; but, although well armed, utterly contemptible as compared with the frontier Kaffirs. Boers beyond the Vaal River having destroyed Licheli's tribe, will greatly facilitate the arrangement of affairs near the Orange River, and the force the Governor has taken with him will strike a salutary awe amongst the native tribes. The Kaffir war trust is over; the bands of rebel Hottentots no doubt will make the roads unsafe for months to come; but a frontier police ought to be able to deal with

The usual period of foreign service of three Regiments at the Cape is expired, viz., the Reserve Battalion of the 12th and the Reserve Battalion of the 91st Regiments; the 45th has just completed ten years. In the event of Camps of Instruction being formed this summer, one of these Regiments being brought home, would soon initiate a Brigade into the mysteries of camp life. Since the Peninsular war, no troops have undergone a similar amount of hardship and ex posure to bad weather, and this not for a few weeks, but for a period of ten years. Let us hope a better state of a affairs is about to prevail at the Cape; but in order to insure future tranquillity in the Colony, two things must be strictly enforced, viz., to prevent the traffic of arms and gunpowder, and to allow the missionaries to exercise no political influence in the management of the native tribes.

LORD RAGLAN.

More than 330 of the members of the United Service Club having signed a proposal to place the portrait of Lord Raglan in the Club, in token of the deep sense they entertain of his Lordship's private worth and respect for his public character, a communication of their wish was made to Lord Raglan by Sir George D'Aguilar, Secretary to the Committee ; and his Lordship has arranged to sit to Mr F. Grant for his portrait in March next.

LIGHT INFANTRY.

History shows the inestimable value of real Light History shows the inestimable value of real Light Infantry in every description of warfare, and many a combat has to be decided by expert skirmishers: indeed no General of any ability will find fault with too many of this serviceable description of Infantry, but the insufficiency of their numbers is frequently felt by Armies in the field. It is scarcely possible to conceive any country in which they are useless, or in which they may not be advantageously employed in attack, retreat, or in changes of position of the heavier troops; and in Military operations on broken ground, in a close country, in forests, on mountains, in defiles, crossing bridges, causeways, or morasses, they are invaluable, and manifestly requisite to igsure such work

being properly performed, and in insuring the success of the Army to which they are attached.

There is no Infantry in the world called upon to do its devoir on such a diversity of ground and in such a variety of climates as the British. We have had to cope with the free Riflemen of America in their native forests, with the daring and active Nepaulese in the stupendous Himalayas, with the light armed Affghan in the terrible passes and rigorous climate of this rugged country, and with the willy naked Raffir in the almost impenetrable bash of Southern Africa; all armed and clad to surnount the difficulties of their own ground and climate, which we had to contend against in arms and clothes adapted solely to our own country and climate. Notwithstanding all these difficulties we have been successful in some measure, and we ought to have profited by our experience both in the day of victory and in the day of defeat,—still is not our Light Infantry the heaviest armed and equipped Infantry in the world? may, it is even heavier than the regular Infantry of our line of battle. What is the difference between our (nominally) Light Infantry and Heavy Battalions? The Light-Infantry man wears a pour of sings! Truly a great difference, metaphorically speaking, but no difference at all infavour of the Light-Infantry man, rationally speaking, and in heavy reality, in fact, the would-be principle is reversed, the Heavy-Battalion ma being really the lighter equipped of the two. Certainly the Light Company is generally more suited for skirmishing than the remainder of a Battalion. because the men composing it are picked out of the whole Regiments of the Line, there is no difference in the class, the physical powers, the intelligence, or the training of the men composing them; as there is no marked difference in any of these particulars, the distinction ought therefore to be in their equipment and arming. Light Infantry should be the light-armed and not the winged Infantry of the Line, but on the first particular and composing them

FACTORY SLAVERY.

We were formerly accustomed to hold the present Earl of Shafteesbury in considerable estimation as a right-minded and benevolent nobleman, possessed by a genuine spirit of philanthropic patriotism; and his efforts in behalf of the miserable factory children appeared to justify this favourable opinion. But his outcry in defence of the Ameers of Scinde, and his consequent attack (at least by implication) upon Sir Charles Napier, severely shook our belief in his Lofathip's superior endowments. We then began to suspect that he was either, after all, of a weak mental constitution, or that he was a mere candidate for universal popularity,—clutching eagerly and indiscriminately at whatever bore the messe of philanthropy; or lastly, (if the truth must be told), that there was in his character no inconsiderable alloy of what is vulgarly called "humbug;" and the latter conjecture has been confirmed by a recent letter in the "Times," bearing his signature.

his signature.

It is in answer to another, professing (and we agree with the noble Earl that it only professes) to be addressed by the women of America to those of our own country in reply to the celebrated Stafford House admostition, and containing (with no inconsiderable quantity of cast about universal instruction—one of the most favourite delusions of the day) a great many home and very humiliating truths, and which are but feebly repelled by his Lordship.

Our own opinion on the propriety and moral necessity of abolishing slavery will not be influenced either by works of action, pro or con, or injudicious addresses and subsequent recrimination, from either side of the Atlantic. It was formed long before 'Uncle Tom' was thought of. The system at the best is utterly indefensible.

was thought of. The system at the best is utterly indefensible.

But the letter of the Earl of Shaftesbury proves a considerable change in his views regarding our own factory slavery;—a slavery more disgraceful and infinitely more mischievous than that of the negroes. He either abandons all that he has formerly advanced on the subject, or he greatly exaggerates the effect-of his own exertions, which were only partially successful. He, like so many others, has apparently been deluded or cajoid by the Cobden clique; bought it may be by flattery. He now represents the factory population as perfectly contented. This is the worst of the whole matter, if it be true. Most wretched factory slaves, if they can indeed be contented with an effeminate, enervating drudgery, utterly unworthy of mes (least of all, Englishmen!), and confessedly unfitting them to take any part in the defence of that country of which they are denizens! To be discontantly of which they are denizens! To be discontantly, we repeat, many truths which should be most unwelcome to a British ear!—wrongs inflicted on Africa.—on China,—on Ireland; enormities existing in Manchester,—in London, everywhere!

Ing in Manchester,—in London, everywhere!

Lord Egelston.—Lord Aberdeen has exercised the first piece of Government patronage which has fallen into his hands in such a way as to indicate that he is not likely to be guided by party politics in reference to matters which are not strictly political. He has conferred the Green Riband of the Thistle vacant by the death of the Earl of Stair upon the Earl of Eglinton. This graceful act must be exceedingly gratifying to Lord Eglinton, while, we believe, it will be approved by men of all parties. It is a testimous on the part of the head of the Government to the able and conciliatory manner in which his Lordship discharged the difficult and important duties of Lord-Liestenant of Ireland.—Northern Whig.

The Wellinoton Funkhal Car.—Viscount Combermere, as Constable of the Tower, has received Her Majesty's commands to prepare forthwith a suitable place for the reception of the funeral car upon which the remains of the Dake were conveyed to their last restingplace. It is intended that the car shall be exhibited to the public without any nunceosary restriction.

Viscount Melbourne, brother of Viscountess Palmerston, long in the Diplomatic service of the State, and better known as the Hoo. Sir Frederick Lamb and Lord Beauvale, expired on Saturialy morning at Brockett Hall, Herts, after a short tilnes, arising from gout in the stomach, by which his Lordship was a great sufferer.

Thomas Harrat, Esq.—This gentleman, so well known in literary circles for the last half century, died on Monday last, at his residence in Dorset street, Portman square, universally esteemed for his many excellent qualities of heart and mind. He was buried this day in the Cemetery, Kelsal Green.

Saltons' Savaras-Barks.—The very large sum of 43,000t, has been paid into the savings bank connected with the Sailors' Home, in Well street, in the last year. This is one among the many proofs of the great becefit that these establishments have conferred upon the seamen of the country, and in consequence Gove

Let orators beware. There is a race of men who are never so happy as when they can take a braypart, as they think him, at his word. What is poetry to one man is prose to another, to be interpreted by the rules of etymology and gram-mar. Mr Coolen has been guilty of a figure of speech, and finds himself saddled with a promissory note of enormous di-mensions.—'Times.'

GENERAL BROTHERTON AND MR. COBDEN.

GENERAL BROTHERTON AND MR. COBDEN.
The following correspondence has passed between Mr Cobden and Lieut.-General Brotherton:—
"Lieut.-General Brotherton presents his compliments to Mr Cobden. He sends him a duplicate of a letter he addressed to him yesterday, at his town residence, 103. We estbourne-terrace; but, finding he is not in town, and not likely to return immediately, and as the letter might not be forwarded to him, he thinks it better, in order to avert the chance of delay, to send him this duplicate.
"Jan. 30.

avert the chance of delay, to send him this duplicate.

"Jan. 30.

"'Travellers' Club, Pall Mall, Jan. 29.

"'Sra,—I perceive by the report of your speech at the meeting of the Peace Conference at Manchester, on Thursday evening last, you are made to say that, in order to test the sincerity of those who differ from you in opinion as to the probability of invasion, you will enter into a legal bond to pay down 10,000% when invasion takes place, to him who will undertake to pay Is. a week as a subscription to the Manchester Infirmary till that event does occur. Being one of those who differ from you totally in opinion upon this subject, I accept your proposal, and am prepared to perform my part of the engagement when I receive your reply.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"'To R. Cobden, Eq., M.P.'

MR. COBDEN'S ANSWER.

obedient servant,

"'To R. Cobden, Esq., M.P.'

"Ra. Cobden, Esq., M.P.'

"Manchester, Feb. 2.

"Manchester, Feb. 2.

"Sir,—In reply to your communication I beg to say that although my offer, to which it refers, was addressed to a gentleman individually, and not to the public, yet, as he he has declined my challenge, and as your letter and duplicate, forwarded to me at two addresses, have come to hand before any other application has reached me, I have very great satisfaction and pride in transferring to a General in her Majesty's service the insurance against the risk of invasion which I had intended for the relief of the terrors of a respectable conductor of an influential provincial newspaper. I must, however, suggest one alteration in the terms of agreement as contained in your letter. Instead of undertaking to pay 10,000/, when an invasion takes place to one whose professional duty it might be to prevent such an event from occurring, and who might thereby be plazed in the invidious position of backing the chance of his own defeat, I will, upon the condition that you subscribe a shilling a-week to the Manchester Infirmary, enter into a legal engagement to pay you the above sum of money when a French invasion is attempted. Enclosed is the name of my solicitor, and I should wish the bond to be completed as soon as possible,—in which, with your views, you will I dare say agree with me; and I have the honour to be—Your obedient servant, "Romand Compex." "Licentenant-General Brotherton, &c.

"P.S.—I shall inform the treasurer of the Manchester Infirmary that a subscription from me to that charity of 2l. 12s. a year will be paid by you during your lifetime, or until the French attempt an invasion of these islands."

The How. Arthlein Company's Ball, — This

THE HOW. ARTILLERY COMPAN'S BALL, — This fashionable and pleasant reasion took place at the company's rooms, Bunhill row, Finsbury, on Travelsy evening, and fully sustained the reputation it has acquired in past years. Duncing commenced about half-past nine, and was kept up till a late hour.

GOLDNER'S PRESENTED MEATS FOR THE NAYY.—By a letter received from an officer who visited her Majesty's ship Plover, in Behring's Straits, on the Arctic search for Sir John Franklin, we learn that a survey was held on board that ship by Captain Frederick, of the Amphitrite, and other officers, when many thousands of pounds weight of the preserved meats, in Goldner's canisters, were condemned as unst for human food, and were throwen into the sea. We challenge official contradiction of this.—'Plymouth Mail.'

were condemned as unst for human food, and were thrown into the sea. We challenge official contradiction of this.

— Plymouth Mail.

The Depender of Plymouth.—We understand it is in contemplation to take down the residences of the harbourmaster and the warrant-officer in charge of the reservoir, at Bovisand. The cause for the removal of these beildings, erected but a few years since, at a considerable cost, is the fact that the Ordance Board have placed a battery immediately in their rear—the consequence of which is that the concussion from the guns which can be exercised breaks the glass in the windows—to say nothing of the fact that, in the event of the battery ever being assailed from seaward, all the shot falling short would be lodged in these houses, supposing they were allowed to stand.— Plymouth Mail.*

ARCITE Expenditions—A parliamentary return has been issued of the correspondence received at the Admirally from the various Arctic expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin, including despatches from Sir E. Belcher; communications from Mr Kennedy, who commanded the Prince Albert, discoverey ship; correspondence from Commander Inglefield, of the isabel, screw-steamer, reporting his Arctic discoveries, plans, and suggestions of search for Franklin, and of further correspondence on the subject of the Arctic regions since the last laid before the House of Commons in the session of 1852. We have

from time to time published most of the reports contained in this return.

FRENCH SURVEYS OF THE BRETISH COAST.—The following very extraordinary statement appears in the Belfast Banner: —"We have received from an Edinburgh correspondent a letter, dated the 29th ult., in which it is stated that, during the last week, a French steamer has been cruising off Berwick, and every night the men are engaged in taking soundings of the Tweed, while during the day artists are employed in making sketches of the coast. Our contemporary adds that this steamer, having completed its mission at Berwick, has gone to Newcastle on a similar errand."

FRANCE.—On Sanday last the marriage of the Emperor and Empress was celebrated, at Notre Dame. At noon the cortége left the Palace of the Taileries; it was headed by a squadron of the National Guard à cheval, and was followed by Regiments of Lancers, Dragoons, Carbiniers, Cairassiers, and Guides. The line of the procession was kept all the way by a double file of National Guards and troops of the Line. The Princess Mathilde, the Prince Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, and Prince Napoleon, were in carriages drawn by skr horses, followed by a brilliant staff, composed of General Officers not in command. After them came the Imperial carriage; this was surmounted by the Imperial crown, and drawn by eight horses, richly caparisoned. The contége crossed the Carrousel, the Louvre, and passed through the new Rue de Rivoli, the Piace l'Hotel de Ville, the Quays, and the Rue d'Arcole, to Notre Dame, where the Emperor and Empress were received by the Archbishop of Paris at the head of hischeryy. The Emperor having conducted the Empress to the estrade where their throne was situated, the service began, after which the Archbishop gave the nuptial benediction to their Majesties. After the Tokes the Emperor and Empress were re-conducted to their carriage with the same ceresony, and the cortége retraced the same route on its return to the Palace of the Tulieries. On all their way the people and the Army gave

East India Intelligence.

Papers and correspondence in the anticipation of the Overland Bombay Mail have arrived. The dates are Bombay, Jan. 2, 1833; Calcutta, Dec. 24, 1852.

Sumant.—We gave in our last particulars of the capture of Pegu on 21st Nov., and the return of Gen. Godwin with the balk of the force to Rangoon. Maj. Hill, with a garrison of about 500 men, had been left in charge, and though the country all round is full of freebosters, some of them in bands of several thousands strong, no apprehension of an attack upon the garrison seemed to be entertained. On 4th Dec. a body of them, 5,000 strong, threw themselves on Pegu, and but for the coolness and courage of the garrison, would have succeeded in capturing the town. They took possession of some commissariat boats, destroying the crews and plundering the cargoes. A party of 400 men, sent up the river on the 8th to the relief, found themselves obstracted by the river being staked across, and, unable to proceed, they endeavoured to force their way by land, but were over-powered by nambers, and compelled to retire. A body of 1,400 men were immediately placed under orders, part to proceed by land and part by water; both pushed gallantly on. The Barmese were beaten at every point with terrible slaughter, and the garrison, which had so ably maintained its ground, was relieved, having quasianed but trifling loss. The Irrawaddy is said to have fallen 27 feet in depth at Rangoon since the rains, and that considerable doubts are entertained of our being able to maintain our river communication at all; but for the urgeocy of the Governor-General, the occupation of Prome would, most probably, have been deferred until it could only have been approached by land, unless we had chosen to wait for the rains next year. India at present is peaceful everywhere. The Governor-General is at Calcutta. He is about, it is said, to take a tour of inspection since the days of Lord Keane. The Governor-General is at Calcutta. He is about, it is said, to take a tour of inspection in the lower provinces. S

attempted to gain the Papeds, but were driven back by overpowering number with in one of two killed, who must
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pity from the enemy. He allowed their solid squares to be destroyed by the cannon. They thus for a moment retarded the pursuit, and gave time to the Emperor to make a passage for himself through the crowd towards the head of the Army."

retarded the pursuit, and gave time to the Emperor to make a passage for himself through the crowd towards the head of the Army."

When he descends to minute particulars, Lamartine is not always correct. Thus he says the Deke of Wellington had seven horses shot under him; while every one knows that his favourite charger, Copenhagen, was the only one he bestrode during the day. A more offensive misrepresentation is that connected with the galiant charge of the Guards and the Scots Greys, in which the French Dragoons and Artillery were alike overthrown. Lamartine attributes the resistless valour of the British troops to brandy, which he says was given to them by the order of the Duke of Wellington himself, "to intoxicate the men with liquid fire." Nothing could be further from the trath. Still, Lamartine's account of the battle of Waterioo will be read with avidity, as one of the most graphic descriptions of that memorable day; and although admitting the utter disconfiture of the French, and their saves qui pest flight, he ascribes their defeat to the Chief rather than to the Army, and plainly indicates that he thinks and feels that he honour of the day was England's, and that the star of France sustained a lamentable colipse.

The third volume is equally replete with interest as the second, and we regret that want of room prevents our enlarging on its contents. In its course of between 500 and 500 well-filled pages, it involves a review of the Hundred Days—the entrance of Louis the Eighteenth into France after the victory of Waterioo—Murat's flight from Napies, his arrest, condemnation, and death—the trial and execution of Marshal Ney—the nessassination of the Duke of Berry—and concludes with the Illness, death, and character of Napoleon Bonaparte. Relating to the last-mentioned subject, we must conclude this notice with the closing sentences of the volume:

"When people ceased to fear him, they ceased to hate. Impartial minds began to do him justice. Genius and

subject, we make conclused this notice with the cooling sentences of the volume:

"When people ceased to fear him, they ceased to hate, Impartial minds began to do him justice. Genius and glory were not desired to him; but it was deplored that so mach genius and so much glory had only been consecrated to the personal greatness of one man, instead of being devoted to the amelioration of the world. This is where he failed to his destiny, to 642, to humanity, to France, and to himself. The fine part of his character was not equalled by the good. He was the greatest man of modern times, but he was also the most sterile in results for the human race. He wasted France and Europe for fourteen years, without imparting to them an idea, a liberty, or a virtue. He sahock the world without displacing it. France, however, which owes him a severe judgment, owes him also impartial gratitude. He made her illustrious; he made her resound with the splendour of his own name, during the early part of a century, through the universe. It is a service to aggrandise the name of one's country, for the name of a people is a spell in time and history, and a certain claim to immortality."

Autobigraphy of an English Soldier in the United States Army. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

This work originally appeared in the monthly Numbers of our contemporary, the 'United Service Magazine,' under the title of "Adventures of an English Soldier in Mexico." The author was a Paisley hand-loom weaver by trade, who left home in 1845, from want of employment; arrived at New York, and enlisted as a soldier in the United States' Army. The narrative of his campaigns, which includes the bombardment of Vera Cruz, and other stirring events, is well told, and the publication is highly creditable to this "Soldier of Fortune."

Joss of Arc. By Lord Mahon. John Murray.

Another Number of "Murray's Railway Reading; and, like all its predecessors, judiciously selected. Mr Murray's cheap publications have an advantage over all others, for the subjects are not only capital, but they are produced in a style, as respects paper and print, that cuttles them to a place in every library. The present Number is extracted from the 'Quarterly Review', and from that collection of some of the best essays in English literature we may expect to see further selections of an equally popular character.

Bulletins and other State Intelligence for the Year 1851.

This annual publication is arranged from the official documents published in the 'London Gazette,' by the Superintendent, Mr Francis Watts. It comprises, in a near portable volume, a vast body of useful information, accompanied by a very correct and copious index to all the appointments in the 'Gazette,' Despatches, and other official papers. As a book of reference it is invaluable.

BIRTHS.

BIR

on.—Jan. 19, at Chatham, the wife of J. N. Sadonset, Eq., H.M. 6th Reg., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 14, at Nassan, Copt. Percy F. G. Scorr, commanding Elvelliery, to Characterize eldest daughter of Capt. Hemministic Let. accommanding the Garrison.—Jan. 25, at Milton, Theoras Let., commanding the Garrison.—Jan. 25, at Milton, Theoras Capt. Control of the Capt. And Capt. And Capt. L. I. Let Let Essen, third sangher of the late Capt. Anscorr, R.N., of Chodiegh, Devon.—an 27, at Briton, Fredraces Varasone, Sampoon. Ecq., R.N., of Emm. Sanatu, daughter of G. S. Mann, Esq., Berkeley Villa, Capt. Ca

soo, Eq., 1-leant 77th Foot, 10 Harman, damphor of C. Lindey, 1980, 1981

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	Co., Madra	s: Messes	Leckie and C	o., Bombay.		
	MD	CHAEL E	ILIJAH IMPE	Y. Secretary.		

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THE DIRECTORS of the SEYSSEL ASPIRALTE COMPANY have much pleasure in recommendation of the ASPIRALTE OF STARL EXCONDENCE to application of the ASPIRALTE OF STARLE EXCONDENCE feet and means for PERVENTING the PERODIATYON OF WATER through CASEMATES, TREEPERLENS, e., and for convering the ground-line of Brickwork and Basement Floors, for preventing the rising of Dance.

POR EMBILASURES.—The experiments made by the Royal Arbitropy on these of Physioth Citadel, constructed of Seyned Aspitalted Brickwork, under the orders of the Henomethic Board of relieve on these of Physioth Citadel, constructed of Seyned Aspitalted Brickwork, under the orders of the Henomethic Board of strength of SETSSEL ASPITATE (Cartridge's Patent," Stangato, Embeth.

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REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Liberté, Egallois Fratemiet.—Direction de Paris.—Le Lieutemant-Colonel du Giente, soussigné, en Chef à Vincennes, certifie que le pasé des écuries de la nouvelle enceinte de Vincennes aves parriatement conservé dépair as construction ; il ces formé de pavés de grès avec les joints coulés en Asymhalia de Suyassi; cen joints n'ont-été chraniès mulle part. et ont jusqu'il partialisment réside aux plots de cette de la companyable de colone avec ces joints et de paris de cette de companyable de cette de companyable de la colone de cette de companyable de cette de cette de companyable de cette de cette

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY THE QUEEN

FIELD-MARSHAL HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., and G.C.M.G.

THE ROYAL NAVAL, MILITARY AND EAST INDIA

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

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FIELD-MAINHAL THE MOST NOBLE THE MARQUESS OF ANGLESSY, K.Q. O.C.B., and G.C.H., MASSOT-General of the Ordnance.

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C.B. BANKERS—Mentre Couts and Co., 26 Nrmat.
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MAM.C. HISTOPICAL MUSEUM.

CHECK ELIZABLIH BARRACKS.

GROOKHAM. HANSE.

NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East Endia and Colonial Chronicle.

Welling the second seco				Marini and an incident a service and a service district of
No. 1,049. PRICE SEVEN PENCE.]	SATURDAY, FEB	RUARY 12, 1853	B. [ESTABLISHE	р Бев. 9тн, 1833.
CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER: OR Appointments, &c	"Cosmopolitian" on Mr Cel "Vanity" on Bress and Ke Editor's Notes to Correspondents Editor's Remarks- "Xatosal Durores "Xatosal Durores "Xatosal Durores "Yellendent States of S	unpment of Foot Soldiers 101	The Pever in Barbadoes Apaley House Court, Fashion, and General No	1963 106 1973 108
NOTICE TO MARINERS. WRECK OFF HARWICH. TRINITY HOUSE, Leodon, 3th February, 1863. That a Green Beoy marked "Wreck" has been laid down of athouse K.E. by E. from a brig zank a the track of shapping able tracked by the Boogs and the West Rocks, with the following. Rough Broy Order Light Vessels N. by E. Order Light Vessels N. W. by N. Harwich Church N. W. 4 W. Nazz Tower W. 4 N.	EAMEN'S HOSE established on band the In Selt and Despend Security The THERTY-SECONO ANNI Charity will be bed at the Look life February next, at Five for Six The Right Hoe. Six J AMSS First Lord of the Admiralty, has Lore as Sr The Right Hoe. Earl Waldo- grave Lord Dudley Coults Staart, M.P.	eradiought, of Greenwich, 50: alloos, who are received without by voluntary centributions. VERSARY DINNET of this im Tavern, on Wednesday, the o'clock precisely, at which GRAHAM, Burt, M.P., a kindly consunted to preside. Inwants. Joseph Hums, Esq., M.P., V.P.	the friends and well-winkers of a Chapel in commention with this Service is at present performed purposes, and it being impractic dation for so large on establishm are received by Messes Deumino the Navy Agents; and by the Sepectus of the Institution, with	SCHOOL CHAPEL to the Council earnessity APPEAL to the Navy to assist them is execting school, the room in which Derine being necessarily used for secular sails to procure church, accommonal and Co., Charleg cross; by all ceretary, who will forward a protte design for the Chapel, to those
By Order, J. HERDERT, Sorretary. NOTICE TO MARINERS. COCKLE GAT, YARMOUTH. TRINITY HOUSE, London,	M.P. John Adams, Esq. Captala F. W. Borchey, R.N. John Brown, Esq. Sir E. N. Buxton, Bart. Moutage Chambers, Esq., M.P.	Ables Jackson, Esq. M.P. M. Gave Lington, Esq., M.P. W. S. Lindsay, Esq. Licat. Gen. Sir J. L. Lushington, G.C.B. Oznania Eramus Commanney, H. W. Peck, Esq. Peter Rolt, Esq. M.P. William Rodlery, Esq. J. Scott Russell, Esq.	who may feel disposed to favou important to the present and fu By on New cross, Kent, 7th February	r with their support an object so ture welfare of the pupils. der of the Council, ALFRED RAMES, Secretary.
require an alternation of the position of the Swith Seroly Busy, NOTICE 18 Hillikely (i) Vis., that the said Busy has been moved two cables length to the No. X., and now lies in 4 failbases at low water spring token, with the following marks, and, compass been supported by the control of th	Adderman. Admiral Gordon T. Falcon William Felgate, Esq. W. S. Fitzwilliam, Esq. Mathew Forster, Esq. M P. Nathantel Gould, Esq. Bichard Groen, Esq. V. P.	George Scewell, Esq., M.P. H. D. Seynour, Esq., M.P. George Sonnes, Esq. Joseph Somes, Esq. K. Sykes Thornton, Esq. Charles Tottle, Esq. Captala W. H. Walker, H.C.S. Fletcher Wilson, Esq.	The Dake of North- umberland - 100 0 0 Capt. J. N. Glad- stone - 110 0 0	Middletyn - 50 0 0 Admiral Sir C, Ogle,
Cockle Light Vessel N. by W. Middle Scroby Busy By Order, S. by W. 4W. By Order, J. HERBERT, Scoretary.	Samuel Gamey, Janua 1994	David Wire, Esq., Alderman.	The Clothwarkers' Company - 221 0 0. Adm Sir G. Muniv.	Lient John Wood - 1 1 0 Dr Elack, R.N 1 1
MARGATE SAND GORE CHANNEL. TRINITY HOUSE, London, 7th February, 1838.	Trigges may be had of the Steven ingenerate; at the London Tayern. The support of the public to	y will be most thankfully re- CEMBALL COOK, Secretary. street, City.	S.C.B 20 0 0 Vice-Adm. J. W. D. Dundes, C.B 10 10 0 Lady F. A. Hetham - 10 0 0 The Right Hom. and	(per do.) - 1 1 0 Lieut, W. Mansell - 1 0 0 Joseph Soed, Esq., R.N. (?nd don.) - 1 1 0 Capt. V. A. Massing-
The Margade Sand having grown up on the south side to the cantward, and rearly in a line with the Heok Spit, it has been considered necessary, for the safety of vousies marganing the Green Channel, to place two Beays on that side of the Sand, via :— A Black Nun Buoy, marked "S.E. Margate," in four fathous water, with the following Morks and Coupses Bearings, via :— Queck's Tower and Fowell's Beffry in line S. by W. Margate North Mill and Fire Algabrons in line S.E. § E. A. Black Can Buoy, marked "South Margate," in four fathous water, with the following Marks and Coupses Bearings, via :— Mount Pleasant and Birchington West Mill in line S. § W. § S. Nicholas Western Preventive Station S. W. § S. Nicholas Vestern Preventiv	H. P E MILITARY SA 14 OLD BONI PICCADILLY,	DDLER, &c. STREET, LONDON.	Hert. Loris of Sus- market N valpy 10 0 0 0 Capt. R. Valpy 10 0 0 Capt. B. Capt. Walpy 10 0 0 Capt. B. G. Edough 5 5 0 Capt. B. G. Edough 5 5 0 Capt. B. G. Edough 5 5 0 The Rev. A. E. Sketch- ler, D.D., vicand & 5 Nichelas, Depthed 5 9 0 Meerrs G. and W. H.	Capt. J. Marrett 1 0 0 1 Lieut. Robert Justice 1 0 0 1 2 July 1 July 1 2 July 1 2 July 1 July 1 2 July 1 2 July 1 2 July 1 2 July
By Order, J. HERBERT, Secretary.	ART UNION of LO A Charter.)—Specimens of the every Subscriber of the current y Office, viz., "The Successfur of Ca historical interest, by R. Robins "Christ led to Crucilizion." In a each Pringholter will be estitled t art from one of the public Exhibited	NDON. (By Royal TWO PRINTS to be given to cear, may now be seen at the lais, a work of national and on, after H. C. Salous; and delition to the above two Prints, to select for himself a work of ces.	Gillott - 5 5 0 Capt. Ser E. F. Scuda- more Stambape, Bt. 5 0 0 Ser B. F. Outram, M.D. C.B., F.R.S 5 0 0 Ser-R. F. Giyn, Dart. 5 0 6 Bear-Admiral J. G. Gardand Rear-Admiral G. G.	Eug, Magrahon Hall, Oxcord (formerly a yapid) Capt E. Rea, R.M. 1 0 0 Lieut R. W. H. Hardy 1 0 0 Major Thomas Hur die, M. M. Cant. E. J. Badford 1 0 0 Cant. E. J. Badford 1 0 0
FOR SWAN RIVER. — Will have immediate desputes. The first field sulling BARQUE MARION, A. 1 for twelve year, 500 Tona. W. J. Besky, Commander. Lying in the London Docks. This Ship has first case accommodization for passengers. For Treight or passage apply to Web. PEGAYR. et On., of Chemothe land, London's Account.	GEO LEV 444, West Strand, Feb. 4, 1833. A RMY EXAMINATI Clergyman, M.A. and for ser residing near the Boyal Millary Runited number of Papils to propar- and the Universities. Address: T	IONS. — A married		Mrs Bedferd R. N. Mrs G. Bedferd, R. N. (formerly a payld) 1 0 0 0 "A Bettred Raur Admiral" (Jet dem.) 1 0 0 Copet, R. J. Messle, H. E. I. C. S. (formerly appell) 1 0 0 Lieut, P. G. Panton 1 0 0 Capt, J. Wigston 1 0 0 Major C. W. Pearce, E. M.
PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY. NEW ARRANGEMENTS, AND REDUCED FARES AND FREIGHTS. DEPARTURES OUTWARDS. DIDIA and CHINA, via EGUPT.—For Adea, Cevion, Madrae.	limited number of Papils to prepara and the Universities. Address: T Street, Bookseller, Serie Street, Lin W A R.—N O T I C JOINING their REGIMEN	coin's inn, London.	"An Admirer of the Navy," per Mr Ges-	J. R. W. Woollnough, Esq., Worcester Coll., Oxford (for-
DEPARTURES OUTWARDS. INDIA and CHINA, via EGYPT.—For Adeo, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Perang, Sunapore, and Hong Kong on the 4th and 20th of every month from Southampton, and en the 10th and 20th from AUSTRALAL, via SINGA-PORE.—For Adelaide, Port Philip, and Sydory (touching at Batavis), on the 4th of March and 4th of every alternate month thereafter from Southampton, and on the 10th of March and 16th of every alternate month thereafter from Marsellies.	WHISTLER'S, IN 1 and look through his Stock of RIF They will find them at all prices and The MINIE RIVLE and improved S Money advanced upon Guns, Pi WHISTLER'S, II STRAND, oppor	HES GUNS, and PISTOLS. I by all Makers (second-hand): SIX BARKEL REVOLVER: into, &c., for any period at die GOLDEN-CROSS HOTEL.	Capt. E. Littlebnales - 2 0 0 Hmry Velitch, Esq 2 0 0 The Lady Selsey - 2 0 0 Capt. Joan Powney - 2 0 0 Dry J. Anadoraca, Lift. 2 0 0 Capt. Henry Presion 2 0 0 Lieut. W. Garland - 1 1 0 The Exv. C.P. Incides	merly a papill) 0 10 0 W H. Williams, Esq. 18. 0 10 0 W H. Williams, Esq. 18. 0 10 0 Wr. Deare (Commander's widow) - 0 10 0 Licest, T. H. Williams 0 10 0 Licest, T. Letherkige 0 10 0 Licest, T. Letherkige 0 11 0 Licest, T. Letherkige 0 11 0 0 Li
From Southamptos, and the 10th and 50th of every month from Southamptos, and the 10th and 50th from Markelland. MALFA and CONSTANTINOPE.—On the 19th of every month from Southamptos. SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Viga, Operio, Lithen, Colle, and Gibraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every	WANTED, a 1 19th Regiment Apply to Committee, Portsmooth NEW PATENT SUSI	MESSMAN for the to the President of the Mess	don (formerly a pupil) - 1 1 0 Users. P. Harington, R.M. (formerly a result)	J. S. Taylor, Esq., R.N. 0 10 0 Mrs Blair (Command-
Gibraitar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every month. CALCUTTA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occa- sionally (generally once a mosth) between Calcutta, Penang, Sin- gapore, H. mg. Kong, and Shanghar. K.B.—The rates of passage mesery and freight on the India and	and CAMP BED for the EROWN BROTHERS have the he Her Majorty's and the Hosograble Patent Pertable Chairs, forming adopted and approved of by the hig	onour to Infune the Officers of	Lieut J. A. Moore - 1 1 0 Lieut W. Rodger - 1 1 0 Colonel D. A. Gitsone, R.M.A 1 1 0 Lieut B. E. Cumber - 1 1 0 Lieut J. F. Guyen - 1 1 0 Lieut J. F. Guyen - 1 1 0	R. M. Read, Esq., R.N. 0 7 6 Capt. T. P. Evans 0 7 0 Capt. Thos. Brewer 0 6 6 Join Colwell, Esq. 0 6 0 Mrs Lathy (Parser's

Maval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

APPOINTMENTS.

Comminander—Josiah Thompson (1838), to Monarch, 84, ordinary guard-ship, at Sherness, v. Com. Frice.

Masters—Thomas Wallis (1846), borne on the books of the Blenkeim, 80, ser. st. guard-ship, for service in the Leopard, 12, paddle-wheel st.-frigate, at Portsmouth, to Furious, 16, paddle-wheel st.-frigate, at Portsmouth; Henry A. Moriarry (1844), to Duke of Wellington, 131, ser. st.-sh., at Portsmouth.

Second Master—Francis Taylor (1848), to Duke of Wellington, 131; Edward J. Maitland (1849), recently serving in Phacton, 50, to Tyme, store-ship, at Woolwich.

Master's Assistant—H. C. Sedmond, to Desperate, screw corveite, Devomport.

Chaplain—Rev. John Gurney, to Leopard, 12, paddle-wheel st.-frigate, at Portsmouth.

Surgeons—Frederick W. Le Grand (1830), formerly in the

wheel st.-frigate, at Portsmouth.

Surgeons—Frederick W. Le Grand (1839), formerly in the

Gyelops, vt.-frigate, on the coast of Syria, and latterly in

charge of a convict ship, is appointed to the Dask of

Welkingston; Robert Wilcox (1852), to Spitfire, survey
ing steam-vessel, Mediterranean; William J. Gruggen,

As.D. (1850), to Espitojis, 12, at Sheeness.

Assistant-Surgeons—Stephen Bowden (1843), from Im
pregnable, flag-ship, at Devonport, to Duke of Welling
ton; George F. Banks (1848), to Duke of Welling
ton; George F. Banks (1848), to Duke of Welling
ton; George F. Banks (1848), to Duke of Welling
ton; George F. Banks (1848), to Duke of Welling
ton; George F. Wayner (1847), additional in Britannia,

120, flag-ship, on the Mediterranean Station, to Victory.

Clerks—George N. Wayner (1847), 10, 450, 53, security.

120, flag-ship, on the Mediterranean Station, to Fictory. Clerks—George N. Warren (1847), to Ajax, 58, screw at flag-ship, at Cork; Robert F. Mason (1848), from Ajax, to Impregnable; William H. H. Standbridge (1851), recently serving in Phaspper, ser. st.-sl., on the south-east coast of America Station, to Magicience, 10, paddle-wheel st.-frigate, at Devonport; John J. Weeks to Victory, flag-ship, at Portsmouth; John J. Weeks (1853), from Victory, to Espiogle, 12.
Assistant-Engineer—John Bruce, to Blenheim, 60, ser. st. guard-ship, at Portsmouth.

COAST GUARD.

Remorals.—Lieutenants R.N. — George Taylor, from the Johnshaven to the Katerline Station, vice Lieut. Collins; A. T. Freese, from the Stiff key to the Penzance Station, vice Lieut. Inskip.

Devoxpour, Feb. 10.—(From our correspondent)—th—Arrived—Rhadamanthus, steamer, Master-Com. Belam, from Portsmouth, with some machinery for Edinburgh, paddie-box boats for Valorous, and stores for the Dockyard. She is loading stores for Sheerness, and will sail on 11th, touching at Portsmouth with supernumeries. 5th—Sailed—Devon, tender, with stores for Pembroke. 6th—Arrived—Tortoise, tender, with stores for Manlbowline. 8th—Vengeance, 8t. Capt. Lord Edward Russell, was paid down, and part of the crew granted fourteen days leave. 19th—Sailed—Goodwill, tender, with stores for Pertsmouth and Chatham, and Camel, tender, with stores for Pembroke. In Harbour—Impregnable, 8t George, Hogue, Edinburgh, Vengeance, Desperate, Valorous, Rhadamanthus, Avon, Nautilus, Comlance. In the Sound—Queen, Vulture, Maglelenne.

geance, Desperate, Valorous, Rhadamanthus, Avon, Nautilus, Confiance. In the Sound—Queen, Vulture, Magicienne.

Portsmouve, Fire. 10, 1853.—Cruiser, ser.-sloop, under charge of First Lieut. William Lambert, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday: also, Sibelli, convict-ship, from the River, and will embark convicts from this portion and Gibraliar. The steam-sloop Heck (paddie) has been rigged and prepared for recommission. Odie, 16, paddie/frigate, Capt. Francis Scott, went out of harbour to Spithead, on Tuesday morning to join the Squadron there. She saluted the Act.-Com.-in-Chief, Ren.-Adm. Famshawe, C.B., from her heavy main-deck guns on rounding the spit. This is one of the best paddle steam-frigates in the Navy, and is most ably officered and manned. Her destination is not yet fixed. Megæra iron troop-st., Commander Johnson, arrived at Spithead on Wednesday afternoon from the castward, en round to Queenstown to embark troops. Rolls, 6, naval apprentices' instruction brig, Lieut.-Com. Femwick, has commenced fitting out for her summer cruises. Medea is under orders for the West Indies. She will be employed for the suppression of the Cuban slave trade. Fury, 6, st.-sl., Com. Taibans, is under orders to proceed to the Mediterranean and rejoin Vice-Admiral Dondas's fleet. Prince Regent. 90, Captain Huston—On examining the copper of this powerful ship it has been found necessary to strip off about four streaks from the water-line downwards, and to caulk and re-copper line downwards, and to caulk and re-copper line downwards, and to caulk and re-copper line downwards, and to caulk and re-coppering the same. Agamemnon, 91, screw-line-of-battle-ship, Capl. Thomas Maitand, arrived at Spithead, this day, Thursday. It is reported that there are upwards of 70 cases of scarlet fever on beard; at all events, there has been no communication with shore. This magnificent ship is the second largest war steamer in the world, her tonnage being 3,074. Sir B. Walker, the surveyor of the many, under whose directions the Agamemnon has bee

morning to leave the harbour for Spithead. Just as she was about to start an accident happened to her main discharge pipe, which will delay her for a fortnight. Echo, st.-tug, went early to Spithead this morning, and placed the convicts and their guard of the 13th Reg, on board the Shelli, convict-ship, bound for Gibraltar. Leander, 50, Capt. King, and Arrogant, 46, Capt. Freemantle, have been paid wages at Spithead to-day. Spithead looks quite formidable, there being no less than twelve pendants flying: Agamemono, 91 (serew), Redney, 92, Leander, 50, Arrogant, 46 (serew), Megawa, serew troop-ship; Sidon, 24, Odin, 16, and Furious, 14, paddie-wheel steam-shoops; and Fury, Medea, and Basiliak, paddie-wheel steam-shoops; and Cruiser, serew-sloop.

Sherrings, Feb. S.—A. Court-martial was held on board Waterloo, 120, yesterday, Capt, the Hoe. Montagu Stepford president, to try a seamon belonging to the Boscawen. He had repeatedly descreted his ships, and entered the Army, from which he had also deserted several times. The Court sentenced him to four dozen lashes and twelve months' imprisonment.

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.

Barracouta, Sheerness.—It is not true, as reported, that the Mate, Mr Arthur Wing, of this ship had left the service. A clerk was dissemised by Court of Inquiry. Cautor, 36, Commander Wwill, will be paid off at Chatham this day, Saturday. Up to this time not more than half-a-dozen "blue-jackets have volunteered for the Imperieuse, 60, Capt. R. B. Wasson. Capt. G. E. Patey, of Amphions, or, st.-frigate, has obtained some volunteers from Cautor.

Craire at al. C.

Amphion, s. cr. st. frigate, has obtained some volunisers from Castor.

Craiser, st.-sk, Com. Hon. George H. Douglas, was tried again at the measured mile at Sea affect, and her speed with steam alone found to be on an average of four runs, two down and two up, 6-608 knots, which was considered very satisfactory, as her engines by the Mears Rennie, are only of 60-horse power. She has left Greenhithe in charge of her First Lieut. William Lambard, for Portsmouth, where Com. Hon. G. H. Douglas will join her. It is expected she will proceed for service on the Medierranean station.

Firebrand, steam-frigate, Capt. Hyde Parker, Woolwich, will soon be ready for sea. Her destination is not yet known, but it is expected she will proceed to Portsmouth, and thence to Lisboe, as four carpenters crew are wanted for service in the Sansparell, Sl, Captain Sidney C. Dacces, now at Lisboe, whose names are to be borne on the books of the Fisgard, flag-ship, at Woolwich, and they are to apply on board the Pirebrand.

Fearless, surveying vessel, Capt. Frederick Bullock, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday from Sheerness, to have some defects made good, which will occupy about a fortingth.

Flying Fish,—Messer Chard have given notice to Capt.

Fearleis, surveying vessel, Capt. Frederick Bullock, arrived at Woolwich on Saturday from Sheerness, to have some defects made good, which will occupy about a fortagin.

Figing Fish,—Messrs Chard have given notice to Capt. Patey and the officers and ship's company, late of Flying Fish, that the net proceeds and bounty money on the tomage of the Brazilian slave vessel Mosquito, captured on 1st Nov. 1850, and of the bounty money on the tomage and on slaves captured in a slave vessel, name unknown, on 26th Dec. 1850, will be paid to those who were on board at the time of capture, or to their representatives daily authorised to receive the same, on 23rd inst., at No. 3 Clifford's inn, and the shares not then claimed will be recalled every Wednessay and Thursday for three months to come. Proportions due to each class.—Mosquito—Cemmodore, 10t. 12s. 24s; Commander, 19t. 17s. 11d.; third class, 55, 6a. 3d.; foorth, 3d. 3s. 9d.; fifth, 1d. 17s. 2d.; sixth, 1d. 11s. 10d.; seventh, 1d. 1s. 3d.; eighth, 10s. 7d.; ninth, 65. 7d.; tenth, 4s. Name unknown.—Commodore, 7dl. 19s. 11d.; Commander, 144d. 7s. 4d.; third class, 3d. 12s. 11d.; foorth, 23d. 3s. 9d.; fifth, 13d. 10s. 6d.; sixth, 11d. 11s. 10d.; seventh, 7l. 4s. 7d.; eighth, 3d. 17s. 3d.; ninth, 2d. 2s. 3d.; tenth, 4s. Name unknown.—Commodore, 7dl. 19s. 11d.; foorth, 23d. 3s. 9d.; fifth, 13d. 10s. 6d.; sixth, 11d. 18s. 10d.; seventh, 7l. 4s. 7d.; eighth, 3d. 17s. 3d.; ninth, 2d. 2s. 3d.; tenth, 4s. Sh.; tenth, 4s.; eighth, 3d. 17s. 3d.; ninth, 2d. 2s. 3d.; tenth, 1d. 9s.; days tenth 4s.; tenth, 1d. 9s.; days tenth 4s.; days tenth

with,

Persion.—Letters from Port Royal, Jamaien, on board
H.M.S. Persian, say.—' We arrived here on 28th of last
month, with our Commander (Mitchell) and 50 of the
crew on the sick list, suffering from fever and ague, contracted during our stay at Greytown. The Commander
and 21 of the crew were at once sent to the hospital, but,
fortunately, no deaths have resulted from the disease. We
have refitted here, and as soon as the patients can be re-

moved on board we proceed to England, where we hope to arrive during the month of Feb.

Phoenix, acr. st.-st., Com. Ingiefield, has been brought down to Woolwich, from Deptford, to be fitted with her boilers, and made ready in every other respect for her voyage to the Arctic regions. Com. Inglefield visited Woolwich on Monday, and had a lengthened audience with Commodore Henry Eden on the subject of the new expedition to the North Polar Seas. Com. Inglefield went on board the laabel, ser. st.-v. during his visit, and it is expected she will be made ready, in compliance with the wishes of Lady Franklin, to proceed in the first week in March to Behring Straits, in company with the Rattle-anake, provisioned and fitted out at Sherness, and placed under Com. Trellope, for the same destination. Com. Inglefield paid a visit to Chatham Dockyard last week to anspect the Lady Franklin sailing vessel, it being in contemplation that she should accompany his expedition as a store-ship.

Pique, 36-gun frigate, which was sentround to Pembroke for the purpose of being lengthened, is undergoing a thorough repair, and when she leaves the yard will, in almost every respect, be equal to a new vessel, so efficiently is she being refitted. She will be fluted with the servey propeller.

Rattler.—Messrs Chard have given notice to the officers

she being reflicted. She will be fitted with the screw propeller.

Rantler.—Messrs Chard have given notice to the officers and crew of H.M.S. Rattler, A. Cusmning, Esq., Commander, that an account of the sale proceeds and of the bounty-money on the toninge of the Volusia, slave brigabilitie, captured on 2nd July, 1850, and also of the sale proceeds and of the bounty-money on the toninge of the Emerald, slave brigantine, captured on 7th July, 1850, will be deposited in the registry of the High Court of Admiralty, on or before 1st March next, agreeably to Act of Parliament.

Rattlesnake, Commander Henry Trollope**, takes a complete supply for three years, exclusive of additional comforts, namely—17,000th of D. Hegarth and Co.'s preserved meats, &c.; 15,000th. of preserved vegetables, 2,000th, of pickles, 3,000th, of processed weather the Nore for Portsmouth, assisted by the steam-ressel African. The Rattlesnake, it is expected, will remain at Portsmouth for a few days.

Rantle Rattle** The Rattle** Rattl

Rattlesnake, it is expected, will remain at Portsmouth for a few days.

Royal Albert, 120, is now progressing fast towards completion for launching, and it is considered certain that she will be ready for having that interesting ceremiony performed to her in the mouth of August of the present year. The length added to her stern for fitting her as a screw-propelled was steamer, gives her a more majestle appearance, and she is expected to be mounted with 131 guns of large calibre.

Sans Portal.

properties was reamer, gives are a more majeste appearance, and she is expected to be mounted with 131 guns of large calibre.

Sour Farcal.—Lotters from Lisban, dated 27th Jan., on board H.M.S. block-ship, Sans Pareil, 81, Capt. Sidney C. Dierre, state that she will return to England early in March.

Spider.—Goode and Co. have given notice to the late officers and crew of H.M.S. Spider, J. W. Tomilinson, Euq., Lleut. Commanding, that, on 28rd Feb. they will be paid, as above, their proportions of bounty-money, &c., received for the America, captured on 20th Sept., 1850; and the shares will be re-called every Wednesday and Thugsday for three months to come:—Flag, 314, 15s. 11d. Captain, 50t. 12s. 44.; fourth class, 381, 13s. 5d.; fifth, 22f. 11s. 2d.; sixth, 194, 6s. 83.; seventh, 17t. 17s. 9d.; eighth, 6d. 8s. 10d.; minth, 4d. 0s. 6d.; tenth, 2d. 8s. 4d. Swift, 6, Com. Aldham, brought home a skeleton of a Peruvian found in that country, supposed to have been interred for centuries, with a variety of natives domestic, and other articles, discovered near the body. The skeleton, &c., were landed at the Custom-house, whence it is said they will be sent to the British Museum.

Type, 4, store-ship, Mast.—Com. Peter Wellington, arrived at Woolwich on the 4th, from Ascession and Rio, where she had been with stores, and brough home a quantity of old stores. She is expected to remain at Woolwich or at Deptford for about six weeks, when she will again leave on similar service.

It is in contemplation by the Admiralty to send convicts to be employed in the deckyard again.

The large war steamers Arrogan, 46, Sidon, 22, Odin, 16, Leopard, 16, and Furious, 16, with two or three others, will, it is said, go on an experimental cruise.

Mr Gardener, Master of the steam dredge-vessel employed at Keyham, died on Sunday at the Ri. Naval Happital, Stonehouse, after a short illness.

Manning the Navy.—The report of the committee having now been completed by the Secretary, several members of the committee assembled on Thursday and Friday at Whitehall to hear it read before its finel approval by them.

The NAVY ESTIMATES.—It is not intended to increase the number of men, but there will be an increase in the amount of money required. The new Board have adopted the estimates of their predecessors, and intend to keep up the Navy for the next year to the extent provided for by the supplemental estimate voted last autumn, giving, in fact, an increase over the estimate of Sir F. Baring's Board for 1832-53 of 5,000 examen and 1,500 marines for 1853-63. The increase in money to be voted, will be in votes for the pay, provisions, stores, &c., of these 6,500 efficers, men, and boys, for twelve months instead of six months, and in the vote for steam machinery for the acrew line-of-battle ships now in course of construction.

The Mediterranean Fleet under Vice-Admiral Deans Dandas, C.B., arrived on the 2nd inst. at Maita, viz.:—Britannia, 120, Capt. Carter (flag-ship); Trafalgar, 120, Capt. Greville; Albion, 90, Capt. Lushington; and Bellerophon, 98, Capt. Lord G. Paulet; Arethusa, 50, Capt. Symonds; Retribution, 28, st.-frigate, Capt. Hon. H. R. Drummond; Sampson, st.-frigate, Capt. Jones; and Niger, 12, ser.-corvette, Com. Heath. The Modeste, 14, Com. Lord J. Compton, was also there, and Tiger, 14, st.-frigate, Capt. Giffard, was expected from Tunis. When the Rodmey, 92, Capt Graham, C.B., and Fary, 6, st.-sl., Com. Tatham, Join the Admiral; he will have five sail of of the line (two of them three-deckers), a heavy frigate and sloop, and three steam-frigates, and two steam-sloops at Maita, kept in readiness for instact service. The Arethus's time is up. She has run her three years, and, like the Pasecon, Indefatigable, and Leander, will come home and be paid off.

Capt. Edward John Johnson (1838), F.R.S., the Superintentient of the Compass Department of the Admiralty, died on the 7th inst. He had been till for some considerable time part with the yellow jaundice, contracted during the performance of his duties in adjusting the compasses of the vessels of the Rt. Navy at Greenblibe, where he had to attend, when they were awang at moorings they in the most inclement weather and heavy rains. Captain Johnson was youngest son of the late Rev. Henry Johnson, of Bywell, Northumberiand, and entered the Navy, May I, 1807, as First-class Volunteer, on board Nassau, 64, Capt. R. Campbell. In that ship he attended the ensuing expedition to Copenbageo, and (on her subsequent extrication from a mass of ice in which she had been blocked up during the whole winter) was present, March 22, 1808, in company with Stately, 64, at the capture and destreation, on the coast of Zealand, of Danish, 74, Frindes Christian Frederic, after a running fight of great length and obstinacy, in which Nassau sustained a loss of two men killed and sixteen (Including himself slightly) wounded. The latter vessel being paid off in Nov., 1809, he was next, until June, 1815, employed as Midshipman and Acting-Lieut, in Solebay, 32, Capt. Hon. G. L. Proby, Malacca, 36, Capt. W. Butterfield, Ethalion, 36, Capt. E. Heywood, Endymion, 44, Capt. H. Hope, St. Domingo, Asia, and Toomant, flag-ships, of Sir J. B. Warren, and Sir A. Cochrane, and Dragon, 74, Capt. R. Barrie, on the Home, Baltic, and N. American Stations. While in Ethalton, he served in various cutting-out affairs, and on more than one occasion was sent into port as prize-master; and, when in Toomant, we find him co-operating on shore in the attacks upon Washington and Baltimore, and employed in the boats during the expedition against New Orleans. Being presented, on leaving Dragon as above, with a commission dated Peb. 22, 1815, he obtained, May 16, 1818, an appointment to Shammok, surveying-vessel, Capt. M. White, with whom he did duty in the Channel and

36, Capt. B. W. Page, fitting for the E. Indies; during his passage whither he contributed to the capture, among other vessels, of the De Haayje, Datch brig-of-war. Six months after he had left the Caroline he was received, in June, 1804, on board Raby, 64, Capts. C. Rowley, G. J. d'Auvergne, T. Hardy, and J. Draper; in which ship he served off the Texel, accompanied the expedition to Copenhagen, and continued employed, off Lisbon and Cadiz, until April 1808. In June of the latter year he removed as Master's Mate to the Ardent, 64, Capt. J. G. Vashon, on the Leith Station; where, on 9th Nov. in the same year, be was confirmed a Lisut. (rather more than three months after he had been ordered to act as such) in the Raven, sloop, Capt. F. J. Nott. He served next, from March, 1810, to Aug. 1815, off the Texel, in the Baltic, off Flushing, and in the Downsand Channel, in the Resolution, 74, Capt. Temple Hardy. Conquestador, 74, Capt. Lord W. Stuart, Redpole, 10, Capts. C. Macdonatd and A. Fraver and York, 74, Capt. A. W. Schomberg; and from 19th Feb. 1826, until July, 1831, he was employed in the Coast Guard. He accepted the rank of retired Commander 27th Jan. 1846.

Militorn Intelligence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

Royal Berks Militia—William Francis Wheble, Gent, to be Lieut; Henry Hanmer Leycester, Gent, to be Lieut.

Warwickshire Militia—Robert Stuart, Esq. late Capt in the 7th RI Fusiliers, to be Capt; Neale Porter, Gent, to be Lieut.

Oxfordshire Militia—Frederick Morton Eden to be Lieut, v Brown, resigned.

Dorset Militia—Hastings Sands, Esq. late Capt 1st Drag Guards, to be Capt; Charles Littlehales, Esq. late Capt 73rd Foot, to be Capt; Sydney Davies, Gent, to be Ens; Frederick Charles Henning, Gent, to be Ens.

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, FRB. 11.

Ist Somerset Militia—Henry Cornish Henley to be
Ens v Clarke, promoted, Feb 5.

RI North Gloucestershire Militia—John Jones, Gent,
to be Lieut; John Frederick Lees, Gent, to be Lieut,
Feb 8.

West Essex Militia—Capt George Robbins, late of
If My's regular forces, to be Maj, v Sadler, resigued,
Feb 8.

RI Sharward Essext.

Feb 8.
RI Sherwood Foresters or Nottinghamshire Millitia—
Alfred Miller Mundy, Esq. to be Capt.
Royal Glamorgan Light Infantry Batt of Millitis—
William Brame Abbot, Gent, to be Sec Lieut

Koyal Giamorgan Light Infantry Batt of Militis—William Brame Abbot, Gent, to be See Lieut

CAVALRY.

2md Life Guards—Windsor.—The officers gave a grand fete on Thursday, in honour of the analyersary of Her Majesty's marriage. Invitations were seat out to most of the neighbouring residents.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Recruiting party at Salisbury ordered to be removed to Northampton, not meeting with success at the former station.

7th Dragoon Guards—Recruiting party at Peterborough removed to Wisbeach, being unsuccessful at former station.

6th Dragoons—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Barracks Inn, Newcastle-on-Tyne, on Matthew Ferris, aged 21, a corporal in the 6th Dragoons, stationed at Newcastle barracks, who was killed by a fall from his horse whilst returning from the Post-office with the letter bag on Monday morning. It appears that about half-past eleven o'clock Ferris was observed on horseback galloping up Fligfim at from the Post-office, when he appeared to be intoxicated, and the horse threw him. He remounted and turned into Blackets-st. On reaching the further endof the street the horse got upon the flag stones, alipped its foot and fell, and deceased was thrown with great violence upon his back, his head coming in contact with the paving stones. He was conveyed to the barracks in a state of insensibility, and died about an hour afterwards, his skull being dreadfully fractured. Ferris had always been a resarkably steady man; but he had lately come into possession of a sum of money. He had two five pound notes that morning, and after his death 9. 10. were found in his pockets. It is supposed that he had fallen in with some acquaintance and indulged too freely in liquor during his brief absence from the barracks. The horse is said to be a very mischievous one, having injured several persons before.

several persons before.

16th Lancers—The non-commissioned officers and 'privates of this distinguished Reg. gave a ball in the Guildhall, Dundalk, to commemorate the anniversary of the battle of 'Alival. Several respectable civilians were present on invitation as guests. The affair passed off with colat.

with celat.

** ORDNANCE.

RI. Artillery—The dark-grey horses recently purchased by Lieut.-Col. Wingfield, R.A., and brought up to Wool-wich garrison, have been formed into a Field Battery and designated the F battery, under the command of Capt. Wodehouse, of the 11th Batt.

In order to make room in the barrnoks and barrack stables in the garrison, owing to the number of recruits who have enlisted and joined since the reduction of the standard of height, and the number of horses purchased and brought to Woolwich since the increase in number

was agreed to, it has been found necessary to detach two of the Field Batteries into the country; but they are still to retain their battery letter in the same manner as if they were at Woolwich. "A" battery, Capt. Shakespear's, at Woolwich; B battery, Capt. Edward Price's, at Woolwich; Capt. Edward; Capt. Edward Woolwich. One troop (A, Capt. Taylor's), of the RI. Horse Artillery was, for a similar reason—to make room in the garrison, detached to Canterbury, and it is contemplated to detach another troop (D, Maj. Dupuls's) to Christchurch, in Hampshire.

Sixty gunners paraded in heavy marching order on Tuesday on the guard mounting parade, for inspection, and left the garrison on Thursday, to fill up the cost in Ireland. at Languard Fort, and at Sheerness.

The Prebyterian non-commissioned officers and men of Maj. Walker's co. 6th Batt. Rl. Artillery, on the evening of the 2nd inst. presented a handsome silver snuff-box to the Rev. Mr Munro, of Manchester, with a suitable address, delivered on the occasion by Colour-serjeant Edward Mattison.

The recruiting parties of this co., under the command of Capt. Gregory, sent during the month of January fifty-one fine young men of highly satisfactory character to Woolwich.

One officer and 86 men to proceed from Woolwich on 13th Feb., vià Liverpool, to Dablin.

Rl. Sappers and Miners—Two non-commissioned officers and thirty privates of the Rl. Sappers and Miners left Woolwich on Thursday, under the command of Capt. G. J. Gibb, Rl. Engineers, is in daily expectation of receiving orders to embark for Port Melbourne, Australia, to creek barracks and other conveniences for the accommedation of the 40th Foot, already at Melbourne, and other troops about to be sent out to Australia for the protection of that colony, now so rapidly rising into importance owing to the sc

INFANTRY.

veying service, in which this Carps is so much and so usefully employed.

INFANTRY.

Ist Foot: 2nd Batt.—On the embarkation of this Reg. for the Ionian Islands, it had been nearly seven years on home service, having returned from the West Indies to Scotland on beard the Java, troop-ship, March 21, 1846, under Léeut. Col. Bell. This Batt. will arrive upon the Mediterranean station after an absence of just 50 years. The freight-ship Progress, having on board the head-quarters and three cos. of this Batt. sailed from Cork Harbour on 3rd inst, for Corfa. The following are the numbers embarked and the names of the officers:—Numbers—one Field Officer, two Caprains, five subalterns, 4 Staft, 19 serjeants, eight drummers, and 330 r. and f., with 29 women and 31 children. Names of officers—Maj. R. Golng, commanding; Capts. E. A. G. Muller (Brev. Maj.) and T. M. Byrne; Liteuts, C. Tauffe, G. Rowland, and B. H. E. Muller; Enss. R. G. Brady and R. L. Williams; Paymaster W. J. Bampfeld, Liteut. and Ad). H. W. Tarner, Quartermaster J. Svarine, and Surg. G. Robertson, M.D. The freight-ship Poietiers, having on board the three remaining companies of the second Batt. sailed from Cork Harbour on the same day for Corfu. The following are the numbers embarked in this ressel, and the names of the officers:—Numbers—four Captains, seven subalterns, one staff, 12 serjs. three drummers, and 230 r. and f., with 23 women and 22 children. Names of officers—Capts. B. Davenoy (Brev. Lleut., Col.), F. G. Urquhart (Brev. Maj.), H. K. Marindin, and F. L. Whitmber; Lleuts. S. Asneitart, W. J. Gillum, W. F. Soott, H. F. Bythesea, and E. T. S. L. M-Guire; Eass. R. A. H. Legge, and W. S. Cookworthy, and Assist-Surg. T. K. Birnle. The following officers were attached to the Depot oos, at Fermoy, vis., Maj. T, Graham, commanding; Capts. J. P. Gore, J. E. Sharp, A. Anderson, and C. E. Davenoport; Lleuts. S. G. A. Thursby, J. A., G. Campbell (Act. Paym.), Theo. M-Kenna (Act. Adj.), and H. P. V. Villiers; Ress. E. A. Staart, P. J. Gregory, P. G. Coney,

the men under arms. Lord Hardinge afterwards partook of luncheon with the officers of the Depot. Upwards of 200 recruits have joined during the last two mouths.

18th—Boy Geo. Cox, specially authorised to be enlisted, to be trained as a bugler.

18th Depot.—We should, indeed, take great shame to corselves did we omit to mention, and that in terms of the highest possible commendation, the humane and heroic conduct of Capt. Grierson, Commanding Officer of the 18th Depot, quartered here, who, under Providence, was the instrument of saving the life of a young lad on Saturday last. The "Lord's Hole," a pool of inconsiderable depth and extent in summer, but which, by the continuous and heavy raiss of this winter, has been converted into a lake, situated on the eastern end of our fair green, immediately close to and over the canal, and apparently supplied by a spring somewhere near its centre, has been from time immemorial, the theatre where the youth of our town, not having the fear of broken bones or wet jackets before their eyes, took lessons in the slippery art of skating and silding whenever frost converted it into a field suitable for such purposes. The frost of the two or three preceding nights having, in the opinion of the juveniles, imparted on the day named the necessary degree of firmmest to its surface, a considerable number of them were amusing themselves upon it, when one unfortunate wight, carried away by the excitement of the moment, incantiously approached too near the spring, where, the ice being thin and weak, it suddenly gave way under his weight, at once precipitating him into the deepest portion of the pond, and where the water was considerably beyond his depth. Rising to the surface, he continued to catch hold of the table ice, but either through fright or cold, or both combined, he made no further efforts to extricate himself; and as his companions, influenced most likely by the same feelings, also seemed incapable of rendering him any assistance, contenting themselves merely with acting the po

moved to Lahcaster, in consequence of want of subcess at the former place.

23rd—The Staff of the London and Bristol districts have been ordered to raise a quota of thirty men for this Reg., in aid of its recruiting.

28th Regiment having fallen below its establishment, parties at Braiford, Atherstone, and Mullingar, ordered

parties at Bradford, Atherstone, and Mullingar, ordered to resume recruiting.

31st—Now on passage to the Ionian Islands. The Batt. had been six years on home service, having returned from the East India station in two divisions, Dec. 6, 1846, and Jan. 13, 1847, on board the ships Madagascar and Piantagenet. It is just 28 years ago when the Reg. last embarked for foreign service in Feb. 1825.

33rd—Veacancies having occurred in the establishment of the Reg., the parties at Liverpool, Nottingham, and Saffron Walden have been directed to recommence recruiting.

of the Reg., the parties at Liverpool, Nottingham, and Saffron Walden have been directed to recommence recruiting.

37th—Recruiting party at Norwich ordered to be removed to Danmow, for non-success at the former place.

33th—Regiment completed to its establishment, and parties ordered to cease further recruiting.

39th—Hd.-qrs. from Clommel to Cork, under orders, to go into barracks.

44th—Regiment completed to establishment, and further recruiting suspended.

46th—The establishment of the Reg. being fully completed, further recruiting directed to be discontinued.

26 the Editor of the Noral and Military Guestle Str.—It is with much pleasure, as an old friend of Capt. Child, that I forward the enclosed paragraph, taken from the 'Northern Whig,' is Feb., 1853.

"Military Testrawonials—Captain William Child, the senior Captain of the 46th Regiment, at present stationed in Belfast, having been appointed Staff Officer for the district of Ballymena, was presented by his brother officers with a magnificent silver included, and the same time officers with a magnificent silver including a period of twenty-six years' service. Capt. Child at the same time presented a handsome silver cup to Colour-Serjeant Moger, as a mark of appreciation of the faithful discharge

of his duties as Pay-Serjeant of his company for upwards of ten years. This granifying reciprocation of good feeling is highly creditable to the Regiment, which has become exceedingly popular during its stay in town." Referring to your remarks, a fortnight or so ago, respecting hereditary soldiers. I look upon Capt. Child as one of that class of generally ill-used officers who have been excluded the late Brevet, because they had not been long enough Captains.

I cannot go into the detail of his descent, because I know it not; but I do know that his father is a gallant old soldier. Nevertheless, it is well known in his old Corps, of which they have given such substantial proof, that he has always been a right good officer—never sick nor sorry, always a duty man, and, moreover, knowing his duty well; seldoen on leave; served in the East and West Indies, Gibraltar, and Canada; is the best-hearted fellow that ever lived, and beloved by both officers and men. This praiseworthy and good soldier, I find by Hart's 'Army List' (a charming tell-tale), has served upwards of thirty years on full-pay. He entered the 20th Foot 13th Nov., 1822, and was promoted to the 46th as Lieut., 11th Aug., 1826, and obtained his company only on 2nd April, 1841; therefore he was 183 years a substant.

In these days of enlightenment, is it not monstrous,

Lieut. 11th Aug., 1826, and obtained his company only on 2nd April, 1841; therefore he was 18½ years a subaltern.

In these days of enlightenment, is it not monstrous, that because an officer has not sufficient of the dirty dross to purchase all his three first commissions in four or five years—as if wealth gave knowledge—that he snust remain in a subordinate rank a most unreasonable time before he can obtain the Brevet of Major?

It is a crying injustice. I do not oppose purchase, because I think it generally does good; but, in charity, let the unfortunate non-purchasers have some chance in the race of promotion, and not be unjustly distanced. Without any intention of being uncourteous, let us take the two most fortunate young men of the late Brevet—Majors Mundey, 33rd, and Fenwick, 76th Foot, and compare their services with Captain Child's. The former entered the Service 27th Feb., 1835, and became a Captain 1st May, 1840; the latter is an Ensign of 4th Sept. 1835; a Liceat. 7th April, 1837; and a Capt. 3rd April, 1840. Their service as subaltern, therefore, amounted to about five years each. Taking these gentlemen's ages as eighteen, the usual age on obtaining a commission, why my dear old friend, Billy Child, was almost old enough to be their father—at all events they could not possibly have been able to read when be was an Ensign with his Corps; and, moreover, before these gentlemen entered the service, Capt. Child had returned from the East Indies in 1833, after upwards of ten years' service in that country.

Your article, as before referred to, deserves the thanks

Corps; and, moreover, before these gentlemen entered the service, Capt. Child had returned from the East Indies in 1833, after upwards of tes years' service in that country.

Your article, as before referred to, deserves the thanks of all old subs; and I trust your efforts to obtain us justice and speedy promotion may be successful.

ANOTHER 183 YEAR-OLD SUB.

48th—On embarking for Corfu this Reg, will have completed six years' home service. It landed at Belfast from Jamales in April 1847, from on board the troopships Blenheim and Maria Soames. We believe the Reg. was stationed at Malita in the year 1801.

The Service companies, under command of Lieut. Cel. Hon. A. A. Dalzel, stationed at Newport, will embark from Fortsmoath for Corfu in the Joseph Soames, Thomas Arbuthnot, and Fatima, transports; and on arrival there these ressels will convey the 22nd Highlanders to Gibraltar, and the 44th at Gibraltar to Quebec, and return with the 20th Reg, from that colony to England.

49th—Boys William Duran and James Miller to be enlisted to train as draumers.

RI. Marines—One serjeant and eleven privates of the Woolwich division, they mere from the Colony to England.

49th—Boys William Duran and James Miller to be enlisted to train as draumers.

RI. Marines—One serjeant and eleven privates of the Woolwich division, they private of the Portsmouth division. The men are all mechanics and volunteers.

First Lieut. Gell is under orders for embarkation in the Sarah Pleuning, for a passage to Ascension. The men are all mechanics and volunteers.

The Admiralty having awarded the homorary medals and gratuities to Corporal Edward James and Richard Cofin and Draumer John Fey, of the Plymouth Division, they were presented to them at a general parade by Col.-Commandant Coryton.

The number required to complete the complement of the Corps, under the order in Council of Nov. 27, 1852, is 1413 mon-commissioned officers, draumers, and 27: vates, viz.:—Chatham, 7 subalterns, and 287 ditto. The total number of recruits raised in the month

wich, 42.

A detachment of 200 Marines has been draughted to the ship Duke of Wellington, consisting of 1 Capt., 3 subalterus, 4 serjeants, 4 corporals, 3 fifers, and 154 privates of the divisional companies; and 1 subalteru, 1 serj., 1 corporal, and 30 ganners of the Artillery companies. The officers attached are, Capt. Nolloth, First Lieuts, A. O. L. Lewis and John Poore, and See. Lieut. George Naylor. The other subalteru is not yet draughted. S2nd.—The right wing reserved from the RI. Barracks, Dublin, on Friday last, under the command of Maj. G. Campbell, to occupy quarters in the Linen Hall Barracks, vacated by Sist Reg.

Recruiting party at Reigate moved to Lewes, in con-

sequence of failure of success at the former station.

57th Depot—Two corporals and eleven privates from Elizabeth Fort, Cork, to Ballincollig, 8th Feb., to reinforce the detachment.

57th—About to embark for the Mediterranean, having been six years and four months on home service. This Cerps returned from Madras Sept. 1846, on board the ships Hindostan, Mary Anne, and Westmoreland.

61st—Regiment completed to its establishment, and further recruiting suspended.

67th Depôt—We mentioned a few months since the desertion of the Hospital Serjeant, 67th, from this garrison, and that he was seen disguised in plain clothes, wearing green spectacles, proceeding in an omnibus to Canterbury. As he was known to have taken some 100 or 15t. with him, it was supposed he had gone to America, as no traces of his whereabouts could be obtained until this week, when a report was received at head-quarters of the Hospital Serjeant Walsh having given himself up as a deserter in London, and on Thursday he was escorted as a prisoner to the Heights Barracks, to await his trial by General Court-martial.—Dever Chronicle.'

69th—Boy George Campbell, authorised to be enlisted at Regimental Depot, to be trained as a drummer or musician.

71st Lt. Infantry: 1st Batt.—Shortly about to embark

at Regimental Depot, to be trained as a Grummer or nusscian.

71st Lt. Infantry: 1st Batt.—Shortly about to embark for the Ionian Islands, to relieve the 92ad Highlanders (which Corps it relieved in the West Indies in Dec. 1843), on board the Java, troop-ship. This Batt, has just com-pleted six years' service at home, being the longest but one the Reg., has ever had. The last tour of daty at home of this Batt, was a very short one. It amounted to but three years and a half, from Oct. 19, 1834, to April 20, 1838.

three years and a haif, from Oct. 19, 1834, to April 20, 1838.

The ships Emerald Isle, Santipore, and Flora have been chartered to coavey the Service cost of this Batt. to Corfu.

75th—Boy Thomas Roberts, authorised to be culisted to be trained as a draumner.

79th—Recruiting party at Turriff ordered to be removed to Banfi, being unsuccessful at the former station.

81st—This Reg., from Dublin, has releved the 71st at Kilkenny and adjacest stations, but the former Reg. has not yet been replaced in Dublin Garrison.

81st—Regt. completed to its establishment, and further recruiting suspended.

83st Lt. Infantry—Just embarked for the Mauritius, to replace the 2nd Batt. 12th Foot. This Reg. has been six years and nine months on home service, being the longest tour of duty at home it has ever had since it was raised, nearly sixty years ago. Lieut.-Col. Power and Major Grey are the only officers now in the Reg. who belonged to it when the Service cost embarked for Halifax in July 1805, to relieve the 1st Batt. Rife Brigade. The Depot cost proceeding to the Isle of Wight, where the Reg. was less stationed, in June 1891.

Regimental Depot removed from Portsmouth to Parkhurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, where hd.-qrs. arrived 31st uit.

86th—After the review of this Reg. at Poonah on the

Regimenta Depot remover from crossmouth to rarehurst Barracks, Isle of Wight, where hd.-qr.s. arrived 31st ult.

86th.—After the review of this Reg. at Poonah on the 10th Dec., 1852, Lord F. Fitzelarence addressed the troops as follows:—"Officers and men of the 86th Reg., I can hardly express to you how pleased I am with what I have seen of you this evening. It was scarcely fair to have had you out to manoeuvre with the ground in its present state; but notwithstanding this great disadvantage, your steadiness and appearance almost surpasses anything I have seen. I have just left a command which I may safely say coatians some of the finest Regiments in the world, and none, no, not one, surpassed you, if any came up to you. On my honour, men, I do not think I ever saw a Regiment to equal you, although I have now been forty years a soldier, and I am told that your conduct in quarters is as fally deserving of praise as your appearance. Of this I have not had time to judge, but I can well believe it, for such a clean and splendid body of men as I see before me cannot but he well-conducted soldiers. Colonel Aplin, you have every cause to be proud of your Regiment. I am sorry to see that a number of you are going away, for you are all worthy and excellent men, and it is a pity to lose you. However, I hope you will succeed in getting on and being comfortable in Australia, where you are going, and in bidding you farewell, I sincerely wish you may obtain every happiness, but I must say I doubt it."

87th.—Regiment completed to its establishment, and further recruiting suspended.

wish you may obtain every happiness, but I must say I doubt it."

S7th—Regiment completed to its establishment, and further recruiting suspended.

S8th—Regiment removed from Parkhurst to Gosport, where hd.-qrs. arrived 1st instant.

This Corps has succeeded the 85th at Portsmouth, where it was last quartered in Aug. 1837.

91st—This Reg. commenced its career of foreign service in Feb. 1836, when it disembarked at 8t Helena. In 1839 this Corps proceeded from 8t Helena to the Cape of Good Hope, and on landing marched to the frontier. In April 1842 a Reserve Batt. was added to the Reg. and embarked in Jene following to join the lat Batt. at the Cape. On 28th Aug. the Batt. was wrecked on board the Abercromble Robinson in Table Bay. After a detention of six months in Cape Town, it again embarked for the frontier, and has remained there ever since. The 1st Batt. returned home in 1848. The 2nd will in Aug. next, if not relieved, commence its twelfth year of foreign service, four years of which have been spent in a war against a savage enemy—awar accompanied by privation and fatigue, and many its incidental to camp life in seasons of scorching drought, or in the heavy rains. By the arrangements connected with this system of 2nd

Batts, officers of the 91st have in some instances actually served abroad for fifteen years; and as the list Batt. must, in the course of a year, anticipate another embarkation for foreign service, it becomes a matter of speculation whether the 2nd Batt. will join it in some distant region, or whether it will be finally sundered from the list Batt., and formed into a separate Corps. It may be reasonably hoped that the latter expedient will be taken into consideration by the Authorities.

2nd Depot.—The Depot, hd.-qrs, from Naas to Galway, under orders, to relieve 9th Reg.

93rd.—Establishment of Regiment being completed, all farther recruiting ordered to be discontinued, and the parties at Strantare and Cupar recalled to hd.-qrs.

99th.—Regiment completed to its establishment, and further recruiting suspended.

Riffe Brigade.—Cdl. Learh's Sketch—continued.

Next followed the siege and storming of Cindad Rodrigo, in which the Rifle Corps had its full share.

A detachment of the Corps (together with detachments from the other Regiments of the Light Division) was employed in the assault of an outwork near Cindad Rodrigo. Lieutenast-Colonel Cobbourne, of the 52nd Regiment, commanded this party, which carried the works very gallantly and with great rapidity. This took place the first night of the investment of the foetress.

During the siege and storming of Badajos, the three Battalions of the Regiment sustained an exceedingly heavy loss in officers and men. A detachment of the Corps was also employed in the assault of Fort Piccurina, an outwork of Badajos.

In the action which took place near Castrejon, on the 18th of July, 1812, the Regiment next encountered the enemy. On this occasion the Fourth and Light Divisions, with several Regiments of Cavalry, and some Artillery, were, for a length of time, under a heavy cannonned. Several charges of Cavalry took place, and some of the Rifemen and Light Infantry were engaged. Whilst this force was in the act of falling back over the place.

Several charges of Cavalry took

loss, and were so completely beaten, as to be obliged to raise the siege, and to make a hasty retreat from before the place.

In the retreat of the French from before Cadix, after they had been compelled to raise the siege in consequence of the battle of Salamanca, a part of the second Battalion was engaged with their rear-guard, near Seville, and it was mentioned in complimentary terms by the officer commanding on that occasion.

In the defence of the bridge of Aranjuez, a part of the second Battalion aided materially, by their well-directed fire, in stopping the enemy in his attempt to pass.

During the remainder of the war in the Peninsula, the first Battalion consisted of six companies only; its losses on various occasions having so reduced its ranks (not withstanding reinforcements frequently sent out from England), that six companies were all that could be kept effective. The second Battalion had also six ocenpanies, and the third Battalion free—all of those were in the Light Division. The remainder of the Corps was at its depot at Shorneliffe, in Kent, and was composed of a few worn-out men and recruits.

Near the village of San Millan, on the north bank of the Ebro, the three Battallons of the Regiment took a very prominent part in the attack and complete defeat of a French division of Infantry, which was surprised in mild-day by the Light Division. The cenemy lost many in killed, wounded, and 'prisoners, and the greater part of their baggage was captured. Some hundreds sought pedige in the mountains.

Three days afterwards, the three Battalions were Freunch lost the whole of their baggages and thirt Military chart. It pleases of Artillery, many pensoure, and the Freunch lost the whole of their baggages and thirt Military chart. It pleases of Artillery, many pensoure, and the Freunch Compounts of the Honoracce and the Freunch Compounts of the

the Regiment, but he must make himself thoroughly acqualsted with them, for until he is familiar with everything relating to his own duties as therein detailed, he cannot of course perform them correctly or instruct others.—6. The following are the books referred to in the preceding paragraph:—The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, the Fled Exercise and Evolutions of the Army, and the Standing Orders of the Regiment.—7. Every officer is authorised and regulations and Orders for the Army, and the Standing Orders of the Regiment.—7. Every officer is authorised and regulation so check any irregularity that he may observe in any one of inferior rank, and should bring to the notice of the Commanding Officer or Adjutant anything unsoldierlike in the appearance of non-commissioned officers or soldier to pass him without saluting him, or omit to return the shate.—8. When an officer adverses a superior on parade, or upon any duty with swords drawn, he will invariably salute him with his sword, or if with swords returned, by raising his hand to his cap.—9. An officer is never to dismiss, or march off, any Military body in the presence of a senior officer, without having first obtained his permission to do so.—10. Every officer should noot carefully abstain from expressions of discontent, or disappreval of any orders or regulations emanating from superior authority, whatever his private opinion may be; arealy and cheerful assent and obedience to orders being a most important element in the efficiency of a Regimental Orders, the accuracy of the Adjutant's roster, or analogous subjects, at the Mess table, or in presence of private soldiers, is positively forbidden.—12. No officer is to communicate whith any Military or civil department upon Regimental subjects, excepting through the Commanding Officer, which, after the object is an officer's uniform and appointments must be strictly according to regulation, and the Regimental patterns, from which no deviation what every deal of the development of the object of the

have been passed and the practice with the trust and over the first and the practice with the trust and the first and the first

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Thus, after satisfying the "lawyers," there remained 7s. 2d. as a remuneration for my services and to pay for 21 days' board and lodging at an hotel."

By the London Gazette of Tuesday night Her Majesty is pleased to order that the period of training and exercise of all the Regiments and Corps of the Millita in Eggland and Wales be extended for and daring the present year 1853, so that the whole period of training and exercise in the said year shall not in any case exceed fifty-six days, nor be less than three days, and this order be transmitted to the respective Lieutenants of the countles, ridings, and places in England and Wales, in order that they should proceed upon the same, in pursuance of the directions of the Act of Parliament.

The 32nd, 75th, and 80th Regiments, in India, having fallen considerably below their establishment, the Staff of certain districts have been ordered to raise additional men for those corps.

THE YELLOW FEVER AT BARRADOES.—List of admissions into the Military hospitals at Barbadoes, and the deaths of non-commissioned officers and privates between 4th Sopt., 1852, and 14th Jan., 1853. All the cases were yellow fever:—

Regiment.

Admitted. Doed.

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		To	tal				158		79	

Names of the officers, &c., who died at Barbudoes between the previous mentioned dates:—Lieut. Orme, RI. Artillery: Lieut. Strickland, 69th Reg.; Mrs. Cleland, wife of the Surgeon, 69th; Dep. Assist.-Com.-General Neil, wife, four children, and maid; three children of Capt. Turner, RI. Artillery; Mr Collier, clerk in the Engineer department, Mrs. Collier, and Miss Collier; Rev. E. D. Wood, the General's son; Mrs Wright, wife of Col. Wright, RI. Engineers; Lieut.-Col. Williams, RI. Artillery; Lieut.-Col. J. O'Brien, Dep. Quartermaster-General; and Dep. Assist. Com.-General Cumming. On 14th January there were ten mild cases of yellow fever among the soldiers at Barbadoes, and twenty-two of the Daustless. No admission from her for six days.

The General Commanding-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Captain the Hon. Granville Charles Cornwalls Eliot, of the Coldstream Guards, being appointed an Aide-de-Camp to his father, his Exceltency the Earl of St. Germans, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, vice Captain Arthur Lennox Peel, of the 52nd, resigned.
Captain Henry John King, of the 3rd Foot (the Buffs), has been appointed Aide-de-Camp, and Lieut. William T. F. Wallace, of the Greaadier Guards, Assist. Military Secretary, to Maj.-General Sir Robert Nickle, K.H., recenly appointed to the Staff of New South Wales, to relieve Lieut.-Gen, Wynyard, C.B., who is to return home.

Pramsnoke Fortifications.—The various works now

to relieve Lieut.-Gen, Wynyard, C.B., who is to return home.

PREMENCE FORTEFICATIONS.—The various works now in course of construction for the defence of Milford Haven and the Dockyard at Pater are steadily progressing under the direction of Lieut.-Col. Victor and his Corps of Engineers. Thora Island, at the entrance of the haven, will be strongly fortified, the works thereon mounting guns which will command and sweep the approaches to the haven. The battery or fort at the west end of the Dockyard is undergoing alterations consequent upon the change in its Artillery from the 24-pounder guns, at present mounted, to others of 32-pound calibre. The embrasares are being widened to admit the latter guns, and it is likewise contemplated to place 8 and 10-inch guns at the angles. When these alterations are carried out the battery will prove a very formidable means of defence. It is rumoured that a large fort for the protection of this important Naval arsenal on the land side will shortly be erected.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

THE PRESENT STATE OF FRANCE.

To the Editor of the Nessel and Mülting Guzelle.

Sin.—The Peace Society has done its duty; Messrs Cobden and Bright have delivered themselves of a multiplicity of words, both in speaking and writing. Every man in England has echoed back the word "Peace;" all are persuaded that by peace comes prosperity, and by war increased debt and taxation. No one seems eager to draw the sword, and yet a certain uneasiness, a sudvise is as common in England as in France. In both countries the funds fall as soldiers rise; and the augmentation of expense, with the augmented means of defence, brings with it the reproach of the economist and the applause of the prudent. The meeting of the Peace Society has been received here with all respect for its object, and with derision as to its results. Everybody declares war the greatest of all imaginable folius, but the word is in every one's mouth, and apprehension is with every man's banker. It will not be amiss here, perhaps, to show the relative strength of all parties, in the event of either a war or

a sudden change of government; and by that I do not mean a change of ministers.

The Le gitimist party, alow of action, covered by the mantle of excessive prudence, fearful of advance, believing in Divine right and passive obedience, are now seen to walk with a prouder step; they imagine that the lowest Frenchman would prefer the Divinity which hedges a king to the doubtful glory of a parvenu emperor; nor have they been idle in sowing the seeds of future discord by the abuse of the soi-disant parvenu, and of the graceful and ambitious imperial bride. If the one party gained power by some deviation from truth, the other party seem inclined to acquire it by following the same path. In the provinces as in Paris the marriage has been made the subject of derision; and no nation on earth is more irritated by ridicule than the French. In the circulation of scandalous ancedotes, witticisms, lampoons, and lies, if the Legitimist have been outdone, they have been outdone by the Republicans; in fact, whilst Monsieur Le Comte de Givedan, Directeur du College Heraldique, is busly employed in tracing the family of the Montijos even to some relationship with the Emperor of China, and thus becoming Sister of the Sun and Mother of the Moon; and whilst the Scotch, through the Caledonian Mercury, are tracing the family of the Vice-Consul of England and America in the person of John (not Donald) Kirkpatrick, to the murderer of John Comyn, previously stabbed by Robert Bruce: the Legitimist, Orleanist, and Republican ridicule the whole fairy web of genealogy of the Guzmans and Medina Sidonas, declare the marriage an indignity to France, a mesalliance, a coup-de-tête, a folly, a madness, and a national reproach. They are not more tender of the former character of the Empress than of her birth; and by adding to these tales the truth in the immense expenditure of the public money, the present and only support of the Emperor; they imagine that a time will come, and not far distant, when the French nation will carefully weigh the securit

the Duke de Mouchy or De Guiche gives additional weight to the Empire.

The Orleanist party is at last getting some gleams of common sense; they begin to perceive that their hope is entirely through the advent of Heari V. In the event of disturbance, if the Orleanists attempted any movement to restore that branch, the Legitimists would join either the despotism or the Republicans rather than see a restoration of that family which would for ever exclude the elder branch. But the Legitimists and Orleanists now see the necessity of union, and had the fusion been honourably eemented when the Count of Chambord was at Wisbaden, I question much if France would now have rejoiced in an Empire. The Orleanists are only powerful when joined with the Legitimists,—as a party acting independently they have become insignificant; and looking back to their mistakes, it is admitted that had the Prince de Joinville and Duke d'Aumale after the 24th February, 1848, thrown themselves into Marseilles, or on any part of the coast, and raised the monarchical flag, the Republic would not have existed three months, and the present Government never could have succeeded.

There now remains the actual Government, the Napoleonists, and the Republicans. To any man living in Paris, and at all informed of what passes, it would be clear to demonstration that the present Sovereign rules absolutely and alone; he cannot be said to have one sincere friend, and advisers are unheeded; he rules by fear, not by love. It is perfectly true that in the provinces he has many adherents, but his best support is the clergy, and in the universal fear of the Red Republicans. That the clergy exercise immense power over the weak and superstitious is acknowledged, and that rumours of all the bloody intentions of the Republicans should they ever attain power,

have kept together the present adherents of the des-potism. Beware of a change is the cry. "It is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know

have kept together the present adherents of the despotism. Beware of a change is the cry. "It is better to bear the ills we have, than fly to others we know no tot."

The Emperor's best security against foreign aggression is the fear that he might become the Emperor of Republicans all over Europe. If he is deserted by those who now linger in fearful anxiety for their incomes and pensions, he can at any moment raise the storm by the democracy, and his late attempts with the leaders of that party are a sufficient proof that such an idea has crossed his brain. His tenure is precarious; he has nearly run through all the scenes and changes of the pantomine; the fetes are no longer an excitement; the crowd has ceased its acclamations; he drives through the thoroughfarce unnoticed; respect has ceased its acknowledgment, and servility its bow. Every one, instead of seeing a long line of Sovereigns, the issue of his loins, asks "How long is this to last?" There is a universal distrust of the present, and fear of the future. The Napoleonists as a party are of no power; liberate the press and disband the Army, and twenty-four hours would see the man, by the almost universal vote of France, an exile, or perhaps a corpse, instead of an Emperor.

I now come to the most powerful of all the parties, because they are united, "The Republicans." If credulous people believe that because some six or seven thousand have been sent to Algiers, Nou Kahiva, Cayenne, or elsewhere, the principle is uprooted and the party dissolved, they labour under a grievous mistake. The despotism has fortified their opinions; they see in the extinction of all liberty, in the squandering of the public money, in the green and gold bespangled Senator, in the deaf and dumb Legislature, in the gandy display of royalty, is the pomp and vanity of the fetes, only a confirmation of their ideas, that "monarchs are more careful of themselves than of their subjects;" and although the Empress refused a necklace, or gives 250,0007 in charity, they know the money bel

continuance of stability under the present govern-ment. The most civilised nation in the world amused itself by driving and goading a fat bull, accompanied by a car-full of most questionable virtues.

DRESS AND EQUIPMENT OF FOOT SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Nased and Military Gazette.

Sin,—Much has been rashly written, and many good suggestions have of late been made regarding our dress and equipment: for our head-dress—a helmet, a square cap, a hunting cap, a chace with a flowing plume, have all, one after another, been brought on the topis: the helmet, however, seems to be the most general favourite, and evidently carriers the day in public estimation, if it be approved of by those in authority; I only hope they may, in the selection of it, think more of its lightness and applicability to tropical and rigorous climates to keep our brains from those most insidious enemies, sun and frost, than of making it a piece of handsome heavy armour to defend our precious skulls from the more honest, and less truly dangerous enemy, the solve. As far as vanity goes, the turning of a buxom country damael's brain by porgeous aspect is of less ultimate consequence (though pleasant at the time being) than splitting bead-aches under an Iadian sun; its us look to the future, and leave vanity to the Militia. The tunic or the coatee will alike answer our purpose, if it be of good and serviceable material, without patches of tape or tawdry finery of any kind to give us trouble. Make our trowers (one pair in England) of substantial and lasting cloth, and leave the broad red stripe to those who now glory in such an ornament. But take, O take I some of the inconvenient and crushing load off our devoted shoulders, and the leather dog-collar off our swellen necks, and we will jog merrily along the road, singing

"The light of ether days is faded,"

leaving lady-killing to the Heavy Dragoons and the Militia. Let any man who thinks our load endurable.

and although the Empress refused a necklace, or gives 20,000cf in charity, they know the money belongs to the public, and that no account will be readered by which the nation can unrunur at the reckless expenditure.

Thus at present stand all parties. The Napoleonists hold, like deswing men to a straw, to the power the public and gradually, undermining the state; this is done by a thousand means—in ridicule—in stolating the Bonapartists—in readering them chonoxious by publications chandestinely circulated—to be significant shrug—the sence—the murnur—and the trail.

The Republicans unarmed, but united in opinion, though severed as to discipline, look on in sury alence, famout men to the state of the

enough to mark out officers specially for destruction in any general action.—I am, &c., VANITY. in any general action. Dublin, Jan. 19, 1883.

To the Editor of the Noral and Milliary Gazette.

Sin,—It is a common saying that a bet is a fool's argument. However this may be, few I think will approve of either the taste, or policy, of making the invasion of our country the subject of a public bet.

But it can surprise no one, that so firm a worshipper of mammon as Mr Cobden, should consider momey as the sole test of sincerity. Mr Cobden, fully believing that man is best defined as "an animal that barters," condemns as absurd every other pursuit but that of wealth.

condemns as absurd every other pursuit but that of wealth.

Now as British officers may be said, generally, to have made a vow of poverty, on embracing their poorly requited profession, they are of course the especial objects of Mr Cobden's unceasing vituperation. He has had the audacity even to attack the fame of Wellington. The vain and noisy democrat felt humbled whilst contemplating the universal respect paid to the calm grandeur of the departed hero. Mr Cobden more than exemplified the fable of the lion and the ass, for the lion he kicked was not merely dying but dead.

But Mr Cobden once condescended to show jealousy of even the ball-room popularity of even young officers in general.

of even the ball-room popularity of even young officers in general.

When the lien lies down with the lamb, but not before, the art of bartering may possibly be esteemed nobler, than that "art of war," which an extreme Liberal (and a far greater man than Cobden), has declared in his immortal work to be "undoubtedly the noblest of all arts."

In the meantime, in spite of all eloquence, adorned or unadorned, the ladies will probably continue to prefer those, whose lives are dedicated to the service of their country, to those whose lives are devoted to enriching—themselves!—I am, &c., COSMOPOLITAN.

General Repuberton has thus handsomely terminated

General Brotherton has thus handsomely terminated

Sir,-I have this day received your reply to my letter

the bet :—

Travellers' Clab, February 3, 1852.

Sir,—I have this day received your reply to myletter of the 29th ultimo.

As my whole object in taking up your challenge was to test your sincerity, which I have now done, I therefore decline to accept your bond. But, of course, I, nevertheless, still hold myself bound strictly to perform my part of the agreement—viz, the payment of the weekly subscription to the Manchester Infirmary, and I have accordingly directed my solicitor to wait upon yours, and give him all the satisfactory security he may require for the due payment of this subscription. from this day henceforth, which, believe me, I shall always feel gratified in paying in support of such a benevolent institution, and to which I shall add a donation of 3d, transmitted to the treasurer—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To Bichard Cobben, Esq.

Tr. W. BROTHERTON.

Tavellers' Clab, Feb. 2.

Sir,—As you have not taken any notice of my letter of the 3rd inst., I think I may fairly conclude either that you have not received it or that you do not accept or approve of the conditions it contained.

Should the latter be the case, may I beg to suggest what I have no doubt will be the most consonant to your feelings, and afford you "the greatest satisfaction and pride," vix., to transfer your bond of 10,000/, to the Manchester Infirmary—an institution in which you would seem to take a great interest?

This will afford you an epportunity of benefiting that establishment, and removing from the public mind any doubt of your sincerity—should such doubt still exist. Moreover, it will give you the satisfaction of celipsing my humble contribution.

This course will settle matters in a way which, if may judge from your speeches, I doubt not you will highly approve—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

To E. Cobbee, Esq., M.P.

P.S. My donation of 3d, and my weekly subscription.

To R. Cobbee, Esq., M.P.

P.S. My donation of 3d, and my weekly subscription.

To R. Cobbee, Esq., M.P.

P.S. My donation of 3d, and my weekly subsc

T. W. B.

VAIN-GLORY.—"When it shall come to be said at dinmer-tables (1) that all the world knows this or that, and
all the world feels this or that, but the "Times" is afraid
to say it, then most assuredly it is all over with us and
with this nation also. We may then write "Ichabed' on
the British empire, for its glory is departed for ever."—
'Times," Feb 8.—" Nothing but the stern necessity of
the public interest coald induce from us the observation,
that, in downright truth, this is but a manifestation of
that not very uncommon meatal amalady which, in its
soverely aggravated form, has led the victim of inordinate
self-esteen into those absurd delusions as to personal
identity of which everyone, probably, has read. We
presume that not a rational Frenchman will care one
straw what opinion of his Sovereign or his nation is expressed by a writer who avows at the same time his belief that the existence of the British empire is one and
the same thing with the reputation of the 'Times."—
'Morning Herald.'

To Readers and Correspondents.

To "W."—Some difficulty has been expressed in supplying the requisite number of Serjeants for the Permanent Staff of the Militia, and unless the Vokusteer Corps offer ood pay, they will find it still more difficult to obtain good N. C. O. to instruct. We recommend an application to the Adjudant-General on the subject.

To "Amyntas."—(Dublin).—Thanks! thanks!

To "Maltre d'Armes."—We have a letter for you from Canado.

to be Adjutant. General on the subject.

To "Maitre d'Armes."—We have a letter for you from Canada.

Ts "C. J."—A soldier proceeding on daty is entitled to a 2nd class conveyance at 1d. a mile; but if not on duty he cannot claim it.

To "A Cobdenito."—Like many professing to be of Mr Cobden's opinions, you are much in error. The appointments of which you complain are strictly according to rule and regulation.

To "R. L."—Our inquiries lead us to believe that in cases where young men at the universities food commissions in the Milita, the universities great to these students an "Exent" to enoble them to attend the "training" without loosing the "term."

"W. B. C."—We have endeavoured to meet your wishes. To "Glasgon."—Bringing money is the same in amount for all Corps.

To "A Constant Reader."—The officer in question was removed from the Regiment you mention, and subsequently appointed, in 1836, to that in which he now serves, while it was in India. On its return, in 1838, he obtained the command of it.

To "A Subscriber."—The Lieut.-Colond, while on leave, was not authorised in causing a Colour-Serjeant to be reduced on the written statement of the Cappain of his Comp. The Adj. General would not sanction this act.

To "An Eye witness."—The Ordennee regulations and allowances are so whimsical that we cannot attempt to explain these. It summed unjust that an Out Serjeant should have 2s. ed. advay, and the Serjeant at head-qre., who, ten to one, does all the Barrack-Master's work, draws only 1s. 7d. advay.

To "Vistor."—We are unable to give insertion to

who, hen to one, does all the Barrach-Master's work, draws only 1s. 7d. a-day.

To "Vistor."—We are unable to give insertion to year very long letter which would occupy two columns, but we may say that we should exceedingly regret to see the system of the Auditor-General's Office introduced into the War Office. Of one thing all officers may feel assered, that whenever they prefer just claims to the War Office, even though not embraced by the rules, they receive careful consideration. We cannot say as much for Indian culdt.

andit.

To "Rochet."—There is no use in advocating a measure such as you prepose. The expense would be great, and the Government have very many more pressing grievances to remedy then those of which you compain. The Pulse of Wellington's memory is already largely, but not too largely,

to remedy then those of which you complain. The Duke of Wellington's memory is already largely, but not too largely, honoured.

To "Query."—We have known instances in which, from the paucity of officers, an officer exchanging from a 4 Company Depot has been required to remain with it till his successor arrived.

To "J. O'C."—We regret that our space only admits of a brief notice.

Our estemed Correspondent, "T. T.," writes—"The 'Times' has of late adopted a decided tone in advocacy of our notional defences, elthough stimulated, I suspect, by an erroneous bilief; for I agree withyon, Mr Editor, in thinking the country in less danger of a French invasion now, than before be detection of Napoleon III to the imperiodiquity. The great majority of the press follow in the Leviathan's wake, and even 'Pusch,' "Punch," who of hise attempted to be income the other way—has become in letter-press and illustration, disrespectful to the Peace Society.

"But, although reason upon this momentous subject appears to have at last asserted her rights, with your contemporary journalists there is no gratitude, no justice. Not a word of confession that it is to the deceased Duke, to the neglected or insulted Napiers, and to other distinguished mem of the United Services, that the warning which has hoppily met with a tardy attention is mainly disc. Not a word of apology for the stupoid and pointless meers with which that warning was, at first, received; not a word inflicating a conceiveness of the inferiority of their can shallow understanding!

"It seems to be turify agreed upon as just and proper that men in danger shall call for protection upon superior intellects; (as well as superior heroism); which intellects, when the peril has past away, been avered, or repelled by their exertions, they complacently affect to despise."

To "A Subscriber."—The Government appointments in the Australian Colonies are in the gift of the Local Governors but the commendations from the Colonial Office are very much like "milliary requests"—orders to be

hours in a steamer, the passage in which, paid by the public, did not include table.

To "Q."—If the case to which you refer is as plainty stated to the Secretary-at-War os to us, the claim will be admitted. The rules and regulations on the subject are sufficiently exploit.

To "Inquirer."—The Reserve Battalion 23rd landed at Hulifax, Nova Scotia, 6th July, 1842.

To "Father to a young 4 man" (Lancaskire).—In all probability there will be no moves of Regiments during 1853.

1883.

Communications declined or rejected cannot be returned;
they are usually destroyed; and no communication can be
attended to, personally affecting individuals, unless authenticated by the name and address of the writer.

N aval & Military Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1853.

NATIONAL DEFENCES.

Time was when anticipations of invasion were ridiculed and scoffed at; time is, when we are prudently and judiciously carrying into operation our plans for the national defences; and time will be, when we shall be satisfied that those who first raised the warning cry deserved well of their country. Though we never joined the ranks of the alarmists, yet did we venture to raise our "still small voice" to caution, to advise, and to point out the means of averting, or repelling invasion. Happily the Military talent of the nation is now called into requisition to strengthen the old defences, to construct new works, and to fortify our sea-girt isle with such a chain of connected batteries that the probability of an invasion of England being successful will ere long become chimerical. From the peer to the peasant all thoughts and feelings on the subject are now turned in the right direction, and our Queen and Ministers have but to guide aright the popular wishes of the country. Overpowering will be the armament of the works at Dover; and Portsmouth, Pembroke, the Isle of Wight, and other important positions, will be strengthened to meet the exigencies of the times. We will not at present venture to infringe on the province of the Military Engineers, as far as regards permanent fortifications; but we may be allowed to take an enlarged view of the defensive project, and to offer, in a brief manner, a few suggestions, leaving the officers intrusted with the important duty of securing the safety of England to reject them, or to turn them to profit when desirable. Concluding that our "hearts of oak" will be prepared to try the mettle of foreign seaman and soldier ere they approach our shores, let us look a little at our means of giving an invading army a warm reception on disembarkation, should a landing be attempted at points beyond the range of our strongly-fortified posts.

Martello Towers .- Many of these are now available for our defences, and many more ought to erected, not only for their intrinsic value in frustrating or retarding disembarkation, but also as affording barrack accommodation to trusty old pensioners, should be kept at their posts, and trained to their guns, practically acquiring a knowledge of the ranges which might be required, the depth of water, shoals,

2. Batteries of Heavy Ordnance.-Let eligible sites

for a continuous chain of these batteries be selected wherever the coast is most exposed to sudden invasion Let the multitude of gunsand carriages now cumbering acres of ground in the Arsenal be distributed throughout these field-works instead of being kept at Woolwich to excite the surprise of foreigners, and wonderment of

Londoners. Let the ordnance be mounted merely on timbers (to save expense where advisable), having their sleepers, planks, ribbands, &c., for Madras platforms, side-arms, &c., securely housed in sheds or cheaply constructed buildings. Let the ammunition

cers, within suitable distance of the batteries; and let regular troops, pensioners, or militiamen be tol off for the service of these guns when needed, which should be mounted on their platforms occasionally for exercising the gunners, and to enable them by practice to learn the ranges around their posts.

3. Field Batteries.—These are progressively increasing in number, and in weight of metal. When the quota is completed, we shall have a very powerful Field Artillery, and, steam aiding horse draught, minutes will scarcely clapse before our field guns may open their fire with deadly effect on troops disembark ing in boats, and running the gauntlet of their cross fires. "Discretion being the better part of valour," we would, however, suggest that numerous parapets be constructed, or sites under cover be selected by the Artillery, in anticipation of the enemy's approach, so that the field guns might take up their position, guarded from the fire of the enemy, cognisant of soundings, obstacles, &c., as well as the relative distances between the works thrown up as temporary COVET

4. Rockets.—These missiles, properly directed, will be found most powerful auxiliaries in destroying steam-boats, and in checking the disembarkation of troops

Brown Bess .- This long-tried and faithful servant, in the hands of our gallant Infantry, whether loaded with old fashioned spherical ball or Minié bulleading with ded rishing also play her part in the dance of death should an enemy have the madness to attempt an invasion of our favoured isle; but if "our big guns and little guns" together cannot prevent the landing of the foe, all we can then do will be to give them a taste of our never-falling weapon conduction. "The British cheer."

Forvently do we trust that the time is far distant when the experiment of an invasion of Farland means.

when the experiment of an invasion of England may be tried; but let us "be prepared for the worst, and hope for the best." "When a strong man armed keepeth his house, his goods are at peace: but when a stronger than he shall come upon him, and overcome him, he taketh from him all his armour wherein he trusted, and divideth his spoils."

DEFENCE OF LONDON.

Orders have been issued to place Tilbury Fort in a good state of defence, and with this view a full con pany of Artillery, consisting of five officers and 134 mmissioned officers and gunners are to be quartered there. The Pensioner-depot for convict guards is to be removed forthwith to make room for the Ar-The Fort mounts about ninety guns of heavy tillery. ordnance, and has at all times been considered of importance for the protection of the Metropolis from a

VOLUNTEERS AND RETIRED OFFICERS OF THE LINE.

The following letter contains in it a suggestion of considerable importance, which will not be thrown away upon Lord Palmerston, even though not followed to the extent the writer would wish. The great inconvenience which has been felt in training the Militia without officers themselves competent to instruct had probably called the attention of Lord Palmerston to the necessity of inviting the officers who have sold out of the Army to enter the Militia or the Volunteer Corps. Why this invitation should be delayed so long we cannot imagine. The Militia and Volunteers would be soon rendered efficient if the Adjutants had some better assistance; but in nine cases out of ten the Adjutants have had scarcely any aid from the officers; not indeed from any want of zeal on their parts, but from sheer lack of knowledge. The few officers who have served in the Army, and since joined the Militia, bear so meagre a proportion to the whole number of officers who know nothing of drill or discipline, or training in its true sense, that they have be kept in magazines, under charge of Artillery offi- hardly had a sensible influence in forming the com-

Almost all has hitherto been done by the Adjutants and Permanent Staff. Our wonder is how much has been done by them with such inadequate means:-

TO VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.

My Lond,-I take the liberty of suggesting to your Lordship a measure of preparation for the defence of the country, attended with little or no expense, which I hope may meet with your Lordship's favourable con-

My proposition is that your Lordship should request, by public announcement in the Government 'Gazette,' those officers who, having sold out of the Army, would be willing to assist, without pecuniary remuneration, in the drill and organisation of Volunteer Gorps, whether of Cavalry or Infantry, to send their names and addresses to your Lordship, together with every particular as to their past services, to the end that if, on any sudden emergency, her Majesty should require their co-operation in the formation of such a Volunteer force, their Millitary knowledge and experience may be rendered available without delay, which delay, without a previous registration of their names would be unavoidable.

If your Lordship should be induced to act upon the above suggestion, I would farther take the liberty of proposing that an alphabetical list should be published, by authority, containing the names of those retired officers who, on this appeal having been made to their patriotism, may offer their services to her Majesty, and specifying in columns as follows:—Names—Date of First Commission in the Army—Period on Full-pay—Date of Seiling out of the Army—Rank attained therein,

Florence, Jan. 27, 1853.

W. B. COOKE. My proposition is that your Lordship should request

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

There seems no longer any doubt as to the intention of the Government to raise Volunteer Corps under certain restrictions; and we believe that the services of several will be accepted in a few days.

In the summer there are to be camps of instruction formed, and the Militia will during the encampment of the Line Regiments be allowed to occupy the vacated barracks.

Lord Hardinge seems resolved to put the Force at home into the best state of discipline, and by assem-bling the Corps to give them the habit of moving together. Camps of Instruction have long been needed by our Army at home, and we rejoice to hear that this defect in our system is about to be remedied.

THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL, NEW CROSS.

It has not been contradicted that more than 48,000%. has been recklessly thrown away in erecting buildings for this School; and assuming this amount to be correct, of which we entertain no doubt, it will be well to see how the School actually stood in May last as respects profit and loss.

In all matters of speculation, and this School is simply a matter of trade, it is necessary to charge interest upon capital, and we can only judge of the prosperity or otherwise of an establishment by the return the capital so employed makes.

The following account will show the pecuniary condition of this School at the period to which we have previously referred, and it must be observed that whereas it is the practice of mercantile firms to charge themselves with 5L per centum for the capital they employ, we will only charge the School with three per centum on the 48,000% as accruing interest, and take two per cent. for deteriorations, rates, taxes, and the various other incidental expenses necessary to support and maintain buildings of such magnitude se at New Cross. It does not appear there is any endowment or accumulating fund to meet these latter expenses; the present annual deteriorations are trifling to what we must expect them to be in the progress of years, nor do we imagine the sum allotted, namely 960% per annum, will be sufficient for this purpose, although of itself constituting an enormous rent. The following items, with the exception of interest upon capital, are taken from the last Report of the School.

DB. Interest	Cs. Interest on Capital expended for Building, 3 per Cent, 2 per Cent, on the same for deteriorations, &c

We must, however, put down a sum sufficient for rent-we will say 700l. a-year-and this, taken from the apparent balance, leaves an actual balance of more than 1,000% a-year against the school. We will now put the matter in another phase to show the good which might have been effected for the poor officers had the Managers of this school, like the Managers of the school at Richmond, sought cheap education and abstained from the folly of building. The following account will illustrate our position :-

	Dr.	Cu.
The second secon	Interest on Capital ex- pended for Building at 3 per Cent. Linterest on School Capi- tal Donations 189 Subscriptions 607 Board and Tuition for 174 Boys; 16 at 184, and 55 at 404, without ex- fras 2300 Rent of Brick field 160 5005 \$2339* Balance in favour of the School 756	Salaries, &c
	When we add the 1 ocol	loss to this solved to the

700% which might have accrued to it in the shape of profit, every person must perceive the unprofitable position in which the school is placed.

We are willing to allow a considerable margin for any error in our calculation, but it is impossible to show by any rule of trade that there is not an immense balance against the school, and which renders its insolvency a question of time only, provided no efficient measures be taken to put the affairs of the establishment upon a more durable basis.

The terms of the school were raised from 25%, to 311. per annum, notwithstanding the large amount of capital subscribed, because this capital was expended prejudicially, and the cost of its own support, and the exigencies of the school pressed heavily upon it. Again, by the same pressure the expedient was resorted to of destroying the integrity of the school by admitting civilian pupils ; and although the Directors may by their personal influence bring some cphemeral success to the school by their scheme, no permanent good can be effected by what is based upon wrong principle and injustice to the defenceless.

Why the Directors of the school eschew all the rules of trade, and adopt a system of accounts which affords no true explanation of the pecuniary condition of the school, we cannot say. They may probably wish to deceive themselves, or they may feel as much surprise at their want of success as we do, and all must who are cognisant of the immense resources placed at their disposal; but it is the poor officers of the Navy and Marines who are made to suffer for these mistakes, and it is their interest we feel called upon to espouse.

Never was there a period at which the poorer officers were left so far behind in their pecuniary resources as the present. The great increase of gold has depressed the poor officer's small permanent income. The tradesman can now realise wealth-the artisan can bring to his home competence and comfort, but the poor officer cannot augment his means by traffic or handicraft : he is left to great privation

whilst all around him are prosperous. His children, too, are fated to retrograde in the scale of society for the want of suitable education, but not so the children of the trader, whose superior means enables them to push their offspring on to all the advantages open to talent and application; and here we have placed in juxta-position the man who serves his country and the man who serves himself.

We must strip this school of all the false celebrity it may possess on account of the good feeling and honourable character of those administering its affairs, and look steadily at it as respects its origin and the inherent right the poorer officers have to its benefits, and the more we do this the more we are convinced of the infinite injustice done the latter persons.

It is not expected that any class of officers are infallible; the superior officers may perhaps, from their habits of command, be rather impatient of interference with their opinions; but we do expect to find them generous when their mistakes are made apparent, and superior to the weakness of clinging to error because it has been the matter of their

A very gallant and courteous member of the Council once invited us to an inspection of the school, and we have no doubt he would have shown us over it with all the pride he would have shown us over his We, however, only desired then to ascertain its capacity as to the number of pupils it might be made to contain, for had we gone we must have informed the gallant officer that his great building for his small school was a great calamity. It is said the school was constructed to contain 400 pupils; and if it is to be rescued from decay, the building must be made torender profit in proportion to the outlay. There can be no possible doubt that 300 pupils might be obtained on terms of 18L per annum, and this is quite sufficiently high for the less affluent officers to pay; and 100 more might be obtained at 40% per annum. An aggregate revenue of 10,000% per annum and upwards, which could be realised by pushing this school to the utmost, would allow an immense margin for good and well-paid Masters, and all the advantages of a liberal education; but we must for the present relinguish the Council-room-the Museum-room-and possess for the use of education and lodging the increased number of pupils all those spacious apartments assigned the Civil Staff, which in appearance and sound are very fine, but practically most ruinous appurtenances for an establishment with comparatively few pupils, and which, by injudicious mangement, appears to be steadily advancing to a state of insolvene

Under the pressure of such extravagance for things extraneous to good education, it is not to be supposed the school can afford to give liberal salaries, so as to insure a complete Staff of the most competent and experienced Masters : indeed, the small remuneration given to the junior Masters of this school, amounts almost to a proverb; and parents will do well to bear in mind that the junior Masters have most to do with the majority of the boys; and that if the boys are found deficient when appointments offer for them, and pronounced "prefoundly ignorant," it is not the Mas-ters who are to blame, but the general management of the institution.

MILITARY JURISPRUDENCE.

"It is of so much importance to a law that it be certain, that without this neither can it be just. For if the trumpet give an uncertain voice, who equips himself for war? Similarly-if the law give an uncertain voice, who shall prepare himself to obey? Therefore it is necessary that it warn before it strike."

The science (if it can be so called) of Military law seems to retrograde and become obscure in proportion. as the laws of the land progress towards simplification and general enlightenment. A law (or rather what is indulged in as a law) which was in the first instance framed simply to meet contingencies on active service, and for the speedy punishment of mutiny and sedition, and for the better payment of the Army in their quarters (see Blackstone, v. 1, p. 414) has now swelled so full of nice (clumsy?) distinctions and unimportant quibbles that it is in vain for the Military juror any longer to take for his guide the Mutiny Act—the Articles of War—his conscience—the best of his understanding—or the custom of war although the Commander in Chief in India, in the famous trial of private Banks, of the 75th Regiment, for murder, says—the Court have their oath and the Articles of War alone to look to.

- Many authors have of late years tried to expound the knotty points of Military law; (Tytler, Slough, Vans Kennedy, Simmons, Napier, and Prendergast, &c.) ; their respective views on many pointshoweverinstar promi et palma-not only differ, but each author endeavours by argument to prove the absurdity of many opinions advanced by the other; and thus "what ought to be like the ballast of a ship to keep all upright and stable," only misleads; so that the student, after a careful perusal of one work after another, is left in a maze of doubt and stultification, and almost without a guide. There is, nevertheless, s refuge for the stupid in a little work called 'D'Agui There is, nevertheless, a lar's Practice and Forms of Courts Martial.' There will be found, cut and dried, the application for a Court-martial on the unfortunate delinquent; the charges or indictments for many crimes, abounding in the active participle of the verb " to have," and the past tenses of many other verbs; the prophetic surgeons' certificates; and the prolix and verbose proceedings-all pompously and formally set down, quite unnecessary to constitute the true spirit of le-gality. In fact, as Military jurisprudence now stands, the members of a District or Regimental Court have not only to abide by their oaths, but they have to take into consideration the private views entertained by the individuals who confirm their proceedings and sentence: and that wholesome principle Optimus judez qui minimum sibi " is set at naught by those functionaries. It is contrary to human nature that the few should be always attentive to the inter-"Every man is wise in ests and good of the many. his own conceit." Would it not, therefore, tend more towards universal justice, the dignity and advancement of learning, and a general system of proceeding on all Courts Martial, if all debated questions and revised proceedings were published for the informa-tion and future guidance of the 98,714 men composing the Army, than to allow all the accumulated dom of Major-Generals commanding districts to lie year after year mouldering on the orderly-room shelves. Why should their wisdom be hid under a bushel and not opened in presence of the public, "so that what is free in very power may yet in fame and reputation be added to their trustworthiness."? Lord Bacon remarks-" More authority is to be attributed to precedents which have been published; since they have been agitated and winnowed by men's discus sions and discourses; but less to those which have remained in closets and archives as it were buried. For precedents, like waters, are most wholesome in the running stream." Judge Blackstone says-"It has now become a permanent rule that it is not in the breast of every subsequent judge to alter or vary rules according to his private sentiments; he being sworn to determine not according to his own private judgment, but according to the known statute laws of the land."

Yet what is the system of Military law (purely statutory?) The confirming officer of a Regimental or District Court-martial not only has it in his power to mitigate or remit a sentence on purely private reasons and opinions of his own which no one dare to canvass,

but their reasons and opinions are sealed from the public at large; the example is lost if it be a good one, and justice is administered with the fist compared with the open palm. The 35th clause of the Mutiny Act specifies a certain spot to mark a deserter on several times; but other regulations show that this need not be the case. Why, therefore, should not every deviation from the strict letter of the statuto laws be equally made public and go towards the general information of the Army?

THE PEACE SOCIETY AND ITS MYRMIDONS.

Conjecture is no doubt very busy to assign motives to the proceedings of this worshipful Association. They may be attributed to fanaticism of a new order, bigotry to one idea, or pusillanimity. Before we conclude this article we shall assign another cause, not founded on the early proceedings of the body, which were based on Christian principles of charity, gentle remonstrance, and persuasion, carried perhaps to excess, in which, however, there was nothing offensive; but look to the present attitude of those who, not belonging to the society itself, have assumed the leadership, and are attempting to bully the reasonable portion of the people into a community of ideas with themselves.

Before we proceed to the task, we shall have to notice some of the topics put forth by Mr Oobden in his pamphlet and speeches; first of all that portion that concerns ourselves, as advocates for the honour and interests of the United Services.

Mr Cobden, in his speech the other day, took occasion to sneer at the Clubs of the two Services, and those of the East Indians: he calls them magnificent palaces, instituted for the purpose of instilling warlike sentiments among the people, particularly of those who are members of these associations, and that they are under aristocratical influence. Here, as in everything else, Mr Cobden takes a one-sided view, to suit his own arguments, to such an extent, as to show his ignorance of the first principles on which these associations were formed; he will, therefore, excuse us in showing how much he has mistaken their origin.

As London is the centre of all official departments, the presence there of officers of the Navy and Army, both on the public service, and to forward their own interests, is frequently required; the Metropolis is likewise the retreat of many veterans, who, having spent their active youth in distant climates, and outlived their relatives, choose this for their home, as the only place where they can possibly meet their surviving comrades of early days. Being, in nineteen out of twenty cases, men of very limited incomes, they could not stand the expense of the London hotels, of times past and present; the only alternative was a small lodging, and an ill-dressed steak or chop, without comfort or society. The happy idea arose, that what could not be effected by an individual might be done by combination : fifteen or twenty pounds, multiplied by two thousand, would procure a house with its requisite furniture, and provide a home for those living previously in solitude. Clubs of various kinds existed all through England but the United Service Club was the first that combined in itself all that renders social life agreeable; its example was rapidly followed by others, where people associated, drawn together by congeniality of sentiment or professional ties. These last are all left at their case by the Manchester orator; but the Military Clubs are held up as evil associations, exercising undue influence on public opinion. Now, we confidently challenge any demagogue of the first or seclass to show one instance where th Clubs have exercised any influence whatever, either in elections or in holding up the firebrand of war. For the most part, they have had quite enough of the latter amusement; and as to the East India Clubs, we can vouch for their having had their belly

full of fighting. Then, forsooth, quoth Mr Cobden, these people must have their newspapers! Why not? by professional journals that the inmates of these buildings can know the true state and prospects of their profession, and learn the fate of their old companions in arms. Do not all the other liberal professions support their special journals? church, the law-medicine have them in abundance. Are there not others devoted to commerce, to navigation, agriculture, and mechanics ! But Mr Cobden selects the Military ones out of pure spite to the Army itself; with what degree of kind feeling and gratiwe will leave the world to judge, when we simply state that on at least half-a-dozen occasions within our memory, had it not been for the presence of the Military, Manchester would have been a heap

If Mr Cobden has studied history, his conclusions are generally different from the rest of the world. We simpletons have always thought, that ever since nations have been armed against each other, the weakvent to the wall, and their territory was seized on by the conquerors, from the earliest days down to Napoleon the First; and that wherever inherent weakness was exhibited in a State, its next neighbour was ready to pounce on it. We have been all along labouring under a mistake. Mr Cobden, who hates the aristocracy even worse than the soldiers, says it is all their fault, and they are the prompters and promoters of war. Was it the Persian noblesse that sent Cyrus forth on his travels Did that of Macedon urge Alexander on his Indian expedition? Was it the aristocracy of early Rome that conquered half Europe? ancient nobility of France, the most powerful in numbers and privileges of their class, urge their monarchs Was such the cause of the partition of Poland or the career of Bonaparte? The Americans have at least an equal abhorrence with Mr Cobden to word aristocracy ; yet have they left their unoffending and weak neighbours unmolested? Does any one suppose that at the time of the insurrection in that had that province guarded as Mexico, it would not have been annex like the two great provinces of that ancient Empire and new Republic?-not to say anything of the hankering for Cuba.

Amidst all the abuse lavished on Napoleon the Third, he must find some consolation in having secured the support and alliance of so great a man as Cobden, who implicitly believes all that drops from his mouth: he puts as strong faith in the ipse dixit of Bordeaux, as if it was a flat of Providence. If he had questioned some of the officers of the French Army, they might have given a different form to the celebrated opigram; they might have put it, Empirer, c'est la paix. We are badly off now, but if peace lasts longer we shall be worse.

The orator of the Peace Society exclaims, why should we have any fear of the French people? They are all landed proprietors, free from the curse or the practice of primogeniture. Napoleon the Great had all that tendency himself, and, if let alone, he would have been the greatest of agriculturists. Mr Cobden has been in France, and if he had made the smallest inquiry, he would have found, that these happy landed proprietors were mortgaged up to the shoulders, and that the whole of the land in France, exclusive of the Government forests, totally changes hands every twenty-eight years.

The abrogation of the law of primogeniture, or rather the interdict on a man leaving his property as he likes, has proved so great a tyranny, that it has been twice modified; however, if the original law is so pleasant to the fancy of the Honourable Member of the West Riding, he has only to bring in a Bill to make the Executive distribute the goods and chattels of the lieges when they die—of course, no use for wills; the diligent and careful son, the profligate and wild, or the weak and imbecile, being all equally cared for.

We have looked in vain in memoirs and histories for the amiable propensity attributed to Napoleon of following the plough, but have no doubt he would have proved an excellent high bailiff of France, in agricultural sense.

Mr Cobden is, like Dominie Sampson, oblivious that all these pauper proprietors of land were at the mercy of the conscription, and one-half of them trained soldiers.

In looking out for the motives of Mr Cobden, beyond what appears on the surface, we were struck with the similarity of his career with that of O'Connell- The great Dan seemed born to be high priest of agitation ; he was lucky or clever in choosing the question, so often discussed, of Catholic emancipation; it gave him many opportunities of abusing his opponents, gained him a sort of eclat in Papal Europe, and filled his pockets. When that question was set at rest, his occupation was supposed to have gone, and he certainly was for some time at a loss; but he soon chose a subject for agitation, which he knew would not have so quick a solution. Repeal of the Union was a moral impossibility, short of a revolution; but it answered his purpose, it kept him before the public, extended his slang vocabulary, and put rist into his wallet.

Mr Cobden has followed the example. He also chose à topic on which, as Sir Roger de Coverley says, "there was a great deal to be said on both sides ; the agitation on the Corn Laws gave notoriety to the leader, improved his powers of oratory, kept down his workman's wages, and put 70,000% into his pocket. That also had its conclusion, but the alvent of the Derby Ministry gave hopes of taking down the League from the shelf again; and in case of the ministry falling, a bright ray of hope was elicited that the agitator might be chosen one of a new ministry. This has been extinguished; and at the same time some persons in the sister country who had been also engaged in agitation got places. This was wormwood to Lancashire-something must be done. It has so happened that certain gentlemen, filled with the milk of kindness, full of zeal, and apparently ignorant of the vices and passions of mankind, got up an association for the preservation of peace. It was not exactly the sort of thing that the member of the West Riding would have chosen, but there it was, and he resolved to make it his checal de bataille. He assumed the command of these innocents, and is about to parale his peace puppet show through all the towns in Eagland, showing his qualifications as a prophet of peace by pointing out to the French that our two last wars with them were aggressions on our part, and as a natural consequence inviting them here to take their revenge. When the exhibition is over in England, we hope the showman will take his platform and puppets to Frankfort or Geneva, and when he has got the whole continent to ground arms, he can transfer his performance to Africa.

We are in the habit of accusing our friends of the Renerald with making blunders-the bull is now on our side, the Irish brigade are agitating to put down the Protestant church and raise the Pope's power on its ruln; and they will not have peace and alliances with any government till this is effected. This is plain, and if not reasonable, is well understood; but on this side of the water an agitation is got up to procure what we are already in possession of,

Since the above remarks were in type, our attention has been directed to the " Lettres Franques à Napoléon III." from which the following extraordinary address lately presented to the Emperor by " Frederick Billot, is extracted. The publication is sanctioned groceat," by the censorship of France, and the sentiments not disavowed by the Emperor. We can ill spare the space for this document; but its republication will, we

trust, assist in putting Cobden to shame. He is a great public nuisance, only to be got rid of by writing down, and no excuse is required for repeating the

down, and no excuse is required for repeating the attacks.

Prince,—You have a mission plainty set before you. You have power, you dispose of force, which constitutes your authority; you command, you order, you decree. You are a great, a reducibable fact. Inaction would make you a cause without effect, and a cause without effect a valueless in the physical world, as it is in a political system.

I tell you that by peace you endorse all the humiliations of France; that peace is your approval of the treaties of 1815; that peace ratifies the division and partition of our territory, and is the dishonouring acceptance of a foreigner's work—in fine, peace is the renunciation of every sentiment of dignity and honour, and of every hope for the future prosperity and greatness of our country. I would say to Henry V himself, if he sat on the throne of his ancestors, and accepted these treaties, "You are not worthy to govern France."

Prince,—In the family of nations has arisen one, consisting of a people altogether exceptional, which, since the discovery of the New World, and more particularly since the treaties of Westphalia, has asserted an insolent authority over other countries, and assumed the sole right of emancipating Europe. In all places does this nation impose its blind and trynamical will; its diplomacy is everywhere corruptive, its gold subjugates and putrefies all national morality.

It audaciously and with impunity violates every freaty, and grants to foreigners Just so much liberty as it choses. It holds the world in fetters, and it bound by none. It has arrived at this point—and I declare it to the shame of Europe—it can arrogantly say to its equals, "You shall do only what I will—it despise you."

If this which I have asserted of England be true, is not her conduct atrocious, and should she not be outlawed by all other nations?

If it be true, should not the toosin sound in the 37,000 communes of France a cruaside without quarter and without more of France a cruaside without quarter and without more of th

If it be true, should not the toesin sound in the 37,000 communes of France a crusale without quarter and without more property. If it be true, should not the toesin sound in every place where a Frenchman can hear it, and should not the cry "To arms!" be repeated until millions of mon, torch and steel in hand, have buried under its ruins this nation, excerated by the whole universe? We have not yet dished with Eugland.

A struggle more terrible and bloody than ever is about to commesce. Our soul is struck with indignation and horror. Shall we wait much longer for the day of expisition?

Notwithstandling the most solemn treaties of peace, explicitly declared, Protestant and aristocratic England is ever on foot. She must destroy that Catholicism and liberty of which France is always the sublime refuge. She exists against the law of all soelety—against the laws of God. Such a nation must perish sooner or later. If your arm be raised against her, an arm more terrible will, perhaps, ere long, crush her brutal and perverse insolence. Let her remember that but for the assassination of Paul I (of Ruszis) London would now in all probability have been but a French subprefecture. England is but an ambuscade against all other Powers. She watches and spites them like a highwayman, and murders them when she thinks the booty worth having. We have destroyed the pirates and corsairs of Algeria, who were neither as dangerous or ruffinally as the English; and when we fight against her, we will conquer, because the God of Battles—will fight with us.

England is feudal. The yoke of 30,000 landowners weighs on 27,000,000 citizens, on 125,000,000 colonists. She pays well, and is well served. 182,000,000 people have 50,000 citizens for masters, the erve whom are 150,000,000 colonists. She pays well, and is well served. 182,000,000 people have 50,000 citizens, on 125,000,000 colonists. Thus, in classisting Eagland, France offends not against

have 50,000 oligarchs for masters, to serve whom are 150,000,000 slaves. Such is the much vaunted English liberty.

Thus, in chastising England, France offends not against liberty; on the contrary, she gives it that assistance which at this day it requires in every nation. In punishing England we destroy the last and most dangerous of the civilised barbarisms of Europe.

And what will happen, Prince, if your invasion be successful (and it will be)—if your army plant its banners in this land, hitherto always our enemy, and which, thanks to you, will cease to be so? You will destroy the principle of evil—the English oligarchy. You will give Ireland equal rights. You will place the United Kingdom in a condition for ever harmless, by establishing the principle of equal maritime rights for all the world; and the world will bless you, and hail with welcome the new ers that you will open to it. And whatever happens, citizes or Cesar, you will for all time be greater than him you have taken as a model, for he only irritated and destroyed, whereas you will calm and rebuild.

When your victorious flag shall wave over London you will summon the Powers to a Congress, where the just rights of all will be decided at an alliance really holy. France will resume her limits and all the maritime ports which are her due. Her colonies will be restored; Malta will be frestored to independence, Rassia will rule in the East, and Constantinople will become Christian; and the fraternity of peoples will then be a truth.

Thirty thousand English patricians will soffer—rather say 30,000 leeches will be destroyed, and 30,000 citizens

created—150,000,000 men will be freed. England will date her emancipation, her prosperity, from the day when the universe shall be freed from the tyramay of this handful of men—of this knot of aristocrats whose insolent despotism knows no bounds. She will no longer "press" her sailors, and 45,000 men will be restored to their maritime pursuits, to their families, and their liberty. She will no longer need to keep up a fleet of 600 ships, and to expend hundreds of millions for maintaining the means of barbarism and destruction. Her gold will belong to all, and will circulate for the life and happiness of all. What England has given us has been poison. In return we will impart to her the bread of life, for France has never afforded cause of regret to those who have followed in her noble footsteps.

If our industry suffer, it is on account of England!

If our commerce be destroyed, the English must answer for it!

If we have neither ports nor colonies, it is the fault of the English!

If we can command no foreign trade, it is the fault of the English!

If we are periodically revolutionised, it is the fault of the English!

If we are humiliated and insuited, it is by the English!

If we are humiliated and insuited, it is by the English!

If we are humiliated and insuited, it is by the English!

Will you still hesistate? I see the dangers which threaten you; not in the cannon which useless bristle on the English coast, but in the terrors with which the news of your promotion to power has struck her.

She trembles, because she knows that at present she coald not prevent our landing on her shores, and that by landing we should destroy her.

She trembles, because she knows that in our lowest chausieres her name is cursed, and that from all our hearts issues one long cry of vengeance.

But, Prince, she will cease to tremble if you give her time to reflect, to agitate, to excite the jealous susceptibilities of Europe.

She trembles, because she knows that in our lowest chausiers her name is cursed, and that from all our

Then the injuries of Clive, of Hastings, and Weisessey will be avenged. And the 19th century will undo the treatles of West-

phalia.

And humanity will respire.

England will be occupared because right is on our side, and the coalitions will be destroyed, and the treaties of '15 will receive their deathblow.

Prince, if this war be glory to France it is a duty for

of "15 will receive their deathblow."

Prince, if this war be giory to France it is a duty for you.

To arms then, and let the bright san shine again on our dear country.

As at the Cransles, let us repeat "God wills it." Yes, God wills it, for the laws of justice are violated. Yes, God wills it, for the brow of the first nation in the world should no longer be sank in the dirt.

God wills it, for the destinies of humanity depend on the destinies of France.

Let us repeat, with sacred enthusiasm, that France would rather wade in blood than in mire.

France would rather hear the sound of the thunder than the noise of the chains with which an insolent than the noise of the chains with which an insolent has the most of the chains with which an insolent had the Empire, according to your thought, will be peace—a great, a strong peace, which will pain neither conqueror nor vanquished, because it will be a great victory of civilisation over that which pretends thereto only to destroy the moral interests of all people.

And the Empire, will be peace, and peace thus obtained will be a truth.

Prince, "L'Empire, c'est la pair" will be the watchword of humanity if it signify—
Justice to France!

Peace to continental Europe!

War! war to England!

THE BARRACKS AT BRIGHTON are to be partly rebuilt and made capable of containing a considerable Artillery Force, from which the Martello Towers will be periodically supplied with reliefs. A survey has recently been made by order of the Ordnance, and several persons holding small houses in the vicinity of the batteries and barracks have received notice to vacate next month.

THE FEVER IN BARRADORS.—In consequence of the prevalence of yellow fever, it has been determined not to send on from Gibraliar to Barbadoes the 26th Regiment till the sickness has ceased. This information may be acceptable to those who are connected with the convergence. with that corps

APSLEY HOUSE. -The Duke of Wellington has given cards of admission to view Apsley House to such members of the United Service Club as have expressed a wish to that effect by signing their names in a book in the Club laid on the table for that purpose, but His Grace has declined, we understand, to give cards for the families of the members.

The Court will not, it is believed, go to the Isle of Wight until after the Royal acconchement. Sna Janes Gaanas, Pirst Lord of the Admiralty, narrowly escaped serious injury on Wednesday morning, He was on his way from the Palace to the Admiralty, in a Hansom's cab, when just opposite to the Duke of York's column, in Pall mail, the horse dropped down dead, and Sir James was violently jerked out-of the cab on his head, but not seriously hurt, and was enabled to attend at the Admiralty in the course of the day.

Admiral Giffrone.—It has been stated that this vectoran officer is lying dangerously ill, at his seat in Southampton. The gallant Admiral is not scriously unwell, but owing to his great age, 87 years, he is unable to take out-door exercise.

Thomas Hansar, Esq., of whom we made a brief mention in our last paper, was been in London on the 18th of Nov., 1774, and was christened at 85 George's, Bloomsbury. He was connected with literature carry in life, under the auspices of the late Vim. Giffard, editor of the Quarterly Review,' and continued his connection with the press till his death, dying literally "in harness." The first publication with which he was connected as editor was the "Naval Chronicle.' He also edited the 'Suffolk Chronicle,' and the 'Bury Garette' (of which he was one of the, original proprietors), the 'Court Journal,' the Guardian,' 'Loyd's Post,' 'La Belle Assemble,' and several other published in 1805; a fourth vol. to Godwin's "Mandeville,' published in 1805; a fourth vol. to Godwin's "Mandeville,' published in 1805; a fourth vol. to Godwin's "Mandeville,' and the 'Bury Garette' (of which he was one of Life,' bullshed his his, and the history of Cardecke's 'New Library of useful Knowledge. Many other works were written and of several of the part of Cradecke's 'New Library of useful Knowledge. Many other works of Life, and the 'Surfice of Life, and the 'Surfi

days, when another doctor visited him, and found him shivering from the cold, the cell window being open, but he seemed to have learnt little more than the previous one respecting the unfortunate man's broken leg. The police then communicated with Capt. Samuels, county magistrate, who proceeded to the cell, the deceased being unable to more, and, after hearing the testimony, committed him to goal for twenty-one days, as a rogue and vagabond. On the following morning the poor fellow was wheeled to the rallway station in a Bath chair, and placed on the bottom of a carriage for removal to the city. On reaching this station he was helped out, and laid on the gravel ground of the platform while a cart was procured to take him to the gaol. He was observed to gradually sink, and making a slight effort to recover himself apparently, he raised his hands and expired. On a post-mortem examination being made, the extent of the injury to the leg was discovered. The surgeon described death to have been caused by the shock which the system had sustained by the injury, and which might have been accelerated by exposure to the cold, &c. The jury returned a very leagthy verdict, in which they mention the treatment he had received, and the exposure be had undergone, and add the cause of death in accordance with the medical testimony; but say, that in what way the leg was fractured there was no evidence to show.—' (Globe.—' We insert the above, and can only say that if what is stated be true, the conduct of the police and magistrate has been most inhuman and merits the severest punishment of the law.—Ed.]

The Overlanno Matt.—Marseilles, Feb. 10.—We have just received, per French boat, the following dates from India :—Calcutta, January 5; Madras, January 10; Bombay, January 13. By this conveyance we learn that Pegu had been annexed to the British Empire, by a proclamation dated the 20th of December best. It concludes by an intimation that in case the King should still refuse to make peace, or in any manner to molest cor new Burmese

Parliamentary Intelligence.

LORDS, THURSDAY, 10TH FEB.

LORDS, THERBOAY, 10TH FEB.

The Earl of DRHIPY URGEL LOYG AREBDERS to lose no time in laying before the House a statement of the measures which the Government intended to introduce. For himself and his friends he was quite prepared to say that a cordial co-operation would be given to any measures brought forward by the Government, if they were calculated to promote the public welfare.—The Earl of ABERLEEN replied, that he had already informed the House as to the general principles on which the Government would be carried out.—The Earl of DEBEN made one or two more attempts to elicit a statement from Lord Aberdeen, but without success.

COMMONS, THURBOAY, 10TH FEB.

ment would be carried out.—The Earl of Drawy made one or two more attempts to click a statement from Lord Aberdeen, but without success.

COMMONS, TRUBSDAY, 10TH Fin.

Lord J. RUSSELL indicated the course Government meant to pursue with respect to the principal business of the session. With regard to the number of men for the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, there would be no increase of the number voted before Christmas; the sum to be voted would exceed that of last year's estimates, for which increase satisfactory reasons would be given. The other measures would include a bill to enable the Legislature of Canada to dispose of the clergy reserves; a pilotage bill, in introducing which the President of the Board of Trade would state the views of Government regarding matters affecting the shipping interest; thirdly, the consideration of the disabilities of our Jewish fellow-subjects, with a view to their removal; fourthly, a proposal upon the important subject of education, which would tend to effect great improvements. The Government would likewise state the course they intended to adopt with reference to the reports of the Commissions of Inquiry into the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; and a bill would be introduced upon the subject of education in Scotland. With respect to the question of transportation of criminals, it was intended hereafter to send no more convicts to Australia; but in putting an end to this system, it was necessary to look most attentively to the question of secondary punishments. After the Easter recess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer would bring forward his financial statement; the Lord Chancellor would, in a few days state the measures contemplated for the improvement of the law, and the landlord and tenant question in Ireland would be considered in a select committee. The amendment of the representation was one of the measures in the contemplation of Government; but he was of opinion it ought not to be introduced and discussed during the present session. Immediately after the commencem

foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Foreign and Colonial Jultiligence.

FRANCE—On Sunday the Emperor reviewed the troops in garrison at Versailles. His Majesty and the Empress arrived at the Palace on horseback, attended by a brilliant suite, at one o'clock, and were received by the Prefect of the Seine-et-Oise and the Mayor of Versailles. An immense crowd had assembled, and there were loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperative!" The Emperor were the uniform of a General of Division, and the Empress had a black riding habit and a round hat. Their Majestles did not enter the Palace, but immediately proceeded to the Esplanade to review the Cavalry and Infantry. The cry of "Vive l'Empereur! Vive l'Imperatrice!" by the troops was enthusiastle. Their Majestles appeared to be much gratified, and the Empress bowed graciously to the troops and to the people, who joined in the acclamations. Their Majestles placed themselves opposite the grand entrance of the Palace for the filing off, after which they entered the Palace.

and to the people, who joined in the acclamations. Their Majesties placed themselves opposite the grand entrance of the Palace for the filing off, after which they entered the Palace.

TRIE INSURRECTION IN MILAN.—The French Government has received the following telegraphic message:—I "Torun, Feb. S, 10 a.m.—An attempt at insurrection took place at Milan on the 6th. It has been suppressed. Turin and Piedmont are tranqual!"

"A telegraphic message from Bellinzona of the 8th inst., 4 30 p.m., announces that the gates of Milan were shut, and it was supposed the insurrection, which had been suppressed was recommenced. Proclamations from Mazzini and Kossuth were placarded."

Letters state that on Sunday great agitation prevailed, and riots took place. At one point the Austrian troops were attacked by the 400 insurgents.

A despatch from Berne further confirms the news of the insurrection, and its total suppression, as well as its premeditated charactery visits were the order of the day at Milan. There is great agitation at Piss, Lucca, and claswhere.

Although the particulars have not yet reached us, we can have little doubt that the unfortunate inhabitants of Milan are at the present moment exposed to the wildest excesses of military tyranny, mainly through the solicitations of a knot of persons whose own necks are out of the halter. We find Messrs Mazzini and Kossuth disseminating the most flery addresses to the Lombard and Hungarian patriots, exhorting them to defy the Austrian tyrants to the last, and to strike home for liberty to the last drop of their blood. Why do not these proclamations bear the address of Milan, not Bayswater? If it was time for the people to rise, it was time for the leaders of the halter. We find Messrs Mazzini and Kossuth disseminating the most flery addresses to the Lombard and Hungarian patriots, exhorting them to defy the Austrian tyrants to the last, and to strike home for liberty to the last drop of their blood. Why do not these proclamations bear the address of Milan, not Bayswater?

have no possible effect upon the result of this great struggle.—'Times.'

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Feb. 4.—The inventors of guncotion, Professor Schonbein, of Basle, and Professor Bottger, of Frankfort, have made over their process of preparation to the Austrian Government for 30,000 florins, two thirds of which fall to the share of the former, as having the priority of invention. The money has already been paid in Frankfort. It is believed that the Austrian Government has communicated to the Governments of the various States of the German Bund its willingness to admit them to a knowledge of the secret. Experiments have been made here lastely with cannon having rified bores, and loaded at the breach with a conical missile, which is hollow and contains powder. These experiments are said to have been very successful: with a pound and a half of powder a missile was thrown more than 6,000 feet. The increase of the standing Army which will shortly be proposed to the Second Chamber is understood to consist only of the addition of a third battalion to each of the eight reserve Regiments of Infantry. The strength of this addition would amount to 8,000 men when on a full war footing. The extremely mild weather we have had this winter has been turned to good account in drilling and exercising the recruits, who to the extent

of one-third of the Army enter the ranks every autumn. The troops which gained the Emperor of Austria's expression of praise when here last December were for the most part recruits of not many weeks' standing, and no trouble has been spared since then by their officers in bringing them into a state of efficiency. According to a law which requires an account to be taken every five years in Berlin (in the country every year) of all the horses kept there, for the purpose of the Military authorities being informed where they can meet with horses for the purposes of the Army in case of emergency, there will be a general master and registration of all the Berlin horses in this month; this interesting event, therefore, must not be construed into an unusual Military preparation, occasioned by any peculiar phase of the political firmsment. The number of horses in Berlin altogether is about 6,300; of these only about 200 will be found fit for saddle horses, 400 for pack-horses, and 550 for draught. The equine contingent, however, that Berlin has to provide amounts to 600 saddle horses, 12 pack-horses, and 315 draught horses. A few days ago Major Apperly, of the East India Company's Service, the son of "Nimrod," was here for the purpose of inspecting the Royal study and various horse-breeding establishments in Prussia. He is represented to have complained that the excessive use of small-sized defective full-blood stallions in England had injured the breed there materially, and made it a matter of great difficulty to mount heavy cavalry, particularly artillery, in the Company's service; and further, that he had been so fortunate as to find in Prussia what he had looked for in vain in England.

The Parince of Paussia AND THE PEACE SOCIETY—The fet of the veterans of the Prussian armies in the wars of 1813, 1814, and 1815, was celebrated at Coblentz, on the 3rd inst., by a banquet, at which General Bardeleben, the President, read a letter from the Prince of Prussia was delivered from foreign domination. The letter concludes a

Siterary Hotices.

Edes Hartwellians; or, Notices of the Manor and Man-sion of Hartwell. By Captain W. H. Smyth, R.N., K.S.F., D.C.L., F.R.S., &c. Printed for private cir-culation by J. B. Nichols and Son. (Concluded from Jan. 15.)

culation by J. B. Nichols and Son.

(Concluded from Jan. 15.)

Captain Smyth enters into minute particulars of Hartwell parish and rectory—their climate, geology, produce, &c., with descriptions of the homestead and gardens, which have undergone many changes in a course of years. Several of the fine avenues which once marked the approaches to the house have been destroyed. This was in conformity with the tastes or the necessities of former years, when "avenues, although objects conferring an air of grandeur on property, indiscriminately fell beneath the axe of the reformer or spoiler of that day. But," says Captain Smyth:—

"The public taste has at length come to its senses on this subject; and we need sot despair of seeing that again created which it was so lately the intensate fashion to destroy. In this spirit, Dr Lee has restored one which reaches from the north point of Hartwell House nearly to Heydan Mill, on the river Thames, a distance of eight furlongs. In its extreme breadth, this avenue is about 150 feet, and the double row, or aise on each side, being 30 feet wide, leaves a central expanse of 90 feet. The trees, which consist of ash, valunt, oak, elm, line, chesnut, beech, sycamore, and white poplar, are planted 33 feet apart. Heydan Mylle' has belonged to the Manor from about the year 1300, as shown in the ancient charters and other door ments, now in the Evidence room of Hartwell House. In Weir lane, leading to this mill, is the spring which tradition would fain recognise as the well at which harts formerly slaked their thirst. However that may be, a great quaffer of the lymph sang—

"Stay, traveller! round thy horse's neck the bridle fling.

" Stay, traveller! round thy horse's neck the bridle

fling.

And taste the water of the Hartwell spring;
Then say which offers thee the better cheer.
The Hartwell water or the Aylesbury beer."

There is much interest in the account of the "successive lords of Hartwell (the Peverelis, the Hertewells, Lutons, Hampdens, and Lees), from the Conquest to the present time," as there is in the "particulars respecting Hartwell House—its apartments, paintings, library, museum, numismata, and Egyp-

tian antiquities." Captain Smyth writes on the lattian antiquities." Captain Smyth writes on the lat-ter subjects, especially, con amore, but with none of that tediousness with which antiquaries and scien-tific men too often invest their notices. If our room permitted, we could make many extracts from these chapters. The library and museum must be well worthy inspection. The former contains the printed works of 380 authors, besides valuable M.SS. The latter is rich in the remains of antiquity, narticularly works of 380 authors, besides valuable M.SS. The latter is rich in the remains of antiquity, particularly from Egypt. We think the interest of these remains can be scarcely exceeded even by those in the great national collection in Russell street. The chapter appropriated to the observatory and to astronomical observations (subjects in which Captain Smyth is perfectly at home) will be eagerly read by those devoted to a study of the stars and planets, and other wonders of the heavens. This chapter and the volume thus concludes:—

thus concludes:—

"Such is the Hartwell observatory, and such is the nature of various praiseworthy establishments which have lately sprung up in England. May success attend them; for while they act as an excitement to our public observatories, they are each liable to polish some particular scientific gem. And beside the positive utility of making and reducing observations, surely nothing can contribute more to the elevation of thoughtful reasoning and the intellectual intelligence of man, than the contemplation of wonders, revealed by the Omnipotent. Albeit, our perceptions can only trace, by faint shadowings, the vastness of his power and glery. Much is certainly now known; but higher views are, in all probability, attainable, if the various ramifications of knowledge are perseveringly and properly pursued. It is, in the present day, more obvious than it would have been to Pope that—

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good."

All partial evil, universal good."

We have already spoken of the beauty of the volume; but we cannot conclude without expressing our sense of the manner in which Captain Smyth has executed his task. There is none of the heaviness, none of that dreary, drowsy, prosaic duliness, which too frequently characterise works of this description. While it must have been a work of great labour, that labour, as we have already observed, has been one of love; and this has caused the author to produce a volume which has attractions for the general reader, as well as for the antiquarian and the man of science; as well as for the antiquarian and the man of science; and were it published, we doubt not but it would be eagerly purchased and read.

and were it published, we doubt not but it would be eagerly purchased and read.

Napoleon the Third. By A. de la Guéronnière. Translated by Lieut.-Colonel Charles Gilliess. Vizetelly and Co.

The author of this brochure is the Editor of 'Le Pays,' and an enthusiastic admirer of Louis Napoleon. His object is to supply a counter statement to Victor Hugo's 'Napoleon is Petit,' and although the exaggeration of both writers is pretty equal, we must confess that the prosent publication is the most skilful of the two. We have not space for the political skotches and discussions with which the volume abounds, but must find room for the Political Thoughts of the Emperor Napoleon HI. selected from his speeches and his public works, which at the present moment will be attractive to most readers:—

"1. He who enjoys the glory of being the Chief of the French nation, has one infallible means of doing good, which is—the will to do it.

"2. That which gives an irresistible force, even to the humblest of mortals, is to have a great object to attain, and a great cause to defend.

"3. In the present day it is still to good faith and to conciliation we must appeal: to good faith, which sapports us and permits us to endure the difficulties of the hour, to conciliation, which augments our strength and leads us, under trials, to hope for better times.

"4. It is time for good men to take courage and for the unprincipled to tremble.

"5. Every day proves to me that my sincerest, my most devoted friends are not in palaces, they live under the thatch; they are not to be found under gilded roofs, they are in the worksheps, in the fields.

"6. The best way to withdraw all influence from what is dangerous and false, is to encourage that which is truly good and useful.

"7. The noblest and most deserving object of an exalted mind is not to seek, when in power, by what expedients to reader it perpetual, but to watch continually over the means to consolidate, for the advantage of all the principles of authority and morality, which defy the p

At the commencement of the seventeenth century "8. At the commencement of the seventeens censury, it was not for the triumph of the insane ideas of a few fanaties, taking the Bible for their text, and to justify their follies, that the English struggled for forty years, but it was to secure their own religion, and for the triumph of their own liberty.

"So, after '89, it was not for the sake of the ideas of

Babouuf, or other similar fanatics, that society was overturned, but it was done for the abolition of privileges, for the division of property, for equality in the eye of the law, for the admission of all men to public offices.

"Well' again at this day, too, it is not for the adoption of inapplicable theories, or longinary advantages, that the Revolution was accomplished, but to form a Government which, being the result of the will of all, may be better acquainted with the wants of the people, and may conduct the business of the country without prepassesions in favour of any one Royal family.

"Our duty, therefore, is to distinguish between the false and the true ideas which spring from a revolution; and, after that judgment has been made, to defend the one, and courageously oppose the other.

"9. Societies do not change their condition at the caprice of any man's ambition; forms may alter, but the substance remains. Notwithstanding the stormy struggles succeeding each other since 1815, society is still strong under the shelter of the broad institutions founded by the Consulate and the Empire. Dynasties and charters have passed away; but what has survived and still saves us is Religion, the constitution of Justice, and the organisation of the Army and of Government.

"10. Let us acknowledge it, frankly. It is great principles, the nobler passions, such as loyalty and disinterestedness, that save society, and not the calculations of power and chance.

"11. Repose has its danger. Perils unite men; security divides them.

"12. France will neither allow the return of the old system, whatever the form of its disguise, nor the trial of theories as dangerous as they are impracticable. It is because I am the most natural adversary of both that she has placed her confidence in me.

"13. Rovernments that succeed to revolution have the ungrateful task of beginning with restraint, in order afterwards to improve to pat down fallacious hopes, and so replace, by the language of ool reason, the disorderly accessed passion.

"

try triumphant by glory abroad, and by vigorons stimulies at home.

"19. To Government it belongs, to establish and propagate good principles of political economy, to encourage, to protect, to honour the industry of France. It ought to be the promoter of whatever tends to elevate the condition of the people; but the greatest benefit it can confer, and one from which all others are derived, is to establish a good administration, which creates confidence, and gives assurance for the future. Perhaps the greatest danger of modern times proceeds from that false opinion, inculcated in men's minds, that a Government can do everything, and that every system, of whatever character, is bound to acquiseed in every appeal, and to remedy every evil. Improvements do not spring up at once; they enamate from those which preceded them. Like the human race, they have a gradual descent, which allows us to measure the extent and scope of possible progress, and to distinguish it from unsubstantial theories.

"20. The more we advance, the more (as the Emperor said), the trades become arts, and luxury itself becomes

useful, a first condition of our existence. But this luxury which, by the attractions of agreeable products, draws the superfully of the rich to reward the labour of the poor, prospers only when agriculture, sharing in the same prosperity, augments the fundamental riches of the country, and multiplies consumers.

"21. In again of the sophistries daily spread abroad to mislead the people, there is an irrefutable fact, which in England, in America, in Switzerland, as given the most advantageous results, that is, to set production free, and to tax consumption only. The riches of a country are like a river, if we take the waters from their spring we dry tup; if we take them, on the contrary, where the current has swollen the river, we may turn of a large mass without weakening its volume.

"22. Wherever I can, indeed, I endeavour to diffuse religious ideas, the must sublime of all, since they guide us in prosperity and console in adversity. My government, I say it with pride, is one of the few that have supported religion for herself alone; it supports it, not as a political organ, not to finiter a party, but solely from inward belief, from the love of good which it inspires, as well as of the truths which it communicates.

"33. A suspicious and distrustful spirit induces certain persons to say to themselves, the Empire is war! I tell you the Empire is pasce! It is peace, because France desires it; and when France is satisfied, the world is tranqual. Glory is handed down by right of inheritance, but war is not. Did the princes who justly prided themselves upon being the grandsons of Louis XIV re-tommence his wars?

"War is not made for pleasure, it is made from necessity; and in these times of transition, where on all sides,

selves upon being the grandsons of Louis XIV re-commence his wars?

"War is not made for pleasure, it is made from necessity; and in these times of transition, where on all sides, among so many elements of prosperity, spring up so many eauses of rain, it may be said with truth, 'Wee be to him who shall give the first signal in Europe of a collision of which the coasequences would be incalculable!"

"24. The Emperor was the mediator between two antagonistic ages. He destroyed the old system, by re-catabilishing all the good which that system contained; he destroyed the revolutionary spirit, by everywhere rendering triumphart the benefits of the Revolution. This is the reason why those who overthrew him had soon reason to deplore their triumph. As to those who defended him, need i recall how deeply they have bewalled his fail?"

A Memoir of the Services of the Bengal Artillery. By the late Captain E. Buckle. Edited by J. W. Kaye. Wm. Allen and Co.

the late Captain E. Buckle. Edited by J. W. Kaye. Wm. Allen and Co.

This is a very elaborate volume—reflecting equal credit upon the painstaking industry of Captain Buckle—now no more—and upon the editorial skill of Mr Kaye, author of the 'War in Afighanistan,' which we reviewed at the period of publication. A melancholy interest attaches to the work; for the author, drives home by illness, which obliged him to resign an important regimental office he held, died before his work could be published. He had brought it down from the first formation of the corps to the close of the Affghan war. "But, during the interval which had elapsed since be laid down the pen, the Sikhs had crossed the Punjush, and the tattles of Moodkee, Ferczshuhur, Aliwal, and Sobraon had been fought." The account of those engagements, and also that of the second Sikh war, have been written by Mr Kaye; and the united labours of Captain Buckle and of that gentleman, have produced a work of which the Bengal Artillery may well be proud. That corps has been engaged in most of those struggles which have resulted in the establishment of the "Empire in the East,"—the most splendid jewel in the British colonial crown. The great victory of Goojrat concluded its achievements; and heartily wishing that the gallant fellows may now repose on their laurels during the calm of peace, we are persuaded that, if again called into action, they will prove that they have not lost their ancient spirit, but that they are ready, as of old, to fight for their Queen, and for the civilisation and improvement of India.

The Bride Elect. In 3 vols. By the Author of "The

The Bride Elect. In 3 vols. By the Author of " The Jilt," &c. T. C. Newby.

Jiff, Sc. T.C. Newby.

We cannot say that are were much impressed with this novel upon hastily running through the three volumes. But we have heard of others who have been highly pleased with it, and who pronounce it an excellent and interesting work. If our readers will take the trouble to peruse it, probably their opinion may go with those who admire the "Bride Elect;" allthough we cannot indorse that opinion ourselves.

The Dorp and the Veld; or Six Months in Natal. By Charles Barton, Esq., D.C.L. London: Orr. The author of this work tells us, that he has "been long a traveller and a colonist;" he has "farmed and lumbered in New Brunswick, traversed Canada from east to west," has been "in nearly all the United States," and is as "familiar with the Ohio and the Mississippi as with the Thames and the Seine." He

possesses "some 40 acres of waste land, which are probably of little or no value," in Natal; for which country he started, "after a parting dinner with some friends at the Fier Hotel, and a sontimental stroll in Rosherville Gardens," on board "the barque Globe, Captain Liddell, commander." He arrived safely in South Africa; and has given a very amusing account of his adventures, and, we have no doubt, a faithful description of the country, to which he has now returned, and where he "has fixed his residence for some years—perhaps for life." That account is more favourable than some we have read; but he says to his readers, "he can assure you, that, if you are inclined to try the experiment, and ship yourself and your family to Natal, you have heard the very second it, and that you may treat all depreciatory accounts that go beyond this, with contempt. The best is yet to come; and if it should be the author's fortune to address you again, he has little doubt of being able to do so in a bolder and more confident strain of encouragement."

Paris after Waterloo. Notes teken at the Time, and hitherto unpublished. By James Simpson, Esq., Ad-vocate. Blackwood and Sons.

vocate. Blackwood and Sons.

After all that has been written of Waterloo,
Mr Simpson's volume is not "one too many" upon
that memorable ovent, which gave Europe a peace
longer than any that has before been recorded in her
annals. The author revives the history of that me morable battle "for the benefit of his own country,
not for the annoyance of any other;" and

not for the annoyance of any other;" and
"He would invite his countrymen to read its legend
and wonder, as he hisself has never ceased to do. But
he would do more,—he would call upon the soldiery of
Britain, who—unborn when that victory was wen—devote
their manhood to their country's defence, to read and
re-read the well-laid scheme, the sagactious work of hat
unparalleled day; and think, and think again, on the
unfilloching endurance, the undanated courage, with
which their sires stoot upon that field,—

"Patient of toil, serene amidst alarms,
Inflexible in faith, invincible in arms."

Paramel adventures on a visit to the field of Water.

Personal adventures, on a visit to the field of Water-loo and to Paris, are a piessant accompaniment to the descriptive part of the volume, in the perusal of which we have been greatly interested.

The Modern Housewife, or Ménagère. By Alexis Soyer. London. Simpkin, Marshall and Co.

This is a neat and new edition of Soyer's Cookery, which has reached its thirtieth thousand; a proof that it is appreciated by the public.

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"Per Mare, per Tetram," "M. D.," "A. C."

Distrib.

Dec. 16, 1832, at Dugshal, Bengal Freeldency, the wife of Capt.

H. W. Goodwan, H.M. 's both Box, of a son.—Feb. 8, at the Royal

Marine Barnetsk, Flymonth, the wife of De Minaas, of a daughter.

—Feb. 8, in Dublic, the wife of Capt. Euroos, King's Dragoon

Garain, of a son.—Feb. 8, at Palice Harensdown, Berwick-spon
Treed, the wife of Commander G. C. Fosstria, E.N., Inspector of
the Coast Garain, of a son...

MARRIAGES.

Feb. 3, at Herris Ray, Bestart Rischeman, Kawhouse, Esq., only university set of the late Colonel Newhouse, R.A., to Chara, Marriage Stockholm, Chara Chara, Marriage Stockholm, Chara Chara, Marriage Stockholm, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Characheman, Charles Whitel, Eq., of St Clars, Southsea,—Feb. 3, at Pools, Dersetching, H. F. Roussion, Esq., second son of the late A. Brosson, Esq., hat Chairman of Llarys's, and M.P. for Pools, to Martina Allen, M.M.—Feb. 5, at 82 January Church, the Marquist of Handles, M.M.—Feb. 5, at 82 January Church, the Marquist of Handles, M.M.—Feb. 5, at 82 January Church, the Marquist of Handles, M.M.—Feb. 5, at 82 January Church, the Marquist of Handles, M.M.—Feb. 7, at 82 January Church, the Marquist of Handles, M.M.—Feb. 7, at 82 January Church, M.M. of Carolina, M. R. Stranson, Canyen, Esq., M.A. of the late Dev. Astern Rouse, The Stranson Canyen, Esq., bat Lleut. Blut Reg., to Kawe Rosalton, Chestel Strain, Gaughter of the late Dev. Brill, Esq., burriater-al-law, of the city of Dublin.—Feb. 8, at 81 George's, Handword Church, St. January Marylebone, Church, St. January Marylebone, Church, St. January Marylebone, Church, St. January Marylebone, Church, St. January M.M., of Januare, Controller of the Victariling of Her Majesty's Navy, to Miss Graxy, danghter of the late Dev. Grazie, M.D., of Januare.

DEATES.

DEATHS.

Lost, at sea, between Port Philip and Sydney, last seen on 17th May, 1852, Edward Jones Pawkeren Kinsoor, Edg., Capitain of the Anglesey Millia, late of 4th (or the King's Own) Reg.—Jam. 89, Mawr Dobo, of York bulldings, New Bood, the widow of the late Major Thomas Bodd, Royal Artillery.—Dec. 18, at Wynberg, Cape of Good Hope, Liout. Coloned Exas Santrus, late Sond Reg., aged 7t.—Jan. 29, Charlotter Pawces Anne, wife of Henry Heemley, Ess., youngood angiber of Colonel Bolleston, of Watmall, Notts.—Feb. 5, at Cholembarn, at a very advanced age, universally respected, Louiza, widow of the late Capt. John Cook, who fell at the memorsable battle of Trafalg; r, while nobly defending H.M.S. Bellerophen.—Feb. 5, at Sidmonth, Ann Pawces, widow of the late Gap.—Feb. 5, at Sidmonth, Ann Pawces, widow of the late General Bayess, agod 71.

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NAVAL & MILITARY GAZ

East Endia and Colonial Chronicle.

The state of the s	BATCHDAT, TEDROART 15, 1855.	[Established Fab. 51H, 1000.
CONTENTS OF THE PRESENT NUMBER: Naral Pronoutions, Appointments, &c. 11: Naral Intelligence 11: Naral Intelligence 11: Bittary Movements 11: Bittary Movem	Colonel Leach on Martella Towers 119 "A Lower of Justice" on Army Modical Department 119 Parliamentary Intelligence 119 Editor's Notes to Correspondents 120 Editor's Remarks 120 An Article for our Sunday Readers 120 The Great Chous Match in Page. 121 The Training of Millia Officers—How best effected 121	The Wellington Testimonisi 122 The English Government and the French Emperer 122 The English Government and the French Emperer 124 Abolition of Transportation—What Next 125 The Divisions of the Penisonlar Army 122 Examinations for Commissions 125 Examinations for Commissions 125 The Proce Congress and the Industry Soldier 127 Conf. Fashlon, and General News 124 East India Intelligence 124 Foreign and Colonial Intelligence 125 Literary Notices 126 Interla, Marriages, and Deaths 126 Interla, Marriages, and Deaths 126 The Congress of the Colonial Intelligence 125 Literary Notices 126 Interla, Marriages, and Deaths 126 The Congress of the Colonial Intelligence 126 Literary Notices 126

TRINITY HOUSE, London, February, 15th, 1853.

THE following Copy of a Notice having been communicated to this Corporation by direction of the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade, the same is printed by other of this Board for the general information of mariners.

J. HERBERT, Secretary.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Contom House, Galveston.

Contom House, Galveston.

Collector's Office, Jan. 10, 1832.

A fixed light has been established on Fetat Bollvar, on the north side of the entrance to this harbour, in latitude 29 deg. 27 min. 13 sec. N., longitude 94 deg. 45 min. 33 sec. W. from Greenwich, bearing N.W. 4 W.* four and a-quarter namical miles from the Bar. The tower is painted white, and has an elevation of about 73 feet above the level of the sea, and in clear weather is visible about 12 miles.

Mastern of some late of the sea.

* These bearings are magnetic.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WRECK OFF SALTFLEET.—
TRINITT HOUSE, London, 16th Pebruary, 1833.

NOTICE IS HERERY GIVEN,
That a Green Buoy marked "Wreck" has been laid ten fathoms to the estimated of a resets seak off Saithfeet, in 44 fathoms at low-water, with the following compare bearings, viz.;

Saltfleet Mill

By Order, J. HERBERT, Socretary.

FOR SWAN RIVER, — Will have manifested despatch. The fine fact salling BARQUE MARION, A.1 for twelve years, 599 Teas. W. J. Steaky, Commonder, Lyring in the London Bucks. This Ship has first rate econocidation for passenger. The freight or passage apply to Was Factors & Co., 4 Circumstra Saco, Josepher Servet.

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Caldusta, Pensanz, Singapore, and Heng. Kong on the 5th and 26th
de every month from Southampton, and on the 16th and 26th from
Marseiller.
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and Sydney (teaching at Batavia), on the 4th of March and 4th
of every alternate month thereafter from Seuthampton, and on
the 16th of March and 16th of every alternate month thereafter
from Marseiller.
MALTA and SOVET.—On the 4th and 26th of every menth
from Southampton, and the 16th and 36th from Marseiller.
MALTA and CONSTANTINOPE.—On the 25th of every menth
from Southampton, and the 16th and 36th from Marseiller.

om Southampton.

SPAIN and PORTUGAL.—For Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and sbraltar, from Southampton, on the 7th, 17th, and 27th of every

meeth.

CALGUITA and CHINA.—Vessels of the Company ply occashoully (generally once a month) between Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, Hong-Kong, and Shanghae.

K.B.—The rates of passage money and freight on the India and
China lines have been considerably reduced, and may be had upon
application at the Company's Office, 112, Loadenhall street, Londen, and Oriental place, Southampton.

E D U C A T 1 O N .- PREPARATION To U C A T I O N.—PREFARATION.

In the publish colloque, and considerable experience, well knewn as one of the most successful private tutors in Landon, will open a School at Easter within an hour's ride of from, replete with every convultance, and purposely stapped in receive twenty-five Papila Strates places are already below, and relatence may be had to old pupils of high standing in the Public Service, also to Corgymen, and Gentlemen of rank. The terms are less coulty, and to therefore, and Gentlemen of rank. The terms are less coulty, and to therefore, and Gentlemen of rank. The terms are less coulty, and to therefore, and dentlemen of rank. The terms are less coulty, and to therefore, and dentlemen of rank. The terms are less coulty, and to the grant of the control of t

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established on board the Dreadsbught, off Greenwich, for
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The THERT-SECOND ANNIVERSARY DINNER of this
Charity will be held at the London Tavera, on Wednesday, the
22rd February next, at Five for Six o'dock processely, at which

The Right Hon. Six JAMES GRAHAM, Bart., M.F.,
First Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly consented to preside.

Law or Syrwans.

No. 1.050, PRICE SEVEN PENCE 1 SATURDAY FERRUARY 10 1852

First Lord of the Admiralty, has kindly consented to preside.

Lar or Strwame.

The Right Hon. Earl Waldedgrave
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Gockburn, Bart.
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Samael Garony, Just, Esq.
Tikizon samy he had of the Stewinds: a of the Securities,
Contributions for the Anniversary will be most thankfully received and duly acknowledged by
Schemy S. KEMBALL COOK, Secretary.

H. D. F. A. T.

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HER MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA. HIS BOYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT.

Her Majesty and His Royal Highest Prince Albert mate-known, through Lord George Lesson, that they have grachessly been pleased to become PATRONS of this withanks Institution. It is heped that this expression of their Reyal Appropriation of and deep interest in, the welfare of the SAILORS HOME, will lead many of Her Majesty's subjects to support the Institution.

A DAMS'S ANNUAL BALL.-Mr A D A M S S ANNUAL BALL.—Mr THOMAS ADAMS has the bosoner to announce to his nu-merous patrons that his SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL BALL will take place at Willis's Rooms, King street, S. James's, on Tuesday Frening near, the 22nd inst, which his celebrated Quartille Band patronised by the Royal Family, will be in attendance. The men's Tickets, 17a. 6d.; Ladies' dides, 7s. 6d.; Including refreak-tionts. Tickets to be obtained at Mr Thomas Adams's Boyal Quadrille Offices, 77 John street, Fitzery square, and at the Rooms. An early application for tickets is particularly requested.

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OSLER'S TABLE GLASS, CHANDE-conducted in connection with their Manufactery, Frond street, Birmingham.

Is inviting the attention of REGIMENTAL MESSES, and par-ties furnishing for INDIA and clowhere, F. and Q. Osler beg to state that by directing their sole attention to the manufacture of articles in glass, they are enabled to offer unusual advantages, and Regionardal Badges congraved. A large Stock of Facetig in Ornamental Glass always on view.

and Gentlemen of rank. The terms are less costly, and to Clergy,
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divantages are offered.

WANTED, a MESSMAN for the
Barracks, Glasgow.

Barracks, Glasgow.

MONUMENT to the late THOMAS At an adjourned meeting, held at Landsdowne House, on Tues-day, the 8th of June, 1832,—

say, me our or sun, 1922.—
A communication having been read from the Earl of Charle-mont, stating that it had been resolved at a meeting of the friends and admires of the last THOMAS MODEE, that a FUBLIC MONUMENT be raised to him in DUBLIN, his natire city,— IT WAS RESCEVED.

Lord Cartisle.

2. That the sums so raised shall not be expended until the Designs of the proposed Measument shall have been communicated to this Committee, and approved by them.

SUBSCRIPTIONS will be received at the following houses:—
Measur Coutle and Co., Strand; Maures Smith, Payno, and Co., Lombard street; Measur Berries and Co., St. James's street; Measur Longman and Co., Paternoster row; and Mr. Murray, Albonarde street.

Mr. Longman has consented to act as Treasurer for the purposes

Mr Longman has consented to act as Treasurer for the purposes of this subscription.

LANDSDOWNE, Chairman

ROYAL NAVY.—Officers desirous of commanding about in the Merchant Service, and willing to take a small interest with the command, may most with immediate, profession, and permanent employment, by applying by letter, post-paid, to A.B., at T. D. Keighley's, Esq. Solicitor, 73 Basing-hall street, Lordon.

ARMY EXAMINATIONS. - A married

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB. A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held on FRIDA the 25th February, as One o'cleck, to consider and decide upon Proposal for Enlarging and Improving the Club-house. By order of the Committee, THOMAS HATCH, Secretary.

WAR.-NOTICE.-OFFICERS

WHISTLER'S, IN THE STRAND;
and look through his Stock of RIFLES, GUNS, and PISTOLS.
They will find them at all prices and by all Makers (account-hand).
The MINIE RIFLE and improved SIX-BARREL REVOLVER. Money advanced upon Guns, Piate, &c., for any period at WHISTLER'S, 11 STRAND, opposite GOLDEN-CROSS HOTEL.

Mapal Intelligence.

Sir James Graham, First Lord of the Admiralty, will commence holding his levees this day, 19th inst., as will be seen by the following announcement: "ADMIRALTY."

"Sir James Graham will receive efficers on Saturdays,

"Sir James Graham will receive officers on Saturdays, at 12 o'clock.
"Officers who wish to see Sir James Graham will have to enter their names in a book kept for that purpose in the hall, stating their Christian names and rank."

PROMOTIONS.

**Total Course **T

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant—George W. Preedy (1841), of Prince Regent, 90, at Portsmouth, to the rank of Commandes, and appointed Commander to the screw three-decker Duke of Wellington, 131, at Portsmouth.

Assistant-Surgeon—Richard Evans (1851), (Acting), is confirmed as Assist.-Surg. in Blenheim, 60, scr-st. guardahlp, at Portsmouth.

APPOINTMENTS.

ship, at Portsmouth.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Henry Parker (1814), to Greenwich Hospital, vice Robinson, deceased. (Com. Parker is the Senior Commander on the Active List. He entered the Navy Jan. 27, 1801, as first-class volunteer, on board Bellisle, 74, Capts. W. Domett, C. Boyles, J. Whishy, and W. Hargood; in which ship he continued for a period of six years and a-half. At first he was stationed in the Channel: he afterwards accompanied Lord Nelson to the W. Indies and back in pursuit of the Combined Squadrons of France and Spain; and on Oct. 21, 1893, he was present as Midahipman (a rating he had attained in June, 1801) at the battle of Tradagar. Henexi, Sept. 14, 1806, witnessed the destruction, off Cape Henry, of the French 74-gun ship L'Impetueux; and in Now., 1887, on his return from a second visit to the W. Indies, where he had removed with Capt. Hargood to Northumberland, 74, he was ordered to join Swiftsure, 74, bearing the flag at Halifax of Sir J. B. Warren. Under that officer, (with the exception of an interval between Now, 1811 and May, 1813, passed on board Dragon, 74, Capt. T. Farreas, F. A. Collier, and R. Barriej Mr Parker, whose first commission bears date April 28, 1808, continued almost uninterruptedly employed in the same ship and in the San Domingo, 74, part of his time as Flag-Lieut, until advanced to his present rank, June 27, 1814. His last appointment was to the Coast Guard, in which service he remained from Pelo, 3, 1832, until 1835.] E. A. Inglefield (1846), to Phomis'; Augustur S. Booth (1848), and John M. Cooke (1852), to study steam at the Pactory at Woolwich Dockward, in the room of Capt. G. T. P. Hornby, passed out, and a Lieut, superseded by his own request on account of ill health.

Master' Assistant—Alexander M. Mould, to Victory, Meuseants—L. E. H. Somernet (1854), C. M. Luckraft

Masters' Assistant—Alexander M. Mould, to Victory.
Lleutenants—L. E. H. Souncerset (1851), C. M. Luckraft
(1845), and E. E. Maunsell (1846), to Duke of Wellington Norman B. Bedingfield, lately in command of Jackst,
tender to Peuclope, has been appointed to command
Plato, on the Coast of Africa Station, vice West, invalided.

Assistant-Surgeon-H. W. Horsell, to Tyne, store-ship, at Woolwich.

Clerks—Corbet Edwards, (Assist.), to Victory; and A. C. Archdeacon, (Assist.), to Imperieuse, 50, ser. st.-frigate, at Chatham.

Appointments.—Masters, R.N.—Alfred L. Halloran, to be Chief Officer of a Station.

Second Masters, R.N.—R. C. Dyer, to be Chief Officer of a Station; George Stovin, to be Chief Officer of a Station.

of a Station; George Stovin, to be Chief Officer of a Station.

Devorronx, Fem. 17.—(Front our own Correspondent.)—
—11th Magicienne, 16, st.-frigate, Capt. Fisher, and Vulture, 6, st.-frigate, Capt. Glasse, were paid two months' wages in advance, and now await orders. Desperate, 8, screw st.-frigate, Capt. Chambers, steamed out of harbour, and took a trip round the Eddystone, to test her machinery, which being found to answer well, and giving the vessel a speed of more than ten nautical miles an hour, shi returned to the sound and anchored. Desperate was mustered, inspected, and exercised on 14th, by Adm. Sr John A. Ommanney, who is said to have complimented Capt. Chambers on the efficiency of his crew, and their smart and finnly appearance. Advance of wages was paid on 16th, and the ship is now ready for service. Sailed—Rochester, tender, with stores for the eastern yeards. 18th—Sailed—Rhadananthus, steamer, Master Com. Belam, for Portsmouth and Sheerness, with boats, stores, and supercumeraries. Arrived—Sprightly, st.-tender, Master Com. Allen, from Liverpool, and sailed for Portsmouth on the following day, taking supernumeraries for ships fitting in the eastern posts. 18th—Arrived—Spylilla, convict ship, from Wool wich and Portsmouth, to embark convicts for Gibraltar. On coming into the Sound, she ran foul of the Queen, 120, and carried away one of her lower-deck ports, destroying her own boats at the same time. She embarked her prisoners on 17th, and awaits orders. 15th—Arrived—Fury, st.-sloop, Com. Tasham, from Portsmouth, on her way to the Mediterranean, and, having communicated with the Com. in Chile, proceeded for her destinables. Barracouts, st.-sloop, Com. George Parker, from Sheerness, with men paid of from the Castor, and sailed on her return the following day, calling at Ports-

mouth. Queen of the South, screw st.-ship, from the eastward, and, having subbarked her mails, sailed for the Cape of Good Hape, Mastritius, and East Indies. 16th-Arrived—Devon, trader, from Pembroke, with stores for the dockyard. 17th—Arrived Argus, st.-sloop, Com. Parris, from Queen's Town, and came into harbour to coal. Nimrod, 20, was docked on 11th, to be fitted as a coal depot, and when complete will be moored in the Sound, to facilitate the coaling of steamers, and prevent their coming into harbour to be supplied. The Lavinia, coal depot, is also to be moored in the Sound. In Harbour—Impregnable, St George, Hogue, Edinburgh, Vengeaner, Valorous, Argus, Naudius, Avon. Confiance, P.ke. In the Sound—Queen, Maglicienne, Desperate, Valture, and Sybilia coaviet ship.

Portsmouth, Feb. 17, 1853.—Rattlesnake, 8, Commander Charles Trollope, arrived at Spithead on 11th in tow of Africane, st.-tug, from Shermess. Rodney, 22, Capt. Grahm, C.B., satied from Spithead on 12th for the Medietrramean. Leander, 20, Capt. George St. V. King, got under weigh, on 12th, from Spithead on 18th so the Medietrramean. Leander, 20, Capt. George St. V. King, got under weigh, on 12th, from Spithead on 18th as gone on a trial cruise. The fever cases on board Agametmon are not of a dangerous character. The sick are confined to the bay, whilst the healthy are permitted exercise on shore. It appears that this ship on coming round from Sherness her cogines must have run away with her, as she found herself twenty miles to the westward of the Needles on the morning of her arrival at this port. She is ordered to remain at Spithead for the present. The Duke of Wellington, 131, Capt. H. B. Martin, embarked her complement of Marines on Monday, on board the hulk Viccorious. Fury, 6, paddle sloop, Commander Tatham, left on 14th from Sherness with supernumeries, Sc. She left on the next day, after discharging the seamen and Marines belonging to this port, paid off from Cantor, with others for the Plymouth stalion from the same ship. Barracouts arri

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND

INTELLIGENCE EXCLUSIVE OF OUR PORT AND FOREION CORRESPONDENTS' LETTERS.

Amphios, 24, Capt. C. E. Patey, Sheerness.—Lieut. B. C. W. Nicolas, of this frigate, has been sent reund to Devonport to raise voluncers.

Barracoute.—The Auder, st. tender, strived at Sheerness on 15th, with 40 or 60 seamen paid off from Castor at Chatham; they were put on board Barracoute, Com. Parker. The Barracouta left at daylight for Potsmouth and Plymouth. Mr V. Williams, Master of Horatio, was sent on hoard Barracouta to asist in navigating her to Potsmouth and Plymouth. Gastor, 15th, with 40 proof.

Castor, 35, Commodore C. Wyrill, was paid off at Chatham on 12th. Persons to her crew being paid Commodore Wyvill distributed the Good-Service Medais. The Senior Quartermaster received a gold medal, a gratuity of SOL, and Cl., per annum has been added to his original pension. The crew, with the exception of a solitary case or two, were paid off, and separated in a manner highly creditable to them. Very few of them volunteered for the Service; five only for Imperience. Many of them had, previous to their being paid off, engaged their passages to proceed to the gold-signings; others say, "We have no notion of stopping longer in the Navy when we can get 4f. 10s. a voyage from Nameauthe, Shelds, or Sunderland, to London, with 2th. of good beef a-day, bread as much as we can cat, and all other small slores beside."

Espiciple, 12, Com George Hancock, Sheerness.—An exexample has been set by Com. Hancock, which we hope to see followed by other Commanders. Under the present Admirally regulations for the accommodation of others no provision has been made for the Assistant-Surgeon appointed, the process of the present Admirally regulations for the accommodation of others no provision has been made for the Assistant-Surgeon appointed, the process of the p

otherwise he must have been without a cabin for his personal comforts. Twenty volunteers, A.B.'s and petty officers, iste of Phacton, have joined dom. Hancock, and he is only 17 short of his complement, who are daily expected to join him from Portsmouth.

Herwise, 72, fitted up as an emigrant ship to convey emigrants on Government account to Australia, from the Hebrides, was at Queenstown on Ilth inst. A letter from her says—"It having been stated that the fever which broke out on board this ship is of a most malignant nature. I ask you, for the sake of those who have relatives and friends in the ship, to insert now that only one case of typhus has occurred, which proved fatal at the hospital, but this is the only one which can with truth be mentioned as of a malignant nature. A great many cases of small pox have appeared (which, without a shadow of doubt, was introduced by the emigrants), but they are mostly modified case; for instance, out of 70 and more attacked only four were of a confluent type; three of these, I am serry to say, have died since they landed at Haulbowline. I must beg to bring also under your notice the highly praiseworthy care and unceasing attention bestowed upon the poor emigrants by Capt. Baynton, the officers generally, and the erew of this good ship; and I can assure you I am only echoing the feelings of all on board when I add that the selection of such a Captain by the Emigration Board for such a truly onerous trust in a man-of-war, the Commissioners have indeed chosen one who will ever study to promote the comfort and happiness of all entrusted to him. It will be gratifying to our friends on land to know that we are all in great hopes the disease (small pox) will soon be credited to him Att will be gratifying to our friends on land to know that we are all in great hopes the disease (small pox) will soon be credited. And the Hercules will again start with her large and happy Highland family under better asspices, carrying them in safety to the land of plenty, where they will with gr

with granting remember the Hercuiss and her Kind crem."

Horatio, 24, scr.-st. guard-ship, Capt. the Hon. S. T. Carnegie, left Sheerness on Tuesday for a trialcraise in the North Sea. She returned into harbour on 16th, and pro-ceeded along side the coal depot to replenish her stock of

coals.

Modeste, Malts, Feb. 6.—Modeste, corvette, to be accompanied by Spitfire, will leave port during the week, to survey a shoal in the neighbourhood of Messins, reported to have been found by the Modeste, on her late trip to Genos, Nice, &c. Mr Gain, late Clerk of Albion, has been confirmed to Modeste; and Mr Millett has been appointed to Albion.

to have been found by the Modeste, on her late trip to Genos, Nice, &c. Mr Gain, late Clerk of Albion, has been construed to Modeste; and Mr Millett has been appointed to Albion.

Nigor, Malin, Feb. 8.—Yesterday a Court of Inquiry sat on board H. Mr's st.-sh. Niger. It would seem that a mate, Mr A. G. Broadhead, having been subjected to a Court of Inquiry on a former occasion, was still under arrest; the Master, Norman, appears to have volunteered some evidence against Broadhead on that occasion, which greatly annoyed bim, and on this account, a few days since, he broke his arest and went ashore, where he found Norman in plain clother, and after considerable abuse, set upon and beat him. It is not know whether a Courtmartial or retirement will result.

Roamond.—We have the best reason to know that this ship, while under Capt. Campbell's command, was in admirable order, and that her condition alignetee met with the foilest approbation of the Commander-inchied of the Station, who inspected the ship and extrined her crew at quarters, &c. The Commander at Jamistea also frequently visited the Rosamond, while commanded by Capt. Campbell, and his opinion of her discipline and coonemy was also highly favourable. Com. Campbell has on all occasions proved himself to be an excellent officer, whether as Junior Lieut, of H.M.S. Scott on the coast of Africa, or in the more responsible position of First Lieut, of the Cambrian, frigate, under Commodore Chads, or as Commander of Repiegale in the E. Insiles, and of Rosamond on the W. India Station. His ships were not only efficient and in good serviceable order, but they were also comfortable both as regards men and officers. We shall gladly amnounce the appointment of Capt Campbell to another command.— Morning Hersid.

Royal George, 120, now being prepared for a screw line-of-batte ship, is a three-decker of the second claux. She will be fitted with the spars, rigging, and sails of a two-decker of the third class; consequently, a very considerable reduction in the weight about

THE HEAVY FORCES OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

At the present moment, when so much attention is directed to the condition of the Navy, it will be interest-ing to the general, as well as the professional reader, to learn the amount of heavy force we have in commission at the present moment. Regarding our screw-ships as the most effective division, we will give them the first place.

Screw-ships of the Line.	Guns.	Men.	Нр.	Stations.
Dake of Wellington Agametason	131 91 81	1200 850 700	600	Portsmouth. Spithead. Lisbon.
Scrow-guard-ships.	Guns.	Men.	Нр.	Stations
Blenheim Hogue Ajax Edinburgh	58 58 58	500 500 500	450	Portsmouth, Devenport, Queenstown,

Elinburgh. 188 444 446 Devempert. Of the above, it is right to state that the Duke of Wellington has just been commissioned, that size cannot be ready for sea service before the end of March, and that she has only about 200 marines on board. Agamemon is equipped for sea, but she is about 100 men short of her complement. Sam Parell is at Lisbon, but is not in the condition that we should wish to see her. Bentheim is fully manned, and so is Hogue; but Ajax is short. Edinburgh is the gumery-tender to Excellent.

Seven-frigates.	Guns	Men.	Hp.	Stations
Imperiense Arrogant Arrogant Amphica Horatio Danntless I ghilyer	51 46 56 24 33	530 450 320 325 330 230	360 300 250 580	Chatham, Pertamouth, Sheerness, Sheerness, Barbadoes, Jamaloa

Of these, Imperieuse, fitting at Chatham, is about 100 blue-jackets short, and will not be ready for sea before the middle of March.

Thus it will be seen that our heavy screw force at present in commission consists of three ships of the line, four converted old line-of-battle ships, and six frigates. Our sailing force is as follows:—

T	hree-	deck	ers	1000	Guns.	Men.	Stations.
Britannia Trafalgar St Georga Neptuna Waterico Queen					 120 120 120 120 120 120 116	989 554 482 400	Mediterranean. Mediterranean. Devenport. Portsmouth. Sheerness. Devenport.

Of these the St George, Neptune, and Waterloo, are flag-ships at the poets, and only partially manned, but they are considered as so-a-going ships, and ought to be effective as such on an energency. Queen has only an advanced complement. We do not count either Victory, at Portsmooth, or Impregnable, at Devooppet. The former is a mere show-ship, but the latter is made to mount 78 guns, and is an admirable floating battery.

Two-deckers.	Guns.	Man.	Stations.
Loudon Rodney Alblen Prince Regent Vengeance Wonarci Relevephon - Relevephon - Curaber and Rocawon Heatings	92 92 90 90 84 88 78 70 70	820 820 750 300 600 216	Portsmouth Portsmouth Modifierranean Portsmouth Dewosport Sheerness West Indica Chatham East Indica

The Lendon is, perhaps, 100 men short of complement from the complement is not be Channel as route for the Medicerranean; Monarch is the ordinary guard-ship at Sheemess; and Boscawan is in the aume service at Chanham. But all the above are sea-going ships, and, with the exceptions above named, fully manned.

Contract of the	Frigates		1	Gnns.	Men.	Stations.
Leander Arethona Portland Winchester		-		 30 30 30	500 450	Portsmouth. Mediterranean. Pacific.

In recapitulating the above lists, from which are omitted all our immense force of paddle-wheel steamers and smaller acrew-vessels, we may remark that we do so for the purpose of making the public acquainted with the real condition of the Navy at the present moment. We neither could not exaggerate, but give the plain facts.—'Moraing Herald.'

At the monthly examination of candidates for promotion and entry into the Navy, on the 9th and 10th inst., at the Ri. Naval College, the following qualified:—
For Lieutenants.—Messra W. H. Liddell, J. F. McDonnel, T. Borrett, G. H. Barnard, W. G. Annealey, R. S. Chisholme, J. R. Ouseley, W. O. Builer, H. G. Payne, G. W. Caster, A. Tabuteau, H. L. Holder, G. D. Beran, C. Crowdy, A. T. Maynard, and H. Berkeley. For Masters.—D. Hall, A. Brown, J. W. Reed, R. J. C. Grang, H. J. Sutton, J. G. Frewio, and P. J. Dennsely.

J. C. Grant, H. J. Suiton, J. G. Parquharson, L. B. Denneby.

For Naval Cadeta.—Mesars C. H. Farquharson, L. B. Dinney, O. F. Daniel, Viscount Kilcoursie, F. S. Van der Meelin, J. D. V. Buller, T. A. S. Kynnestely, W. R. Everard, J. Tracey, F. J. Pitt, E. Rice (H.M.S. Odin), and R. P. Dick.

For Master's Assistant.—Mesars W. F. Simmonds, C. D. Da Port, A. C. Archdescon, R. T. Jones, J. F. Allen, and J. Campbell.

Capt Geoffrey T. P. Hornby (1852), having completed a

course of study of steam at the factory at Woolwich Dockyard, was examined last week by Mr Charles Atherton, Chief Engineer, as to his knowledge of steam and the working of marine engines, and having passed satisfactority, received his certificate accordingly.

Navy Estimates.—Estimate of the sums required to meet the expenses which may be incurred in the Naval department, in the year 1853-54, showing the increase and decrease, as compared with the sums vected for the preceding year.

Wages to seamen and marines, 1,736,2361; increase, 133,2112.

Victuals for ditto, 615,4261; increase, 70,9192.

Admirally Office, 137,9451; increase, 70,9192.

S.211.
Victuals for ditto, 615,426L; increase, 70,919L
Admiralty Office, 137,245L; increase, 2,612L,
Scientific branch, 34,939L; decrease, 15,414L.
Her Majesty's establishments at home, 134,230L; increase, 1,533L.
Hee Majesty's establishments abroad, 22,764L; decrease, 100L.

Her Majesty's establishments abroad, 22,764L; decrease, 499L.

Wages to artifleers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's establishments at home, 683,648L; increase, 16,719L.

Wages to artifleers, &c., employed in Her Majesty's establishments abroad, 33,664L; increase, 235C.

Naval stores, &c., for the building and repair of ships, &c., 1,023,011L; increase, 140,516L.

New works, improvements and repairs in the yards, &c., 250,484L; decrease, 8,192L.

Mcdicines and medical stores, 26,000L; increase, 6,577L.

Total for the effective service, 4,763,480L; increase, 434,172L; decrease, 24,105L.

Half-pay, reserved half-pay and retirement to officers of the Navy and Royal Marines, 687,575L; decrease, 19,945L.

Military pensions and allowances, 483,134L; decrease, 19,945L.

Civil pensions and allowances, 148,394L; decrease,

Civil pensions and allowances, 148,394L; decrease, 8,168L.

Total for the Naval Service, 6,082,543L.

For the service of other departments of Government: Army and Ordanace departments (conveyance of troops), 152,950L; increase, 25,350L.

Grand total, 6,254,943L; net increase, 399,705L.

SCARCITY OF SEAMUS.—In consequence of the large number of vessels which have been despatched for Australia there is a very great scarefly of seamen, which is equally felt in Bristol and all ports of the Bristol Channel. So much is this the case that outward bound vessels have been detained a length of time actually waiting for men to man them. At the Welsh ports on the other side of the Channel soumen are very scarce and cagerly sought for. Her Majesty's war steam-figuate Encounter, 14, under the command of Capt. O'Cillaghan, is lying in the Cumberland basic for the purpose of enrolling scances for Her Majesty's Service; and a rendezvous for this purpose has been opened in the neighbourhood. Sie has proved an object of interest to crowds of persons who have been on board.

Captain James Gordon died on the 11th inst., at his sidence, 28 Montpelier square, Knightsbridge, in his

Captain James Gordon died on the 11th inst., at his residence, 28 Montpelier square, Knightsbridge, in his 58th year.

Refired Commander George Fox (1847), whose death has been reported, was born Sept. 28, 1737, at Scarborough, co. York, and entered the Navy, July 28, 1795, as A. B., on board Malabar, 54, Capt. Tr. Parr, which ship, after assisting at the reduction of Demerara, Essequibo, Berbice, and Ste Lucia, foundered on her passage home from the W. Indies, Oct. 10, 1796. Mr Fox, who then joined Peleir, gun-brig, Leut.-Com. Walsh, subsequently became Midshipman of Palias, 36, Capt. How. H. Carzeon, and in that ship was wrecked, in Plymouth Sound, April 4, 1798. Darling the next two years he was chiefly employed in Fondroyant. Barfleur, and Queen Charlotte, flag-ships of Lord Keith, under whom he pursued the French fieetup and down the Meditorranean, and served at the blockade of Malta. In Feb., 1800, he assisted Lord Cochrane in navigating Le Genereux, a French ship-of-the-line, which had been just been captured, to Mimorca; after which he accompassied his Lordship into Speedy, 14—assisted in that vessed at the capture of a settee of greatly superior ferce—and on being Invested with the charge of the price, and of a convoy, succeeded in beating off-two powerful row-galleys. In June, 1800, having rejoined Lord Keith in Minotaur, 74, he witnessed the fall of Genoa; from the mole of which place he had the singular good fortune, after the battle of Marengo, of effecting the deliverance of a British 64, and two transports, all of which but for his own individual exertions would inevitably have been destroyed. The courage and ability displayed by Mr Fox on this occasion were so marked as to render his eveniment among the officers of their ships an object of ambition to many of the Captains of Lord Keith in the the nature of the Captains of Lord Keith into the rank of Licutennati. Previously to that event, which took place Aug. 23, 1801, Mr Fox, who had followed Lord Keith into the Fay and the theory, then command

His after appointments were to the successive command, on the Home Station—Feb. 4, 1804, of Sheerness, tender—Sept. 29, 1810, of Watchful, a similar vessel—and, May 25, 1815, of Brevdrageren, gun-brig, which he paid off Aug. 24 following. He accepted the rank of Retired Commander, Jan. 28, 1847. He married, Feb. 24, 1806, Elizabeth, daughter of Thos. Barnby, Esq. of Sutton, near Hull, an eminent merchant and shipowner.

Militarn Intelligence.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 15.

TUESDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, FER. 15.

11th Light Dragoons—Cornet H A Trevelyan to be Lieut, by p, v Brinkley, who retires.

1st Foot—Lieut'S G A Thursby to be Capt, by p, v Anderson, who retires—Ens W Bellew to be Lieut, by p, v Thursby.

5th—Ens W G Annesley to be Lieut, by p, v Robertson, who retires.

9th—Lieut J H Lothian to be Capt, by p, v Forten, who retires—Ens W Daunt to be Lieut, by p, v Lothian. 15th—Lieut C T De Mostemach to be Capt, without p, v Graves, deo—Ens R R Moore to be Lieut, without p, v De Montenach.

19th—Berv Lieut-Col T Unett to be Major, by p, v Calley, who retires—Lieut F C Ashworth to be Capt, by p, v Unett—Ens G R Beaden to be Lieut, by p, v Ashworth.

25th—Lieut D J Dickinson, from h-p of 2nd Foot, to be Lieut, v F J B Priestly, promoted, without p, to an Unatt company—Ens W R Goodall to be Lieut, by p, v Dickinson, who retires—Ens C G Harrison, from 69th Foot, to be Ens. v Goodall.

57th—Lieut W F Jones to be Capt, by p, v Monro, who retires—Ens A M Earle to be Lieut, by p, v Jones, Gord—Ens W A J Stamer has been permitted to retire from the Service by the sale of his commission.

67th—Maj T E Knox, from 3rd West India Reg, to be Maj, v Morray, who exchanges.

1st West India Reg—Ens E Patterson to be Lieut, by p, v Seerle, promoted, 2nd West India Reg—Ens E Pottonet ob Lieut, by p, v Seerle, promoted, 2nd West India Reg—Maj S H Murray, from 67th Foot, to be Maj, v Knox, who exchanges.

Mem—Commissariat—Dep-Assist Commissary-Gen J Mitchell has been permitted to resign his commission from Sept 15, 1832.

Ist Reg of West York Militia—F Darwin, Esq. to be Capt—F Salvin, Esq. to be Capt—F F Whitehead, Esq. to be Capt—Ens T Policek to be Lieut—W Walker, Ist Reg of the Duke of Lancaster's Own Militia—J W White, Gent, to be Ens.

[This article is substituted for that which appeared in the Gazette of Feb Sth.]

Derset Militia—J Still, Esq. late Capt 30th Foot, to be Capt.

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

FRIDAY'S MILITARY GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 18, 1853.

Ist Reg of Dragoon Guards—James Gunter, Gent to be Cornet, by p.

3rd Drag Geards—John Joseph Corrigan, Gent to be Cornet, by p. v Ford, who retires.

1st Dragoons—Cornet Richard George Glyn, from 12th Lt Dragoons—Cornet Richard George Glyn, from 12th Lt Dragoons—Cornet Alexander Roberts Donn to be Lieut, by p. v Sir Warwick Charles Morthead, Bart, who retires.

1th Lt Dragoons—Cornet Alexander Roberts Donn to be Lieut, by p. v Lowe, who retires.

16th Lt Dragoons—Cornet Alexander Roberts Donn to be Lieut, by p. v Lowe, who retires.

16th Lt Dragoons—Cornet Alexander Roberts Donn to be Lieut, by p. v Lowe, who retires.

18th Lt Dragoons—Soseph Tarratt, Gent, to be Cornet, by p. v Rolt, who retires.

3rd—George Noble Roe, Gent, to be Ens, by p. v Walker, appointed to 78th Foot.

6th—Thomas Foliott Powell, Gent, to be Ens, by p. v Armit, appointed to 24th Poot.

9th—William Hussey, Gent, to be Ens, by p. v Fairfax, appointed to 31st Foot.

13th—Capt. Lovell Stashope Richard Lovell, from 16th Foot, to be Capt, v Platt, who exchanges; Cornwallis Heary Chichester, Gent, to be Ens, by p. w W. H. Jones, promoted.

15th—Aldred Oldfield, Gent, to be Ens, witheat p. v Moore, promoted.

15th—Capt. Lovell Stone or Changes.

Isth—Abdred Oldfield, Gent, to be any, when the Moore, promoted.

Isth—Capt. Charles Rowley Platt, from 13th Foot, to be Capt. v Lovell, who exchanges.

Ith—Staff Surg. of Second Class, Thos. Cowan, M.D., to be Surg. v Robert Allan, who retires upon h.p., 19th—Thomas Woore Scott, Gent, to be Ens, by p. v Clay, promoted.

22nd—Ens Robert Richardsen Ellis, from 40th Foot, to be Ens, v Peole, promoted; Edward Napoleon L'Estrange, Gent, to be Ens, by p. v Moore, who retires.

36th—John Bainbrigge Story, Gent, to be Ens, by p. v Elwes, promoted.

31st—Lieut William Henry Barry to be Capt, by p, v Wilmot, who retires; Ens Thomas Eaton Swettenham, to be Lieut, by p, v Barry; Eas Charles Knight Pearsoa, from 95th Foot, to be Ens, v Swettenham.

35th—Rawdon Charles Patrick de Robeck, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Stewart, appointed to 3rd Foot.

44th—Lieut Edward Cholmeley Dering, from 85th Foot, to be Lieut, v Baker, who exchanges.

45th—Allen Allecocke Yeung, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Meurant, appointed to 1sth Foot.

45th—Allen Allecocke Yeung, Gent, to be Ens, without p, v Fane promoted.

45th—Ens Henry Richmond Hoghton Gale to be Lieut, by p, v Bushe, who retires; Ernest Christian Wilford, to be Ens, without p, v Bedingfield, promoted; Assist-to be Ens, without p, v Bedingfield, promoted; Assist-Surg Thomas Goldie Scot, M D, from 79th Foot, to be Surgeon, v James Young, M D, who retires on h-p.

49th—Charles Warren Adams, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Le Marchant, promoted.

50th—Montague de Sales McKenzie Gordon Clarke, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Faweett, promoted.

60th—Francis Dundas Farquharson, Gent, to be Sec Lieut, by p, v Robertson, prom.

62nd—Alexander George Dickson, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Robertson prom.

62nd—Alexander George Dickson, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Roberts, prom; Lawrence Blakiston, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Tibbitts, prom.

63rd—Roger Swire, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Gaunt-lett, whose retirement was announced in the Gazette of the 21st Jan.

67th—Assist-Surg John Elliot Carte, M B from 14th Foot, to be Surg, v Matthew, appointed to Staff.

69th—Charles West Hill Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Gallen of Charleton prom.

77th—Arthur Francis Maine, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v

Goth—Assist-Surg John Elliot Carte, as B from 1918
Foot, to be Surg, v Matthew, appointed to Staff.

69th—Charles West Hill Gent, to be Ens, without p, v
Charleton prom.

77th—Arthur Francis Maine, Gent, to be Ens, by p, v
Mande, who rets; Lieut William Ronalds has been superseded, for being absent without leave.

78th—Ensign Melville Augustus Walker, from the
Srd Foot, to be Ens, v Sillery, appointed to 30th Foot.

80th—Lieut James Gubbins, to be Capt, by p, v Adidé
who rets; Lieut Wm Thomas Baker, from 44th Foot, to
be Lieut, by p, v Gubbins; Lagustine FittiGerald,
Gent, to be Ens, by p, v Athorpe, prom; Henry Manners Chichester, Gent, to be Ens by p, v Hogge.

1st West India Reg.—Stell Surg of the Second Class
John William Mestyn, MD, to be Surg, v George Allman,
who retires upon b-p.

Ceylon Riffe Reg.—Capt George Rushout, from h-p
Unat, to be Capt, v Brevet-Major C Kelson, promoted
without p, to an Unastached Majority.

Cape Mounted Riffemen—Chas Studdert Maunsell,
Gent, to be Ens by p, v Lucas, promoted.

St Helens Rieg.—Adolphus William Campbell, Gent,
to be Ensign, without parchase.

Hospital Staff.—Surg Thomas Patrick Matthew, from
67th Foot, to be Staff Surg of the Second Class, v Cowan,
appointed to 17th Foot; William Brown, MD, to be
Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Peole, appointed to 73d Foot;
William Alexander Mackinnon, Gent, to be
Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Peole, appointed to 73d Foot;
William Alexander Mackinnon, Gent, to be
Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Peole, appointed to 75d Foot;
William Alexander Mackinnon, Gent, to be
Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Peole, appointed to 75d Foot;
William Alexander Mackinnon, Gent, to be
Assist-Surg to the Forces, v Peole, appointed to 75d Foot;
William Alexander Mackinnon, Gent, to be
Assist-Surg to the Forces, v George, premoted in the
12th Foot.

Unattached—Licut Samuel Percy Lea, from the 25th
Foot, to be Capt, without parchase.

Overice of Ournance, Fen. 17.

Carps of R. Engineers—Seo Lieut Lionel Chas Barber,
tobe First Lieut, v Sandeman, dec, Oct 3.

tobe First Lieut, v Sandeman, dec, Get 3.

Rl Westminster Reg of Middlesex Militia—Lleut Edward Murray to be Capt, v George Edward Cook, resigned; George Perrott, Esq. iste Capt 15th Hussars, to be Capt, v Price, resigned, Feb. 10.
Leicestershire Reg of Militia—Edward Harry Thomas, Esq. to be Lieut, Jan 27.
North Hants Reg of Militia—Lieut William Henry Digweed to be Capt; Ens Thomas Best to be Lieut, v William Henry Digweed, promotod, Feb 12.
North Hants Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Wyndham Spencer Portal to be Capt; v Melville Portal, retired; William Wither Bramston Beech, Gent. to be Cornet, v Wyndham Spencer Portal, promoted Feb 14.

2nd Drag. Guards—A troop from Kilkenny to Newbridge, Feb. 16, arrive Feb. 18, to join its hd.-qrs. 3rd Dragoon Guards—A littlary Asylum boy, Joseph Buckley, a velunteer to this Reg., authorised to be enlisted to be trained as a trumpeter or musician.

9th Lancers—William Harridin, a boy volunteer, from the Royal Milliary Asylum, ordered to be enlisted for the Reg., to be trained as a trumpeter or musician.

10th Hussars—Reg. completed to its establishment, and the Streeth stationed in London ordered to cease regenting.

RI. Artifery—Dec officer, one non-commissioned efficer, and St guaracy frees Woolwich to Dublin, Feb10, arrived Feb. 11—resubrement.
First-Likest Phillips, such one serj., one trumpeter, and 40 r. and f. took possession of the new fertification at mattern King, Stenetionse, on 17th inst.
B. Horse Artiflery—Maj. Dupais troop, under orders to proceed to Chanachurch, in Hampshire, to be stationed there, will leave Woolwich on 23rd inst., for their desti-

mation. The baggage of the troop will be forwarded by the S. Western Railway from the Waterleo station.
Capt. G. A. Mande's troop of Rl. Horse Artillery has been placed under orders to march from Limerick, where it is stationed at present, to Dublin, and on its arrival there it will relieve Capt. W. R. Gilbert's troop of Rl. Horse Artillery, the latter having been placed under orders to return to head-quarters at Woolwich. On the arrival of Capt. Gilbert's troop at Woolwich. Capt. D. E. Wood's troop, at present in the garrison, will remove to Brighton and be stationed there for some time. A field battery will perform the duties at Limerick instead of a troop of Rl. Horse Artillery, and there will be then only one troop of Rl. Horse Artillery in Ireland, instead of two as at present. The stations of the Rl. Horse Artillery next month, owing to the intended changes, will be—A, or Capt. A. J. Taylor's troop, at Canterbury; C. or Capt. E. C. Warde's troop, at Leeds; D. & Maj. Dupuis' troop, at Christehurch! E, or Capt. D. E. Wood's troop, at Brighton: F, or Capt. Gilbert's troop, at Woolwich; H, or Capt. Grant's troop, at Newcastle; and I, or Capt. Maude's troop, at Portobello barracks, Dublin.

Woolwich, Feb. 15.—Forty-four gunners of the lat and 7th Batts. left the garrison yesterday, or resist to Shecruess, to fill up Capt. Dalton's and Capt. Dunlop's cos. at that station. Sixteen gunners left yesterday or review to Languard Fort, to fill up Capt. Warburton's co. at that station. Upwards of sixty gunners left weelwich on Friday morning last and proceeded to Liverpool, to fill up the cos. stationed in Ireland.

By a General Order just issued the standard height for growing young lads who wish to enlist in this branch of Her Majesty's land forces has been reduced from five feet six inches and a half to five feet six inches.

INFANTRY.

six inches and a half to five feet ax inches.

INFANTEX.

3rd—Thomas Liversidge expired in this town on Wednesday last, in his 75th year. Daring the long period of twenty-five years he served in the 3rd Foot (Buffs), and shared in its ardonous duties, as well as the glorious victories in the Peninsular wars—vir., at Corunna, Albuera, Badajos, Salamanca, the Pyreneses, and other engagements. For these services he was rewarded with, and enjoyed for about twenty years, a pension of 10s, 6d, per week. The gallant veteran, however, on his retirement from the Army, did not beat his sword into a reaping-hook, but into a spade and scarching-iron; and for about twelve years he faifilied the duties of grave-digger at the parish church, and was well known in that humble bet necessary and imperative capacity. Recently he received a Medal for his services in the Peninsula, which hore upon it the words "Albuera" and "Pyreness." The names of the other engagements in which he bore a part would have been embossed thereon, had he given notice at the proper time; but he consoled himself with expression, that if the two battles were not sufficient for a Medal, he would content himself with one.—'Donnester Paper.'

3rd Depot—One co. from Castlebar to Ballinrobe barracks, Feb. 16, to relieve the cos. of 9th Foot. 7th Fusiliers—Corporal John Panton and Privates Driver and Carline lost their lives in the sow on the 12th list., on Dartmoor.—See our Leading Remarks.

9th—A co. from from Loughrea to Carrick-on-Suir, Feb. 17, arrive Feb. 25; a co. from Ballinrobe to Clonnel, Feb. 19, arrive Feb. 25; a co. from Ballinrobe to Clonnel, Feb. 19, arrive Feb. 25; a co. from Ballinrobe to Clonnel, enbark for England on being relieved by the 44th from Gibraltar.

23rd Reserve Batt—To move from Toronto and New London to Quebec, preparatory to embarkation for England.

33th—A co. from Dungannea to Ccrite, March 1, 33td—A co. from Dungannea to Core, March 1,

23rd Reserve Batt—To move from Toronto and New London to Quebec, preparatory to embarkation for England.

33rd—Boys Richard Danlels and Owen Cavanagh, authorised to be enlisted, to be trained as musicians.

33th—A co. from Dangannen to Cork, March I, arrive March I; two cos. and Field Officer from Carrick-on-Suir to Cork, Feb. 25, arrive March 2—to go into barracks; a co. from Fethard to Cashel, Feb. 17. relief of co. 89th Foot. This corps returned from Bengal, June 9th, 1847, so it is probable that they will leave Cork for foreign service.

42nd—Recruiting party at Montrose withdrawn, being unsuccessful on their present duty.

43rd—Regiment fully completed to its establishment, and the parties ordered to cease further recruiting in consequence.

46th—To the Editor of the Naval and Mibitary Garette.

Sir.—I have read with much pleasure in your Number of the 12th inst., an article containing a handsome and well-merited celegium of Capt. Child, late of the 46th Reg., and most cordinally can I bear testimony to all that has been therein said in favour of that excellent officer one of the best and kindest-hearted of mea.

For nearly twenty years was "Billy" Child my friend and comrade in the 46th, and I can certify that for the above period he was to my knowledge the friend of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier in the Corps.

Of Capt. Child can be truly said more than can be said of most men; he never I believe had a single enemy either in or out of his Regiment; for he was universally beloved by all, and that success and happiness may attend him in his new career, is the sincere prayer of an

48th—Two divisions will embark at Portsmouth on 19th Feb., on board Joseph Soames and Fatima for Corfu. Boy William Flannery, son of a soldier in the Reg. authorised to be callisted, to be trained as a drummer

Boy William Flannery, son of a soldier in the Reg., authorised to be callisted, to be trained as a drummer or musician.

50th—Recruiting parties at Liverpool, Coleraine, Dungannot, and Wexford, recalled to hd-qrs, Reg, being fully completed to its establishment.

Ri. Marines—Woolwich, Feb. 15.—The whole of the division off duty assembled in heavy marching order yesterday, under the command of Lieut-Col. Jolliffo, and headed by the band and drams, marched through the Artillery barrack field, out at the south-west gate, across the cosmon, passing the reservoir, and on to Eltham, through which thay passed, and also through Lee and across Blackheath, up the Shooter's-hill read, and down on the other side of the hill to Welling, returning along Wickham lane and across Plunstead common, again entering the Artillery barrack ground by the south-west gate, arriving at the Ri. Marine barracks after a march of at least fourteen miles out and home.

The report gains credit that Marines are again to be sent to Pembroke for the further protection of the Arsenal, and to avoid expense they are to be quartered in the Satura, 74, receiving—ship. This would be a wise arrangement, not only as relieving the divisions from the crowded state which suggestation of the Lyon men must necessarily create, but also as affording a partial protection to the port, now left so entirely defenceless. The alterations and improvements of the dockyard battery are still progressing, and when completed, it will become a formidable fortification. Still, with all this no arrangements are being made for suitable barrack accommodation for troops. To prevent the approach of an enemy is all very well, but to meet him on landing is equally important.

5th—At Quebec, proceeds to Kingston, Canada West, the artificial of the Lyon of the articles and the articles.

a formidable fortification. Still, with all this no arrangements are being made for suitable barrack accommedation for troops. To prevent the approach of an enemy is all very well, but to meet him on landing is equally important.

5th—At Quebec, proceeds to Kingston, Canada West, on the arrival of the Tist.

57th—A division will embark at Cork on board Anna Maria, on 18th Feb., for Corfu. The Andremache left Deptford on 14th Feb. to convey the remainder of the Corps.

55th—Hong Kong, Dec. 23—Col. Mainwaring arrived by last steamer, and has taken the command.

60th Depot. 2nd Batt.—One co. from Birr to Banagher barracks, Feb. 19, to relieve the com. of 9th Foot.

67nd—One co. from Athlene to Shannon Bridge barracks, Feb. 21, to relieve the companies of the 9th Foot.

65th—At Quebec, proceed to Toronto and New Leadon to take the place of the 23rd.

Captain Davenport, at present in command of the Pepot, authorised to give final approval to recruits joining during the absence of a Field Officer.

65th Depot—The co. from Killaloe (H.B. premises withdrawn), to Portumna barracks, Feb. 17, arrive Feb. 19, to relieve the companies of the 9th Foot.

71st.—The Santipore left Deptferd 12th Feb.; the Emerial Isle on 15th, and the Flors will leave on 25th, for Cork, to coavey this Reg. to Corfa.

71st, Reserve Batt—At Toronto, proceed to Quebec for embarkation for England.

81st.—A. co. from Callan to Thurles, Feb. 17, arrived Feb. 18, relief of co. 89th Foot.

83th—Lance Corporal Wm. Knights appointed Serjeant Armourer to the Depot, having been reported by the Ordanace Department duly qualified for the situation.

89th—A co. from Callan to Thurles, Feb. 17, arrived Feb. 18, relief of co. 67th Armourer to Dunfermiline, and the latter to Berwick-on-Tweed, being unsuccessful at their present stations.

92nd Depot—One co. from Nass to Oughterarde barracks, Feb. 17, arrived Feb. 19, to relieve the companies of the 9th Foot.

93rd—Recruiting parties at Perth, Falkirk, and Febles, recalled to hd.-qrs., Regiment being complete. 9th

entrenched position. After a sharp conflict the enemy was driven from his strong ground, and the Second Bri. gade, which Col. Colbourne, of the 52nd Reg., commanded on that day (composed of the 52nd Reg., the Second Battalion of the Rifle Corps, and the lat Portugaese Light Infantry), suffered very severely, and exhibited great gallantry in forcing the entreachments with the bayonet.

agreat galantry in forcing the entrenchments with the bayonet.

A few weeks after this, the three Battalious of the Corps had an ample share in the battle of the Nivelle; on which day the British Army was established on the soil of France, and Marshal Soult was obliged to retreat to a strong entrenched camp near Bayonne. In a close reconnoissance, made by the left wing of the Army, under Sir John Hope's command, on the French entremched camp near Bayonne, the Riffe Corps was soon afterwards engaged, as also in several minor affairs of posts, between Arcanguez and Bayonne.

In the battles of the Nive, which lasted five days, and consisted of different attacks on various points of our extended line of defence, the Riffe Corps had its share.

The Second and Third Battalions were in the battle of Orthes; but the First, having been sent a short time before to St Jean de Luz to get its new clothing, was manyoldably prevented from taking a share in that action, which threw additional lustre on the British arms. The three Battalions of the Reg, were shortly afterwards very hotly engaged at Tarbes, on the Adour, driving the enemy from a ridge of formidable height, and inflicting on them a heavy loss in an extremely short space of time. Eleven officers of the Corps were killed and wounded in this short but sharp action.

In following the French rear-guard towards Toulouse, the Third Battalion had an affair near the village of Tournfuelle.

and wounded in this short but sharp action.

In following the French rear-guard towards Toulouse, the Third Battalion had an affair near the village of Tournfuelle.

In the battle of Toulouse, which followed shortly afterwards, the three Battalions of the Corps were engaged. This battle terminated the war in the Peninsula, which commenced (as far as the British Army was concerned) on the let day of August, 1808, and ended on the 10th of April, 1814.

On the return of the Army from Bordeaux to England, five companies of the Third Battalion were sent with the expedition against New Orleans, in the various operations against which place it suffered very severely indeed. The First and Second Battalions were also under orders to embark for America early in the ensuing spring, but Napoleeo's escape from Elba changed their destination to Flanders.

The great gallastry displayed by a company of the Third Battalion, commanded by Captain Hallen, which formed the advanced played on the banks of the Missispip (when it was vigorously attacked by an overwhelming body of Americans); and the obstinacy with which this little band defended the post intrusted to their charge, should be recorded as an affair of posts, but rarely equalled, and never surpassed in devoted bravery.

Had the expedition terminated more favourably, it is

but rarely equalled, and never surpassed in devoted bravery.

Had the expedition terminated more favourably, it is to be presumed that the brave commander of that company would not have gone unrewarded.

The First Battalico, being in Sir Thomas Picton's Division, was engaged in the battle of Quatre Bras.

The First and Second Battalions, as well as that part of the Third which was not with the New Orleans expedition, were hotly engaged throughout the glorious day of Waterloo, and their losses were very severe.

From the formation of the Regiment in 1800 to the Day of Waterloo, it has been engaged with the enemy as follows:—

In one great Naval battle (Copenhagen).

In three sleges and storms (Monte Video, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Badajos).

In the attack of Buenos Ayres, under General White-

ck.

In the assault of the American lines at New Orleans
A detachment sent to assist in the defence of Tarifa
A detachment sent to assist in the storming of i chastian. In eleven hotly-contested actions, not termed gen

ones.

In thirteen general actions.

In the battle of Quatre Bras, which was fought principally by Sir Thomas Picton's Division, and is not termed a general action.

And in upwards of forty minor actions, affairs of posts, reconnoissances, &c., &c., many of which were very

posts, recombinances, we., we., many or which were very severee.

With the exception of the expedition to Ferrol, and the battle of Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson, the whole of the above-mentioned services were performed between 1807 and 1815, a period of but eight years. It should be remarked, that although most of the effective men of the whole Corps were sent to the Poninsula, and that the three Battalions were in the field, neither of them could be supplied with reinforcements from the Depot in sufficient numbers to fill up their constant losses.

It has been already stated, that in the spring of 1810

from the Depot in sufficient numbers to fill up their constant losses.

It has been already stated, that in the spring of IS10 the first Battalion was reduced from ten to eight companies; and after the sieges and storms of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, it was reduced to siz; from which period, up to and including the battles of Quatre Bras and Waterloo, it consisted of only that number.

The second Battalion could not either be furnished with men sufficiently fast to keep it up to more than six

anies; and the third Battalion had but fice in the

companies; and the third Battalion had but fee in the Peninsula.

The recruiting at home was attended with as much success as that of other Regiments, and more so than that of most. The best proof of it is, that on the return of the two Battalions from Corunna and Vigo, in January 1809, a third Battalion strom Corunna and Vigo, in January 1809, a third Battalion was very rapidly formed by volunteers from various Militia Regiments; and the number of men thus obtained exceeded one thousand.

If, then, it is asked, how came it to pass that the three Battalions could not be kept up to their proper complement in the field? the answer is obvious, and will be found in the perusal of the foregoing sketchof its services. It willsthere be seen, that it was not only employed in general actions, sieges, and storms, in common with Regiments of the Line; but that the very numerous affairs (as they are termed) in which, as a matter of course, it was constantly emgaged, owing to the peculiar nature of its service, caused an unceasing drain on its strength, from which the Regiments of the Line were comparatively exempt.

In looking over the returns in the 'Gazette' of the

its service, caused an unceasing dram on its strenger, from which the Regiments of the Line were comparatively exempt.

In looking over the returns in the 'Gazette' of the losses sustained by the different Regiments in various battles, those who are not properly informed on the subject would very naturally conclude that the Battallons of the 93th Rifle Corps amounted to tes companies each in the field, and would judge of their losses accordingly, whereas a very false estimate would thus be made.

For example:—At the sieges and storms of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajor, instead of three Battallons, of tes companies each, there were only fifteen alsogether; viz, eight of the first, two of the second, and five of the third; and in every action which took place from that time, up to the termination of the Peninsular war at Toulouse, there were but securics companies in that country.

At Waterloo there were but fourtees companies; viz, six of the first, six of the second, and two of the third Battallon; yet, persons uninformed on the subject would suppose, on seeing the returns of killed and wounded after different actions, that the three Battallons consisted (like those of other Regiments) of the companies each, having thirty Capix, sixty First Lieuts, and thirty Second Lieuts, with Field Officers and Adjutants in proportion. This supposition would indeed be most erroneous, not more than half that number having been in the field.

In looking, therefore, at the losses of each Battallon, due regard should be paid to those facts; and it should due regard should be paid to those facts; and it should

neous, not more than half that number having been in the field.

In looking, therefore, at the losses of each Battalion, due regard should be paid to those facts; and it should be berne in mind, that one composed of fire companies losing in action there officers, is tantamount to one of tex companies losing sir; and I again repeat that our companies when in the field had only the regulated number of officers, viz., one Captain, two First and one Second Lieut, to each, and a proportion of Field Officers, the remainder being employed in recruiting or organising men at the Depot.

I have no means of ascertaining the losses of the Corps up to and including Waterloo; but, having a tolerably retestive memory, I am able to place on paper forty-cipin officers' manse selve were killed; therefore those who may be at the trouble of reading this sketch, will be convinced that the number of officers' saveaded, and the casualities in different ranks, so far from being "trifling." (an ascertion put forth more than once by anonymous writers, who were jealous of the hard-carned renown of the old 95th, or utterly ignorant of its history—an assertion as puertile, grantions, unnecessary, and uncalled-for as it is unfounded) must necessary and uncalled-for as it is unfounded) must necessarily have been exceedingly severe.

Could a correct return be obtained of the number of

unfounded) must necessarily have been exceedingly severe.

Could a correct return be obtained of the number of officers and men who perished in the Peninsular Army from sickness, it would be seen that it had other formidable enemies to contend with besides the sword, in the form of pestilential fevers, agues, &c. &c.

About the year 1817, in consequence of the 94th (a senior Regiment) being disbanded, the number of the 95th was taken away to save it from reduction, and it has eversince been called "The Riffe Brigade;" under which title—if again called into the field—may it add many more becourable badges to those won by the OLD 95rus Rirell Cours.

J. Leach.

St. Helena Reg.—The Newry District has completed the small levy of men ordered for this Reg.

MILITIA.

Wilthire—

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sir,—On a former occasion I referred to one of the great Napoleon's lamentations that England had within her a power he could not create in France—one, he said, ever ready and powerful enough to reader great services to the state—and this power was country gentlemen.

This town has just witnessed a splendid proof how truly that great man appreciated its value. The Government, regardful of the national defences, deen it proper to call on the country for a force of 50,000 men to be trained as a Militia. And in what way does the Government set about courrying this into effect? It is an honour to the country, and it is not vain boasting to say such a plan could only have been resorted to in England, that this large force should be raised by voluntary enlistment. Here is no occapulsory service in a Landwher, no conscription, no ballot. Circulars go to Lords-Lieutenant of Counties; these summon the "country gentlemen," and by their influence, as if by magio, 50,000 men, in the flower of youth, spring up and put their thewas and sinews to the musket.

Twenty-one days we have seen 760 of these gallant

youths at daily drill. Their progress has been truly astonishing. They were reviewed a day or two ago by General Simpson, who expressed his unqualified approbation of their efficiency and good conduct; indeed they have been as distinguished for their steadiness in quarters as in the field, nor has a single complaint ever been made by the inhabitants. As the known friend to old solidiers, you cannot but feel deep interest in these juvenile aspirants to glory, and I therefore shall conclude this by a Copy of a Regimental Order issued by the noble Colonel on dismissing this fine Regiment.

Devizes, Feb. 14.

Davies, Fe. 14

1. Col. Lord Broughton has great satisfaction in being enable to offer his best thanks to the non-commissioned officer of offer his best thanks to the non-commissioned officer of offer his best thanks to the non-commissioned officer of their great property of their payed Witshire Millita for their great group of the phase proved to the country to which they belong it they have proved to the country his best hopes, and their groot payed with the town calls for his especial approbation.

2. The Colonel begs also to express his most particular thanks to all the Oldberrs of the Regiment for their zeal and great attention to the drilling of the men; and bogs that Lieut-Col. Lord Methnes will convey to Msj. Grove, the officers who have commanded companies in the field, and Capt. Cowper, the Adjutant, his high sense of the valuable services they have rendered the Regiment during the training.

3. The Colonel has also much pleasure in tendering his best thanks to the Surgeon of the Regiment for his efficient services in his particular department.

The add Somersthine is to be increased by the immediate thanks to the Surgeon of the Regiment for his colonial services of the Regiment of the Reg. add Somersthine is to be increased by the immediate provided that the Reg. Add to the call the Reg. and force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for twenty-eight days. A large number of mill force for the Regiment of the Reg. with picked men.

To the Editor of the Naval and Milliary Guzzette.

Sig.—As there appears to be a great difficulty in obtaining substitution of the Regiment of the Regiment of the Reg. Should be an instruction of the Regiment of the Reg. Should be an instruction of the

not only as to their Military duties and studies, but as as any matter which may appear likely to involve them in any doubt or difficulty.—3. The field duties of Field Officers, and their proper places in the field, are detailed in the Field Exercise and Evolutions of the Army, but on all parades, they will exercise a general superinteed-one over the company impactions and their goal of the content of the co

Section IV.—Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates.
—1. All non-commissioned officers must be smart in their personal appearance and dress, well drilled themselves, and able to drill offiers, the first to turn out for parade or famy other daty, and ready and willing at all times to show a good example to their inferiors. When employed upon the recruiting service, they must be especially eareful, by their orderly conduct, and respectful demeanour, to conclinate the good will and extend of the magistracy, deepy, and local and parcehial authorities, and so cause the Regiment to be activated and writing are fadinpenently and the promoted and the hand of regard throughout the county. Zefficiently, and writing are fadinpenently and and percentage and writing are fadinpenently and the promoted and the hand the same of education in additional to the county of the same of the county and solderly bearing at all times, without which he cannot, of course, be entrusted with power.—S. Every non-commissioned efforemust be strictly honest, straight-forward, and impartial, he must give his orders decidedly, and do his duty firmly, but still treat the men kindly, and never bully or dispute with them; if any man disobeys an order distinctly given, he is to be confined without altercation.—4. No non-commissioned officer should over come in contact with a drunken man, nor lay a hand upon a man if he can possibly avoid it. When force is necessary, privates must be ordered to use it.—5. A non-commissioned officer will, as far as practicable, be placed in charge of every billet, where it will be his business to see that proper accommendation is afforded to the men; but he must never neglect the most important duty of taking care that the man ander his command give no just chuse of offence to the inhabitants of the bouncing of the commendation of the Captains of companies, in his selection of intelligent and promising men to act as a function of the Captains of companies, in his selection of intelligent and promotion.—7. These General

man in the Glamorganshire Regiment will attend divine service every Sunday, unless he he absent by special permission, which permission will not be granted without good and sufficient reason—2. No soldier is expected to sign his accounts until he perfectly understands and is satisfied with them; if he signs them without being satisfied that every item is regular and just, he does wrong, and has me right to complain afterwards.—3. The officer is immediate command is respectable that the credit of the corps is cried down in the usual manner upon its assembling for training, or upon the arrival of any detachment at new quarters.—4. The change of linen and hair-cutting must be most carefully attended to by the company officers.—5. All returns and reports must be made after a regular form approved of by the Colonel, which form is in no case to be deviated from; and all orderly duties in all ranks must be performed with the utmost accuracy.—6. Any officer or man feeling hisself aggrieved, may have redress by applying in the proper quarter; but any lawful order, however unjust it may appear, must be first executed; and the complaint made afterwards.—7. No political discussion is to be suffered on any account whatever, mor is any subscription for charitable or other purposes to be introduced into the Regiment without the sanction of the Commanding Officer having been previously obtained.—8. No gambling in quarters is to be allowed.—9. The Regiment will at all times afford a cheerfal and cordial support to the Civil Authority, and in case of fire or other disaster, will instantly turn out, and will not spare the most streamous exertions for the preservation and protection of life and property.—10. When ball cartridge is issued for practice, the greatest caution will be used for the prevention of accidents, and the utmost care will be taken that every cartridge not expended is returned to store before the men are dismissed.

Theory is well carterious, and stappil, 1881, em-

men are dismissed.

Thoors in the Colonies.—According to an official return, there were in the colonies, on 1st April, 1851, employed 1,608 officers, 2,076 serjeants and drummers, and 3,558 rank and file. On 1st April last there were 1,706 officers, 2,730 serjeants and drummers, and 35,530 rank and file.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Harry Smith assumed the command of the Western District on 10th inst., and took possession of of the official residence, Government house, Mount Wise, on the 17th, on which day it was vacated by Maj.-Gen. John Rolt. Sir Harry reviewed the troops in garrison on the 15th, consisting of 7th Fazillers, 35th Reg., and Rl. Marines, and after putting them through the various evolutions, addressed a few words to the soldlers, who cheered him in the most enthusiastic manner, when Sir Harry gave three cheers for the Queen, which was heartly responded to.

Paymaster Furloup, of the Glasgow Recenting District, has been granted leave of absence till the 26th inst., on his private affairs.

Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MANNING THE NAVY.

MANNING THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Nesal and Military Gazelle.

Sir.,—The subject of manning the Navy being at present a most engressing one, permit me to make the following remarks in your valuable and practical journal. The first desideratum is to make the Royal Navy a popular service, when it will follow that there will be no scarcity of volunteers. The next thing is to have a body of disciplined men to embark at a moment's notice. The Coast Guard should compose that body of men; and, not disparaging what has been done to make the Navy more popular, and that is not little, yet greater inducements must be held out, especially in these days of Australian gold. Saliors are no longer the thoughtless beings they once were; they look to the future. Now offer them a provision for after-life, and you will secure the best men. The Coast Guard service was becoming more and more popular with the Navy, and the best men were volunteering for it till a late circular fixed their pension at a very low scale, which has caused much dissatisfaction. But not to be too tedious, I will at once ome to the point; let the best men only be permitted to volunteer for the Coast Guard, as at present, from the Navy, to serve there till the age of forty-five, then to be removed to situations in the Customs, messengers, &c., at the Admiralty, Somerset House, &c., in all cases, but giving them less pay than in the Coast Guard, or when it falls short, supplement the salary from Greenwich chest to which they are then entitled, thus holding out to the seaman a comfortable prevision for his family and self in the decline of life, when as a seaman especially in the merchant service, he would be turned adrift; and who so well qualified to fill a situation of trust as men tried for a quarter of a century tunder various commanders? Offer these inducements and see how manyjof the best seamen from the merchant service will flock to the Navy. The next thing is that the Coast Guard so constituted Amb to serve for three years in case of a Other these inducements and see how manylof the best seamen from the merchant service will flock to the Navy. The next thing is that the Coast Guard so constituted are to serve for three years in case of a war, by which time their places can be supplied afloat; and in order to keep their hands in, the y

should muster on board some of the home squadron for a fortnight each year to be exercised at sea in guns and sails, and such vessels to proceed to the various Coast Guard districts, the Inspecting Commanders also drilling them at the stations as now. By this means you will have 5,000 as fine seamen as the world can produce, at a mouncut's notice, forming, with marines, &c., the crews of twelve or fourteen of the largest class ships. These, with the guard ships, would form a Channel Fleet not to be despised. As at present constituted the Coast Guard will be found a broken reed from the number of infirm men in is, but the above plan would be both economical and efficient, for the situations referred to would be sufficient to draw off the Coast Guard men as fast as they reached the age of forty-five; and of these latter, such as are able-hodied might in case of invasion be used to man batteries or block-ships. Nor would there be occasion to put the country to the expense of increased pay for seament, who would be satisfied with their present pay, looking forward to settling with their families at he remote period and on adequate means. XIC.

ECONOMICAL DEFENCE OF THE COAST,

ECONOMICAL DEFENCE OF THE COAST,

ECONOMICAL DEFENCE OF THE COAST,
To file Editor of the Neval and Military Guzette.

Sta,—There is nothing like leather, as stated by
your able correspondent A. C. in the last number of
your publication, and much is said but little progress
made in putting the country in a defensive state.

Batteries and forts, involving the expenditure of millious in money, are proposed by the engineers, and
other exposed places on the coast, are to be
occupied by nine-pounder batteries of Artillery.

It may be found that there is not time to construct
the forts, and that nine-pounder batteries are of but
little use against the heavy guns of a ship's broadside.

the forts, and that nine-pounder batteries are of but little use against the heavy guns of a ship's broadside.

It appears to me that the readiest, most effective, and economical method of defending the coast from attack is at the command of the Board of Admiralty, and might be carried out in three months, provided the stores and material (in men) are forthcoming (viz.) We have some 150 old class ships that will never wgain be sent to sea; these are rotting in our livers and harbours awaiting to be broken up or sold out of the service. All these vessels are available for batteries, and if placed on the mud where required, they would last at least as long as they now do, and save the immediate and enormous cost of stone fortifications. No one will deny that two or three hulks so placed in command of the reaches below Gravesend, would give a security to the Thames which it is now very far from possessing. The Mersey, Humber, and other rivers might be secured in the same way, together with numerous other parts of the coast.

If the Great Britain steamer, when grounded in Dundrum Bay, could be protected all the winter from the violence of gales, similar means may be devised for protecting these ships from the same disastrous effects. Guns fitted to the ports, ammunition, and a month's provisions should be on board, the whole in charge of the Coast Guard or a dozen pensioners, superintended by a Warrant Officer. When the hour of danger comes, these batteries might be manned from the Coast Guard, or by one or two companies of Marines. I should prefer the latter (if the strength of the corps admitted it), for the Royal Marines have never yet failed in performing what is required of them, and being well trained and accustomed to work with heavy guns, would do their duty to the last.

FIRENG QUICKLY.

the stores and material (in mea) are forthcoming (viz.) We have some 190 old class ships that will never ugain be sent to sea; these are rotting in our Fivers and harbours swaining to be broken up or sold out of the service. All these vessels are available for batteries, and if placed on the must where required, they would last at least as long as they now do, and save the immediate and enormous cost of stone fortifications. No one will dony that two or three hulks so placed in command of the reaches below Gravesend, would give a security to the Thames which it is now very far from possessing. The Mersey, Humber, and other rivers might be secured in the same way, together with numerous other parts of the coast.

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If I Far Marine of the News and Military Graetic very contract the state of the News and a "bag of balls" as with a carridge. He can do so, we get rid at one were, not only of the cross-belts and breastplate, but of the pouch; amounting in all to about four pounds and a laif of weight, which the coldier now carries; and moreover we may make the ball to fit the masket, as it need not be wrapped in paper.

Let the expression, the ball to the the masket, as it need not be wrapped in paper.

Let the expression sand of the pouch; and should have a pair of common braces to keep it up; thus giving the last of common braces to keep it up; thus giving the last of common braces to keep i

man the power, of bringing the weight on his shoulders, if he should prefer it.

With a cartridge, the man has to take it from the pouch, bite off the end, empty the powder into the barrel, turn the ball, and tear off the paper (if it be a Minie), then draw ram-rod, ram down, &c. With the flask he has only to raise it to the muzzle of the piece, touch the spring, let go the flask, take a ball and put it into the muszle and draw fam-rod. Now, I really think, that the loading would be even quicker with a little practice, by using the flask, than with the cartridge.

One advantage attending the flask would be,

tridge.

One advantage attending the flask would be, the facility of keeping your powder dry, a small flask holding about three quarters of a pound, would be easily protected from wet.

The old accident of blowing up the flask would scarcely arise; we have now neither matches, nor priming, and with the naked ball there is nothing to hold a spark, even the use of worsted stuff, very thin flannel, or barege, to envelop the ball, would not cause any fire to hang in the barrel. The plan is at least worth a trial by the Small Arms Committee.

Any person who may have been bitten by a mad Adjutant, may also try another way of firing quickly. When the firing is to be continued do not reture the ramed of after ramming down, spring the ramed and eath it by the button with the right hand, come to the priming position—slip the ramed under the second flager of the left hand, and prime, "fire," and come to the loading position; still retaining the ramed held by the middle, with the second finger of the left hand, while the rest of that hand holds the musket; by doing this you are ready to ram down a second time without turning the ramed! On the word to "cease firing," or "prepare to charge," return the ramed.

London, 10th February, 1855.

"THE MOUSTACHE AND BEARD.

The MOUTAGHE AND BEARD.

To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.

Sin,—In a short article recently in the 'Naval and Military Gazette,' you showed you were not unfavourably disposed towards the "unshaven lip," and, I venture to ask, why not also towards the unshaven chin?

COLONEL LEACH ON MARTELLO TOWERS.

To the Editor of the Novel and Ministry Guzette.

Six.—I must once more express the satisfaction I have derived from seeing that the opinions I have at various times given of Martello Towers, have attracted the attention of several old and experienced Officers, who agree with me in considering them an important part of our Coast Defences.

I hope the reports are correct that orders have recently been issued to arm them and put them into thorough ropair.

Captain Norton's rifled wall-plece would most undoubtedly ronder those little fortresses more formidable, as would also the suggestions of an old comrade of mine, given in your last paper, whose whereabouts and who he is it would give me great pleasure to know; for the old ones are fast disappearing from the stage.

I am, &c. J Leach.

ing from the stage. I am, &c. J. LEAGH.

ARMY MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To the Editor of the Navel and Military Gazette.

Sun,—Knowing your readiness to show up the many abuses, and desire to remedy the great injustice, which for some time past has existed in the Medical Department of the Army with reference to promotion, &c., I beg to call your attention to the 'Gazette' of the 4th inst., wherein Assist.-Surg. R. P. George from the Staff is promoted over the heads of many officers his seniors, and on what plea I am utterly at a loss to know.

seniors, and on what pies I am utterly at a loss to know.

A Correspondent in your paper a few weeks ago stood forth in vindication of Dr Smith's character as the Superintendent of the Army Medical Department, remarking that, whenever a vacancy occurred, the senior on the station always obtained it if of sufficient standing in the Service to admit of his being premoted. Now kere is the injustics—a vacancy occurs in the 12th Foot, stationed at Newry, Ireland, and an Assist—Surg. in England is promoted to fill the appointment, whereas the 14th Foot, at present in Limerick, can furnish an officer two years his senior; and, again, the 27th Foot, now in Dublin, could also supply an officer one year his senior, who served on the frontier of the Cape during the Kaffir War of 1846 and 1847 in medical charge of his Corps.

A reference to Hart's Army List will show numbers both in England and Ireland who, from service and seniority, have a prior claim.

Since there appears a determination on the part of the Head of the Department not to allow Medical Officers to get their promotion in their respective Corps, as is the case with the other ranks of the Service, and which indeed as regards the Medical Department is most desirable from the very circumstance of the knowledge every Medical Officer has obtained regarding the interior economy of his Regiment and the constitutions and habits of the various men composing it. No argument can justify a deviation from promotion by seniority so long as Medical Officers are

the constitutions and habits of the various men composing it. No argument can justify a deviation from
promotion by seniority so long as Medical Officers are
removed from their respective Corps just to suit the
will of the Superintendent, whereby an expense is
always entailed upon the officer promoted which does
away with all pecuniary advantage for a year or two
at the very least.

A Loven or Justice.

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS, THURSDAY, FRE. 17.

TRANSPORTATION.—In reply to a question from Lord Monteagle, the Duke of Newcastle said the attention of the Government had been drawn to the subject of transportation to Van Diemen's Land, and they had arrived at the conclusion that transportation to that colony should cease altogether. With regard, however, to the colony of West Australia, her Majesty's Government had decided that it would be more advisable not to discontinue transportation to that colony at one, though before long he hoped it would cease to that colony along.

In reply to a question from the Earl of Cardigan, the Earl of Aberdeen said that her Majesty's Government had not the least intention of abolishing the office of Lord Liestenant of Ireland.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, Monday, Frin. 14.

The Minutra.—Mr Hinsley referred to some proceedings in Buckinghamshire against parties for exhibiting placards tending to disuade persons from entilisting in the Militia, and inquired whether the report was correct?

Viscount Palmerston—I think the house will feel that those persons who, by circulating placards or papers, interfere with Her Majesty's Service, and prevent the country from obtaining that means of defence which is necessary, are guilty of a very grave offence (where), and require, whether they receive it or not, the panishment which any law may award against them (cheers).

Wannus Perranarions in France.—Lord John Russell (in reply to Mr Cobden, who referred to a letter written by Lord Mount-Edgecombe in a morning journal) said although it was true that France was making an extensive increase in her armaments, he did not think that they were of a nature to justify the interference of this country. The relations between the two Governments were, at the present time, of a most friendly character.

Co Readers and Correspondents.

OLD SUSSEX MILITIA.—To "OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS THEREOR."—We call attention to an advertisement in our columns of this day, headed "The late Miss Janc Cook." It is exposed that the Heir-st-Law of this rich deceased lody is a descendant of a Serjeant Cook who served with the Sussex Militia at the breaking out of hostilities after the peace of Amiens, in 1892. Serjeant Cook had been in the 25th Reviewest at the battle of Minden, and was a great favourite with the old Duke of Richwood. Possibly the advertisement may meet the eye of some one who was acquainted with Serjeant Cook, and who may be able to identify him as the watel of the late Miss Jane Cook.

Fees on Militia Commissions.—In the Garette' of the 29th will, we drew attention to fees bring demanded by Clerks of the Peace, on Militia commussions, while officers of the Regulars are exempt from this impost. The following extract of a letter from an "Old Soldier" will show that the charge cannot be maintained; that Militia commissions are equally exempt with commissions in the Regular Service:

"I am a Captain in a Militia Regiment, and when the Clerk to the Lieutenancy sent the commission he also forwarded to me a charge of 8l. Ss. for fees and stamp, which I declined to pay. The case was referred to the Secretury-ut War, and given in my fravour. I do not know whether the clerks to the Lieutenancies are the paid officers of counties or of the Lords Lieutenant, or in what manner they are paid for their services; but this ought to have been made public across one as the Militia Act came in force, that not only are all fees on commission slidged, but there is no necessity for the commission being drawn out on a 30s. stamp."

"Cosmopolitan" is always velcome: we wish we heard more frequently. OLD SUSSEX MILITIA. - To "OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS

"Cosmopolitan" is always velcome: we wish we heard more frequently.

To "Mess"—The existing Regulations most distinctly forbid all extra subscriptions in Regiments, beyond those laid down. The ordinary subscriptions are quite adequate to defray the charges of waiters, hights, working, and other such mess requirements. Appeal to the General of year District for protection against these extra subscriptions.

To "L. D."—We are not aware of any such change in the construction of small arms for the Line as you refer to, see is there any intention of altering the side arms.

To "Japhet"—An application to the Homs Office would obtain for you the information required.

To "P."—The intention is not abandoned of having Camps of Instruction formed this summer, and giving our Regiments an opportunity of learning to act in Brigade. The pensioners, we believe, will be usefully employed in occupying the posts vacated by the Line. Brigading certainly is not suited for these old more than the summer and provided trush to which you refer is neither sooth the trouble you have been at in writing about it, nor wort the space any further notice of it would occupy.

To "Y Orkshire."—If the Serjeant-Major of your Regiment is suffered to deal in pipe-clay, and to make 31, 15s. a month in this way out of the men, the Commanding Officers should be referred to through one of the Captains. The circumstance of not entering the charge in the ledger, but including it in the pay sheet under "daily pay issued," proves iniquity.

To "A Guardian."—If the Carbiniers have been ordered to ward fance plannes, funcy scoreds, and other expensive articles not sunctioned by Regulation, the Dake of

proces triquity.

To "A Guardian."—If the Carbiniers have been ordered to wear fancy plumes, fancy swords, and other expensive articles not sanctioned by Regulation, the Duke of Cambridge or the Adjutant-General can be appealed to, and we much mistake both, if they would sanction such violations of the Dress Regulations of the Cavalry.

"Wanderer" received.

Desence of Portsmouth.—"A Soldier" inquires "Why a powerful battery, for the defence of the harbour of Portsmouth, has not been erected in the bastion (called the King's) which forms the south-east angle of that most important fortress? There is abundance of space therefore erecting a Cavalier Battery of 14 or 16 very heavy yuans; either in the bastion or in the Governor's field in rear of it. One face of such a work would sweep the whole of the Channel obliquely between the head of the Spit (opposite Southsea Castle) and the angle of the King's Boxtion; and the other face would command the Channel running into harbour with a powerful direct fire at a very short rang. The work could be nade of earth; as being within the other fortifications, it could not be escalated. It is known that many able officers consider the sea defences of Portsmouth require some additions in that quarter, and the site named seems to offer a very advantageous one."

tageous one."

To "C. B."—The corporal and two privates of the 7th Fusiliers were, we understand, on excert duty returning to their quarters. We quite ogree with you in the opinion that it is an act of cruelty to deprive soldiers, proceeding on furlough, of their great-coats.

A Correspondent of the 'Times,' signing himself "Milles,' has given a list of clean Eusigus on half pay, who appear to have been from 70 to 48 years on the List, and never, or for a few days only, on full-pay. Now these

are extremely old men, and however gross the abuse was in are extremely old men, and however gross the abuse was in 1783, and even in 1804, to give commissions with or without purchase to individuals who were never intended to serve on full-pay, it would be cruel and nojust to force them to commute their half-pay. We think "Miles" would have done better to have booked higher up the List, and to leave the poor subalterns alone. There is quarry enough to pounce on, if "Miles" will only cast about about him, and not fly at small game.

To "C. H. S."—We regret being unable to give insertion to your letter, but we hope next week to notice the subjects to which it refers.

Our valued Correspondent "Lochinvar" shall have attention next week.

Commissionations declined or rejected cannot be returned:

actention next sees.

Communications declined or rejected cannot be returned;
they are usually destroyed; and no communication can be
attended to, personally affecting individuals, unless authénticated by the name and address of the writer.

Maval & Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1853

AN ARTICLE FOR OUR SUNDAY READERS.

Devoted as we ever have been to promoting the good of the Service at large: jealous of its honour: doing all that in us lies to advance and extend professional knowledge, to support authority, and maintain discipline : strenuous as we have been for improving the social ondition of the soldier, and advocating the cause of the ill-requited veteran, as it were our own-still there are higher points than these, which, considering the door that is open to us, we should not do what we ought, if we neglected to draw attention to; namely, the duties of those who, by baptism, have been enrolled as soldiers of the Cross. Yes, our eternal condition, the nature of the billet when our march of this life shall be over, may well be a theme of a journalist who, in truth, has the soldier's welfare at heart. For, as Captain Shandy said of poor Le Fevre's son, we have " been bred up from an infant in the Army, and the name of a soldier sounds in our ears like the name of a friend."

We have, therefore, from time to time, taken occasion to leaven our writings with considerations of the life that now is, and is to come. To draw our readers' thoughts to the truth that has been revealed to the world by Him, who came down from heaven, the second Adam, "a quickening spirit," who, after making known His message to fallen mortals—which, in the inspired volume, we have handed down to us-and fulfilling the object of Hismission, viz., atoning for the breach by the first Adam (in whom was contained the seed of all the human race) of that spiritual law which, as an inevitable consequence, made him and his offspring the slaves of sin-ascended up on high, and resumed the glory he had with the Father before

Now what was the Truth, the stupendous Truth, made known by CHRIST, the incarnate God? Why, that we-convicts, as it were, banished from the Paradisc of God, with the very ground on which we live cursed on account of our transgression-are the children of the Lord God Almighty, and who, nevertheless, loves us with an everlasting love; and pitieth us, as a father pitieth his children. That, by conspirituality, and in CHRIST, our elder brother, by consanguinity, we are veritably the sons of the King Eternal, Immortal, Invisible. And that by faith, or firm trust in the Saviour's promises, we are become born again " born of the Spirit;" the past is obliterated, and after this life, in the righteousness of the Man of Nazareth, we shall be restored to our Father's kingdom, partakers of the divine nature of love and holiness.

We would now ask our readers—we ask ourselves—
Do you believe this? Do you realise, does your heart and mind embrace the astounding fact of whoyou really are, and what you are heir to? If so, the Truth shall make you free—free from the slavery of your own debased will. Not that, being liberated by Christ, you would and cannot, but that you can and will not. If, theo, persone the distribution of the Christian element and cannot, but that you can and will not. If, theo,

we know our divine pedigree, surely we will not do anything to sully our royal lineage. We shall strive to banish every impure thought, that we may be pure, even as our Head is pure. We shall live in continual mental intercourse with "Our Father" who is in heaven, by the Spirit which makes known our thoughts and prayers with an instantaneousness of which even the electric telegraph can give us no idea. For, although in the flesh, we are in the midst of a spirit-world.

Well, then, if we be the sons and daughters of the Creator and Ruler of the universe; if in Christ we be born again, born of the Spirit, we arrive at another and consequent great fact; namely, that we are all brothers: that although, in our present existence, it seems necessary that we should be placed in differ-ent stations, still that the Commander-in-chief and the humble sentry at his door are brothers, like as Joseph, who was lord over all Egypt, and his brethren. That brotherly kindness is equally incumbent on the man of low degree as on the man of high degree, as they are joint heirs of the same glorious immortality.

The man who, by the force of divine truth, brought home to him by the teaching of the Spirit, feels his own sonship and the relationship which exists between him and every one of the human family, and that his will has been liberated by Christ, will see that hy fornication he commits spiritual incest, that he is debasing and degrading a sister; that by theft, maliguancy, cruelty, or oppression, he is injuring a brother; that by drunkenness he is disgracing a child of God; that by blaspheming he is insulting his Father, the Great God, who, at a precious cost, has redeemed him.

One great lesson of Christianity is that we coult to The man who, by the force of divine truth, brought

Father, the Great Gob, who, at a precession redeemed him.

One great lesson of Christianity is that we ought to live as a holy brotherhood, and keep the new commandment, "to love one another," alike the noble and the ignoble, who are one, and all of the family of heaven, and so participate in the character of "Our Father," who is, emphatically, "Love."

Examining, then, ourselves and others by this test, we must acknowledge that Christian practice is at a very low obb, the true state of which is admirably set forth in what follows, which we take from the preface to Morell's 'Philosophy of Religion.'

"If there be one thing more wanting in the present

to Morell's 'Philosophy of Religion.'

"If there be one thing more wanting in the present age than another, it is a kegh ideal of the Christian life, in its combined experimental and practical bearings. Of Christian professors, indeed, there is abundance, and to those who think a 'decided profession of Christianity' the great consumnation to be aimed at, the above remark may appear very superfluous. But is it not manifest to any reflecting mind that the professor of Christianity could not possibly be made of any account, except in times and under circumstances in which there is nothing very high or distinctive in its practice? The proper profession of Christianity is its practice, and were that practice based on an elevated ideal of Christian duty, the inquiry as to a man's profession would be as much out of place as an inquiry respecting a Howard, whether he professed a love for humanity, and a desire to promote human happiness."

place as an inquiry respecting a Howard, whether no professed a love for humanity, and a desire to promote human happiness.

"It is, in fact, a high practical ideal of the real nature and purity of the Christian life, which, amidst all the profession of the present age, is most deeply wanting. Scruples there are in abundance, if they constituted practical Christianity—cases of conscience enough if they indicated a high perception of moral duty; formal and precise regulations in superfluity respecting the intercourse of professors with the world, if they were of any avail to insure the purity of the Christian life; but with all this, where is the community of professed Christians who would stand out in clear moral relief above the rest of mankind, were not their separation marked out by customs, habits, usages, and professors, which form no essential part of Christianity at all? Do not all good men feel that the separation of the Church and the world, as it now for the most part exists, is a thing purely artificial, and that (leaving out, of course, the worthless of mankind) we seldom look for any higher principle of action or duty in the one than we do in the other? The very eagerness which is manifest to make that separation clearer, by habits and rules perfectly non-essential, is the most certain proof that the really essential distinction is not great enough to dispense with some other line of demarcation.

"I am not intending, by these remarks, to say that

whatever they may profess; but as for fixing our eye upon any one point, and saying here is truth in its falness and perfection, both as a theory and a practice, such happiness, I fear, is not for us in the present age to aspire after. Individuals there are, and ever have been, in whom a very high ideal of the Christian life has been realized; but the very wonder and admiration with which they are regarded proves the depressed standard of those around them; while their existence equally among all parties shows how little the true elevation of the Christian character depends upon those points about which the different portions of the Church are mainly centending."

THE GREAT CHESS MATCH IN PEGU.

The annexation of the province of Pegu to our Eastern Empire is only the first step which must, ere long, lead to the occupation of the whole Burman Empire. The value of the acquisition is questioned by many; but if the conquest and annexation of Burmah only save us from periodic wars like that of 1825, and this of 1852, we may feel well satisfied. All is well that We have had no reason to feel pride in the conduct of the war, and however we may rejoice at the saving of life, we have certainly experienced a sort of shame that British soldiers should have been so under-rated as to keep them back from Ava, through a false estimate of their fighting qualities at any odds. British blood and bone have always, though weak numerically, won the day from Asiatic masses and myriads. Had only due confidence been placed in the officers and men, and had they been at once led on against Ava, we should now have had to record not merely the annexation of a province, but the conquest of an empire. The campaign, from first to last, savoured of an attempt to make work, and we have yet to learn why the occupations sustained without loss, were relinquished without attack. What the Navy took the Army was not allowed to hold. Whence this strange conduct? The enemy was contemptible and our men indomitable, yet the conduct of the war indicated that other opinions were held Whether the backwardness was and acted on. caused by political instructions we cannot say, we should be little surprised to learn that the General was not his own master, and that even the operations of the Army were ordered on the Burman Chess Board by some Philidore in Calcutta. War has however ceased to be a slow game at Chess, and in these times " the race is to the swift and the battle to the strong" in the ordinary sense-and we say it not irreverently, success is more in the hands of men than they let themselves suppose. If ends are determined, so are the means-with the latter we have to deal. Whether the material means of men and money were timely supplied and judiciously applied—whether the providential opportunities of season and of flood were made occasions of advantage -and whether steam's wondrons appliances were duly turned to account, are all matters on which our readers cannot have failed to make their own observations and draw their own conclusions. They who best know India cannot doubt that the Army sent to Burmah was well equipped. No Army in Europe, we say it advisedly, ever takes the field in all respects so fully provided with Warlike means and Departmental Officers as an Indian Force, and, notwithstanding a remark to the contrary, our information satisfies us that Godwin's Force was not an exception. It cannot be denied that the season and the flood were not made available for the upward movement of the Troops, but the successes of the Flotilla and Steamers proved what might have been done had Tarleton been the The vast power of steam was allowed to be wasted in idly splashing about the waters of the Irrawaddy, and "the tugs of war" were fairly ignored in their readiness to let "Britons meet Burmans." Never was an Army let to do less-never was a Fleet's good services made so little to avail—never was a Province so easily won. The sky rained reasted larks —Pegu has dropped piping hot into the mouth of

THE TRAINING OF MILITIA OFFICERS— HOW BEST EFFECTED.

Confidence of men in their officers, in their professional knowledge, in their personal character, in their fitness for command, constitutes the moral strength of a Regiment. Discipline, whether we take it in the sense of instruction, subjection, or government, will be always found to exist in a ratio corresponding with this confidence. The morals of an Army is always estimated at a far higher rate than its numerous force.

Now we have no misgiving, whatever, as to the 80,000 English and Welsh lads who may turn out for the Militia, becoming individually conversant with their duties; the second term of training will assuredly make each man acquainted with the part he himself has to perform in the ranks; they have all the capabilities about them for forming good soldiers.

With the officers the case is very different; the periods of training will, and can do no more for them than for the men, while officers ought to be in advance of their men. Indeed, generally speaking, we question whether the officers will profit as much as the men during the short periods of training. Instances—and we presume they are by no means rare—have come to our knowledge, where Militia officers, after having been out with their Regiments for three weeks' training, could not direct a man how to go through his facings, or even go through them themselves.

Without officers duly qualified to direct and command, to be looked up to, and to win confidence, our Militia Regiments will be like a chain of unwelded links, wanting mutual support; like so many automatons, without unity of action; like a stone wall without cement, incapable of resistance; unwieldy in the field, uncontrollable under fire.

Against this state of things Government should provide, as far as may be, without loss of time. How this may be done, shall be our object to point out.

Let us now imagine a Regiment called out on the 1st of April, or on any other given day, for its first training. The men have come in the previous afternoon, perhaps, without a penny in their pockets, and not entitled to billets, and must find shelter where they can. Conceive five or six hundred men assembled on the parade ground on the following morning, a motley mob, officers unknown to their Colonel, unacquainted with each other, no man knowing what to do or where to go, no officer capable of telling them, or of instructing them in first principles.

To avoid such a babel-assemblage, the officers should be called out ten days or a fortnight before the men, receiving their pay as if the whole Regiment were assembled. During this period these officers, Field-officers as well as Captains and subalterns, excepting those who have been in the Regulars, and are capable themselves of instructing, should, by the Adjutant and Staff Sergeants and drill non-commissioned officers lent for the time, be instructed in their drill, as far as it is intended that the Regiment shall go during the period for which it is called out, not only that they may be capable of performing themselves, but that they may be actually able themselves to teach a squad.

It must be recollected that it is not so much the province of the officers to be able to do certain things adroitly themselves, as it is to command the men under them to perform them, and also to put them right when wrong. It must be remembered, too, that accuracy and precision in the different parts of drill, in bringing men forward in a short space of time, as is necessary with the Militia, is not so important as general proficiency. The instructions issued from the Horse Guards, especially ordering minstion, and the more complicated parts of drill, to be dispensed with.

With these observations in mind, and following the system for the expeditious training of raw levies, as intended to have been carried out by a most accomplished officer and experienced soldier, now the first General in the Service, when applied to some years ago by the Pasha of Joannina to enlist and organise a force for him wherewith to resist the advance of the Turks, we would, we say, proceed according to this system, which, in fact, goes on the National School principle of mutual instruction.

To this end, as soon as a squad of officers shall have become tolerably proficient in a portion of squaddrill say the first seven sections of the 'Infantry Manual,' viz., 1. Position of the Soldier. 2. Standing at Ease. 3. Eyes to the Right. 4. The facings. 5. P. tions in Marching. 6. Slow step. 7. The Halt. Each one of the squad should be called out in turn to put the rest through as much,-giving full directions for the performance of each individual act of those sections of drill, as clearly and as specifically as if he had to do with any recruits he might be teaching-the drillmaster of the squad standing by to correct and aid him. In like manner the whole "Company Drill" omitting those portions recommended by the Horse Guards to be left out) should be gone through. Just as the best way to master a subject is to write upon it, so, by an officer thus teaching others, will be himself become instructed. By these means, too, will an officer get rid of that want of confidence and embarrassment incident to standing out, alone, before men, and hearing the sound of his own solitary voice, exercised in command. By standing at a distance from the squad, he will also learn how to modulate his voice and give the word in a sharp, clear, and loud tone. On this depends the smartness with which men go through their drill. If the word be droned or drawled out, there will be no life in the execution of the command.

The corps of officers thus previously assembled and being in advance of their men in knowledge, and, further, severally instructed the day before the coming in of the men as to the parts each has to perform, on the morrow, things will readily fall into their proper place. Each Captain, with the roll of his company in his hand, will soon collect his men; and, after preliminary exhortations, occupy the company in some way or other until called in to receive their clothing; after which they will be told off to squads for drill.

As the several squads of a company have, under the Drill Non-commissioned Officer, become practically acquainted with, say the first seven sections of the "Infantry Manual," the officers, who should have been careful spectators all the time of what has been going on, ought then to be called upon to put them through the same portion of drill, in the same manner as they had done when drilling a squad of officers, the officers being in that manner gradually trained, to command, until the Drill-master shall turn the company over to them, that it may take its place in battalion.

The advantage of this course of proceeding is obvious. The men on their joining will see their officers, in a measure, organised, and not as ignorant as themselves. Each officer, knowing that be shall be called upon thus early to drill others, will pay more attention to the instruction given him, and by thinking over matters, and reading and digesting the 'Infantry Manual' when in his quarters, will take care to get up his lesson. A desire to know something about what they are to teach will be further stimulated if, on an officer being called out to handle a squad in progressive drill, he should be found incompetent, it should be understood that he himself must be redrilled, turned back to a lower class.

Although this system would bring officers a step in advance of the method hitherto pursued by those Regiments which have been assembled, still, without something more, what a state Millitia Regiments would be in should they, after the training of the present year, be suddenly called upon to take the field for actual service; and within a mouth of being so called upon, be brought under fire!

If with but one officer who had served with the

Regulars, and a smart non-commissioned officer or two per company, there might be some hope of the Constitutional Force. As it is, we do not imagine that there is an average of two regular bred officers per Regiment throughout the Militia; and many of these old, or too rusty to be repolished. But on the other hand there are hundreds of fine active gentlemen with Militia commissions, with a zeal and intelligence, only wanting means of experience.

What we say then is, that as the War-Militia was the school in which the Linesmen of those days were, for the most part, originally instructed, so let the Line now repay the obligation; and from all we have heard they are ready heart and hand to do so. But Government must also lend a hand. It is not enough for the Commander-in-Chief to have authorised Commanding Officers of Line Regiments to receive Militia Officers for instruction. Government must pave the way for these officers seeking such instruction. The most likely Militia Officers are not your par excellence country gentlemen, whose private affairs necessarily occupy much of their attention, but those of smaller means, who cannot afford to become Line-pupils with-

Let it then be announced that Militia Officers when attached to Line Regiments for instruction will receive the pay and allowances of their respective ranks, and numbers will at once step forward. And if a camp of manuavre, as reported, be this summer established on Hounslow Heath, officers of Militia thus volunteering for instruction will learn in an admirable school, and something, too, more than mere drill.

Considering what is at stake; knowing that the value of our Militia must depend on the quality of its officers, surely Government will not, on account of a trifling expense, hesitate to encourage Militia Officers to avail themselves of the training to be derived from taking lessons with Line Regiments, especially those in the camp of instruction.

THE MILITARY SENSE OF DUTY IN PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS.

"Corporal John Panton and Privates Geo. Driver and Jino.Carlin, belonging to No. 7 (Capt. Brown's) co., 7th Pusiliers, stationed at the Dartmoor prison, Prince rown, unfortunately lost their lives in the snow on Dartmoor, on Saturday night. The two privates, who only left the Royal Military Hospital last week, marched from the head-quarters. St George's sq., early on Saturday morning, under charge of Corporal Ransden, who conducted them seven miles, to the village of Jump, where they were received by Panton, who took them four miles further, to the Doursland-barn Inn. Snow having fallen all day, the landitord advised them not to proceed, but the corporal said they must obey orders, and the three marched on. It is sarmised, from the positions in which their hats and knapsacks were scattered, that they passed through the first snowdrift on the margin of the moor, a mile and half from the inn, and reached the Devil's bridge, a mile and a half further. There they could not proceed, and retraced their steps to the first drift, which hy that time had become impassable, and here they unhappily perished. John Smith, of No. 3 co., who returned to Devonport on Saturday, states that he and Pastoe were four hours in the morning coming from Doursland barn (five miles), being at times up to their areas in snow, which was in some parts eight feet deep, He ondeavoured to disseade Panton from returning the same everhing. The bodies of Driver and Carlin were four hour, admired in the late Dake of Wellimeton is

That " sense of duty" which all have so justly and so greatly admired in the late Duke of Wellington is that which actuates all soldiers in the British Army, more perhaps than in any other. This sense of duty, as well as feelings of unselfish humanity, prompted the conduct of those gallant fellows who went down in the Birkenhead steamer, and at the loss of their own lives saved those of women and children. This was a deel of daring and of a chivalrous character that all must admire; but there are other and humbler acts done by soldiers which equally testify that a sense of duty is the guiding influence of Military life alike in its nature, and alike operating on all ranks, however differently evinced and called forth by various circumstances. We would ill do our duty if we

did not point out to the public the conduct of those humble but noble soldiers, who, influenced by what they deemed their duty and obedience to orders, lost their lives a few days ago on Dartmoor, in their stern resolution to march, even through the dangers of a snow-storm. Their sense of duty, though shown in this prostentations form of hardy daring to perform the march assigned to them within the prescribed time, merits the admiration of all those who can see in the private soldier, and in his humble sphere, the same actuating sense of duty which led Wellington to Victory and earned for him Fame and a Dukedom. If we, then, admire the sense of duty in him who now lies beneath the dome of St Paul's, we ought not to withhold our admiration from those poor soldiers, who, acting also on their sense of duty, yielded their lives beneath the snow wreath on the wild of Dart-" Virtus laudatur et alget."

THE WELLINGTON TESTIMONIAL.

The Subscription towards the "Wellington Testimonial" appears to prosper : that it may succeed must be the wish and carnest desire of every individual in any way interested in the welfare of those who devote their lives to the Military Service of the country,-a service that is so shamefully underpaid that the officers who enter it, and who are not blessed with private fortune, undergo the greatest misery and privation,-and at the end of their career find themselves and leave their families, should they have any, in the position of beggars.

Under such circumstances, we are certain in appropriating the fund in course of collection for this Testimonial, it would prove much more advantageous and creditable to the public to found an "Institution, where the children of poor officers (particularly females) should find food, raiment, and house-room provided for them in a respectable manner by a grateful

country.

The idea of expending the large sum of money which will be collected for this "Testimonial" building a magnificent College, and paying a lot of Professors, is ridiculous in the extreme. Education is to be had now-a-days in almost every village at a small cost, and if the collection of this money to be of any use to the children of poor Military Officers, the Committee should erect, in a desirable locality, modest cottages endowed with sufficient annuities to

keep the inmates from want and starvation.

It is to be hoped that all the great commercial towns will not waste or fritter away their subscriptions on this occasion on useless "Statues," to be erected in their several localities, but join hand in hand in erecting a Testimonial that will confer honour on the country at large, and give food and shelter to the children of those men who devote themselves to protecting the honour, welfare, and safety of our fatherland.

May the Committee see the necessity of doing that which will be really advantageous and beneficial to the Army as well as will be REAL CHARITY.

The Committee should also bear in mind the opinion of the Duke who, when a similar plan was proposed to him, set his face against it,-" Because," (said his Grace), " You seem to wish to separate the children Officers from the gentry by a separate college

THE ENGLISH GOVERNMENT AND THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

Before the meeting of Parliament the whole press of the country had announced, with almost unanimous approval, that a considerable increase of the Regular Forces was about to be proposed by the Government.

As if to confirm these statements, two of the Cabinet Ministers publicly delivered what may almost be styled warlike speeches, for they stigmatised our neighbours as a nation of slaves, and their Chief as a ruthless tyrant.

Yet, now, the country has been officially informed that no increase whatever to the Regular Forces is, at present, in contemplation.

Of two things, one is incumbent on our rulers. They should either treat the French Government with respect, or they should be well prepared to bid defiance

They have as yet done neither.

On the contrary, they appear actually to court inrasion by a union of strong language with weak conduct. Completely reversing the old saying, they are mariter in re, and fortiter only in modo.

Can they possibly rely for the defence of the country pon a twenty-one days per year drilled Militia? Militia that, as yet, has never fired a single round of even blank ammunition!

The all-absorbing love of office can alone explain the inconsistent conduct of the Government. A coalition ministry seeks support from all quarters. In the case of our national defences it seeks to propitiate and amalgamate the incongruous opinions of the 'Times and Cobden.

To propitiate the 'Times,' ministers declare against the Commander of 400,000 men a war of words; and to gratify Cobden they consent to leave England comparatively incapable of defending itself by a war of deads !

ABOLITION OF TRANSPORTATION-WHAT NEXT?

All intention of forming a convict settlement at the Falkland Islands has been abandoned, and it is now suggested by the Government that Parliament should provide for the infliction of secondary punishments in this country, by employing in hard labour on public works, and especially in our docks and arsenals, all able-bodied convicts. To do this, it is said, a heavy expenditure will be required in buildings and estab lishments, where hulks cannot be made available. If large numbers of these convicts be kept together in the United Kingdom, it will be necessary to employ a considerable Military force to supply the requisite guards, unless the better plan of employing largely a constabulary for the purpose be adopted. The duty of watching convicts at work, both abroad and at home, has been very extensively entailed on the Army. but we hope that when the question of providing prisons be considered, it may also be taken into account whether the duty of guarding them is to be entailed on the Army. When this measure is debated in Parliament we trust that some friend to the Service will be found who will expose the evil of bringing the troops into contact with felons, and turning the soldiers into police. they are to do the duty of police, pay them as police, and collist them as such, but when a man takes the shilling to be a soldier, it is hardly just to make him, except temporarily, a warder of convicts.

THE COMMAND IN IRELAND.

There is a rumour of Lord Catheart or the Duke of Cambridge going to Ireland as Commander of the Forces, to relieve Sir Edward Blakeney, who has had a long tenure of that appointment.

In the event of the Duke of Cambridge being selected, it is said that Major-General Jackson, late of the Carabiniers, is likely to be made Inspecting General of Cavalry, vice the Duke.

THE DIVISIONS OF THE PENINSULAR ARMY

One of our Correspondents having expressed a wish to know what Regiments composed the different divisions of the Peninsular Army, we have been favoured by a valued Correspondent with a Return of them as they stood in 1813; because in that campaign there was a larger British Force in the country than in either of the five preceding ones.

It would now be a most difficult matter to state to

what divisions different Battalions belonged in each separate Campaign; as changes from one division to another were not uncommon.

People have often been misled as to the quantum of service performed by many Regiments, by concluding that every one bearing the word " Peninsula" nocessarily served there from the commencement in 1808 to its termination in 1814. It has often been said of Regiments, many of which were at home during four of those years, that they had served in the Peninsula throughout the whole war ! Some were there the whole time; some in four or five campaigns; some in two or three, and others only a few months.

THE INFANTEY DIVISIONS IN 1813. st, commanded by Sir Thomas Graham, consisted Guards and two Light Batts, of the German The 1st.

The 1st, commanded by the state of the German-Legion.

The 2nd, Sir Rowland Hill's, the 3rd, 28th, 2nd Batt. 21st, 2nd Batt. 34th, 39th, 50th, 57th, 2nd Batt. 65th, 71st, and 92nd.

The 3rd, Sir T. Picton's, 5th, 2nd Batt. 24th, 45th 74th, 2nd Batt. 83rd, 2nd Batt. 87th, 88th, 94th, and half of the 5th Batt. 60th (German Riffemen) the remaining Companies of which were attached to other divisions.

The 4th, Sir Lowry Cole's, 2nd, 7th, 20th, 23rd, 3rd Batt. 27th, 40th, 48th, and 2nd Batt. 53rd.

The 5th Sir James Leith's, 3rd Batt. Royals, 4th, 9th, 2nd Batt. 30th, 33th, 2nd Batt. 4th, 2nd Batts of the 47th and 59th.

The 4th, Sir Lowry
Batt 27th, 40th, 48th, and 2nd Batt. 53rd.

The 5th, Sir James Leithis, 3rd Batt. Royals, 4th, 9th,
2nd Batt. 30th, 38th, 2nd Batt. 44th, 2nd Batts of the
47th and 59th.

The 6th, commanded by Sir E. Pakenham during the
absence of Sir H. Clinton in England, 11th, 32nd, 36th,
42nd, 6tst, 79th, and 91st.

The 7th, Lord Dalhousie's, 6th, 61st, 2nd Batt. 58th,
68th, 82nd, and part of the Duke of Brunswick's Light
Infantry Regiment.

The Light Division, Baron Charles Alten's, 43rd and
52nd Light Infantry Regiments, and seventeen Companies
of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Batts. of the 95th Rifle Corps.

Every Division had also several Portuguese Batts. and
there were likewise some unattached Portuguese Brigades. In the autumn of 1813, the 76th, 2nd Batt. 4th,
35th, and if we recollect rightly, the 37th arrived with
Lord Ayliner from England, and were formed into an
unattached or independent Brigade under him.

There were sixteen or seventeen Regiments of British
Cavalry with the Army at Vittoria, and about ninety
pieces of Artillery, in which battle the French for 151
gans.

We are not certain whether the 24th Regiment be-

pioces of Artillery, in which battle the French tost 151 guns.

We are not certain whether the 24th Regiment belonged to the 3rd or 4th Division in 1813, nor whether the 2nd Batts. 30th and 44th and the Chasseurs Britanique had or had not left the Peniasula.

EXAMINATIONS FOR COMMISSIONS.

The following letter of X. Y. Z. will be read with some interest, even by those who may not see the force of the reasoning of the writer, among which number we ourselves are ; for, in the person of our correspondent, a scholar and a soldier, we have full proof of the value and desirability of scademic training, and that it is but justice to the Service that those who enter it as officers, and may arrive at important posi-tions, should have a certain degree of scholastic groundwork on which to build in after life. In our next 'Gazette' we intend continuing our remarks of last week on ' Military Education.'

next 'Gazotte' we intend continuing our remarks of last week on 'Military Education.'

To the Editor of the Novel and Military Gazette.

Sig.—I have read your intelligent remarks on the above important subject (pp. 90, 91), in most of which we must all, to a certain degree, coincide. But my meaning will be misunderstood if it is supposed that I am opposed to any academic test whatseever. By no means, but let what is really useful, and the groundwork of a soldier, be first attended to.

It may be all very well for an officer to be a good classic, to read Thacydides or Arrian, Xenophon or Polyzonus; when he goes into action the men will reason thus—"This off very fase, but have we that confidence in him that he will bring us into actual contact with the enemy, and take us out of action again with security to ourselves, without clubbing the regiment, or exposing us to get into discorder, or being cut to pieces, or running after him to catch hold of his skirts when he has got us into a hocus-pocus?"

During the last great French war, it was undoubtedly the case that the enemy was far superior to us in every respect, both Naval and Military, as respected theory; but the practice was a different thing. How is it they could do nothing at El-Bodon, when the 5th, 77th, and a Portuguese Regiment retreated before Cavalry nine miles in square? When Napoleoh, a vanquished adventurer and refuge, was on board the Bellerophon (Capt. Maitland), in Terbay, on the 24th July, after Waterloo, did he not, in

his letter to the Prince Regent, transmit these words?

""Exposed to the factions which divide my country, and to the eamity of the great Powers of Europe, I have terminated my political career. I come, like Themistocks, to throw myself upon the hospitality of the British nation." Far wiser would it have been for Napoleon (who, it is said, seldom or never won a game at chess) if he had known how to deploy his battalions at Mont St Jean, and said and thought less of Themistocks—as the Duke remarked, the great pupil and nurseling of the military school of Briene, never deployed over the whole day, always pressing forward in column. Either he did not know how, or his men could not, as in many instances in the Peninsula, perform the manocuvre, particularly under a heavy overlapping fire from the British troops. "At Talavera, in 1809, Gen. Rufflis' three columns were in like manner routed by General Hill's, and driven off the field. The Duke of Wellington, it has been remarked, although it is said he might have had occasion for a little more mathematical knowledge, &c., never was known to take up a bad position, at any rate, and not hing could match that of Torres Vedras. The penetrating soldler's cagle eye which ordered up the 48th at Talavera, to cover the retreat of the Guards through its intervals in column of companies, did not require any excess of "natural science." I should like to have seen the officer who would have dured to remind his Grace of any such deficiency.

Logarithms—what? Algebra, iden? They may be useful to expand the minds of young men, as also sines and tangents, trigonometry, heights and distances, all pleasing in themselves, and of useful application to those who have brains to comprehend them. As a rank of numbers, in arithmetical progression, assureing to so mady numbers in geometrical progression, set under them or over, they are indices or exponents of ratios (i. e. the natural habitudes, rates, or proportions or relations of two magnitudes of the same kind to one another in respect of

where the first line comprises the logarithms of the second, and the logarithms co-exponents (grace numerical words) 0, 1; 2, 3, 4, are also the exponents of the ratios of any of the said terms to 1. Thus the ratio of a² to 1 is 1 or a²; so that a² being the ratio of a²

d² to 1 is a or a²; so that a² being the ratio of a² to 1, 2 is the exponent of that ratio; and the ratio of a³ to 1 is a², whose exponent is 3.
 A logarithmic line is a curve in conic sections, whose ordinates (or lines drawn or extending through any diameter of a section, parallel to a tangent to the vertex of that diameter), taken to equal paris or right angles of the axis, are geometrically proportional.
 Algebra, in finding equations, compares unknown and known quantities together, serves for solution of arithmetical problems, and is also conversant about quantity denoted by general or universal symbols, applied as letters of the alphabet, and used for mathematical problems. It finds a quantity only imagined to be known equal to some quantity or quantities unknown.

matical problems. It finds a quantity only imagined to be known equal to some quantity or quantities unknown.

Now the first four rules, with interest, proportion, reduction, and vulgar and decimal fractions, I premise, may be all of the utmost utility to an officer who has some time or other to take upon himself the payment of a company, or the auditing the items or accounts of a mess. The practice in our service, long since adopted, of paying the company, is beneficial, and tends to organisation and discipline. It brings the officer into contact with his men, and enables him to form an estimate of each of their individual characters. He knows who the good, steady, orderly soldier is, and who too often is the polisson or the guants of the company his debtor. The French plan of having a Paymaster in the Battadlon (like a Roman Questor), exclusively to disburse the men stipends, is perhaps mischievous, and leads to an improper state of morale, and the men often gamble away their pay long before it is due at roulette, billiards, faro, and other games of chance. Nor is the American plan preferable: where the officers govern or misgovern as they please, and the system of subordination springing from ideas of republican equality is highly pernicious. The soldier is only paid every two months; his pay consumed in into and debanchery in a few days, becomes more an injury than a benefit. His confort, and health, quarters, dietary, and the sympathy of his often unjust or brutal officers are not attended to as in the

* At the close of Walerloo the column of Marshai Ney, of the French Meyer Gards (or Middle Guard), was met by the and and are batchines of the 1st Foot Guards, under General Mattland, whose up from appare into the of four feet deep, and charged addition of the field in the unionst confission with the bayeses. The Duke formed his Regiments generally infectedes of squares

British service, although his pay is nominally double. Republicanism and Military discipline are incompatible. The proverb among the Yankees is, "The British soldier is treated like a main, the American, generally lrish, or German, or a British deserter, like a dog," punished with the barbarous "buck and gag." But to apologies for this digression. In both of the Corps in which I had the bonour of serving. I never once recollect that logarithms were ever brought into play in the Paymaster's accounts, or that there ever was a Payserjeant that called them into service, as exposents or ratios of the thirteen-pence that the men received daily as pay and beer-money, in either Regiment. As to the mess accounts, the proportions of wine drank by each officer after dinner, balanced by the President, and with the assistance of the mess-clerk, were all apportioned, size the habitudes or relations of quantities, saving those of the bottles that were drawn and decanted by the mess-waiter.

Without wishing to check the expansion of intellect, Sir, I think trigonometry, heights, and distances, and even the plining of balls and shells all very pretty, and as a youth delighted in them.

I would only ask by way of harmless parisenterie and not agacerte, what would become of our Paymasters or Pay-scriptants in barracks if, in this Trattarian age, our troops turned tub-thumpers like Oliver Cromwell, or as Huddbras (alias Sir Samuel Luke) was shown up by Butler, patting their school-learning into some such guise as this:

"In mathematics, he was greater
Than Tycho Brahe, or Erra Pater:
For he, by geometric scale,
Could take the size of pots of ale;
Reselve, by sines and tangents straight, If bread or butter wanted weight:
And wisely tell what hour of day
The clock does strike, by algebra."

BUTARE.

At any rate I am glad my friends are good-natured enough to coincide with some suggestions for Im-

And wisely tell what hour of day.

The clock does strike, by algebra.

At any rate I am glad my friends are good-natured enough to coincide with some suggestions for improvement. Sometimes even a "fool's advice" may do good, and they will probably forgive what perhaps has been advanced on matters only remotely connected with the "Bugle-Horn Major's Companion," the daily pay-lists, and mosthly abstracts, hospital stoppages, or warrants and regulations for barracks.

P.S.—I think the common people are taught too much book-learning; as far as respects our work-houses, those who come out of them may be able to read and write, and the founds to work crecker, but are practically too clever, as apprentices or servants they are of little or no use. The private soldiers I find, too, often abuse and strike their non-commissioned officers at the present day. Learning does not fill their pockets. The "diggers" at the Australian mines are the dregs of mankind, their morale, infamous I nuggets soon got and as vilely spent. I never had a servant yet that was not a schemer, that was a scholar; or, as we call it in the Army—a lawyer!

Let not England fall by democracy and free-trade experiments. Yet in many cases we find native talent springing up from the masses—but the democrats, like the revolutions in the ecliptic, invariably come back to the sun, and aristocratize when they acquire wealth and have something to lose, luckily for their betters.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AND THE INFANTRY SOLDIER.

THE PEACE CONGRESS AND THE INFANTRY SOLDIER:

Mr Bright consistently remarked at Manchester on the 27th alt, that "if he were a Minister pressed by service to add to the Military expenditure, he would ascertain whether all our weapons of destruction are made after the most improved model"—not a bad hint from the Peace Congress. It puts one in mind of the sturdy Quaker passenger on board ship attacked by a privateer. He refused to take into his hands any carnal weapons of warfare, but did good service by meeting the enemy and pitching many of them overboard, saying to each whom he got into his clutches, "Friend, thou art trespassing." Bright the Great inadvertently breathed a sentiment which did houtour to Alexander before the battle of Arbela. "Few of them have proper arms; there stands the greater crowd; here the stronger Army." Bright's sentiment has made many on overladen Foot soldier wish such a man at the head of the Army, for if he were once put to his mettle, the consequence would be an order on Birmingham for one hundred thousand Minie rifles with hair triggers, and on the London clothlers for the same number of light helmets, serviceable cloth tunies with strong bruss scales, and small well-slung kings-sacks of leather. Bright would take as his model an Infantry fit to serve under Alexander the Great at

^{* &}quot;To weave fine cobwebs, fit for skull."
That's curyty, when the moon is full."

Aornes, or Condé the Great at Rockroy—not men whose muskets are as much as they can carry, and who still stagger along the English roads with half a hundredweight besides on their backs. Bright the Great "would see whether our ships really could sail or not;" and doubtless whether our Infantry could march or not, he would be everywhere—in the Indian Ocean, on the Amatolas, in the South Seas, in Burgash.

foreign parts by Mr Goldner, who has been called upon and paid the sum of 3,000! for non-falliment of contract. Princess's Thearns.—On Monday night "Macbeth" was brought out at this theatre with great seemic effect and an admirable cast. The noble production of Shakspeare, as a whole, was probably, never performed better. The Macbeth of Mr Kean was well studied. The artiste appears to have noted all those prominent points on which discussion has been raised; his readings throughout were highly judicious; and he sustained the character, one of the most difficult in the whole range of the drama, with a degree of talent fully adequate to all its various phases, which were finely delineated, and frequently called forth the most cordial applause. Nor was Mrs Kean less successful as Lady Macbeth—the woman of strong mind, to whom "the sleeping and the dead are but as pictures." The Macdulf of Mr Ryder, the Banquo of Mr Graham, and the Rosse of Mr J. Vining, deserve praise; and the witches were well sustained by Messra Addison, Meadows, and Saker; the Singing Witches being done ample justice to in the hands of Miss Poole, Messra Drayton, Manvers, and Jones. The greatest attention has been paid to the scenery, dresses, and decorations: the best authorities have been consulted, and they are all most accurate transcripts of those of the time—that of Edward the Confessor. The tragedy throughout was most cordially received, and at the close Mr and Mrs Kean were called for, and nothing could have been more cordially enthusiastic than their reception. We have no doubt that "Macbeth" will be a standing attraction at the Princess's Theatre for some time. Great would be active the real to a final part of the control of t

been spent. It is allowed at home, that Councils at the minor Presidencies are maintained at a cost of some 50,000f. a year, to permit a state of matters such as this to be continued, so as to enable the Ministry of the day from time to time to provide for its friends.

CASUALTIES AN DEATH.—At sea, Sth Jan., 1853, Capt. J. M. Rees, 1st Madras Fusiliers. At Rangoon, 6th Dec. 1852, Lieut. W. Cook, 22nd N.I. At Vellore, 30th Dec., 1852, Lieut. D. S. Hughes, 61st N.I.

1852, Lieut. W. Cook, 22nd N.L. At Vellore, 20th Dec., 1852, Lieut. D. S. Hughes, 61st N.L.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Fort William, Foreign Department, Jan. 4, 1853.—The Most Noble the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following extracts from despatches relative to recent operations in the neighbourhood of Pegu shall be published for general information. The Governor-General in Council has to express his apprebation of the alacrity and spirit with which this harassing duty has been performed, and his sense of the services of the Maj.-General commanding, and of the Officers whose names he has specially brought to the notice of his lordship in Council in the despatch of the 24th ult. The Governor-General in Council, particularly desires to record his high approbation of the gallant conduct of Maj. Hill, of the Madras Fusiliers, and of the officers and men under his soommand, in their defence of the position they held at Pegu. By order of the Most Noble the Governor-General of India in Council, C. A.LEN,

Official Secretary to the Governor of India. Extract from a Despatch from Maj.-General Godwin,

C.B., dated Dec. 29, 1852.

In my last despaceh from Pegu, dated 15th Inst., after having relieved it from the enemy, I had the honour of Informing yoa, for the information of the Governor-General in Council, that it was my intention to advance into the country and free that garrison from the near position of the Burness army. At that time I had been informed they were at Lephangoon, but from subsequent information I found them entrenched and entrenching themselves in great numbers on a plain about four miles north of the Pagoda, at a place called Kalectal. It took till 17th inst. to procure what little carriage was available for the commissariat stores, when eighteen buffalo hackeries were prepared to contain six days' provisions.

The troops left the Pagoda about sown of look, a.m., on that date, to the amount of about 1,200 men, consisting of about 600 of the Bengal Fusiliers, under Liqut.-Col.

a distance of ten miles, which we reached at half-past four, p.m., marching altogether about fourteen miles. This is the largest and finest village I have seen in the country, with a great many excellent farmhouses in it. It stands on both sides of the river, which is here fordable, and is surrounded by fine plains covered with grain. We were not aware that the enemy had rotreated on this village, but they left it on our approach, and the force found good quarters for the night. The village was totally abandoned; not a soul was seen, nor a grain to be found in it, which I had trusted to for the followers; so they fell back on the commissariat, which I could with difficulty spare them, and this, added to the breaking down of one of our carts with beef and bisenit, crippled me much. The next day, 18th inst., we marched to Montsanganco, ten miles, where we arrived about twelve o'clock at noon; there the enemy had passed the night. It is an inconsiderable village, and we were in bivouca. About three o'clock p.m. I was informed that some of the enemy were hovering about two miles in our front. Our men were soon under arms, and I marched towards them in two separate columns of an equal division of the force under my command. Brig. Gen. Steel took charge of the left column, and Lieut. Col. Tudor of the right. Skirmishers were thrown out on both sides, but as we advanced they retired for about two miles further, when they took up an alignment close to a long range of barracks, which they had evidently cocupled on different occasions. The two columns threw out advanced parties for attack, but as we neared them they again retired, leaving the barracks in our possession. It was now nearly dark, and as they appeared to be going away altogether, we burnt their barracks and retired to our bivonac, three miles, where our baggage and followers had remained under a strong gaard.

The next day, 19th inst., on inquiry into the state of the commissariat, I found I had not quite three days' provisions left, and very deficient in so

twelve days' provisions, I would have highed everywhere for want of carriage, except at Rangoon, where I do not require it.

I propose to detach Brig.-Gen. Steel with a force to Monlmein, where he will find every description of carriage in abundance for tents, and seaterial of all kinds to Beling. Stang, and Sheogyne, and crossing that river to Beling. Stang, and Sheogyne, and crossing that river to Hunting of the property of the provided of the which may force this Army north towards Fromewhich it must. I think, as it cannot go to Pegu, and which will be the best course for us it can take.

I embarked at Pegu on 20th, and arrived on the morning of 22nd, leaving a reinforcement with the garrison at Pegu, and strengthening their party of Sappers as a temporary measure, to allow of their putting themselves in a perfect state of defence.

Now, Sir, I have to ask the estimation of the Governor-General in Council for the service that has been most harasting and arduous, and for which no force ever took the field so little prepared, but which was borne with a contest with the enemy presented tiself, that was enthusiastic, and which confers the highest honour on the whole force. To Brig.-Gen. Steel I am most obliged for the warmest co-operation throughout this service. To Brig. Dickenson, who was ever ready and anxious to render me his able assistance. To Liesta-Col. Tudor, who was very often called upon with his Reg., the Beagal Pusiliers, to give parties for assanlis, and on the day of my relieving the garrison at Pegu I detached the Lieut-Col. to clear the road communicating with the landing-place on the river. The Lieut-Col performed this duty most effectually under a heavy fire. To Capt. Latter, my interpreter, who had the guides always under his change, and who was present everywhere with his sucal gallantry. To Maj. Armstrong, with his Sikhs, conspicuous wherever they were called upon. To Majors Gerard and Seaton, of the Bengal Fusileers; Lieut. Elliott, Madras Fusiliers; and Lieut. Harris, of the Sappers, who

much indebted.

The General; Staff, Maj. Mayhew, Dep. Assist. Adj.-General; and Capt. Hamilton, Assist. Adj.-General; Capt. Barne, Mijitary Secretary; and Capt. Chads, Aidede-Camp, I warmly thank; as also Maj. Neill, Assist. Adj.-General; and Major Atkinson, Assist. Quartermaster-General, Madras Division; and Capts. Dallas and Travers, Aides-de-Camp on the Staff of Brig.-General Steel, for their uncommon exertions during this service. To Surgeons McCosh and Balfour, and the medical department, the service is much indebted.

The short interval between the time I received the in-

partment, the service is much indebted.

The short interval between the time I received the intelligence of the investment of Pegu from Capts. Tarleton and Shadwell, and the embarkation of the troops the same evening, when by 9 o'clock p.m. 1,400 men, with their matériel, were sent on board, under the eye of that valuable officer, Capt. Tarleton, of the Royal Navy, till its disembarkation to Pegu, and its re-embarkation on return here, was marked by wonderful exertion and arrangement, and that with the aid and assistance I received from him, with the men-of-war's boats, calls for every

acknowledgment. To Copt. Stadewell I also field greatly inducted for this smittance and carections on this copes designed to the control of t

presses the formal intention to remain at peace you must believe her, for she is powerful enough not to fear, and consequently not to deceive any one. You will see. Messieurs, by the Budget to be presented to you, that our financial position was never better for these towarty years past, and that public revenues have increased beyond all expectation. The effective force of the Army, however, already diminished by 30,000 sen during the last year, will soon undergo a further reduction of 20,000. Most of the laws which will be laid before you will not exceed the limit of ordinary exigencies. These are the most favourable indices of our situation. People are happy when Government does not require to recur to extraordinary measures. Let us, then, thank Providence for the visible protection it has granted to our effects, persevering in the way of firmness and moderation, which reasures without irritating, which leads to good without violence, and thereby prevents all reaction. Treating always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we one to each other, let us be proul to see within so short a time this great country position. Treating always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we one to each other, let us be proul to see within so short a time this great country position. Treating always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we one to each other, let us be proul to see within so short a time this great country position. Treating always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we one to each other, let us be proul to see within so short a time this great country position. Treating always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we one to each other, let us be proul to see within so short a time this great country position. Treating always to God and ourselves, and also to the mutual support we one to time the providers of "Free Treating and the providers".

**MLAN, Fr. 8.—*Traoquility has not been disturbed since the 6th. Of the eighty persons arres

resaltons, or children of the killed. Many Hungarian officers and solders are arrested, and several have been about in the Castle (of Milan) for having shown sympathy for the people.

VIENNA, Fez. 2.—The unexpected departure of the first Army-Corps has placed the wives and families of subaltern officers in a very said position. Many of them had apartments in the barracks, but now that another Army-Corps has entered, the unfortunate women and children have been obliged to seek lodgings clewhere. As the pay of an Austrian Lieutenant is so very small that he has barely the means of defraying his own expenses, you may conceive what the distress of those dependent on him for support must be. Generally speaking, under extraordinary elevantsances, some augmentation is greated under the title of "preparation pay," but at present this is not the case.

UNITED STATES.—Mrs Tyler, widow of ex-President Tyler, has replied, in a letter of great length, to the Duchess of Sutherland's letter, "The Women of England to the Women of America on the slavery question." We give the very smart conclusion: "If England, instead of cultivating good feeling with us, chooses rather to subject us to taunt, to ridicule, to insult is its groosest form and, above all, improperly to interfere in our demestic affairs; if the scatters her nobility among us, first to share our hospitality and then to abose us; if, what is still worse, site sonds her emissaries, in the persons of Members of Parliament, to stir up our people to matiny and revolt; if, which is quite as objectionable, her public press shall incite her women—and the 'more illustrious for birth wayse, the waster of charless and hospitality, with all the desire to outfirst relations of mudying amity, the sen of the United States, deriving their spirit from their mothers and their wives, may be forced into the adoption of a very different feeling with regard to Great Britain."

Literary Motices.

I. Contributions to a Knowledge of the Phenomena of the Zodiaced Light. II. On the Total Solar Ectipse of 1851. Ediaburgh. Printed for the Royal Society of that City.

Two papers supplied to the "Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh," by Professor C. Prazzi Smyth; and, on account of the interest attached to them. now reprinted in a separate form. Like all Professor Smyth's productions, they are marked by acidity of style, and careful and accurate deductions. The first-named paper relates to a subject of much controversy amongst astronomers. What is termed the Zodiacal light is a brightness sometimes observed in the Zodiac resembling that of the galaxy, or milky, way. It was first described and named by Casimi in 1653. Various theories have been given to the world as to its cause; and Mr. Smyth, after making observations in South Africa from June, 1843, to Oct. 1845, is of opinion—

"That the zodiacal light is a negteroals object lead."

various in South Airea from June, 1989, is of opinion—

A That the zodiacal light is an extremely oblate, lenticular, revolving body, nearly in the plane of the sun's equator, rather eccentrically situated, of so wat a size as nearly to fill the whole orbit of the earth, and sometimes actually to reach it. But whether it does actually at the present time correspond exactly with the sun's equator, and if it has always done so, and always will, whether the manifest changes in the intrinsic brightness, and the form and size of the light that have been observed, be

due merely to a rotation of the eccentric or oval body, or to a real periodic increase of the intensity of its emana-tion, or an enlargement of its dimensions; and whether this be any concentiant symptom, with the appearance of spots on the san, or magnetical disturbances on the earth, are matters still to be determined by observa-tion."

Military Life in Algeria. By the Count P. de Castel-Isne. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

Military Life in Algeria. By the Count P. de Castellane. 2 vols. Hurst and Blackett.

This work has all the verity of history—all the interest and excitement of romance. It is difficult to imagine a life of greater hardship—one more beset with perils—than that of the French in Algeria. The country has been won by the sword, and it is literally kept by the sword; and the gaisty of the soldiers, in hardships the most trying to the temper, is said by Count de Casteliane to be worthy of all praise. The horrors of war are vivility pourtrayed by the Count,—whose style is essentially French; and whose narratives of events in which Generals Changarnier, Cavaignae. Beleau, Lamoricère, and Chanrobert figure, with the Arabs Abdel-Kader, Bou Maza, and others,—is altractive enough to place in the hands of any lover of striking and startling events, who would eagerly persus the two volumes. Count de Castellane does justice to the valour of the Arabs,—whist, of course, he uphoids all that his own countrymen performed; but, even from his account, it is easy to perceive that there is much in the conduct of the French in Algeria that cannot be justified. The French will say we ought not to be censors of that conduct, and will point to India; but there is certainly nothing in our Indian wars that can be put in comparison with the "razzias" of our neighbours in the territory of Algiers.

Algiers.

The School for Dreamers. By T. Gwynne. Smith. Edder, and Co.

The author of the 'School for Fathers' has not succeeded quite so well in his second novel as in his first, and we expected an improvement. It possesses, however, much of the charm that constitutes a good work of fletion; for there is an attractive power, that, when you occurrence the perusal draws you on to the close. There is great variety of character, and many vivid descriptions of scenes of fashionable and overy-day life. Amongst the former, Mr Gwynne pourtrays one of the "regenerators" of mankind—a man of progress.—Mr Samuel Aifred Hall, admirably; and though we are inclined to quarrel with Lady Caroline Gray for her democratical notions, and for faneying such a thorough-paced leveller,—we pity her when she is married to him. Her day-dreams were thus soon over; and now "her spirit is sad, and will probably ever remain so, but her disappointments and errors have softened her heart, opered her eyes, and taught her that the road to happiness is not found in endeavouring to realise the selfish musings of an egotistical dreamer."—This is the lesson the novel reads; and a very useful one it is for all classes of society.

SECRATURES TO LETTERS IN TYPE ... "M.D.," "A.C.," "E.N.,"
"A Soddier," and "W. H. Mounsteven,"

BURTHS

Feb. 16, at Cock, the wife of Paramare Fracey Lea, Ecq. Lecutemant 17th Roy, of a son.—Pcb. 7, at Southrea, the wife of T. W. Hexcest, Ecq. R.N., of a son.—Pcb. 7, at Southrea, the wife of T. W. Hexcest, Ecq. R.N., of a son.—Pcb. 9, at the Canasan de Middachten, in Holland, the wide of Mid-Gen. Canasan Sexuscest, of a son.—Pcb. 11, at Plumated common, Kent, the wife of Capt. Passess Bundszurt, R. Artillery, of a son.—Pcb. 16, at Winnbeam, the swife of Major Canasan of a son.—Pcb. 16, at Rectingdon, the swife of Major Canasan of Augusta, Pcb. 13, at Captain in Std. Constanting the wife of Joseph R. Wester, Ecq., tast Captain in Std. Cons Kingle, of of a daughter.—Pcb. 13, at Captain in Std. Cons Kingle, at St. Ecclesion square, the wife of Gapt. H. S. Consequence, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

A STLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE

A least week but Two of Mr Basty's Management. On
Monday, Feb. 21, and during the week, the performances will
commence with the super's Speciate for Mazerpa and the Willol
BOHSE, reproduced with all its original, magnifecent, and
starting effects after which a brilliant rootine of brilliant schlerements by the first matere and fireign talent. To conclude with a
leminous force. Boars open at half-pass Six. Exc. Coffice open
daily from Elemen to Your. Stago Manager, Mr W. West.

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through CASEMATES, TERREPLEINS, &c., and for covering the ground-line of Brickwork and Resement Floors, for preventing the rising of Dung.

FOR EMBRASHRS.—The experiments made by the Royal Arbeits of Figuresia Citadal, constructed of Sepsel Associations to the Company of Asphalte Company of Asphalte from the Mines of Pyrimous Sepsel application to J. SARELL, Socretary Sepsel Asphalte Company, "Cardige's Patent, Stangate, Lambeth Established 1838.

* The exclusive supply of Asphalte from the Mines of Pyrimous Sepsel is conceded to this Company.

snoal Seynagi in conceded in this Company.

REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE.

Liberté, Egallie, Fraternie — Direction de Paris. — Le LieutenandCharle de Lieutenande de Liberté, de Lieutenande de Liberté, estable de la néwedie ceceinte de l'Aucenna s'esta parlaisement concentrée de la néwedie ceceinte de Vincenna s'est parlaisement concentrée de la néwedie ceceinte de Vincenna s'est parlaise
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Aphalie est incompanyablement supérieur de celui qu'un coulée es
amployant le ciment. — Unicennes le 19 avril 1886. — GAUTHIE.

A DAMS'S PATENT REVOLVING OF REPAIRING PISTOLS, CARBINES, and RIELES.

These ARMS having DAID. Was Select Committee of Her Midely's Honourable DAID. Was Select Committee of Her Midely's Honourable DAID. Was Select Committee of Her Midely's Honourable DAID. Was a been to the selection of the well mostles, and having been in constant use in all parts of the well mostles, and having been in constant use in all parts of the well mostles, and which was the Historia Daily and the Her Middle Her Her Middle H A DAMS'S PATENT REVOLVING or

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C OURT of ENGLAND
PRESENTATIONS—A Complete LEST of the LADIES
and GENTLEMEN PRESENTED to HER MAJESTY at the
DRAWING-MOORS and LEVERS of hast season, and by whom
presented, is in preparation, and will shortly be published, freming a most inopertain record for the higher circles, and systicularity to travellers visiting Continental Cours.—Orders and partic cations to be addressed to the publisher, W. Thomas, 21 Cath street, Strand.

IRON SHIP BUILDING. — The great impetas given to Iron Salp Building store the irronary ros-covery of a scotcasted Authority against feeling is long sea over the contrast of t

or wise, paraceles, and the control of copper of copper of copper of copper of the control of th

The following are amongst other testimonials recently received :

IRON SHIPS.

The following are amongle outer with the following are amongle outer with the following and following formany, 2 longs I scale and shaping Company, 2 longs I scale and because, Seathampton.

"Meany Person and Bround, Seathampton." Gravitation and profession for preventing exidation and founders on the bottoms of iron abigs upon several of the Iron abigs belonging to this Company, IX confirmed with the following for the Iron abigs belonging to this Company, IX confirmed with the Abbit of docking our Cape steamers every voyage to clean and recoat, but, since using your Composition, these abigs can well perform two voyages without fouling.

"The state of the bottom of the "Queen of the South," on her return from an Indian voyage, after the Composition had been on upwards of alx mosths without examination, was most antifactory, and which is proved by the fact of the vessel taving run 310 knots design the last twenty-four hours of her passage home, Union and Company of the Company of the South," on the contraction, was much success in the general application of your unstal invention.

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"JOHN FORD, Superintendent."

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"Mesers Pracock and Buchan,
"Dram Sus, "We have made use of your Composition Paint
for some time, and find it very serviceable, and well adapted for
the purpose required.
"GEO, and J. INMAN, Yacht Builders."

ON ZINC SHEATHING

ON ZINC SHEATHING.

"Jersey, Dec. 17, 1862.

"Messys Pracook and Buchan, Southampton,

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"The G. T. Suttow, under my command, was sheathed with
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coat of your material, and on my return from Newfoundland last
week I find rule suferming free paint; chear, any price row
are and off this more distinctly. I think, above he paint had
been rubbed off; this more distinctly. I think, above its value as a
preservative against feuling. If we had had free coats, as was suggoved, the success would have been more complete. I as we Mossys
Le Bostellier's achoency, the Adrena, Case Pailot, in Gaspé, befrom ahe saided for the Straits, and mes appearance was even
some saturpacopear than is that of the C. Netton; sho was
abeathed with metal and pointed in May.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient arryant,
"JOHN LE BRUN."

Messrs P. and B. beg further to state that their compositions are now abstract by the following important. Steam Navigation Com-

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In order to ensure a fune, oraning and unabultersated Ambelse (evidence having been given to Messrs P. and B. of par-less making other Composition, the Public ies making other Composition, the Public ies making other Composition, the Public ses making other Composition, the Public ses making other Composition of Composition, the Public ses making other Composition of Composition, the Public ses making other Composition of Compositio

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THE LATE MISS JANE COOK, DECEASED, WHO DIED AT CHECTESHAM IN THE MONTH OF JULY, 1851.

THE HEIR-AT-LAW and some of the NEXT OF KIN AT THE MOST OF LIVE, 1851.

THE HEIR-AT-LAW and some of the NEXT OF KIN AT THE MOST OF KIN

TO GENTLEMEN with TENDER

TO GENTLE, MEN with IENDER

J. CHAPPELL, 388 STRAND (cerner of Southampton street),
Bootmaker and Frobassor of Fitting, begs to lavite attention to
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Signos) Joseph Hefry Green, F.R.S.,

President of the Reyal College of Surgeons, London; Sarrior Surgeon to St Thomas's Hospital; and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

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